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.

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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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The Michigan Argus

Vol. XVII. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8. 1862. No. 864

From the Evening Post.

Three Hundred Thousand More!

Tune—"The First Gun is Fired."

We are coming, Father Abraham—three hundred thousand more,
From Mississippi's winding stream and from New England's shore;
We leave our plows and workshops, our wives and children dear,
With hearts too full for utterance, with but a silent tear;
We dare not look behind us, but steadfastly before—
We are coming Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!

If you look across the hill-tops that meet the northern sky,
Long, moving lines of rising dust your vision may descry;
And now the wind, an instant, tears the cloudy veil aside,
And floats aloft our spangled flag in glory and in pride;
And bayonets in the sunlight gleam, and bands brave music pour—
We are coming, Father Abraham—three hundred thousand more!

If you look all up our valleys, where the growing harvests shine,
You may see our sturdy farmer boys fast forming into line;
And children from their mother's knees are pulling at the weeds,
And learning how to reap and sow, against their country's needs;
And a farewell group stands weeping at every cottage door—
We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!

You have called us, and we're coming, by Richmond's bloody tide,
To lay us down for freedom's sake, our brothers' bones beside;
Or from foul treasons savage grasp to wrench the murderous blade,
And in the face of foreign foes its fragments to parade.
Six hundred thousand loyal men and true have gone before—
We are coming Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!

Speech of a Southern Unionist.

War meetings are held every day on Boston Common. At the meeting on Thursday, the Rev. C. H. Clark, of Texas, spoke.

Mr. Clark was a Baptist Minister in Houston, Texas. His remarks were heard with difficulty, on account of a bronchial disease from which he suffered. The Rev. Mr Clark is the son of the present rebel Governor of Texas, and son-in-law of Gen. Sam. Houston. He said he had fought not only his neighbors and friends, but also his own father in defense of the glorious old Star-Spangled Banner, and he was ready to finish the balance of his feeble life in the same glorious cause—the cause of his country, the cause of humanity, and the cause of his God—The majority of the people of Texas are now and have been loyal. The State was carried out by calling the roll of the Legislature half an hour before the usual time, when the Union men were not in their seats. Sam Houston, the Governor of the State, was brought before them on a charge of treason, and the old man made the most denunciatory speech against them and secession that he ever heard in his life. The secessionists rose and gathered about him, bent on violence, but his friends crowded around him, and for a while nothing was heard but pistol shots and the clanking of knives. The speaker himself received a wound then that would probably soon terminate his life. His father, who had been Lieutenant Governor, assumed the office of Governor of the State. Mr Clark described at length how Texas was carried out of the Union by the treason of Twiggs, and its dire effect on those who remained true to the Union. Men and women who, two years ago, were possessed of wealth and all the luxuries of life, were now in the streets of Galveston begging for bread. He said that if 3,000 troops should land at Galveston and march through Texas they would be joined by *10,000 men before reaching San Antonio.*

Mr. Clark said he had been surprised since coming North to hear that it had been reported that Governor Houston had given his adherance to secession. As his son in-law, and the one who closed his eyes in death, he stigmatized them as false. The old man was loyal to the day of his death. He took a violent cold at the meeting held by the Union men to devise means to protect themselves, which finally settled into pneumonia. About an hour before his death, he said, "Charlie, have you an American flag?" On being answered in the affirmative, "Bring it out," he said, "and spread it over me; I want to die under its glorious folds." Among his last words he said, "I am sorry that it is the will of God that I cannot see that flag float again. Do you be faithful and true to it forever."

Speech by General Meagher.

General Thomas Francis Meagher made a rousing war speech in New York city on Friday evening. We have room only for the concluding portion, as follows:

Come, my countrymen, one more effort, magnanimous and chivalrous, for the Republic, which to thousands and thousands of you has been a tower of impregnable security, a pedestal of renown and a palace of prosperity, after the worrying, the scandals and the shipwreck that, for the most part, have been for many generations the implacable destiny of our race. Come, my countrymen, in the name of Richard Montgomery, who died to assert the liberty, and in the name of Andrew Jackson, who swore by the Eternal to uphold the authority of the nation; as you exult in the gallantry of James Shields, as you point with the highest pride to the staunch loyalty, the patient courage, and stern nerve of Michael Corcoran, follow me to the James River, and as each and all of you should emulate their example and as you are inspired by it, cast your fortunes with that brigade, which, to the credit and glory of Ireland, has already on several battle-fields, proved its devotion to this Republic, under the command and chieftainship of the fearless, the gifted, the indomitable young General of the Army of the Potomac—General George B. McClellan—to whom that army is thoroughly and unanimously devoted, and whose great and good heart has been its inspiration, as his splendid genius has been its salvation in the most critical of times.

☞ A precocious youth being asked in his geography what they raised in South Carolina, replied, "they used to raise niggers and cotton, but now they are raising the devil."

Beauty in Love.

We believe that most novels preceding Jane Eyre made *personal beauty* a prerequisite to the gaining of a woman's heart. And we believe that much fictitious trash since that time has followed in the same train. At any rate, the idea of great personal beauty is inseparably allied, in the novel-fed brain, with the idea of a successful lover. Whether this notion with regard to personal advantages produces much despair in the minds of those not blessed with them, we are not sure. Still, as it is liable to do so, we have wished to bring together here a few facts proving that Miss Bronte wrote not against nature when she made Jane Eyre love the homely, disfigured, and not graceful Rochester.

The celebrated Lady Hamilton was, probably, the most beautiful, fascinating, and accomplished English woman of her time. But this woman gave her heart, sinfully it is true, but unreservedly and overwhelmingly, to Nelson. And what were Nelson's personal advantages? He was an inferior, homely, sickly-looking man, and the additional disadvantages of the loss of an eye and an arm never alienated Lady Hamilton's love. Such were the personal gifts needed to captivate and retain the most dazzling woman of her times. No man of his age was more successful in captivating women's heart's than John Wilkes, and yet even his portrait is frightful, and his real face must have been hideous. Rogers speaks of his "diabolical squint."

Equally successful, in the same way, was Mirabeau. And he, too, was a man utterly devoid of any pretensions to personal beauty. In speaking of himself to a lady he describes his appearance as that of a tiger that has had the small pox! George the First or Second of England, had a daughter who, for reasons of ambition, was betrothed to a continental prince. When this prince came to London to marry her, he was found to be so inexpresibly ugly, that the King told his daughter that he could not ask her to marry him, and even at that late date, he would find some pretext for breaking off the match. The princess declined the proffered service, married the prince, and proved herself one of the most devotedly-loving wives of her time.

In Grammont's Memoirs we learn that even in the artificial court of Charles the Second the man whom the correct, fastidious, and universally sought Frances Jennings most eagerly wished to marry was Jermyn of whom Grammont says: "As for his figure, there was nothing advantageous in it. He was little; his head was large and his legs small; his features were not disagreeable, but he was affected in his carriage and behavior." He heard of Miss Jennings, went to court that he might see her, and, our author's continues, "In the meantime Jermyn quietly enjoyed the happiness of seeing the inclinations of the prettiest and most extraordinary creature in England declare in his favor." And this triumph was in the midst of a crowd of noble forms and majestic faces—Buckingham, Monmouth, Talbot, and their compeers.

There is a most affecting and thrilling story told, in illustration of our theme, of Commodore Barclay, who fought the battle of Lake Erie against Perry. He was engaged to be married to a fine English girl. At Trafalgar, with Nelson, he had lost an arm. At Lake Erie he lost a leg. On returning to England, feeling his condition very acutely, he sent a friend to his betrothed to tell her that, under the circumstances in which he found himself, he considered her as released from all engagements to him. The lady heard the message, and then said to the friend, "Edward thinks that I may wish our *engagement may be broken because of* his misfortunes, does he? Tell him that if he only brings back to England body enough to hold the soul he carried away with him, I'll marry him."

Does any man in his senses suppose that a woman of real worth would have preferred some showy French dandy of the court of Louis the Fourteenth to the magnificently gifted, although dwarfed and humpbacked, Luxumbourg? We make great mistakes in these things. Love is one thing, mere optical admiration is very much another thing. The most beautiful valentine that ever was penned has this stanza:

It matters little outwardly
What thou mayst be or seen,
If only thou canst inwardly
Answer to this bright dream.

That is the true philosophy of a true woman. The woman who will marry you because of your beauty would about as readily transfer her affections to your carriage if its varnish were brighter or its proportions more in accordance with the taste of her professor of millinery.

In winning admiration personal beauty is not the equal of grace of manners; and grace of manner is not the equal of conversational power. Indeed Shakspeare has said:

The man who has a tongue is no man
If with that tongue he cannot win a woman.

But personal beauty, grace of manner, and conversational power, however much they may get admiration, will not win love. It is peculiar gifts of character will do that and they only.—*Boston Transcript.*

GOOD WAY TO ENCOURAGE ENLISTMENTS.—Elias Howe, the man who invented the sewing machine and is in the possession of a princely fortune, at the late meeting at Bridgeport, Connecticut, gave $1,000 to the volunteer war fund, and then signed his name to the volunteer roll and announced that *he should not procure a substitute.* This is something like it. Let a few of our prominent wealthy men set an example of this kind, and enough will follow them into the ranks.

BRAVE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS TO BE PROMOTED.—Gen. McClellan has issued an order directing the Generals of brigades and divisions to forward to his headquarters the names of every non-commissioned officer who, in the late "seven days' battle," may have been distinguished for gallantry and good service on the field, with a view of immediate promotion of the deserving. Over two thousand names of young and old heroes have been handed in, and will no doubt soon receive deserved promotion as a reward for their faithful services.—*New Bedford Standard.*

Col. Brodhead the "Ashby" of the Federals.

A Little Washington (Va) correspondent of the Washington *Star* under date of the 23d, gives the following account of the recent cavalry dash of Colonel Brodhead:

Col. Brodhead, of the First Michigan Cavalry, is our Ashby, and has made one of the most dashing and daring reconnoisances of the war. He was ordered on Saturday from Culpepper Court-House in command of his *regiment* and the Fifth New York Cavalry, to the Rapidan ford, and to hold it until reinforced that evening by Gen. Hatch. He made the march in a driving rain, and bivouacked on the farm of the rebel Col. Tahaferro; but Gen. Hatch found the roads impassable for his train and returned, sending word to Col. Brodhead to push on to Orange Court-House and occupy that place, and that he would be there that evening. In the morning the river had swollen so that there was no ford; but Colonel Brodhead swam the stream with his command, a feat never performed before, and which the inhabitants said was impossible in such a rapid current, and pushed on to Orange Court House, Finding it occupied by rebel cavalry, he ordered a charge through the town, which was made with a hurrah, in a blinding rain under a scattering fire from the roads and railroad track, and the enemy fled.

Pickets were pushed out immediately to within three miles of Gordonsville, and on the road to Madison Court-House, to await General Hatche's arrival. The enemy sent forces by rail from Gordonsville to drive in the pickets, which were reinforced; but the picket towards Madison Court-House was driven in, and brought word that the enemy were in force in that direction, and had encomped between Colonel Brodhead and General Hatch's troops, so that the former was apparently cut off. The Colonel then tried a ruse upon the enemy. He reinforced his pickets toward Gordonsville with nearly his entire force, and advanced them still further. That impressed *them with the idea of a large force,* and they sent for reinforcements. Our troops heard the cars go, and then moved half a mile still further up and tore up the railroad track, and in the pitch darkness, two hours after midnight, Colonel Brodhead called in his gallant fellows and fell back on the Rapidan, his only chance being to place that river between his command and the enemy under Ewell. He reached the river and swam it without losing a man.

As soon as the enemy learned he was gone, they pushed on their infantry in masses, supposing they would certainly catch him at the river; but the bird had flown. Our boys came to the edge of the stream, and fired off at the enemy some of the carbines that had not been soaked in crossing, and then coolly camped in their sight, to their astonishment and wrath. Six of our men were wounded, but all were brought off safely. The return of the command was as if they had risen from the grave; for an old scout that General Hatch sent as a messenger to Colonel Brodhead, returned saying he could not cross the river, and that Colonel Brodhead was a "goner." He was, indeed, in a tight place—the enemy thousands strong in front, with a large force on both flanks, and a swollen river in his rear; but the audacity of his advance on Gordonsville, instead of falling back in the first place, saved him.

How to Fill Up the Old Regiments.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

There is a great deal of sense in the following suggestions from a correspondent:

"Everybody thinks that the *old regiments* ought to be filled up. Military men apart, and common sense confirm the opinion, that three hundred recruits in an old regiment are worth more than three times three hundred in a new organization.

"Allow me to make one or two suggestions in regard to this matter:

"1. Appoint from among those officers at present unfit for service in the field, recruiting officers for brigades, and allow the recruit to select the regiment he will serve in. In cases where the brigades are composed of regiments from different States, let the officers recruit for the regiments of their own State, or let parts of two brigades, be united under the same recruiting officer.

"2. As many patriotic citizens are now volunteering to pay additional bounties, would it not be well for them to designate regiments now in the field and give their extra bounty to the recruits for those regiments. This course will operate to bring out more voluntary contributions from among those specially interested in particular regiments.

"Subscriptions might be taken for the same purpose among the friends of particular regiments, and in this way considerable amounts might be raised, in small sums, for bounty money."

A BRIEF LECTURE ON BUSINESS.—A calm, blue-eyed, self-posessed young lady in a village "down East" received a long call the other day from a prying old spinster, who, after prolonging her stay beyond even her own conception of the young lady's endurance came to the main question which had brought her thither. "I've been asked a good many times if you were engaged to Dr. D. Now if folks inquire again whether you be or not, what shall I tell 'em I think?" "Tell them," answered the young lady, fixing her blue eyes in unblushing steadiness upon the inquisitive features of her interrogator, "tell them that you think you don't know, and you are sure it is none of your business."

☞ "My dear Horatio, I had a very mysterious dream about you." "What was it, dear?" "I dreamed that I saw you carried up to heaven in a golden chariot, surrounded by angels clothed in white and purple. What is that the sign of, my dear?" "It is a sign of a foul stomach, my dearest."

☞ A Northern editor predicts that "wool will be a king." Prentice wants to know whether he means wool on the back of a sheep, or wool on the head of the negro.

☞ Congress, during the recent session, appropriated about $800,000,000, including upwards of $560,000,000 for the army, and somewhat less than $100,000,000 for the navy.

The Magic Isle.

BY B. F. TAYLOR.

O! a wonderful stream is the river of Time,
As it runs through the realms of tears,
With a faultless rythm, and a musical rhime,
And a broader sweep, and a surge sublime,
As it blends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow,
And the summer like buds between,
And the year in the sheaf—so they come and they go,
On the river's breast, with its ebb and flow,
As it glides in the shadow and sheen.

There's a Magical Isle up the river of time
Where the softest of airs is playing.
There's a cloudless sky, and a tropical clime,
And a song as sweet as vesper chime,
And the Junes with the roses are staying.

The name of this Isle is the Long Ago,
And we bury our treasures there;
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow—
They are heaps of dust, but we loved them so;
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of songs that nobody sings,
And a part of an infant prayer,
There's a lute unswept, and a harp without strings,
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,
And the garments she used to wear.

There are hands that are waved, when the fairy shore
By the mirage is lifted in air;
And we sometimes hear, through the turbulent roar,
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river is fair.

O! remembered for aye be the blessed Isle,
All the days of our life till night—
When the evening comes with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closing to slumber awhile,
May that "Greenwood" of soul be in sight.

The Fourth in the Late Battles.

[The following letter was received a few days since by L. B. STEWART, of this city, from his brother in the Fourth Michigan Infantry. It contains nothing especially new, but will be interesting to our readers as a connected account of the part the gallant Fourth took in the late desperate battles.—ED. *Argus.*]

HARRISON'S LANDING, July 20th,

The story of our recent battles has been so often repeated by newspaper correspondents, that I presume what I shall write will be of but little interest to you, unless it is to have it rehersed by one who has actually been a participant.—However, if you desire it I will do the best I can toward a description of these terrible scenes which lasted for six days, and I might add, nights. All was quiet up to Thursday noon, the 26th of June, and we were quietly resting in our camps, little suspecting so sudden an outbreak, as was so soon to burst upon us. On that day the rebels moved to the Chickahominy in large forces with the intention of crossing at Mechanicsville, flanking us, and if possible capture our entire command on that side of the river. But as we had been for several days preparing to evacuate the position, they failed in the fulfillment of the latter part of their programme, for we were ready for them. Had they delayed the attack two or three days, I think they would not have found a foe to confront them, and could have marched with safety and triumph over the ground that proved so fatal to many of them. To have you understand perfectly the part taken by each Division, you should know how they were situated.

On the extreme right, and extending to Mechanicsville or beyond, was McCall's Division, composed of the Pennsylvania reserves. Next to this, on the left was Sykes' Division, composed of all the regulars in McClellan's army, the Duryea's Zouaves and the 1st Ct. heavy artillery regiment. Next came our Division (Morell's). McCall's and Sykes' entire Divisions, and our brigade (Griffin's) were occupying the hills that rise from the valey of the Chickahominy, while the remainder of Morell's Divission had been moved back farther to the rear, in order to get a healthier situation.—Directly in front of us was New Bridge On our left, and across the river, was Smith's division. Commencing with our camp, a high plateau, extended toward Pamunky river, but somewhat broken by ravines, sometimes deep and miry. This is an imperfect description, but will aid you somewhat. I forgot to mention that Gains' Mills are situated on Beaver Creek and between our division and Sykes'. It is a flouring mill about as large as a third class mill in Michigan.

Skirmishing had become so frequent, that when we heard the firing on Thursday, but little attention was paid to it, supposing it to be but a skirmish. But at three o'clock we were ordered under arms, and were soon on our way to the scene of action. As we advanced at a rapid pace toward Mechanicsville, the booming of cannon and the sharp crack of musketry became more and more distinct, and told us but too plainly that hot work might soon be expected.—About sunset we were marched in line across a large field, the shells from the enemy's guns passing over our heads and smashing through the timber bordering the river. Co. I was sent out in front, to feel the enemy and soon drew their fire from a concealed position. The regiment replied briskly for some time, when the infantry closed for the night, but the roar of cannon could be heard as late as two o'clock. The next morning before daylight we marched out, and started toward camp, four miles distant. After reaching camp we were ordered to pack up everything for we were soon to bid farewell to the place where we had stayed so long. After falling back about two miles, to a position from which we could easily cross the river on the Chickahominy bridge, in case of an emergency, we were halted and formed in line to await the coming of the enemy. Our regiment was formed on the brink of a hill, facing a deep ravine about one hundred yards across. Pioneers were sent into the ravine and fell trees so as to impede the rebels advance, in case they should attempt to cross at this point.—The 2nd Maine and 16th Michigan were at our left.

The rebels came up and firing commenced on the right before noon, but amounted to nothing more than skirmishing until about three o'clock, when the rebels made a simultaneous attack upon both wings, with heavy forces. Previous to this we had formed for ourselves a kind of breastwork from a fence in our rear, which saved many a one from being killed or wounded.

About three they made their first attack, cheering all the time. Not a shot was fired until the rebels had nearly reached the opposite bank of the ravine, when the batteries opened with canister, and the infantry mowed them down like wheat before the reaper. Terrible must have been the slaughter in their ranks and they stood it but a few minutes before they broke and fled to the woods on "double quick."

From this we had a rest of about an hour, when they, being reinforced, made another effort to dislodge us, by throwing an overwhelming force on our left flank. This time they were more successful than before and we reluctantly fell back into the open field, and formed a new front. At this time the firing was intense. Not a sound could be heard but the roar of the "wide mouthed cannons," vometing forth the elements of destruction, and the rattle of musketry, sending their death warrants in every direction. For a while our regiment alone faced the superior odds of the foe. Seeing that we were alone and unsupported, and fast being surrounded, our brave and gallant Col. led us off the field. This ended the hottest of the fighting.

The foe were too badly worsted to follow up the temporary advantage he had gained, and as reinforcements shortly after arrived they were compelled, in turn to give way.

Before the next morning's gray dawn, all the troops, baggage wagons, and artillery were on the south side of the river and by noon had started southward, our division passing White Oak swamp that night. Sunday we marched nearly all day and night, and Monday at noon came to the banks of James River, near Turkey Bend. Here we looked for rest, but how sadly were we disappointed.—Long before night we were again on the battle field, though not engaged until the next day, for the forces in front were able to drive the rebels. Tuesday morning we were ordered to support a battery in front. The sun poured down his fiery rays with intense fury yet we had to lay on the newly turned ground, and almost roast. Although a sharp artillery firing was kept up nearly all day, we did nothing but manœuver, changing our front as circumstances seemed to require. Occasionally the gunboats would chime in, throwing their monster shells among the rebels, causing the woods to ring with their crashing noise as they pass, and some came but too close to us for safety.

At about 5 P. M., the rebels emerged in large force from the woods, directly in front of the Fourth, yelling as they came, but they couldn't scare us away for we had heard such sounds before.—As they came one line after another, it gave our artillery the best kind of a chance to play upon them with canister. If we can believe those who could see them plain, for I could not from our position, we must believe that a terrible slaughter took place.

Soon after the fight begun, the 9th Mass. (Irish) were ordered to charge bayonet, but so far had they to run, and that too over rough ground, and being entirely unsupported, their charge did not have the desired effect, and they were obliged to fall back, badly cut to pieces. The enemy seemed to fight with renewed courage after this charge, and the battle again waxed hot and fierce. Every man of ours fought as if for life, not a man giving way until the last round of ammunition had been fired at the foe, and they were ordered to give way for a fresh regiment who were waiting to take our places.

The Fourth has won laurels, and those who know our deeds are not backward in bestowing praise. We have the names of six battles to inscribe upon our banner, which has never yet been lowered in battle, though riddled by many bullets. We have lost most of our best officers and many of our brave comrads. We feel sore afflicted, but try to bear our bereavement patriotically. We have heard of Lieut. Bierse, wounded at Gaines Mills. He is in Richmond wounded and doing well. Many who were supposed killed are there wounded. It would be useless for me to mention the killed and wounded as you have had their names already.

Our field officers are, Colonel, Childs; Lieut. Col., Captain Lumbard, promoted, and for Major, Capt. Randolph.

We have been resting here quietly since the battle and perhaps shall for some time to come.

☞ An act by which we make one friend and one enemy, is a loosing game, because revenge is a much stronger passion than gratitude.

☞ A country girl writing to her friends, says of the polka, that the dancing does not amount to much, but the hugging is heavenly.

Stamp Duties.

On and after the first day of October, 1862, the stamp duties prescribed in the schedule hereafter annexed, must be paid under the Federal tax law.

Section ninety five of the law enacts "That if any person or persons shall make, sign or issue, or cause to be made, signed or issued, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the duty hereby imposed, or without having thereupon an adhesive stamp to denote said duty, such person or persons *shall incur a penalty of* $50, and such instrument, document or paper, as aforesaid, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect."

It will be seen that this section both imposes a fine and invalidates the document for the non-use of a stamp. As the instruments, documents, &c, referred to, embrace nearly every common written transaction of business, the people ought, before the first of October, to familiarize themselves with the schedule. We, therefore, publish it, advising our readers to preserve it for future reference:

SCHEDULE B.

Agreement or contract, other than those specified in this schedule; any apprisement of value or damage, or for any other purpose; for every sheet or piece of paper upon which either of the same shall be written, 5 cents duty.

Bank check, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding $20 drawn upon any bank, trust company, or other person or persons, companies or corporation, at sight or on demand, 2 cents.

Bill of exchange (inland), draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding $20 and not exceeding $100, otherwise than on sight or on demand, or any promissory note, except bank notes issued for circulation, for a sum exceeding $20 and not exceeding $100, 5 cents; exceeding $100 and not exceeding $200, 10 cents; exceeding $200 and not exceeding $350, 15 cents; exceeding $350 and not exceeding $500, 20 cents; exceeding $500 and not exceeding $750, 30 cents; exceeding $750 and not exceeding $1,000, 40 cents; exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $1,500, 60 cents; exceeding $1,500 and not exceeding $2,500, $1; exceeding $2,500 and not exceeding $5,000, $1.50; and for every $2,500 or part of $2,500 in excess of $5,000, $1.

Bill of exchange (foreign), or letter of credit drawn in, but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, shall pay the same rates of duty as inland bills of exchange or promissory notes. If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set where the sum made payable shall not exceed $150, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency in which such bill may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States, 3 cents; above $150 and not above $250, 5 cents; above $250 and not above $500, 10 cents; above $500 and not above $1,000, 15 cents; above $1,000 and not above $1,500, 20 cents; above $1,500 and not above $2,250, 30 cents; above $2,250 and not above $3,500, 50 cents; above $3,500 and not above $5,000, 70 cents; above $5,000 and not above $7,500, $1; and for every $2,500 or parts thereof in excess of $7,500, 30 cents.

Bill of lading or receipt (other than charter party) for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place, 10 cents.

Express—For every receipt or stamp issued or used by any express company or carrier, or person whose occupation it is to act as such, for all boxes, bales, packages or bundles, for the transportation of which such company, carrier or person, shall receive a compensation of not over 25 cents, 1 cent.

When such compensation exceeds the sum of 25 cents, and not over $1, 2 cents.

When one or more packages are sent to the same address at the same time, and the compensation exceeds $1, 5 cents.

Bond—For indemnifying any person who shall have become bound or engaged as surety for the payment of any sum of money, or for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office, and to account for money received by virtue thereof, 50 cents.

Bond of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cents.

Certificate of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cents.

Certificate of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in property or accumulations of any incorporated company, if for a sum not less than $10 and not exceeding $50, 10 cents.

For a sum exceeding $50, 25 cents.

Certificate—Any certificate of damage, or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any Port Warden, Marine Surveyor or other person acting as such, 25 cents.

Certificates of deposit of any sum of money in any bank or trust company, or with any banker or person acting as such:

If for a sum not exceeding $100, 2 cents.

For a sum exceeding $100 5 cents.

Certificate of any other description than those specified, 10 cents.

Charter Party—Contract or agreement for the charter of any ship or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, memorandum or other writing between the captain, master or owner, or person acting as agent of any ship or vessel, or steamer, and any other person or persons for or relating to the charter of such ship or vessel, or steamer, if the registered tonnage of such ship, or vessel, or steamer, does not exceed 300 tons, $3.

Exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons, $5.

Exceeding 600 tons, $10.

Contract—Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such, 10 cents.

Conveyance—Deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted (leased), assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons by his, her or their direction, when the consideration or value exceeds $100, and does not exceed $1,000, $1; exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $2,500, $2; exceeding $2,500 and not exceeding $5,000, $5; exceeding $5,000 and not exceeding $10,000, $10; exceeding $10,000 and not exceeding $20,000, $20; and for every additional $10,000, or fractional part thereof in excess of $20,000, $20.

Dispatch, Telegraphic—Any dispatch or message, the charge for which for the first ten words does not exceed 20 cents, 1 cent.

When the charge for the first ten words exceeds 20 cents, 3 cents.

Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise, at the Custom-House, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding $100 in value, 25 cents.

Exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500 in value, 50 cents.

Exceeding $500 in value, $1.

Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Insurance, Marine and Fire—Each policy or insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insurance shall be made or renewed, upon property of any description, whether against perils by the sea or by fire, or any other peril of any kind, made by any insurance company, or its agents, or by any other company or person, 25 cents.

Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof—if for a period of time not exceeding three years, 50 cents.

If for a period exceeding three years, $1.

Manifest for Custom House entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer for a foreign port—if the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel or steamer does not exceed 300 tons, $1.

Exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons, $3.

Exceeding 600 tons, $5.

Mortgage of lands, estates or property, real or personal, heritable or movable whatsoever, where the same shall be made as a security for the payment of any definite and certain sum of money lent at the time or previously due, and owing to forborne to be paid, being payable; also any conveyance of any lands, estate, or property whatsoever in trust to be sold or otherwise converted into money, which shall be intended only as security, and shall be redeemable before the sale or other disposal thereof, either by express stipulation or otherwise; or any personal bond given as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500, 50 cents.

Exceeding five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, one dollar.

Exceeding one thousand dollars, and not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars, two dollars.

Exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars, and not exceeding five thousand dollars, five dollars.

Exceeding five thousand dollars, and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, ten dollars.

Exceeding ten thousand dollars, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, fifteen dollars.

And for every additional ten thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of twenty thousand dollars, ten dollars.

Passage Tickets—By any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, if less than thirty dollars, fifty cents.

Exceeding thirty dollars, one dollar.

Power of Attorney for the sale or transfer of any stock, bonds, or script, for the collection of any dividends or interest thereon, twenty five cents.

Power of Attorney or proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or societies, or public cemeteries, ten cents.

Power of Attorney to receive or collect rent, twenty-five cents.

Power of an Attorney to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same, or to perform any and all other acts not hereinbefore specified, one dollar.

Probate of Will, or Letters of Administration—Where the estate and effects for or in respect of which such probate or letters of administration applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of two thousand five hundred dollars, fifty cents.

To exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, and not exceeding five thousand dollars, one dollar.

To exceed five thousand dollars and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, two dollars.

To exceed twenty thousand dollars and not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, five dollars.

To exceed fifty thousand dollars, and not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, ten dollars.

Exceeding one hundred thousand dollars and not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, twenty dollars.

And for every additional fifty thousand dollars or fractional part thereof, ten dollars.

Protest—Upon the protest of every note, bill of exchang, acceptance, check or draft, or any marine protest, whether protested by a notary public or by any other officer who may be authorized by the law of any State or States to make such protest, twenty five cents.

Warehouse receipt for any goods, merchandise, or property of any kind held on storage in any public or private warehouse or yard, twenty-five cents.

Legal Documents—Writ or other original process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either law or equity, fifty cents: *Provided* that no writ, summons, or other process issued by a Justice of the Peace, or issued in any criminal suits commenced by the United States or any State, shall be subject to the payment of stamp duties; and *provided further*, that the stamp duties imposed by the foregoing schedule B, on manifests, bills of lading, and passage tickets shall not apply to steamboats or other vessels plying between ports of the United States and ports in British North America.

☞ A dutchman was relating his marvelous escape from drowning, when thirteen of his companions were lost by the upsetting of a boat, and he alone was saved. "And how did you escape their fate?" asked one of his hearers. "I tid not go in de boat," was the dutchman's placid answer.

BOOKS AND TOBACCO.—Four hundred years have elapsed since the invention of printing, yet books are not in circulation all over the globe; whilst the use of Tobacco became general within five years of its discovery.

A Conspiracy Revealed.

To the Editor of the Delta.

New Orleans, July 6.

SIR—While the military are laboring by every means possible to put down the rebellion, and restore the Union to its former strength and grandeur, the rebels are hatching in secret a scheme that will be more fatal to the Union than the rebellion itself, because it is one which no law can reach, except military law, and it is not proposed to put it in practical operation until after martial law has been superseded by civil law. It will accomplish what open and avowed treason may fail to do.

To come to the point, there is now on foot an organization which it is intended to extend throughout every slaveholding State, under the name of the "Southern Lone Star League." The members of this league are sworn to support the institutions of the South, to aid in extending them wherever soil and climate are adapted to their use and advancement, and to report the names of all who are not in favor of these institutions.

They are sworn to withhold all patronage and encouragement to men of northern birth, who resided at the North on and previous to the 4th of July, 1861, except in case of absolute or unavoidable necessity.

They are sworn to give preference in all matters of business to those belonging to this league, and in no instance to patronize even northern manufacturers, except from dire necessity, unless the articles are sold by those who were *bona fide* residents of the Southern States previous to and since July 4, 1861.

They are sworn, as far as practicable, to cease patronizing northern publishing houses, both book and newspaper, and to extend all possible encouragement to southern publishing houses.

They are sworn to suspend, as far as practicable, all commercial intercourse with the northerners, and particularly with the New England States. This does not apply to an exchange of agricultural products with the Western States bordering on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, excepting Ohio and Pennsylvania, and articles coming from Richmond and Indianapolis, in Indiana; Alton, Quincy and Chicago, Illinois. Northern Illinois and Indiana are to be treated as the New England States.

They are sworn not to educate their children at northern institutions, or at southern institutions taught by teachers imported from the North since July, 1861.

They are sworn not to vote for any man who is not in favor of the aims and objects of the league, and who is not in favor of excluding from office, and, as far as practicable, from the right of suffrage, all who have immigrated to the South from the Northern States since July, 1861, or who may hereafter immigrate.

These are the leading features of the "Southern Lone-Star League," which I have learned through a source I am not disposed to disclose. We all know what can be accomplished by secret organizations, particularly when politics are not the leading features. In this league no provision is made for carrying out its political feature. Every member is left free to act for himself as to choice of men, only being bound not to vote for any man who is not in favor of the aims and objects of the league. This will give the league greater influence than it would be able to exercise, were it to make its own nominations. Its members will exert themselves to secure the nomination of such men as they can consistently vote for, and, at the same time, enable them to use outside influence in securing their election.

Some provision is made in regard to those who have taken the oath of allegiance to the Federal government, but I am not positive as to its tenor. But I am of the impression that all who have or may voluntarily take that oath are excluded from membership, provided they cannot satisfy the league that taking said oath was a matter of necessity, either to recover property, save themselves from loss, support their families, or keep themselves out of prison. There is some latitude in this proviso. But where it can be shown that a man took that oath from choice, or to obtain position, he will be treated as an alien—as a northerner.

I have thus revealed the outlines of the "Southern Lone-Star League," which I obtained from a source known to be reliable, but which I cannot reveal without endangering my own position. I have done this to show you that a triumph of the Union arms may not suppress the rebellion.

AN ADOPTED SOUTHERNER.

What has Become of the Specie?

All of our readers will like a sensible answer to the above question—which is probably asked during every hour of the day—and we will allow the city editor of the New York *Tribune* to gratify them. He talks as though he knew what he was talking about:

"It will be conceded that there is as much money in the country now as there has been at any former period. There is as much gold and silver, and there are as many bank notes in the city and country as before. Treasury notes to the amount of $300,000,000 have been put in circulation during the past fifteen months, and yet merchants, brokers, bankers and the people generally, complain of a scarcity of money. What has become of it? By what mysterious agency is it absorbed from the channels of circulation? Where are the rich reservoirs that hold the precious treasure? Who is the happy man who will strike the vein that shall yield a plentiful flow of the white and yellow current again? It needs no profound skill to penetrate the fact that the money is in Wall street, in this city, in State street, in Boston; in other words, it is in the vaults of men whose foresight and financiering skill enabled them to create the present panic by diverting the course of the circulation of coin from the legitimate channels of trade into their own pockets.—There it remains, quietly waiting for premiums. Ask the men who own it to oblige you with it at a very reasonable advance, and each one will reply, 'silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I unto thee,' and each one will show hands filled with postage stamps. How shall we bring these men to terms? We answer by cheerfully using the stamps, receiving them without reluctance and paying them out without apologies.—Handle the stamps carefully—keep them clean, and prevent their adhesion—for they are really money that will stick to honest fingers unless decidedly manipulated. In a few weeks the silver and gold coin will come out of their hiding places somewhat depreciated of value by the clipping and sweating process, but they will come without a premium.

A PRINCELY MARRIAGE PORTION.—The marriage portion of the Princess Pia is the identical sum—500,000f—proposed and voted on the occasion of the marriage of her elder sister, Clotilde, with Prince Napoleon, and is in accordance with all former precedents of the kind in the royal house of Savoy.

Gen. Halleck's Vigorous Policy.

Correspondence of the Even'ng Post.

Washington, August 3, 1862.

Gen. Halleck has talked very plainly of late with civilians upon the negro question. I have it from a member of the Ohio deputation that recently called upon him, that he expressed himself more decidedly than any of the newspapers have represented. He said that he was not only willing to use the black population of the South against the rebellion, but that he had issued orders to his Generals, requiring them to use all the negroes they could get hold of, and that no questions must be asked whether the negroes be slave or free, or whether their master be loyal or disloyal, except as a matter of record for after use.—Black men are to be seized and pressed into the service if they do not come willingly, or if their masters make any objections. The General said, "Slavery is upheld by local laws alone, and where rebellion is there is no local law—nothing but the law of the land. My Generals and officers must not know that there is slavery in any given place or territory. They make use of the black men, not inquiring into their condition, and leaving the civil laws of the land to determine their condition.

Order No. 3 was the subject of a long conversation, and as the General now interprets it, it is not so bad an order.—He claims that it applies merely to stragglers, white and black, and not to persons connected in any manner with the army. Able-bodied negroes would at once be organized into regiments and brigades of workers, and would not be included in the order. General McClellan wrote a telegraph to headquarters some time since for specific instructions on this point, and he got them. He was ordered to impress all the blacks he could lay his hands on for service. In speaking upon this particular point General Halleck said that the rebels were making a very important use of their slave population to enable them to hold out in opposition to the Government, and it was our duty to beat them at the same business.

Gunboats for the Ohio River.

Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

Washington, August 3.

Gov. Dennison, Mr. Gurler, and the rest of the Ohio Committee, had a long interview with Capt. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on Saturday. They represented the exposed condition of Ohio and Indiana along the Kentucky border, and said that no military force, however large and well managed, could adequately protect the whole border from such incursions as the recent one into Indiana, which tend to keep up constant alarm, and to feed the hopes and encourage the activity of the Secessionists throughout Kentucky. They found the Navy Department very cordial in cooperating in their views. It was agreed on all hands that the Government could not afford to permit the rebels to gain the immense moral effect in encouraging their people, and stimulating them to renewed efforts, which these guerrilla invasions were certain to give them. They must on no account be permitted to believe they can invade Northern soil with impunity. It was believed that no way was so effectual for guarding the border as an efficient gunboat force on the Ohio River. After a full conference, therefore, the Navy Department promised the Committee as many gunboats for service exclusively on the Ohio River as they wanted. Ten small boats, drawing only two feet, have already been selected and inspected by the agents of the Navy Department. The Secretary promised that a heavy force should at once be set to work to cut these boats down, put on thick wooden bulwarks, and plate them with iron after the most approved models. Each boat is calculated to carry two guns, and to be able to control the Ohio river anywhere from the mouth to Pittsburgh. These boats will be hurried through, mounted and put into commission immediately. It is believed that when they are placed in the river all danger of guerrilla invasion will be at an end. Two wooden gunboats were able to preserve order along the whole Tennessee river, while the country was in the hands of the enemy, and it is believed, therefore, that ten iron-clads will form an ample police force for the Ohio.

Who are the Exempts from Military Service?

The following, compiled from an official source, will serve to answer very many questions that are being propounded just at this time:

"I. Physical disability is a good ground of exemption, and should, in all cases of doubt: be established to the satisfaction of the enrolling officer, by a physicians certificate as well as the affidavit of the party.

"The following imperfections are proper causes of disability.: Wounds of the head, which impair the faculties or cause convulsions; serious impairment of hearing, speech, or vision; anchylosis, or active disease of any of the larger joints; the presence of pulmonary disease or organic disease of the heart; irreducible hernia; fistula in ano; large hemorrhoids large and painful varisceil or varicose veins which extend above the knee; the loss of a limb, of the thumb and forefinger on the right hand, or of any two fingers on either hand; the loss of the great toe; any marked imperfection which would unfit for active service.

"II. The following persons are exempted from enrollment by the laws of the United States: Officers judicial and executive of the government of the United States, the members of both houses of Congress and their respective officers, custom house officers and their clerks, inspectors of exports, pilots and mariners employed in the sea service of a citizen or merchants within the United States, postmasters, assistant postmasters and their clerks, post officers, post riders, stage drivers in the care and conveyance of the mail of the United States, ferrymen employed at any ferry on post road, and the artificers and workmen in the United States armories and arsenals.

"III. Firemen in active service and those who have served their time as firemen, are exempt, *except in case of insurrection and invasion.*

THE SHARPSHOOTER'S LOVE.—The finest friend I ever knew, and one with whom I dare not trifle, is one who in all danger sees me through, whose aim is ever good and true, is my sweet Minie rifle! She gently rests upon my arm, is always willing. And though in general somewhat calm, wakes up upon the first alarm to show she can be killing. And she is ever fair to see, the most fastidious fancy suiting; her locks are bright as they can be, and that her sight is good to me is just as sure as shooting. The heaviest load seems not to weigh upon her more than 'twere a trifle, she's highly polished, and I'd pray, were I bereft of friends this day, "Oh, leave my Minie rifle!"

☞ A young lady who had mislaid her beau was advised to hang up her fiddle. She said the advice did great violence to her heart-strings.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

Friday Morning, August 8.

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

THE MASS MEETING.

The citizens of Washtenaw county were out in their might on Thursday. Men and women commenced pouring into town at an early hour, and when the meeting was organized at 2 o'clock, P. M., the Court House Square was a sea of people. The procession was formed at 1½ o'clock by Marshal BARRY and his assistants, and arriving at the stand, the meeting was organized by the election of Mayor SPOOR, of this city, President, a Vice President from and each Town, L. DAVIS and N. B. COLE, Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. E. LAWRENCE, Col. LIVERMORE of Jackson, Prof. ESTABROOK of Ypsilanti, Rev. F. A. BLADES, R. E. FRAZER, Esq., Hon. E. PRINGLE of Jackson, Hon. B. F. GRANGER, Col. N. E. WELCH, and Hon. J. M. GREGORY. A side stand was erected at which the speakers were Col. WELCH, Hon. J. M. GREGORY, S. M. CUTCHEON, Esq., of Ypsilanti, S. ABEL, Esq, and D. S. TWITCHELL, Esq CONRAD KRAPF, and other gentlemen. The speeches were greeted with applause, and the large audience manifested a determination to stand by the government to the last.

Recruiting offices were in operation during the day for the companies of of Capts. WILTSIE, GRANT, and DOTY, and a large number of recruits were enrolled. The two former companies have nearly or quite the minimum number, and in a few days will be full to the maximum. Capt. DOTY is also progressing well with his company, and expects to fill its ranks. As but three companies are required of this county to fill her quota in the Twentieth Regiment, and as a second company is nearly full at Ypsilanti, and one at Chelsea, the County has three companies for other regiments, or to apply on her quota of the nine month's levy ordered by draft, if permitted to furnish her quota by volunteers.

We have no time for further comment upon the meeting, but send greeting to the State that Washtenaw County is awake, that her loyal citizens are in for the war, and that all drafts for her just quota of men necessary to put put down this rebellion will be honored.

—This morning Capt. WILTSIE has 80 men, and Capt. GRANT 75.

300,000 More—Drafting.

By an order of the President, through the Secretary of War, for which see another column, it will be seen that a new levy of 300,000 men has been ordered. These men are to be raised *by draft*, and will be mustered into service for the term of nine months unless sooner discharged. The apportionment is to be made to the several States, and the drafting take place as soon after the 15th inst. as the details can be arranged. We are not yet advised whether the draft will be made under the laws of Congress or of the State, but of this the public will be informed very soon.

The same general order ordains that any State which shall not fill its quota under the former call before the 15th inst., shall complete it by a draft. It is now certain that the Government is in earnest, that it begins, at last, to appreciate the magnitude of the work before it, and that it is determined to strain every nerve to bring this rebellion to an end. We have no doubt the men called for are needed; we have ever believed that they should have been called out and put in the field long ago. The army has never been as large as the public has supposed it. But very few regiments have gone into active service or have even left their States with full ranks, and never, in our opinion, has the Government had 500,000 men under arms. If the rebellion is ever to be put down more men must go to the aid of the Government, and if they do not volunteer we know of no other way to get them than by a draft.

It is useless to review the political history of the past, to talk of causes, and mark the men or parties to blame. THE SHIP IS ON FIRE; PUT OUT THE FLAMES! The rebels in arms must be forced to return to their allegiance, and then administrations may be hurled from power if they fail to abide faithfully by every principle of the constitution.

☞ This morning a recruiting officer, from Jackson county we believe, was treated to a *free* ride, on a rail, and a ducking in the creek, for offering men enrolled by Capt. WILTSIE a bounty of $20 to go with him. He was taken through Main street from Catherine to Washington, and down Washington to the creek. He was engaged in decidedly mean business, but, *perhaps*, had better have been reformed in some other way.

—Such difficulties would be obviated and justice done to all the counties of the State if Gov BLAIR would direct that recruiting officers confine their labors to their own counties. If this could be done there would be no difficulty in knowing what counties toe the mark.

A WRONG THAT NEEDS RIGHTING.—We read almost daily that some General, Colonel, Major, Captain, or Lieutenant has resigned, and come home. Some officer has been promoted over their heads; they have been refused a furlough and must see their wives, etc; they have got just a *little* sick—at the stomach or heart, or of the war—or, perchance, have made all the money and won all the glory(?) they can reasonably expect, and so they throw up their commissions, turn their coat tails on their friends and the enemy, and come home to tell what *we* have done. We may be dull of comprehension, but it does seem to us that if the articles of war permit this wholesale resignation they speedily need amending.—Non-commissioned officers and privates must serve out the term of their enlistment, unless discharged for *good cause*, and we do not believe that the resignation of a commissioned officer should be accepted—at least in one case in ten—save for reasons that a private can not get a discharge. The officers get the pay and the glory, let them be required to see the thing through, and not slink out when the pinch comes and leave the men they have urged to enlist under them to the mercy of strangers. No resignation except for incompetency should be accepted, and an incompetent officer should be converted into a private.

—Since writing the above we find an order from Gen. BURNSIDE on this subject, which we copy in another column We hope that Gen, Halleck will issue a general order to the same effect.

A City Bounty to Volunteers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARGUS:—I see a written notice posted for a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of this City to be held on next Monday for the purpose of voting a tax of $5,000 in aid of "the two" volunteer companies now forming in this city. Two questions present themselves—what *two* companies are intended; and is it designed to give no further or general notice of the proposed meeting. It has always been customary in calling meetings of this importance to give notice by handbills and in the papers. The posting of written notices answers the requirements of the charter, it is true, but in a city of this population they are insufficient to give that general notice that is necessary to secure a full expression of the tax-payers. CITIZEN.

AN ADVANCE TOWARD RICHMOND.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 6.

The army of the Potomac has again assumed the offensive. The reconnoisance made yesterday under Gen. Hooker to Malvern Hill, White Oak Swamp Bridge, and in the direction of Newmarket and Richmond, was in every respect a complete success. The troops left camp about dark night before last, arriving at Malvern Hill at 4 o'clock yesterday morning a distance of ten miles.—Here they encountered two regiments of infantry and a battery posted behind earthworks. Fire was immediately opened on them by Capt. Benson's battery, and a section of Capt. Robinson's. The Infantry was not engaged. The firing lasted about three hours, when the rebels ingloriously fled by the river road to Richmond, hotly pursued by our troops, who succeeded in taking 100 of them prisoners.

The loss on our side at this point was three killed and eleven wounded. Captain Benson had his thigh broken by a piece of shell. The doctors think the leg can be saved. Lieut. Col. Gamble, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, was severely wounded in the breast while driving in the enemy's pickets.

Col. Averill, with 500 cavalry, took the Quaker road to White Oak Swamp Bridge. There they found the Tenth Virginia Cavalry drawn up to receive them. A charge was immediately ordered, which broke the rebel lines, when they fled. Col. Averill followed them three miles, taking 38 prisoners, without losing a man.

Gen. Pleasanton, with a force of cavalry, took the Newmarket road, on which a portion of the rebels were retreating.—He then followed them to within a short distance of Newmarket, where, meeting two brigades of rebels, he fell back, bringing over thirty prisoners taken on the way. Newmarket is ten miles from Richmond.

This ended the operations for the day, when the troops went into camp on Malvern Hill. Gen. McClellan, who went to the scene of action early yesterday morning, has not returned.

Rebel Plans.

MEMPHIS, July 30.

The *Bulletin* of this morning has the following from authentic sources: Among other important items as to the proceedings of the rebels, we have some inkling of the sub-facts discussed at two conferences of all the principal rebel military leaders, held at Richmond on the 4th and 5th inst. It is understood that they came to the conclusion that they must lose no more territory. The defensive policy was strongly attacked, and both Lee and Beauregard advised the invasion of the North at three points, viz.: from Cumberland or Williamsport into Pennsylvania; from Louisville and Cincinnati into Ohio and Indiana, and Paducah and Cairo into Illinois. It is alleged that the following plan of separation for the remainder of the summer campaign was agreed upon.

1st. The immediate obstruction of the James River so as to make it impossible for McClellan to use it as a means for communication with the fort and for their transportation of reinforcements and army supplies.

2d. The occupation of Williamsburg, Yorktown and the entire Peninsula.

3d. The recovery of the whole of the territory of Virginia, and the suppression of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

4th. The recovery of New Orleans, Memphis and the Mississippi River, and the expulsion of the Federal troops from Tennessee and Kentucky. When these objects had been accomplished, the Lee and Beauregard plan was proposed.

5th. To make the Potomac and Ohio Rivers at once their basis of operations and frontier lines, and transfer the seat of war from Virginia into Maryland.

6th. To hurl upon Washington from Richmond a column of 200,000 troops By the capture of that city the liberation of Baltimore and the invasion of the North at the three points named, becoming in turn the invaders, they hope to make it necessary for us to keep at home for the defense of our cities 500,000 troops.

Order Relative to Army Absentees.

The following order has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 31.

The absence of officers and privates from their duty under various pretexts while receiving paying pay at great expense and burden to the government, make it necessary that efficient measures should be taken to enforce their return to duty, or that their places be supplied by those who will not take pay while rendering no service. This evil, moreover, tends greatly to discourage the patriotic impulse of those who would contribute to support the families of faithful soldiers. It is, therefore, ordered by the President:

First, That on Monday, the 11th day of August, all leaves of absence and furloughs, by whomsoever given, unless by the War Department, are revoked, absolutely annulled, and all officers capable of service are required forthwith to join their regiments, under penalty of dismissal from the service or such penalty as a court-martial may award, unless the absence be occasioned by lawful cause.

Second, The only excuses allowed for absence of officers or privates from duty after the 11th day of August, are, 1st, the order or leave of the War Department; 2d, disabilities from wounds received in service; 3d, disability from disease that renders the party unfit for military duty. But any officer or private whose health permits him to visit watering places or places of amusement, or to make social visits, or to walk about town, city, or neighborhood in which he may be, will be considered fit for military duty, and as evading his duty by absence from his command or the ranks.

Third, On Monday, the 18th day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., each regiment and corps shall be mustered and the absentees will be marked, three lists of the same made out and within forty-eight hours after the muster one copy shall be sent to the Adjutant General of the army and one to the commander of the corps. The third is to be retained, and all officers and privates fit for duty absent at that time shall be regarded as absent without cause, their pay will be stopped and they will be dismissed from the service or treated as deserters unless restored, and no officer shall be restored to his rank unless by the judgment of a court of inquiry to be approved by the President. He shall establish that his absence was not without cause.

Fourth, Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and detached posts aae strictly enjoined to force the muster and the return aforesaid. Any officer failing in his duty herein will be deemed guilty of gross neglect of duty and dismissed from the service.

Fifth, A commissioner shall be appointed by the Secretary of War to superintend the execution of this order in the respective States. United States Marshals in their respective districts, the Mayor and Chief of Police of any town or city, the Sheriff of the respective counties of each State and all Postmasters and Justices of the Peace are authorized to act as special Provost Marshals to arrest any officer or private soldiers fit for duty, who may be found absent from his command without just cause, and convey him to the nearest military post or depot. The transportation, reasonable expenses of his duty and five dollars will be paid for each officer or private arrested and delivered.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The New Merrimac.

A British subject who has recently escaped from the South furnishes the Philadelphia *Press* the following concerning the new Merrimac:

She is a very formidable vessel, constructed with much skill. Her woodwork was then finished. On the following day she was taken across the river to the Tredegar Works to have her plating put on. The plates are about ten feet long, and ten inches in width. They are punched entirely through with holes for the insertion of the bolts, and will overlap one another when in position.

Like Merrimac No. 1, she is a formidable ram, but is somewhat smaller than the great original, which, in every respect, she greatly resembles. Her roof runs up to a peak, of such a height that the sides rise at a sharp angle. When ironed and her machinery put in, her guards will probably not be over one foot above the water. Being much smaller, she will be far more manageable than Merrimac the first. Her guards were about six feet above the water's edge.—The ram was well beaked, reaching about four feet above the deck, and extending out six or eight feet.

HER ARMAMENT.

Although her armament was of course not yet on board, its character was no secret. The entire public having access to the vessel, it was easy to be seen what number of guns she was to carry, as well as their approximate character. From other information, however, I can state that she will carry one bow, one stern, and three side guns. They are to be of the same description as those which are mounted at Fort Darling, their ability to pierce our iron armored vessels having, in the attack upon that fortress, been exemplified—at least to the satisfaction of the secesh. The balls to be used are steel-pointed, and were being made on the day of our departure, as well as previously.

She is no doubt completed by this time, and ready for offensive operations, as a very large gang of workmen were employed upon her. She is the pride of the Richmonders, who rely upon her for the defense of the city as much as upon their armies It is boastingly declared, and universally believed by them, that "she will sweep the James River."—While this is undoubtedly bombast, it is certain she has one feature of formidableness not possessed by Merrimac No. 1. Her armor plating extends below the water line.

HER CREW.

Singularly enough, her crew is to consist of the old crew of Merrimac the first. The men were quartered on Thirteenth street, a few doors from the *Examiner* office, in a building styled "the Sailor's Home."

A PROMISE FULFILLED—On the 23d day of February, 1861, the New York *Tribune* published the following editorially:

"Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we shall do our best to forward their views."

For months past the *Tribune* has been doing its "best to forward the views" of the rebels. The rebels have no brigade in their service so valuable to them as the New York *Tribune* and its abolition echoes.—*Utica Observer.*

☞ A long ago discarded lover consoles himself with the reflection that his loved one is married to a lawyer, has ten children and the measles.

Drafting Ordered—300,000 More Men Called Out.

OFFICIAL.

Washington, August 4.

The following order has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 4, 1862.

Ordered—First, That a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

Second, That if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by a special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

Third, Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination and appointment in the military service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By the President,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Exchange of Prisoners—The "Southern Confederacy."

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Washington, has the following:

"Gen Dix has been instructed to close the negotiation pending with the Southern Confederacy for a mutual exchange of prisoners, upon terms not yet made public, but understood to be based upon the British cartel of 1814—man for man, rank for rank, or in proportion, and the released prisoners to be under no restraint in taking up arms again.

"This is the first time the Southern Confederacy has been honored by a pen and ink recognition from this correspondent; and his excuse for this flagrant violation of the letter and spirit in which the war is waged by the government is deemed excusable from the fact the name Jeff. Davis claims for his dominions is between here and Richmond, on the subject of exchange of prisoners. It is said the Richmondites insisted that the tomfoolery of denying them recognition as belligerents should cease, and it may now be considered to have ceased in the future.

The Richmond papers say that they have enough prisoners on hand to exchange all in our posession, with several thousand to spare. This may be so, but in the absence of official figures it may be safe to say *they* ought to come out behindhand in the swapping off.

It is certain they took between *seven and eight* thousand from Gen. McClellan, which, added to fifteen hundred at Bull Run and Ball's Bluff, together, three thousand five hundred at Shiloh, and two thousand during Jackon's raid in the valley, will foot up on their side the number of fifteen thousand to offset our hauls at Donelson, Roanoke Island, No. 10. and *Corinth*, which, estimated by the official reports, should reach over twenty-five thousand.

It may be here remarked that the returns of the War Department of the actual number of prisoners now in our possession, show that the reports of the numbers taken have been exaggerated, and in spite of the popular belief that we have a large preponderence in numbers, it may be found a close shave to release all our soldiers in the South without bagging more rebels.

From McClellan's Army.

HEADQUARTER'S ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Aug. 4.

Ever since the firing upon our shipping at the mail-boat landing by the enemy's batteries, our troops have occupied the opposite shore. Yesterday a reconnoissance was made from that point back into the country to within fourteen miles of Petersburg. It was conducted by Col. Averill, and composed of 150 of the Fifth U. S. and 150 of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, with four companies of the First Michigan Infantry.—Capts. Castor and Brown, of McClellan's staff, accompanied them. At Cox's Mills, five miles from the river, they encountered the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, drawn up in line. Our men charged on them, when they broke and run.—They drove them to their encampment at Sycamore Church, two and a half miles further, when they again formed, but were ingloriously put to flight, leaving behind all their tents, camp equipage and commissary stores, which our troops gathered together and burned. The rebels had two horses killed, six men wounded, and two taken prisoners. Our loss was one horse killed. After scouring the country a short distance further, they returned to the river.

There is no further evidence of rebel gunboats on the river this side of Fort Darling. Information received here goes to show that the new Merrimac will not be ready to operate for three weeks yet.

Two of the gunboats were yesterday afternoon engaged in shelling the opposite shore above City Point.

The health of the troops has improved ever since they began to receive fresh vegetables, which were ordered to be issued to them by Gen. McClellan.

Battle of Newark, Mo.

Palmyra, Mo., Aug. 5.

A severe fight occurred at Newark, Knox county, Friday evening last.—About 1,000 guerrillas under Porter approached the town an hour before sunset, and were met by parts of two two companies of State militia under Capt. Lain, numbering 75 men.

The rebels charged on our troops and were repulsed, when they dismounted and finally drove Capt. Lain into town, where a severe struggle took place resulting in the capitulation of our forces, who were immediately paroled. Our loss was four killed and four wounded. The rebels acknowledged seventy-three killed and a large number wounded.

Porter's gang carried off the arms and camp equipage of our troops.

On Sunday the State forces of Col. Guitar and Majors Clapper and Caldwell passed through Newark in pursuit of Porter.

On Saturday a band of one hundred and fifty guerrillas took possession of Alexandria, Mo., seized all the arms and ammunition they could find, and did considerable other plundering and left.

About three hundred were down on Sunday from Keokuk, and arrested some thirty rebel sympathizers and took them to Keokuk.

☞ A man was taken up lately for robbing a fellow lodger. He said he commenced by cheating a printer, and after that, everything rascally came easy to him.

Major Welch, of the Sixteenth Michigan.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

The interest felt by friends at home in recruiting and filling up the army to the required complement, to ensure the speedy and final crushing out of the rebellion, cannot surpass that felt in the matter here. Regiments, whose strength has been greatly cut down by disasters of disease and battle, are anxious to be filled up to their old numbers, and enter the field afresh and win new victories. It is encouraging to the troops, moreover, to see that the military authorities take the sensible view of the subject—that is, that a veteran regiment that has seen service and knows what it is, and has proved itself trusty, filled up now, is worth two new ones by and by, and that they are acting accordingly. Instead of sending on recruiting service Lieutenants, the leading officers are being despatched on this important service—officers who have conducted the regiments in all the late fights, who feel an interest in them and in their fame, and will work with the utmost zeal. Major Welch, of the Sixteenth Michigan Regiment, left to-day to fill up his regiment. The Major led his regiment in all the recent fights, Col. Stockton baving been taken prisoner in the very beginning of the Gaines' Mill battle. This regiment sustained nearly as severe loss as any in the field, and out of eleven full companies, when they were mustered into the service has now less than five hundred effective men. Such was the gallantry of Major Welch that Brigadier General Butterfield, in whose brigade the regiment is, wrote a special letter to Governor Blair, of Michigan, recommending his promotion to the Lieutenant Coloneley and full command until the release of Colonel Stockton. Although a young man, he is a brilliant and dashing officer, and highly popular with all the men, who have faith that he will speedily return—and he says he will do it—with the regiment filled up to the maximum war standard. He goes from here to Detroit and Ann Arbor, where the regiment was originally recruited.

General Burnside on Resignations.

A very judicious order has been issued by Major General Burnside, relating to the frequent resignations. It has been stated and by good authority, that officers have resigned their commands in the army of the Potomac, who are now actively engaged in recruiting men at home for the *defence of Washington.* Shame on such officers. The following is the order of General Burnside. It speaks for itself:

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS, OLD POINT COMFORT, July 27, '62

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.

The commanding General calls attention to the occasional resignation of officers from caprice or fancied wrongs.—This practice, so prejudicial to the service, and so destructive to the self respect of the officer who indulges in it, *must cease at once.*

The country's right to the services of an officer, who has voluntarily tendered her his aid in this hour of trial, cannot be violated without the strongest reasons; and flimsy excuses offered, while his brothers are daily expecting orders to march against the enemy, *will not be accepted*, and will remain only as a *record of disgrace* against them as one who, from an unworthy personal motive, is willing to commit moral *treason*

The resignations must be accompanied by a surgeon's certificate of incapacity, or a statement from the commanding officer, that the discharge solicited will be *an advantage* to the serrice.

By command of
Major General BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adj't Gen.

The order has raised quite a fluttering among some of the weak-kneed knights of the "shoulder straps" and will effectually close all resignations in the future, unless in cases of absolute necessity.—We want officers, not well-dressed moustached cowards.

British Steamer Chased.

New York, August 3.

Nassau advices state that the gunboat Adirondack chased the British steamer Herald, Captain Coxsetter, into that port. She had run the blockade of Charleston. The Herald was damaged by shells.—The Nassau *Guardian* speaks of the matter as a glaring outrage, and states that the British flag was shot down, but was replaced during the chase. Nassau was greatly excited during the action. The *Advertiser* gives a report that Captain Gansevert, of the Adirondack, apologized to the Captain of the British ship Greyhound.

The sloop Elizabeth, from Havana, bound to Sabine Pass with an assorted cargo, was captured by the gunboat Hatteras.

The English schooner Orion bound from Kingston, Jamaica, to Sabine Pass, with salt, drugs, &c., was captured by the gunboat Quaker City. She run the blockade in April last with 300 bales of cotton.

AFFAIRS AT RICHMOND.—A British subject, recently escaped from Richmond, says Richmond is one vast hospital. Two hundred and twelve were buried from a single hospital in one day, negroes being compelled to perform the work.

After the late battles every man in Richmond possessed of three shirts was compelled to give one to the army—such was the scarcity of clothing.

It was stated in the *Examiner* office in my hearing that Lee had 220,000 men in the late battles, and 40,000 in Richmond as a reserve. Even the rebels accord to McClellan the greatest praise for his masterly retreat. On the 2d of July the *Examiner* announced that he was surrounded, driven into a swamp, and his stores, ammunition, artillery and wagons captured. Jackson, it was said, was in his rear, Huger on his left, Hill and Longstreet on his front, and Magruder on his right, and the next day, it was confidently expected, he would be escorted through the streets in a cage! Next day, however, the tune had changed, and the *Examiner* begun its display head to the news with this line, "The Bird has Flown. The rebels were out-generaled, and McClellan all right.

Rout of two Rebel Regiments.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, August 3, 1862.

Major General Halleck:

The reconnoitering column under General Crawford crossed the Rapidan and pushed forward to Orange Court-House yesterday, and took possession of the town, which was occupied by two regiments of the enemy's cavalry under General Robertson.

Eleven of the enemy were killed and fifty-two taken prisoners. Among the latter are one Major, two Captains, and two Lieutenants. Our loss is two killed and three wounded.

The enemy retired in such haste as to leave their wounded in our hands. The railroad and telegraph line between Orange Court-House and Gordonsville were destroyed.

(Signed) JOHN POPE,
Major General.

Important from Northern Alabama.

A few days ago a citizen of Alabama, residing among the mountains south of Decatur, distant some thirty or forty miles, found his way to the camp of the Twentieth Brigade, and made known the fact, that in the vicinity of his home there were many men who were anxious to enlist and fight for the Union, under the good old flag.

The representations made resulted in sending Col. Straight, with the fifty first regiment Indiana volunteers, down into the region named, with a view of offering protection to any who might desire to enlist.

After an absence of four days, Col. Straight returned to camp, bringing with him 200 able-bodied and earnest men.—When Col. Straight first reached their homes in the hill country, not a man could be found at his house, all of them being obliged to conceal themselves in the forests or among the hiding places of the mountains, lest they be obliged to enter the rebel army by the hated conscript law, or be shot down like wild beasts for being Union men. As soon, however, as the Colonel made known his mission to the wives and daughters of these hardy mountaineers, they were on the move to communicate with the fugitives; and within forty-eight hours, the Colonel was ready to return with the recruits above named.

From Gen. Pope's Division.

New York, Aug. 7.

The *Tribune's* special says: "The following are our latest advices from Sperryville. Eight prisoners have just been brought in from Madison. Three of them had been in the rebel army at Richmond.

Loyal blacks are coming into the lines in great numbers in the direction of Stanardsville. They are of a very superior class, and will make excellent teamsters.

A scouting party yesterday found between twenty and thirty negroes in irons about twelve miles from Madison in a nearly starved condition. They say that they were caught while trying to escape to our lines, and placed in irons.

☞ "Tommy, what is longitude?" "A clothes line, father," "Prove it, Tommy." "Because it stretches from pole to pole," said young hopeful.

LOOKS LIKE IT.—The clerks in the different departments at Washington have been ordered to form themselves into companies for drilling. A whole brigade might be thus raised.

Died.

In this City, on the 4th inst., of Consumption, LOUISA F. wife WM. G FOSTER, aged 38 years, 11 months, and 20 days.

New Advertisements.

Money to Lend.

I CAN FURNISH MONEY on reasonable terms and long time on good Farm security.
E. W. MORGAN.
Ann Arbor, July 22, 1862. 862tf

THE SCHOOLS.

THE FALL TERM OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this city will open on Monday, August 18th, 1862, in charge of Prof. U. B. LAWTON, Principal of the High School and Superintendent of Schools, assisted by a competent corps of Instructors in the several departments.

It is desired that pupils be prompt in attendance on the first day of the term.

N. B. Until the completion of the building in the First Ward, a third or lowest grade Primary will be continued in the basement of the central building.

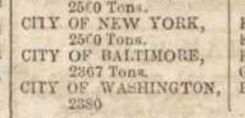
E. B. POND, Sec'y of School Board.
Ann Arbor, August 5, 1862.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

FELLOW CITIZENS, Sovereigns of the Great Republic, your liberties are in danger! An unsparing, unscrupulous foe is at the Castle-gate! Shall we suffer ourselves to be taken? Shall we sit quietly in our places while traitors rob us of our birthright? God forbid. To arms, then! Let us show by our deeds that the race of heroes are not extinct—that we are worthy to inherit the land our fathers redeemed for us. The President calls for 300,000 more men. Remember that *money* cannot supply their places. Our friends on the battle plain call to us for help. Can we refuse them?—Duty, patriotism, friendship, all call us to be soldiers, and urge us to fill up the ranks of the *Union Army.*—My Company, for the Twentieth Regiment, is not yet full, but I hope will be in ten days. Those who wish to join my Company and go with me should give me their names immediately.

WENDELL D. WILTSIE, Captain.

HO FOR EUROPE!



STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, Ireland.

LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP CO'S STEAMERS.

CITY OF LONDON, 2560 Tons.	CITY OF MANCHESTER, 2109 Tons.
CITY OF NEW YORK, 2560 Tons.	ETNA, 2215 Tons.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2367 Tons.	EDINBURGH, 2197 Tons.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, 2380	KANGAROO, 1874 "
	GLASGOW, 1962 "
	BOSPHORUS, 448 "

One of the above Steamers will leave New York every SATURDAY, *at noon*, from Pier 44, N. R.; and Liverpool every WEDNESDAY.

Rates of Passage.

FIRST CABIN, TO LIVERPOOL AND CORK	$85
" " " LONDON	90
" " " PARIS, HAVRE, HAMBURG and BREMEN	95

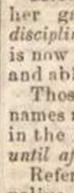
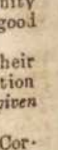
CABIN PASSENGERS have nothing to provide for the voyage, and are allowed 20 cubic feet of luggage free.

STEERAGE TO LIVERPOOL AND CORK	$35
" " LONDON, (by rail from Liverpool,)	38
" " PARIS	43
" " HAVRE, HAMBURG and BREMEN,	40

These Steamers are built in water-tight iron sections, are supplied with patent fire annihilators, and carry experienced Surgeons. Their average passage across the Atlantic is from 10 to 12 days, and the accommodation and attendance is equal to that of any steamers afloat.

☞ TICKETS SOLD for both ways, by
E. B. POND,
At the office of the Michigan Argus.

RECRUITS WANTED.

A Recruiting office will be opened at the store of Slawson & Geer, to fill out a company being organized for the 20th Regiment. The third Congressional District should not be behind the rest.

OUR COUNTRY CALLS!

Michigan must preserve the reputation of her gallant Sons. Men are wanted, and *disciplined* men to lead them. An opportunity is now afforded to join a company with good and able officers *who have seen service.*

Those wishing to join should enroll their names *now.* This will secure them a position in the Regiment. *An extension will be given until after harvest.*

References—Gov. Felch, Rev. Sam'l. Cornelius, Doct. Woodruff, James B. Gott.

Further particulars furnished at Slawson and Geer's store.

862tf WM H. RANDALL, Captain.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a mortgage, executed by James Haffey, of Freedom, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to Daniel P. Keyes, of Lima, County aforesaid, bearing date the 29th day of March, A. D. 1859, and recorded the same day in the Register's Office of said county, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., in Liber 18 of Mortgages, page 265, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Daniel P. Keyes to Thomas Haffey on the 18th day of February, A. D., 1853, and recorded on the 28th day of May, 1857, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., in Liber 18 of Mortgages, page 265, and afterwards assigned by Thomas Haffey to Margaret Haffey, on the 14th day of July, 1858, and recorded in the Register's office of Washtenaw County aforesaid, on the 7th day of April, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., in Liber 18 of Mortgages, page 265, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date hereof, three hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-four cents, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the debt now due or any part thereof, and the power of sale in said mortgage having become operative, Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of October, 1862, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, the lands described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due at the date of this notice, with the expenses of sale, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Freedom aforesaid, and described as follows, viz: The west half of the north-west quarter of section Number five, township three south range four east, containing fifty-six acres and thirty-eight hundredths of an acre.

MARGARET HAFFEY, Assignee.
JOHN N. GOTT, Attorney.
Dated, July 21, 1862.

Michigan Argus.

Local — *Items*

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1862.

Postoffice Notice.

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

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

JOHN I. THOMPSON, P. M

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,

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

TO PRINTERS!

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

MICHIGAN ARGUS

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

Ann Arbor, April 3d, 1862. E. B. POND.

DWELLING FOR SALE!

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

April 3d, 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 3d, 1862.

H. E. BUSH has left on our table a box of HUDSON'S TOOTH-PASTE, which we are satisfied is a first rate article, both for cleansing and preserving the teeth, and also for purifying the breath.

An enthusiastic war meeting was held at Murray's grove, in Salem, on Saturday afternoon last, which was addressed by Judge LAWRENCE, Rev. J. M. GREGORY, Prof. ESTABROOK, Lieut. C. H. DENISON, and Capt. B. M. CUTCHEON. Hon. T. D. LANE reported that over $800 had been subscribed in the township toward a volunteer bounty fund. Capt. CUTCHEON enlisted several men, two of whom were sworn in.

The *State News* says that a number of cows have recently died in this city, the circumstances indicating that they were poisoned. We should hope that we have no one in our midst who would purposely poison cows, even though they are unruly. Their depredations should be prevented in some other way.

A rousing war meeting was held at Saline on Tuesday evening, which was addressed by the Rev. F. A BLADES and others. A liberal sum was subscribed for bounties, and a determination manifested to stand by the country. Capt. WILTSIE of this city enlisted nine men on the spot.

We are yet without any intelligence as to the fate of our missing brother, Sergeant JARED POND. The wounded prisoners have all been released, and he is not among them. On Wednesday 3000 unwounded prisoners were expected to arrive at Fortress Monroe from Richmond, and on that list hang all our hopes.

Lieut. Col. WELCH, of the 16th Michigan Infantry, arrived at his home in this city on Wednesday, and met a hearty welcome from his many friends. He is looking in good health, but somewhat thin in flesh and darker colored than when we bid him good-by the day the regiment left Detroit. Col. W. is detailed for recruiting service, and we hope that he may speedily fill up the ranks of his regiment.

The *Free Press* of Wednesday morning says that Capt. CUTCHEON'S company for the Twentieth Regiment was reported full to the minimum on Tuesday evening, and that Capt. C. was the first Captain mustered in under the new call.

H. C. HODGE, Editor of the St. Johns *Democrat*, is off for the war, and wishes to sell or leave his printing establishment. We understand that Brother Hodge has been appointed Lieut. Colonel of the 23d Regiment.

Washington correspondents of New York papers say that over 30,000 applications have been filed with the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenues, for places under the tax law. Each applicant ought to be required to serve nine months in the ranks before his claims(?) are considered.

On Monday 592 sick and wounded federal prisoners arrived at Fortress Monroe from Richmond, being the last of that class of prisoners held by the rebels. 4000 in all have been received since the late battles. It has not yet been announced how many unwounded prisoners the rebels captured during the week of fighting, and no lists have been published.

A Washington dispatch, dated the 5th inst., announces that Maj. Gen. RICHARDSON, of Michigan, has been dismissed from the service. From private sources we learn that this is "fighting Dick," and that he is dismissed for leaving his post and coming home, after leave of absence had been refused him by the Commanding General of his department. A Major General should certainly set a better example of subordination.

Rev. J. S. BOYDEN, Chaplain of the 10th Michigan Infantry, who has been spending a few weeks at his home near Saline, recruiting his health, left on Tuesday to rejoin his regiment. We hope to hear from him occasionally should anything of interest come under his notice.

We have received part XX. of the *Rebellion Record*, an invaluable work for the times. It contains portraits of Gen. Hunter and the late Henry A. Wise. For terms, &c., see prospectus in another column.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post* says that the President has given the committees calling upon him to procure orders for enrolling negroes as soldiers, distinctly to understand that no negro regiments will be accepted, and that slaves will be used only as laborers. Good.

The September number of *Petersons' Magazine* comes to us with the first week of August, giving an early premonition that the Summer is nearly ended. It is finely illustrated and has a readable list of papers. $2 a year. Address CHAS. J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut St, Philadelphia.

On Thursday Dr. R. S. SMITH, offered $5 to each man who would enlist in Capt. GRANT'S company. Seven enlisted, among them a father and two sons.

GARIBALDI'S SPEECH AT PALERMO.—The Paris *Pays* of July 16, gives the following as the words of Garibaldi at Palermo, which have been so strongly remarked in the Turin Chamber of Deputies: "The ruler of France occupies Rome under pretext of protecting the Pope's person, religion and Catholicism. Falsehood! Falsehood! People of the Sicilian Vespers—people of 1860—it is urgent and it is necessary that the French should leave Rome! If needful, prepare new Vespers! Every citizen who has the emancipation of the country at heart ought to sharpen his stiletto!"

The War Fever in New Haven.

New Haven, Aug. 5.

The largest town meeting ever held here took place to-day. The vast assembly was obliged to adjourn to the green near the State House. A bounty of $100 additional to all other bounties was voted to all who enlist here. A resolution that the selectmen advertise names of all who have applied for disability certificates, together with the nature of the disease, was unanimously passed. The greatest enthusiasm was manifest.

COMPANY FOR THE FOURTH CAVALRY.—The Michigan Rangers, a company recruited by Captain J. B. Tolton, in Manchester and in its vicinity, for the Fourth Michigan Cavalry Regiment arrived in town last evening. The company numbers seventy-five men, and the remainder are to follow next Saturday. This is the first company that has arrived at the rendezvous. It is composed of the first citizens of the towns in which it was recruited. Captain Tolton has seen fifteen month's service in the field, and, a fine officer, he will make his company one of the finest in the regiment. A fine chance is offered for a few more first-class men to enlist in this company.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Recruiting in Massachusetts.

Boston, Aug. 5.

Recruiting for the old regiments as well as the new, has received great impetus during the last few days, and it now seems certain that Massachusetts will fill her quota without drafting.

The call for 300,000 nine months' men is received with the greatest enthusiasm, as showing that the entire energy of the government and nation is devoted to the speedy suppression of the rebellion.

A GRATEFUL QUEEN.—Queen Isabella has just sent to the Pope a blank draft on her treasury as a token of gratitude for her recent safe *accouchment.*—She begs the Holy Father to fill it up with any sum he sees fit, not exceeding $100,000.

YOUNG PHYSICIANS WANTED.—The government are still in need of active energetic young physicians to act as Assistant Surgeons. Young men having diplomas from respectable Medical Colleges, tickets from hospitals &c., can now have an opportunity of presenting themselves for examination, and if qualified can do good to their suffering countrymen.

LIBERAL.—Dean Richmond has sent a check for $250 to Col. Porter, to assist him in raising his regiment. Mr. Richmond had previously given $1,000 each to Erie and Genessee counties, for the same purpose. P. T. Barnum has given $500 to aid in recruiting, the Wheeler & Wilson Company $5,000, and Elias Howe $1,000.

Special Notices.

M. C. R. R

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

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

GOING WEST.

	Mail Ex.	Jack. Ac.	Night Ex.
Detroit,	8.00 A. M.	5.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M
Ypsilanti,	9.20 "	6.30 "	9.10 "
Ann Arbor,	9.40 "	6.15 "	9.30 "
Dexter,	10.05 "	7.30 "	9.55 "
Chelsea,	10.23 "	7.55 "	10.10 "
Ar. Chicago,	8.15 P. M.		8.15 A. M.

GOING EAST.

	Night Ex.	Jack. Ac.	Mail Ex.
Chelsea,		5.45 A. M.	4.25 P. M.
Dexter,		6.05 "	4.40 "
Ann Arbor,	5.35 A. M.	6.35 "	5.05 "
Ypsilanti,	5.55 "	7.00 "	5.25 "
Ar. at Detroit,	7.00 "	8.35 "	6.40 "

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 gratuously, 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

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.

For cases of emergency, keep always a bottle of HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL in the house. It may save the life of some one dear to you. Read the advertisement in another column.

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.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

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

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

Address REV. WM. COSGROVE,
822y1 439 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn N. Y.

Howard Association,
PHILADELPHIA.

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. 860y1

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

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's

DENTAL REMEDIES,

ARE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH & A SWEET BREATH,

AND

Curing Toothache & Neuralgia.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use Dr. W. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.

Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price, 38 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get Dr. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get Dr. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents.—Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a THEATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get Dr. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1 sent by mail on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and reliable Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address

WM. B. HURD & CO, New York.

Dr. Hurd's Dental Remedies are for sale in Ann Arbor by STEBBINS & WILSON, EBERBACH & Co., and GRENVILLE & FULLER. 860tf

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S

NEW FURNITURE POLISH

Prepared from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this New FURNITURE POLISH, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Housekeepers generally.—Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce St., New York. Special Agents Wanted. Address, Box 1072, New York P. O.

The Housekeeper's New Furniture Polish is for sale at Ann Arbor by

Great Books in Press.

THRILLING INCIDENTS

OF THE

GREAT REBELLION;

OR

The Heroism of our Soldiers & Sailors,

ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12 mo. Price, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient sufferings, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL. D, Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscriptions Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

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THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, from 1608 to 1860.

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Vol I. now ready, Vol II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

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MANHOOD;

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

DR. CHAS J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

Oval Picture Frames

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

SCHOFF & MILLER'S.
1860. Dec. 25. 780tf

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. 8m854

Fruit and Ornamental

TREES,

AT LOW PRICES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Flowers and Vines of every description and variety, for the Fall of 1862 and Spring of 1863.—We have a large stock now growing, and intend to make large importations from time to time as the wants of the country demand. We invite the people to make themselves acquainted with our facilities for doing business, before purchasing elsewhere. We warrant all varieties to be true to name, and to be vigorous and healthy specimens. All communications will be promptly responded to. Our office is in Rogers' Agricultural Store, Detroit st., Ann Arbor, Mich.

DUBOIS, CARR & CO.
Ann Arbor, June 24, 1862. 858tf

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 HARVY ANNABLE.
Sharon, June 4th, 1862. 8w858

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 medicinal properties superior to any other Wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefiting ladies and children.

A LADIES WINE,

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

WE REFER TO

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

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

And many others too numerous to publish.

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

MAKE ONE TRIAL OF THIS WINE.

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

A. SPEER, Proprietor.
VINEYARD, Passaic, New Jersey.
OFFICE, 208 Broadway, N. Y.
JOHN LA FOY, Paris,
Agent for France and Germany.
834m6

RISDON & HENDERSON

Have the

BUCKEYE

GRAIN DRILL,

and

Grass Seed Sower,

Manufactured at Springfield, Ohio.

THE VERY LATEST IMPROVEMENT, and better than all others; adapted to sowing Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley and Grass Seed.

1st. *It has a Rotary Feeder.*
2d. *Will sow all kinds of Grain and Grass Seed.*
3d. *Never bunches the Grain*
4th. *Never breaks the Grain.*
5th. *Sows Grass Seed broadcast behind the Drill.*
6th. *Has high wheels and long Hoes.*
7th. *Has long and wide steel points.*
8th. *It has a land measure or Surveyor.*
9th. *It has double and single rank drills.*
10th. *It has a self adjusting shut off slide.*

It is neatly and substantially made.

There is hardly a Drill offered in the market but can boast of more or less

"FIRST PREMIUMS."

They are about as indiscriminately bestowed as the title of "*Professor,*" which is sometimes applied to the "*fiddler*" or "*bootblack.*" They cease to convey the idea of *merit.*

The Buckeye Drill has been on Exhibition at quite a number of State and County Fairs, and without seeking favor at the hands of any Committee, has received its full share of Premiums.

TESTIMONIALS:

We give the following names of a few Farmers in this vicinity who have bought and used the Buckeye Drill:

Godfrey Miller,	Scio.
Jacob Polhemus	"
Jacob Tremper,	"
Thomas White,	Northfield.
John Brokaw,	"
Christian Kapp,	"
Edward Boyden,	Webster.
James Treadwell,	Ann Arbor,
Daniel O'Hara,	" "
John G. Cook,	Lodi.
O. A. Marshall,	"
L. Edmon's,	Saline.
George Cropsey,	Green Oak, Liv. Co.

We are also Agents for the

Ohio Reaper & Mower,

acknowledged to be the very best in use.

We are just in receipt of

100 Grain Cradles

Which we will sell Cheap.

Also a large assortment of

Grass Scythes.

And the largest and best selected stock of

BENT STUFF

FOR CARRIAGES ever before offered in this market.

We also keep a large and full

STOCK OF HARDWARE,

NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINT, and LINSEED OIL.

A complete assortment of

STOVES, TINWARE,

AND EAVE TROUGHS always on hand and put up at the shortest notice.

RISDON & HENDERSON.
Ann Arbor, June 29th. 1862 859tf

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

General Land Agency

PERSONS wanting farms, or residence in or near Ann Arbor, can by calling on me select from a list of over

100 Farms For Sale!

Of various sizes from 3, to 1360 acres each (some as good as any in this County.) More than

50 Dwelling Houses

in this City, from two hundred to fou thousand dollars each: and over

200 BUILDING LOTS!

Among the farms are the Bishop farm, 1360 acres the Potter farm, in Green Oak, the Place farm, and 483 acres, the Blandon and Jenks farms, in Webster; the Stubbs, Michael Clancy, Newton Beegan, and Fallaher farms, in Ann Arbor; J. Kingsley's farm, in Pittsfield; the Hatch and Hick farms in Lodi; the Patrick Clayn farm in Freedom; W. S. Davison, B. G. Baker's and Beck's farms in Sylvan. Most of these and many others can be divided to suit purchasers

E. W. BOIGIAN.
Ann Arbor, Jan 1st. 1862 83

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 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 benefit 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 colour that Colon are to our inhabitants what the *Plague* and *Yellow Fever* are to those of other countries; but I can aver confidently that they usher in disease of greater complicity and mortality than these latter."

Entirely Vegetable. No Alcoholic Preparation.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS

Prepared by

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

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

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

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

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

Read the Evidence

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN M. WHITALL,
Fifth Mo. 27, 1853. Race Street, above 4th, Phila.

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

C. BLISS

Is now receiving a large and well selected assortment of

Clocks, Watches,

JEWELRY,

Silver and Plated Ware,

TABLE AND POCKET

CUTLERY

RAZORS AND SHEARS,

GOLD PENS,

Musical Instruments,

Strings & Books for Instruments,

SHEET MUSIC,

COMBS, and a great variety of

YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.

He would call particular attention to his large stock of

SPECTACLES,

of Gold, Silver, Steel, and Plated, with

PERISCOPE GLASS,

a superior article. Also Huntington & Platt's celebrated

CALENDAR CLOCK!

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

P. S. Particular attention to the

REPAIRING

of all kinds of fine Watches, such as

Making and Setting new Jewels,

Pinions, Stafs, and Cylinders. Also

CLOCKS, & JEWELRY

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

C. BLISS.
Ann Arbor, Nov

Michigan Argus.

Proclamation by the Pr sident.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Supress Insurrection, to Punish Treason and Rebellion; to Seize and Confiscate the Property of Rebels, and for other Purposes,' approved July 16, 1862, and which act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do here y proclaim to, and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section, to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion against the government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfei ures and seizures as within and by said section provided.

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

Done at the City of Washington, this 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and sixty two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

The following is the section referred to:

SEC 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to his al egiance to the Uni ed States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof.—And all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

Still More Iron-Clads.

From the N. Y. Times.

There are to be built immediately four new iron-clad vessels, in addition to the ten Ericsson gunboats, the Ironsides, Roanoke, and the vessels, the laying of whose keel-blocks we noticed on Wednesday. As far as we can learn, they are to be constructed as follows: One at Jersey City, one at Greenpoint, one at Boston, and one at New York. A leading iron-founder of this city, who is now in Washington has telegraphed to his associates in town to employ all the available mechanics they can procure, to build four sets of boilers for new crafts. It is said that there are even more than the number given to be commenced, but owing to a decided disinclination on the part of Secretary Welles and the constructors to have the facts or dimensions published, we are compelled to omit them. The one to be built at Boston will be 240 feet long, 53 feet beam, and 1,300 tons. The upper deck will be flush, like that of the Monitor, neither bulwark or rail rising above it. The deck will consist of six-inch oak plank, with one and half inches of iron plating outside of that. The iron mail on the outside of the hull will be five inches thick Workmen are setting the blocks for this formidable craft, which will be built at once in the upper ship-house.

In this connection, it may not be out of place to mention that the tonnage of any of the Monitors has never yet been printed.

Moths.

Most of our in-ects are very hardy, caring little for wind or weather, and will never "die of aromatic pain." We once packed some small skins in the centre of a cask of tobacco leaf and stems, but the miller went there, deposited her eggs, and the furs were ruined. This shows that they are not at all delicate, and care nothing for tobacco. Expensive cedar closets are frequently constructed, with the idea that the rather pleasant odor of the cedar is sufficiently disagreeable to the moth to keep him away from artic'es of clothing deposited there! This is a mistake. The strongest instinct prompts the miller to seek the means of perpetuating its kind, and no trifling impediment will prevent it.

But the preservation of furs, or articles of clothing, is perfectly simple, cheap and easy. Shake them well, and tie them up in a cotton or linen bag, so that the miller cannot possibly enter, and the articles will not be injured, though the bag is hung in a wood-house or garret. This is cheaper than to build cedar closets and better than to fill the bed clothes and garments with the sickening odor of camphor, tobacco, or any other drug. —*N. E. Farmer.*

Affability.

Be good-natured, if you can, for there is no charm so great, no attraction so admirable. A face that is always full of expression of amiability is always beautiful. It needs no paint and no powder. Cosmetics are superfluous for it. Rouge cannot improve its checks nor lily-white mend its complexion. Its loveliness lies beyond all this. It is not the beauty that is but skin deep. For when you gaze into the face of a noble hearted man or woman, it is not the shape of the features that you really see, nor yet the tint of the cheek, the hue of the lip, the brilliancy of the eyes; you see the nameless something which animates all these, and leaves for your instinct a sense of grateful fascination; you see an indescribable embodiment of heartfelt goodness within, which wins your regard in spite of external appearance, and defies all the critical rules of the æsthetic.

HEAVY CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.—In consequence of the continued withdrawal of goods from store the receipts of the Custom House have been unusually heavy, reaching on Thursday the sum of $409,000, and averaging over $300,000 per diem during the past week. A large portion of this money is received from the Warehouse Department, the receipts of which, from Saturday, the 19th, to Friday, the 25th inst., inclusive, were over $632,760. The attention of importers during the past fortnight has been for the most part directed to withdrawing goods from warehouses, and to the payment of duty on those daily arriving, but little merchandise under the three months law having been taken out of bond.—*N. Y. Tribune, July 28.*

PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS

Neatly Executed

AT THE

ARGUS OFFICE.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS IN THE LINE OF

PRINTING

AT THE MOST

REASONABLE RATES.

We have recently purchased a

RUGGLES

ROTARY CARD PRESS,

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

INVITATION CARDS,

WEDDING CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

BUSINESS CARDS, &c.

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

POSTERS, HANDBILLS,

BLANKS,

BILL HEADS,

CIRCULARS,

PAMPHLETS &c,

THE ARGUS

BOOK BINDERY

is in charge of a

FIRST CLASS WORKMAN,

LEDGERS,

RECORDS,

JOURNALS,

HOTEL REGISTERS, and

BLANK BOOKS

OF ALL KINDS,

RULED TO ANY PATTERN

And Manufactured in BEST STYLE at

New York Prices,

Periodicals of all kinds

BOUND IN ANY STYLE.

Old Books Re-Bound.

All Work warranted to give entire satisfaction.

E. B. POND, Prop'r.

Office and Bindery, cor. Main & Huron Sts.

Conway Fire Insurance Co.,
Of Conway, Mass.

Capital paid up,	$150,000 00
Assets (Cash),	269,963 12
Liabilities.	16,440 03

D. C. Rogers, *Secretary.* Jas. S Whitney, *President.*

DIRECTORS.

J S. WHITNEY, L. BODMAN, W. ELLIOTT, ASA HOWLAND, D C. McGILVRAY, E. D. MORGAN WAIT BEMENT, JOSIAH ALLIS, A. H. BULLEN W. H. DICKINSON, W T. CLAPP, D. C. ROGERS.

Ann Arbor References:

Dr. E. WELLS, L. JAMES, L. DODGE, ENOCH JAMES. CAPT. C. S. GOODRICH

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

Money Wanted.

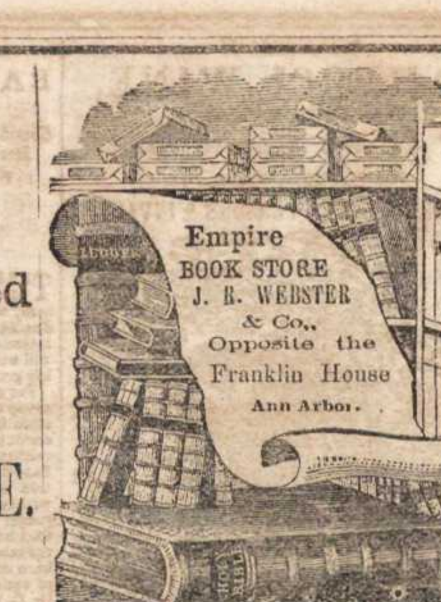
Who will Lend Money?

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

Ten Per Cent Interest, (Or More.)

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

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



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

LAW & MEDICAL BOOKS,

School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books. dan

STATIONERY!

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

GOLD

And all other kinds of Pens and Pencils

Window Cornice, Shades and Fixture,

POCKET CUTLERY!

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

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

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

Lowest Possible Figures.

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

Cash Sales will Admit of Low FIGURES.

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

Remember the "Empire Book Store."

JAMES R. WEBSTER & Co

Ann Arbor, May, 1860. 74tf

ANOTHER ARRIVAL AT THE OLD AND RELIABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM!! NO. 8 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,

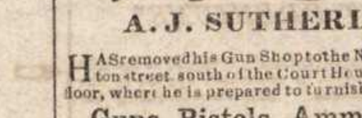
with numerous other articles usually found in similar establishments. As

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

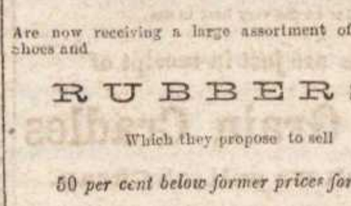
REPAIRING

the shortest notice, and in the best manner

KEYS.

full assortment always kept on hand, and made to order

BOOTS & SHOES



MOORE & LOOMIS

Are now receiving a large assortment of Boots and Shoes and

RUBBERS!

Which they propose to sell

50 per cent below former prices for cash.

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

And an endless variety of 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, 18 2,

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. 839tf

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 10, 1862. 856tf

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,
CORDS,
TASSELS,
GILT CORNICES,
CURTAINS,
HOOKS AND PINS,

STEREOSCOPES & VIEWS &c.

Ever offered in this Market!

and they would suggest to those in pursuit of anything in

SANTA CLAUS' LINE

that they can secure a

Double Christmas Present!

by purchasing from this stock, as each purchaser gets an additional present of Jewelry, &c.,

Ranging in value from 50 cts. to $50.

☞ They trust that their long experience in selecting goods for this market and strict attention to the wants of Customers, may entitle them to a liberal share of Patronage.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 5. 1860 777tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Accumulated Capital, - $3,500,000.

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

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

Dividends are Declared Annually!

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

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

JAMES GOODWIN, Prest.

GUY R. PHELPS, Secy.

For particulars apply to JAMES C. WATSON,
763y1 Agent at Ann Arbor, Mich.

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

Well known to be the Best for Manufacturing Purposes.

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

No. 2. of same kind of Machine, 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 stitch, and are destined to be as celebrated for FAMILY SEWING and *light* manufacturing purposes as our standard machines are for manufacturing purpose in general

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Ann Arbor, May 20, 1861. 801tf

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Ann Arbor, June 20th, 1862. 4w

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And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

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

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

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NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

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

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

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

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

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it has proved a saving from

Twelve To Twenty Dollars

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

PERSONS WHO HAVE THEM IN USE:

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

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

PLATE STOVES,

and a general assortment of

HARDWARE AND TINWARE,

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

RISDON & HENDERSON.
Ann Arbor, 1861.

TO LET.

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

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

Ann Arbor, March 28, 1861. 845tf

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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.

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. 1y

General Land Agency

PERSONS wanting farms, or residences in or near Ann Arbor, can by calling on me select from a list of over

100 Farms For Sale!

Of various sizes from 3, to 1300 acres each (some as good as any in this County.) More than

50 Dwelling Houses

in this City, from two hundred to four thousand dollars each: and over

200 BUILDING LOTS!

Among the farms are the Bishop farm, 1300 acres; the Potter farm, in Green Oak, the Place farm, of 480 acres, the Blandon and Jenks farms, in Webster; the Stubbs, Michael Clancy, Newton Beegan, and Fallahan farms, in Ann Arbor; J. Kingsley's farm in Pittsfield; the Hatch and Hick farms in Lodi; the Patrick Clayu farm in Freedom; W. S. Davison, Morse G. Baker's and Buck's farms in Sylvan. Most of these and many others can be divided to suit purchasers E. W. MORGAN.

Ann Arbor, Jan 1st, 1856

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.