

# The Weekly Michigan Argus.

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## The Michigan Argus.

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## Business Directory.

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### J. C. WATTS & BRO.

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

### C. BLISS.

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

### C. H. MILLEN.

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c. Main Street, Ann Arbor.

### BACH & PIERSON.

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots & Shoes, &c., Main St., Ann Arbor.

### O. COLLIER.

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### RISDON & HENDERSON.

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

### A. P. MILLS.

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### A. J. SUTHERLAND.

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### HIRAM J. BEAKES

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Office in City Hall Block, over Webster's Book Store.

### WM. LEWIS, M. D.

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### M. GUTERMAN & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Ready-Made Clothing, Importers of Cloth, Cassimeres, Dressings, &c., No. 6, Huron Block, Main St.

### WM. WAGNER.

DEALER in Ready Made Clothing, Cloth, Cassimeres, and Vestings, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., Phoenix Block, Main street.

### SLAWSON & GEER.

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### T. B. FREMAN.

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

### J. M. SCOTT.

AMBUOY and Photographer Artist, in the rooms over Campbell's Clothing store, Phoenix Block. Perfect satisfaction given.

### W. WEKS.

SURVEYOR and Civil Engineer, continues to give immediate attention to all orders. Office at his residence at the corner of Catherine and Tupper sts., 8597

### C. B. POTTER.

SURGEON DENTIST. Office corner of Main and Huron streets, over Laid & Pien's Store. All other dental work promptly attended to. April 1859

### J. R. WEBSTER & CO.

DEALERS in Law and Medical Books, School Books, Blank Books, Miscellaneous Books, pens, ink, and every variety of Stationery, Huron St., City Hall Block.

### C. B. THOMPSON.

DEALER in Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, &c. Postoffice building and at the old stand of Thompson & Miller, Corner Main and Washington sts.

### MACK & SHMID.

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### ANDREWBELL.

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### I. O. CF.

WASHINGTON Lodge, No. 94, the Independent Order of 6314 follows meet their Lodge Room, every Friday Evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. P. B. Ross, Secy

### KINGSLEY & MORGAN.

ATTORNEYS, Counsellors, Notaries, and Notaries Public, have Books at Pay showing titles of all lands in the County, and after to conveying and collecting demands, and to pay taxes and school interest in any part of the State East of the park.

### D. DEFOEST.

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Bids, Water Lime, Grand River Plaster, Plaster Paris, &c. of all sizes. A full and perfect assortment of boards, and all other kinds of building materials on hand at the lowest possible rates, on Detroit, a few rods from the Railroad Depot. Also opening extensively in the Patent Cement Roofing.

### FOR SALE:

Two of the most desirable lots in the City of Ann Arbor, containing some acre and a quarter of ground. They are situated State Street, near the South west corner of the Treasury Square. For terms, &c., inquire at the ARBUS OFFICE. Nov. 11 1862.

## THE BROOK.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

I come from the haunts of coot and heron,  
I make a sudden sally,  
And sparkle out among the ferns,  
To blipper down the valleys;  
By thirty hills I hurry down,  
Or slip between the ridges;  
By twenty thorns—a little town—  
And half a hundred bridges;  
Till last by Phillips' farm I flow  
To join the brimming river;  
For men may come and men may go,  
But I go on forever.

I cluster over stony ways,  
In little sharps and trebles;  
I bubble into eddying bays,  
I bubble on the pebbles;  
With many a curve my banks I fret,  
By many a fall and fallow,  
And many a fairy forlorn set,  
With willow weed and mallow,  
I clatter, as I flow  
To join the brimming river;  
For men may come and men may go,  
But I go on forever.

I wind about, and in and out,  
With here a blossom sailing;  
And here and there a lusty trout,  
And here and there a graying;  
And here and there a foamy flake  
Upon me as I travel;  
With many a silvery water-break  
Above the golden gravel;  
And draw them all along and flow  
To join the brimming river,  
For men may come and men may go,  
But I go on forever.

I steal by lawns and grassy plots,  
I slide by hazel covers,  
I move the sweet for me-nots,  
That grow for happy-lovers;  
I slip, I glide, I gleam, I dance  
Among my skimming swallows;  
I make the netted sunbeams dance  
Against my sandy shallows;  
I murmur under moon and stars,  
In brambly wildernesses,  
I linger by my shingle bars,  
And loiter round my cresses;  
And out again I curve and flow  
To join the brimming river;  
For men may come and men may go,  
But I go on forever.

## Graphic Picture of Richmond Life.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 9.

In the habitable globe there is no place so delightful as the capital of the Southern Confederacy. For a permanent residence, it will compare with the cities of Arabian romance. Haroun Alraschid would go mad with joy if he could become a citizen of Richmond. A six months' residence in one of our hotels or boarding houses would afford Soheerazade material for a story that would keep the Sultan awake for the remainder of his natural life, even supposing that life to be prolonged beyond the brief days of Methuselah, or more extended years of the gods of Hindostan. There are people of rude tastes who talk eloquently of the great capitals of Europe. There are men who love to live even in Paris. Human nature is very strange. But persons of refinement and of culture, the world over, could they only be apprised of its incomparable attractions, would fly with the spread of ravenous eagles to Richmond, as the most desirable residence perhaps in the whole universe.

We speak calmly, for we desire to excite no anticipation that cannot be superabundantly realized. Consider the innumerable delectations of this metropolis. It is the seat of the Confederate government. So careful has the President been in the selection of his associates that there is not a member of his Cabinet who is not profoundly versed in the sciences and in ancient languages, while many of them speak Coptic familiarly. The lowest messenger in the most obscure department has history at his fingers' ends, and the philosophy of abstraction in the palm of his hand.

A purity of life, a dignity of manner, an elegance in conversation, a depth of thought and urbanity of disposition mark each and every member of the administration, and all of their subordinates, to a degree which has never been approached in the annals of political society, and which renders an acquaintance with them a happiness almost unspeakable. Free and cordial association with nature so lofty and so endowed cannot fail to ennoble all who come in contact with them. It is enough to move one to tears to think of the unapproachable supremacy of the morals and manners of Richmond in the great future which awaits us.

But it is not in high official circles only that the delights of Richmond life and society are to be found. The effete, rapid and conceited race of F. F.'s has been submerged under an inundation of fresh adventurous spirits from all parts of the Confederacy and elsewhere. The fanatical days of the Wickhams, Gambles, Randolphs, Leighs, and Wirts, have passed away forever; we rejoice in a new era and a miscellaneous population, troubled with none of the ridiculous airs of the so-called gentry.

Here is the sweet Baltimore plug adorning the corners of our principal thoroughfares. Here are the useful and industrious *exuviae* of the Departments at Washington.

The new man, the garrater, is here; though we see him not, save in the prints of his fingers on the throats of unarmed citizens. In the palatial stores on Main street, once inhabited by Yankees devoted to the Union, we find brawny Italians vending apples at half a dollar apiece, and nondescript Southerners selling minute plugs of stunted tobacco at twenty-five cents. Stout Marylanders occupy rooms on the cross streets, and there throw away blockade boots and shoes with reckless liberality. Able-bodied refugees, from God knows where, swarm in our cellars and abandon themselves with a noble self-abnegation to the traffic in putrid oysters mixed with mean whiskey. Substitute agents follow their unremunerative vocation in nameless places; extortioners roll in wealth accumulated from everything that the earth produces or the hand of man can fashion; bawds

arrayed in the silks of Tyre and Sidon and the jewels of Samarcand illumine and perfume our sidewalks; gamblers erect their sumptuous towers on every hand; whilst, as if to crown this splendid concentration of social ornaments, the verminous deserter parades his rags in ostentatious defiance alike of civil and of military authority.

The variety of our people is not their only charm. We are told that the worn out race which once inhabited this city were distinguished for their gentle manners. No such effeminacy characterizes the lusty and enterprising population of the new era. The spirit of freedom is broadly manifest in them. It is beautifully exemplified in the Italian fruiterer, who with difficulty refrains from kicking you out of doors if you refuse to pay him a dollar an ounce for his pea nuts. The small tailor, suddenly become rich, is speechless with indignation if you dare ask him to unbend his dignity in the contemptible operation of mending your clothes.

The cobbler, once too happy to half-sole your shoes, scowls at you furiously if you approach him on any such mission now that leather is worth its weight in gold. The saddler, the gas-fitter, the grocer, the tallow-chandler, the merchants in coal and wood—in fact, all who have taught to sell, indulge the insolence of pecuniary independence to a degree which makes intercourse with them infinitely exhilarating. The entire absence of obsequiousness on the part of our modern shopkeepers is one of the most encouraging features of the new times in this Confederation.

An exceedingly low estimate of the fascinations of the life in Richmond would be formed if the account should not include the nominal price of provisions, the astounding healthfulness of the air, and the abundance of the precious metals. Space does not permit us to dwell at length upon these engaging features of Richmond's existence during the second war for independence. When a poor man is compelled to buy off of opulent millers at a price which would stagger a millionaire, and when beef at 60 or 80 cents the pound removes every molar in the jaw of a man's head, and reduces his biopsids to the circumference of a cambric needle (if he have the hardihood to attempt to chew it), every candid mind must confess that the journalist, who is generally presumed to be indignant, has little scope for the exercise of his powers beyond the mere recording of the markets and the latest sales at auction.

The eloquence of bare quotations transcends the abilities of any editor, however gifted, and throws him at once into that vast herd whose empty stomachs are an ample excuse for the commonest necessities of life. And if it were possible for the half-nourished body to withstand the encroachments of disease, it would be a consolation to the citizen of Richmond to know that he dwells in a perfect storehouse of maladies, and may take his pick at any hour of the day or night of the deadliest calamities that afflict the human frame.

To be the prey of the most lingering and loathsome contagions is surely not altogether desirable, but cheerful indeed must be the sufferer, who, in the midst of his acutest agonies, cannot find abundant solace in the reflection that he can pay his incompetent doctor in shipplasters, and that when he dies, as he certainly will, he will be buried in the suburbs of Richmond among a countless throng of one-legged soldiers, courtesans, garroters, and blacklegs.

How to be miserable. Sit by the window and look over the way to your neighbor's excellent mansion which he has recently built and paid for and sigh—"O, that I was a rich man!"

Get angry with your neighbor and think you have not a friend in the world. Shed a tear, or two, and take a walk in the burial ground, continually saying to yourself, "When shall I be buried here?"

Sign a note for a friend, and never forget your kindness, and every hour in the day whisper to yourself—"I wonder if he will ever pay that note."

Think every body means to cheat you. Closely examine every bill you take, and doubt its being genuine till you have put the owner to a great deal of trouble. Believe every nincompoop passed you is but a sinner crossed, and express your doubts about getting rid of it if you should venture to take it.

Put confidence in nobody, and believe every man you trade with to be a rascal.

Never accommodate if you can possibly help it. Never visit the sick or afflicted and never give a farthing to assist the poor.

Buy as cheap as you can, and screw down to the lowest mill. Grind the faces and hearts of the unfortunate.

Brood over your misfortunes, your lack of talents, and believe that at no distant day you will come to want. Let the workhouse be ever in your mind with all the horrors of distress and poverty.

Follow these recipes strictly and you will be miserable to your heart's content—if we may speak so, sick at heart and at variance with all the world.—Nothing will cheer or encourage you, nothing throw a gleam of sunshine or a ray of light into your heart.

## Josephine's Ring.

Eugenie's father, during his service with the French army, had selected Paris as his home; and there, too, resided his brother who left Spain with the ex-King Charles IV. and his family. Among the latter was a girl of three years of age, (the circumstance occurred in 1809,) of the name of Maria, who frequently played in the gardens of the Tuileries, under supervision of her nurse. On one occasion, a little boy about a year old, made her a present of a plain gold ring, and neither nurses were aware of the fact. As the boy was a stranger, and was not seen again in the gardens; no inquiries were made as to the ownership of the ring, and the little Spanish countess kept it as a valuable plaything. This ring was the betrothal ring of Josephine, which little Louis Napoleon, the son of that Hortense whom Napoleon loved so dearly, had taken off his uncle's finger unnoticed—Napoleon soon after marched off to fight the Austrians, and the ring was forgotten; but it was an evil omen for Josephine, who, a year later, had to make way for a daughter of the Hapsburgs. Little Maria Montijo felt an inexplicable attachment for this ring, on which the word Josephine was engraved; she took care of it while a child, and when she grew up, placed it among her most valued ornaments.

She had no idea to whom it had belonged, or that it was the Emperor's nephew who had given it to her. When she attained the age of sixteen she was married to her uncle, the Duke of Penaranda, and French colonel of artillery, in order to reunite the two branches of the Guzman family, and thus became the mother of Eugenie, who was born on May 5th, 1826. It was another remarkable coincidence, that May 5th was the anniversary of Napoleon's death—the most sacred day to the Bonaparte family.

Eugenie's mother had the date May 5th engraved on Josephine's ring, in memory of her daughter's birth, and afterward gave it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirkpatricks, in London; and here Prince Louis Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Garibonard, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among the ornaments, noticed the inscription, and the date May 5th explained to him, and now knew that Napoleon's lost ring was in the possession of the Countess Eugenie de Montijo. From this time the young fatalistic heir of Napoleon I. regarded the little Countess Montijo as attached to his house by a higher inspiration; and this really came to pass twenty years later.

Eugenie, at the time, had no idea of all this; indeed, it was not till a later date, when the mother learned the importance of the ring, and the fatalism which Louis Napoleon attached to it, that the Montijos formed their plan.—The old, traditional marriage policy of the family made her resolve that Eugenie must form an alliance with the Bonapartes so soon as a wish to that effect were really entertained by the other side. For the present, it was merely a question of marrying a pretender; but the pretender might have a future, and the ambition of the Montijos might aid in advancing it. This is the principal reason why so lovely and rich a girl as Eugenie has attained the age of twenty-six, which is doubly dangerous for a Spanish woman, with out being married. She was chosen to fulfill a "destiny," and in 1848, the family were doubly ambitious to fulfill it, because Napoleon had, in the meanwhile, attained supreme power in France. Even before this period, the predestined couple had met at watering places and calumny had already begun to adhere to Eugenie, because it was deemed impossible that a Spanish girl should have attained such a ripe age without some gallantry. Hence tempters, and speculators swarmed round her; but the tools did not know Eugenie, who was a true Montijo; they did not suspect why this glorious woman allowed the freshness of youth to fade, without accepting one of the offers that were daily made to her.

Eugenie attracted Napoleon by her charms; but not for the sake of being loved by him, so much as to satisfy the ambition of the Montijos; she promised him her hand; but he must first become a real power in France—Emperor. Still she labored zealously in order to attain this object. She agitated; gained men, who admired her, over to the Napoleonic cause; and, under the mask of an energetic woman made all the preparations for the coup d'etat with the chief leaders. On that December night when it was carried out, she sat with Napoleon at the telegraphic instrument. Hence she worked with her own hands in restoring the Napoleon dynasty; and Napoleon never for a moment overlooked the fact.—In the case of any eventualities, he appointed her regent; for he knew her energy, her sharp-sightedness, her presence of mind, her political foresight, which was eminently displayed during the Italian campaign. He allows her to preside at the council of State; for no one understands so well as she does Napoleon's utmost thought, or can judge so well the consequence of events. There is something prophetic about her; and the Emperor regards her as a portion of his fate. She is the head of the clerical and legitimist tendencies in the Napoleonic family, just as Prince Napoleon is the head of the revolutionary ideas.

Why is a fashionable lady's dress like an iron-clad ship? Because its heavily plumed.

## The Federal Generals at Murfreesboro.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

HEADQUARTERS 14TH ARMY CORPS, } MURFREESBORO, Jan. 7, 1863.

There can be no mistake that in coolness, readiness, fertility of resource, celerity of thought and decision, and comprehensive grasp of mind in the most trying situations of peril, personal and military, General Rosecrans, on the 31st of December, proved himself perfectly equal to the tremendous responsibility which devolved upon him. You rarely find practical skill, profound strategy, and executive faculty with a mind which grasps general principles, and eagerly inquires into, and handles remote details, embodied in one character, and yet General Rosecrans has demonstrated that he combines all.

When his right wing was so astoundingly thrown back into his face with frightful rapidity and violence, it was enough to have shaken any ordinary mind. It must have touched him nearly. His plans were so thoroughly prepared and digested, and so well approved by his best Generals—he relied so earnestly upon the staunchness of the line, then, trusty right wing—that the pang of disappointment, when it gave way with so little resistance, must have been almost crushing for the instant. But he scarce made a sign. A little color, perhaps, faded from his face, but he dashed away emotion with a gesture of impatience, and vehemently said, "Never mind—never mind—we will rectify it—we will make it all right." From that instant no man discerned a glimmer of despondency, uncertainty, or vacillation in his features, tone, deportment, but he bent the whole force of his will, and directed all the powers of his ready and fertile mind into that field, with an obvious determination to make it his own. These were the observations of many who watched him all day long with the keenest and most painful solicitude. The faintest relaxation of his constancy would have unmasked us all. Here was a real picture of greatness which I had never looked upon before.

It is well to examine the plan again, to discover how it was marred. The right wing, with three divisions, was to hold the enemy in check, while the left wing was to swing around behind the enemy, and cut off his retreat. A third division was to be hurled against the right, and break it off at its flank, by "surprise." The movement of the left was thus paralyzed, and its whole power was essential to the preservation of the army. It was gathered up, unmatchably, and flung into the right wing, under fire, in the face of a victorious mass of the enemy, and with it he found an entirely new line of battle to resist—powerful columns, which were rushing upon the new line. To change front in the face of the enemy, under any circumstance, is regarded by military authorities as an extremely hazardous maneuver, but to form an entirely new line in the face of the enemy, while the original is lying before it, and to repel that victorious enemy with it, may coolly be characterized extraordinary.

But this was scarcely more admirable than the skill then and subsequently displayed in the handling of troops and artillery. Of course this was facilitated by the discipline of the army, and the able seconding of others; but the direct agency of the General himself was too conspicuous to be gainsaid. After the misfortune upon the right, the whole army was massed in double columns, by divisions, in the center, and was impregnable at every point. Lines upon lines of troops were piled upon each other so compactly that the whole power of the enemy could not make a serious impression upon any point of it. The artillery was handled as if it were a pocket pistol, and troops in masses were hurled across the field as if they were a great ball tossed about by a Titan. The commonest soldiers observed it with audible expressions of admiration. In the heat of a desperate attack, a brigade was moved across the field swiftly, to meet a demonstration at another point. One of our forty or fifty thousand private Generals—you know our lads are all Generals—wanted to know of another in the moving brigade, "What the— are you going over there for? It's hot as— here; why don't you support us?" "Going where Old Rosey wants us. He knows what he's up to," was the reply.

The blaze and uproar of artillery, massed in battery of twelve, twenty or more guns, and its manifest effectiveness, and the movement of masses upon that field, was a spectacle of appalling sublimity as well as an example of admirable martial art.

Major General Thomas is a regular salamander. His corps was in the center. Of course he was with it. While the eighth division was fighting staunchly, he was there to assist Negley. When Rousseau got into the woods, and was ordered out again under a storm of missiles, Thomas was at hand to give directions, and when he got out himself he ran the gauntlet of cross-firing, and, strangely enough, was not even scratched. I saw no difference between his deportment under fire and in his marquee. The contrast between him and Rousseau was striking. One was imperturbable; the other blazed like a comet, inspiring wild enthusiasm among his faithful troops.

Crittenden was perfectly calm, but there was an unusual staleness in his deportment that expressed his consciousness of a great battle. He made no noise about his command, but he was confident it would justify his proudest expectations when it should engage. It did its duty nobly.

General McCook I did not see when his command was engaged. Later in the day—it was pretty hot, too—he was near the left of his line, surrounded by his staff—Bassett, Langdon, Campbell, Williams, Threlton, Fisher, Calch, Bates—

a little flushed by excitement and fatigue, but otherwise as you see him customarily. The horse he rode would not meet your notions of a "charger," since he had accepted, as King Richard did, "another" horse in lieu of the fine steed which had been killed under him.

## Where are we—and Where Drifting?

From the Albany Evening Journal, Jan. 12.

In 1860, when only distant mutterings of rebellion were heard, we were among the few who recognized, in those threats, the certainty of war, and who, in a measure, comprehended both its magnitude and its horrors. It is always an offense, in an individual, to foresee evils, and especially so to attempt to avert, or even to be prepared for them. For an article then written, asking the President, Congress, and our readers, to raise their eyes and thoughts above the horizon of party, and contemplate a crisis which would tax the energies of the people, and test the strength of our government, we incurred the denunciations of many, and the friendly censure of most of the Republican journals.

Subsequently, when rebellion was rampant in the extreme Southern States, a question whether North Carolina and Tennessee should remain in the Union or go out of it, arose. We all remember the "border State proposition," upon the adoption of which, by Congress, rebellion, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, would have been bounded by the southern line of Tennessee and North Carolina. With a modification which the border State representatives offered to accept, we advocated that "compromise." And for this, also, we were severely denounced. In the "Peace Congress," where the Legislature honored us with a seat which we resigned in favor of a distinguished citizen, the "border State proposition" was again rejected, and consequently two States, a majority of whose citizens yearned to remain in the Union, were lost. With North Carolina and Tennessee in the Union, Virginia could not have gone out of it. We should, therefore, instead of sacrificing hundreds of millions of treasure in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, have reserved those troops and that treasure to crush out rebellion in the cotton States.

The rebellion—as wanton and wicked as any that stains the pages of history—thus embracing more States than was necessary—has been nearly two years in progress, with what measure of success and with what promise of a termination we can judge, one as well as another. Its lessons teach us that it requires all the strength of a United North to preserve the Union and uphold the government. We had at the commencement of the war, a united North. The culmination of treason, in its attack on Fort Sumter, kindled a blaze of indignant patriotism over the whole North, East, and West. All merely partisan feeling was merged in higher and nobler impulses. All good and true men, in imitation of their ancestors at Concord and Lexington, in 1776, rushed to arms, or contributed money. Then we were, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "all Republicans—all Federalists," or, in other words, "all Republicans—all Democrats." For the first year the war had, with few exceptions, the hearty support of both and all political parties. It was prosecuted earnestly, but with indifferent success—more heart than head—more zeal than knowledge. We had gallant troops commanded by incapable Generals, made so, probably by newspaper and other interference. At any rate the ill success of our armies caused popular impatience, of which those whose ultra anti-slavery views enabled the secession leaders to mass the sentiment of the cotton States, availed themselves to impart an abolition character to the war.

The evidence before us—in the rivers of bloodshed and the millions of treasure expended—that the preservation of our Union and government demand the best and united energies and efforts of the whole people, is valueless. What all united have so far failed to accomplish, the abolition chiefs and journals insist upon undertaking as a party. They demand that the war shall be prosecuted under their auspices and for their purposes. Men's opinions on the slavery question must be lengthened or shortened in accordance with Procrustean example.

These impracticable, one-idea lecturers and journalists, aided by the unfortunate "On to Richmond" military disasters, have already withdrawn New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, from the political support of the administration. Too many of the democratic leaders in these States—especially in Ohio and Indiana—are of the Vallandigham school. This false, disloyal man, with shame be it confessed, found sympathizing friends to welcome and feast him at a secession hotel in the city of New York! Still the masses of the democracy, and most of their prominent men are truly devoted to the Union, and remain willing to contribute their money and peril their lives to sustain the government. But in this there is no merit, unless they adopt the anti-slavery platform and accept the dogmas of the New York Tribune.

Will those of our old whig friends, now so impatient with, and differing so widely from us, turn their minds a few years backwards and remember what they then thought of abolition? and what its course and action was? Was it not narrow, perverse, and mischievous? Did it not exert a vicious and malign political influence? Did it not, for twenty years, at our elections, State and national, ever play into the hands of pro-slavery democrats? While we were laboring for the right, doing all we could for the Union and the country, we were not embarrassed and thwarted by this factious, impracticable "third party"? Who were its leaders then? Messrs. Garrison, Phillips, Sumner, Gerrit Smith, etc., etc.

Did we trust to their judgment, or follow their lead, or vote with them then? Are not the same men, with Mr. Greeley fully developed as a disciple, the abolition leaders now? Have they grown wiser, or is your own intellect dwarfed, or has your common sense collapsed? If the North rejected abolition as a merely political test, will it be accepted when the lives of our sons and brothers and the preservation of our country are involved? If we refuse to follow "one-idea men," when it only costs us votes, shall we commit all that is sacred and precious to their leadership?

We ask these questions now in view of the concerted effort to narrow this mighty struggle for national existence down to an abolition crusade. We ask them in the hope of arresting a popular delusion which is drawing tens of thousands of patriotic, devoted men, into a vortex which bodes inevitable ruin and destruction to themselves and their country. We ask them, at this moment, in view of the studied attempt to classify all who do not work up to their standard as enemies. And, finally, we ask earnestly whether the experience of the first year and a half of war, with all parties heartily engaged in it, justifies the hope that the rebellion can be crushed and the Union preserved with a united South and a divided North?

## Interesting Correspondence.

The Boston Courier publishes the following profoundly interesting and affecting correspondence, communicated to it by a valued friend:

### INT



## Armies and Fleets in Motion.

From the New York World.

The news of the coming two weeks promises to be of the most painful interest. Our armies and fleets are everywhere in motion, and the most decisive battles of the war are either now under way or about to commence. In view of the great extent of the field and the importance of the coming shock of battle, a resume of the various movements under way may be considered timely.

1. Gen. Burnside and his grand army are, in all probability, by this time again across the Rappahannock—not at Fredricksburg, but either above or below that fatal point. The crossing may have been contested, but if there is any truth in the reported withdrawal of portions of Gen. Lee's army to North Carolina or East Tennessee, it is more probable that the Confederate forces would retire inland to some point where their army could be reinforced to its entire strength; then to offer battle. The line of North Ann river, if the Confederate army retires, will doubtless be the scene of the next great conflict. This line from Gordonsville to Hanover Junction, has long been fortified, and, according to Confederate authorities, it was there General Lee proposed to meet any army in marching overland to Richmond. It is idle to speculate on the probable result of the battle; our army is not what it has been or should be in spirit or management, yet the strange chances of war may give it a glorious and decisive victory. Let us hope for the best.

2. Gen. Foster's army, fifty thousand strong, according to Confederate authorities, is again on the march in North Carolina. Its destination is supposed to be Goldsboro and Wilmington. In all probability a strong Confederate force will contest the possession of those places, and we may look for stirring news from that quarter before the week is out.

3. Wilmington, N. C., and Charleston, S. C., are to be attacked at the same time by a naval force of wooden steam frigates and iron-clads, in which the latter will do most of the work. There is every indication that the fight is even now going on. This contest will be a matter of the profoundest interest all over Christendom, as it will throw a world of light on the vexed question of iron-clads, ordnance, and defensive works.

4. Gen. Rosecrans and his army were expecting a fight at last accounts. The reinforcements which had been promised, had not yet reached him, while the enemy had destroyed the railroad in his rear and stopped communication by the Cumberland river. His men were represented as being in good spirits, but short of rations. General Longstreet had superseded General Bragg in command of the Confederate army, and there was a report that eleven brigades from Virginia had gone west with him. But there must be a mistake here. How could an army of perhaps 30,000 men have been transported over a long stretch of railroad since the battle of Murfreesboro? If it was done, then was the story of the Carter raid on the Tennessee and Virginia road a myth. Still, all the indications were that a battle more decisive than that at Murfreesboro was about to take place in Southern Tennessee.

5. General Banks and Admiral Farragut are by this time at work on Port Hudson, unless, indeed, the Vicksburg disaster should have induced them to await further orders. The report in the Southern papers that a fleet was sent south up the Mississippi, on the 13th, would seem to indicate that Admiral Farragut was disposed to commence operations at once.

6. The expedition against Vicksburg will soon be in motion again, this time under the control of General Grant. The entire army on the Mississippi and in Western Tennessee will be engaged in this work. It will include, probably, not less than 100,000 men. We have reason to believe that the expedition will start much sooner than the public suppose possible after the recent disaster.

In addition to the above, there is the expedition against Galveston, the result of which we will soon hear, besides minor movements all along the coast. From this resume it will be seen that our armies and fleets are everywhere in motion, and that slaughter will hold high carnival long before winter melts into spring.

**ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS WITH IRON-CLAD TARGETS.**—Several interesting experiments were made at the Navy Yard on Friday, and the effects of the Dahlgren gun upon iron-clad targets, completely vindicated the opinion expressed by Captain Dahlgren in his recent report to the Secretary of the Navy upon the subject of destroying iron-clads. A target of Captain Ericsson's, made up entirely of wrought iron to the thickness of fifteen inches, was tested at the yard. It was fired at by an eleven inch Dahlgren gun about fifty feet distance. The gun was loaded with thirty pounds of powder and solid shot. The penetration was quite inconsiderable, but the construction of the target was completely destroyed by the blow. Only two of the through bolts were unbroken. All the bolts in the vicinity of the blow were separated and much bent. The target itself though weighing several tons, was driven back several inches, and the blow also displaced the heavy masonry against which it had been braced.

**MORE TROOPS FOR MEXICO.**—A Liverpool paper of the 2d of January says the French transport Seine has received instruction to go to Alexandria for a battalion of one thousand men, composed of negroes of Darfour, which said Pacha, of Egypt, has offered the Emperor for his expedition to Mexico. They are old, well trained troops, sufficiently brave, and not liable to be affected by hot weather, or fever, which qualities will give them an immense advantage over the Mexican guerrillas.

A lady having accidentally broken her smelling bottle, her husband, who was very petulant, said to her: "I declare, my dear, everything that belongs to you is more or less broken." "True," replied the lady, "for even you are a little cracked!"

The time of 38 regiments of N. Y. troops expires in May, June and July.

## The President on the Finances.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

The following special message was sent to Congress to day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have signed the joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy of the United States, passed by the House on the 14th, and by the Senate on the 15th.

The joint resolution is a simple authority, amounting, however, under the existing circumstances, to a direction to the Secretary of the Treasury to make an additional issue of \$100,000,000 in treasury notes, if so much money is needed for the payment of the army and navy.

My approval is given in order that every proper facility may be afforded for the present discharge of all arrears of pay due our soldiers and sailors, and, while giving this approval, I think it my duty to express my sincere regret that it has been found necessary to authorize so large an additional issue of United States notes when this circulation, and that of the suspended banks together, have become already so redundant as to increase prices beyond recall, the value thereby augmenting the cost of living and to the injury of labor, and the cost of supplies, to the injury of the whole country. It seems very plain that the continued issue of United States notes, without any check to the suspended banks, and without any adequate provision for the raising of money by loans, and for funding the issues so as to keep them within due limits, must soon produce disastrous consequences, and this matter appears to me so important that I feel bound to avail myself of the occasion to ask the special attention of Congress to it. That Congress has the power to regulate the currency of the country can hardly admit of doubt, and that a judicious measure to prevent the deterioration of this currency, by a reasonable taxation of bank circulation or otherwise, is needed, seems equally clear. Independently of this general consideration, it would be unjust to the people at large to exempt banks, enjoying the special privilege of circulation, from their just proportion of their due burdens. In order to raise money by way of loans, most easily and cheaply, it is clearly necessary to give every possible support to the public credit to that end, and uniform currency, in which taxes, subscriptions to loans, and other ordinary public debts may be paid, is almost, if not quite, indispensable. Such a currency can be furnished by banking associations authorized under a general act of Congress, as suggested in my message at the beginning of the present session, the securing of this circulation by the pledge of United States bonds, as herein suggested, would still furnish and facilitate loans by increasing the present and causing a future demand for such bonds.

In view of the actual financial embarrassment of the government, and of the greater embarrassment sure to come, if the necessary means of relief are not afforded, I feel that I should not perform my duty by a simple announcement of my approval of the joint resolution which proposes relief only by increasing the circulation, without expressing my earnest desire that measures, such in substance as those I have just referred to, may receive the early sanction of Congress. By such measures, in my opinion, not only to the army and navy, but to all honest creditors of the government, and satisfactory provision made for future demands on the treasury.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

**A LARGE FLEET OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.**—It is stated in Washington that private letters have been received from England announcing that there are now at sea forty vessels that have been fitted out and loaded in British ports with a view to break the blockade of the Southern American ports. Among them are enumerated the steamers Justitia, Juno, Fifth Wave, Queen, Calypso, Royal Beld, Albino, Drury, Denbigh, Florida, all said to belong to Mr. Lindsay. Also the Bevin Pet, Georgiana, Neptune, Prince Albert, Shell-drake, Lapate, Janie Chidley, lately called the Julia Usher.

The last includes the following sailing vessels cleared from Liverpool before the 28th of November: Peep O'Day, Mary Frances, Clarence, Monmouth, Digby, Intensive, Queen of the Sea, Severn.

These vessels are laden with arms, ammunition, clothing, shoes, medicine, &c. It is also stated that a large amount of Confederate bonds, secured by pledge of cotton at seven cents per pound, has been sold in England at the rate of five shillings to the pound sterling, and that by these sales seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling have been realized by the agents of the Confederate government.

**A PERTINENT QUESTION.**—Dr. H., of the pleasant city of Elms, has been noted for many years for always driving the most gentle and most sober, but at the same time the most fearfully "home-ly" of horses. His steeds will always stand wherever he pleases to leave them, but they have rather a venerable and woeful aspect, that renders them anything but pleasant objects to the casual observer. A few years ago there came a caravan to the town, and several horses were badly frightened by the elephants, so that a number of accidents occurred. A day or two after, Dr. Knight met Dr. H., and speaking of the accident, Dr. Knight remarked that he dared not take his horse out when the procession was passing through the streets.

"Oh, ho!" said Dr. H., "Why, I took my mare and drove right up along side of them, and she wasn't the least bit scared!"

"Hum—yes," says Dr. Knight, "but how did the elephant stand it?"

The question though pertinent was hardly complimentary to the Doctor's "beast."

**ENGLISH GUNPOWDER FOR THE "CONFEDERACY."**—One of the English papers has lately stated that Great Britain shipped about thirteen millions of pounds of gunpowder, directly or indirectly, during the first three months of 1862, to the South.

**CHARLES SUMNER** has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The U. S. Senate has passed a bill changing the judicial districts. It places Ohio and Michigan in one district, and will satisfy the bar of this State.

## The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

Friday Morning, January 23.

### Democratic State Convention.

A Democratic State Convention will be held at Detroit, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of February, A. D. 1861, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, and candidates for Regents of the University, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may come before the convention.

Each county comprising one or more representative districts will be entitled to three times as many delegates as there are representatives in the lower house of the State Legislature from such county; and each county which may not be entitled to one representative in the lower house in the State Legislature, will be entitled to one delegate.

The last State Convention adopted a resolution to the effect that, no delegate should be entitled to a seat in any future Democratic State Convention as a representative from any county in which he does not reside.

Democrats and conservatives, ye who wish a restoration of the Union and the maintenance of the constitution and laws in their integrity, come and let us take counsel together in this hour of our humiliation and peril.

Detroit, December 23, 1862.

**LEVI RISHOP, WM. A. RICHMOND, H. N. WALKER, ADAM L. ROOF, STEPHEN G. CLARK, AUSTIN WALKER, N. A. BALCH, H. H. HARMON, H. C. LYERBROOK, J. G. SUTHERLAND, O. M. BARNES, JOSEPH GUTTLER, L. D. NORRIS.**

Democratic State Central Committee

### Democratic County Convention.

There will be a Democratic County Convention at the City of Ann Arbor, on SATURDAY, January 31st, at 12 M., for the purpose of appointing twelve delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Detroit on the 11th of February, and a like number to the Judicial Convention, to be held at the City of Jackson when called. Each City and Township will send the usual number of delegates.

A. C. BLODGET, Chm. Com.

Ypsilanti, Jan. 14, 1863.

### Democratic City Caucus.

The Democrats of the city of Ann Arbor are requested to meet at the Court House on Tuesday evening, January 30th, 1863, to elect 13 delegates to the County Convention to be held on the 31st inst.

A. J. SUTHERLAND, Chm. City Com.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 22d, 1863.

### Democratic Caucus.

The Democrats of the Township of Ann Arbor, are requested to meet at the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, Jan. 30th, at 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M., to elect three delegates to the County Convention, to be held on the 31st.

J. J. PARSHALL, Chm. Com.

Jan. 20th, 1863.

### Military Movements.

With the exception of the capture of Arkansas Post, a strong rebel fortification on the Arkansas river, about 100 miles above its mouth, no very important military movement has taken place since our last issue, although exciting news has been daily threatened.

—It is said the rebels in Tennessee have been largely reinforced, and that another battle near Murfreesboro cannot be long avoided. We cannot learn that ROSECRANS has been reinforced, but he is spoken of as confident.

—From North Carolina come notes of preparation, and the rebels report will next great battle to take place in that direction.

—We are inclined to think all quiet on the Rappahannock, notwithstanding reported movements.

**Hon. L. C. ALLEN**, member of the House from the Third district of this county, and elected by the Democrats and Unionists, affiliated with the Republicans in the organization of the House by participating in their caucus and voting for the several Republican nominees for House officers. We do not know that Mr. ALLEN made any pledges before election, but having received both Democratic and Union nominations, and not having protested against the Union platform before receiving the votes of the Union men and Democrats in opposition to a Republican candidate, it was hardly to be expected that he would return to his first love so early in the session.

Somebody was evidently mistaken, if not sold, in bringing out Mr. ALLEN, and without further comment we leave it for his constituents to determine who.

—The *Advertiser and Tribune*, defending Mr. ALLEN, says that the "Democrats in his town 'cut him,'" and ran him behind his ticket. We noted that fact at the time, and now account for it on the principle that they knew both his antecedents and bearings better than those of other towns in his district.

—Mr. ALLEN voted for Mr. Nobody for U. S. Senator.

The telegraphed proceedings of Congress make Senator SHERMAN say, that he would vote to take up no general bill until a conscription law was passed; the financial measures disposed of; and some bill passed so that disloyal citizens could be arrested according to law.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin declaring the draft law unconstitutional, and denying the right of the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, is to be taken before the U. S. Supreme Court for immediate review. Right—let us have the decision of the highest court known to our laws.

The U. S. Senate has passed a bill changing the judicial districts. It places Ohio and Michigan in one district, and will satisfy the bar of this State.

**CHARLES SUMNER** has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The New York House has not yet elected a Speaker, and the Legislature is at a stand still.

The federal losses at Murfreesboro are finally determined as 1,474 killed, 6,874 wounded, and 2,000 prisoners, in all 10,348.

The Republican State Committee has called a convention to be held at Detroit, on Thursday, Feb. 12th, the day after the Democratic convention, to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and eight candidates for Regents of the University.

We notice that a large number of bills have been introduced into the Legislature amending the primary school law. We hope that these bills will be carefully considered, and that none will be allowed to pass unless a large positive improvement is certain. It sorely puzzles officers to keep track of the amendments made by successive legislatures.

A disposition seems to be manifested in both the Senate and House, at Lansing, to pass resolutions amending the Constitution. The meager vote upon the amendatory resolutions submitted at the late election brands constitution tinkering a farce of the first water, and legislators should be extremely careful how they embark in the business.

Prof. RUSSELL COMSTOCK, better known as "Terra Culture Comstock," died at Albion, on the 9th inst., aged 62 years. As Prof. Comstock's expositions of his science were secret, and the hearers pledged to secrecy even after his death, he flattered himself that his great discovery would die with them. We shall see upon how many prophets his mantle has fallen.

The recently intercepted rebel correspondence brings to light the fact that JEFF. DAVIS some months ago expelled the Spanish French Consul at Galveston from the Confederate States for agitating and advising the secession of Texas and the setting up of a separate government. And so JEFF. DAVIS acknowledges the rebels in the wrong by refusing to recognize the right of secession.

Mr. SHELTON, the Register of Deeds for this County, has been advised by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that the acknowledgment to a deed, mortgage, etc., does not require a separate stamp, the acknowledgment being held a part of the instrument, and covered by the maker's stamp. He also decides that the filing or certificate of record on the back requires a ten cent stamp.

**The Letter of President Lincoln to Gen. McClellan.**

The letter of President Lincoln to General McClellan, dated April 9th, 1862, which was produced on the McDowell Court of Inquiry yesterday, will attract widespread attention. It sets at rest many vexed questions, and among others the following:

1. That President Lincoln really did interfere with the plans of Gen. McClellan by keeping Gen. McDowell's corps on the Rappahannock after it had been ordered to the Peninsula by the General commanding.

2. That President Lincoln urged Gen. McClellan to "move upon the enemy's works" at Yorktown, as Gen. Burnside subsequently did at Fredericksburg.

3. That Gen. McClellan's total force, when he landed on the Peninsula, was only 85,000, which is rather a falling off as compared with the magnificent figures of Chandler's speech.

This Presidential interference with Gen. McClellan's plans, which began with the debarkation of the troops for Fortress Monroe, tells the whole story of the misfortune, not only of the Peninsula, but of all the other campaigns against Richmond.

**From Aspinwall.**

New York, Jan. 19.

The steamer America, from Aspinwall the 9th, arrived to-night. She sailed in company with the steamer Champion, both under convoy of the gunboat Augusta—the latter separating from the America on the 15th. The Champion is below and will arrive at about one or two o'clock.

The brig Drummond at Aspinwall, from New York, reports that she saw the Alabama December 23d off the east end of Cuba.

The Gyane and Lancaster had sailed for San Francisco. The steamer Sonora reached Panama on the 3d, with \$1,500,000 treasure, and \$740,000 for New York.

A severe earthquake in Guatemala, Dec. 9th, destroyed two towns. A great damage was done to buildings in all places.

Subscriptions were being made among the Americans in Chili in aid of sick and wounded soldiers.

New York, Jan. 20.

The Champion, with \$688,000 in treasure, arrived at two o'clock this morning. Her convoy, gunboat Augusta, went to Port Royal.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, Jan. 12th.

SENATE.—Sundry petitions were presented, resolutions introduced, and bills noticed, from a recital of which our readers would gain no special information.

HOUSE.—A large number of bills were noticed and introduced, many of them of an amendatory character, and of a local rather than a general nature. Mr. Beakes, we see, gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of the City of Ann Arbor.

TUESDAY, Jan. 13th.

SENATE.—This body spent considerable portion of its session in the consideration of a resolution fixing the *per diem* of the firemen and messengers, which was left undetermined.

HOUSE.—Petitions, notices, resolutions, and reports were numerous, the only especially noticeable report being one from Special Committee Howell, that he had purchased for each member and officer one of Farmer's Map of Michigan at 40 cents. Cheap enough, but by what right do the members buy themselves maps?

Mr. Hemingway introduced a series of preambles and resolutions denouncing and expelling M. M. Ham, reporter of the *Free Press*, which were tabled.

A resolution offered by Mr. Morton, instructing the military authorities to call upon the clerks of the several counties for a full and complete list of all volunteers who have enlisted from their several counties since the commencement of the war at any place in the State, in any of the Michigan regiments, was adopted. We do not see how the Clerks are to furnish this information.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14th.

SENATE.—Maps were ordered for each member; a 40 cent swindle.

The use of the Senate Chamber was granted to Prof. FRIEZE or WHITE of this city, for the delivery of a lecture on Thursday evening next, for the benefit of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Lansing. As Prof. White is in Europe we suppose that Prof. Frieze will "fill the bill."

A resolution, introduced by Mr. Jay, fixing the day of adjournment for Feb. 16th was laid on the table.

An important memorial from the State Board of Education relative to libraries, urging the enactment of a law requiring the district boards to purchase books of the contractor under the law of 1859, and appropriating a portion of the two mill tax to library purposes, occupies the larger portion of the day's journal. We shall refer to this subject at another time.

Bills were introduced to authorize acknowledgments to be taken before certain military officers, and to provide for commissioners to take acknowledgments of, and administer oaths to citizens of this State absent therefrom.

A series of joint resolutions relative to the war were reported by the committee on federal relations, and ordered printed in the journal.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15th.

SENATE.—The petitions of to-day, as for several days, nearly all prayed for an appropriation of swamp lands for the benefit of certain colleges—the colleges not named in the journal.

A number of bills were introduced and a number reported back from committees and placed on the general order.

HOUSE.—A large number of bills were introduced, and two passed; one, a bill to prevent and punish the counterfeiting and fraudulent use of trade marks, labels, stamps, &c.

And the other, to legalize the action of the board of supervisors of Mecosta county, in paying bounties to volunteers.

We presume this may be considered as determining the action of the House on all similar bills.

FRIDAY, Jan. 16th.

SENATE.—Journal of the day is principally occupied with reports of committees up on bills and resolutions.

Several bills were noticed and introduced, and three passed legalizing assessment and extending time for the collection of taxes in some of the towns of Saginaw, Ontonagon, and Houghton counties.

HOUSE.—Numerous petitions were received and referred, among them one of Hiram C. Hodge, claiming the seat of Hon. Chandler Freeman, of the second district of Clinton county.

Mr. Sherman from the Committee on Mines and Minerals submitted lengthy report, claiming that great injustice and oppression had been dealt out to the Upper Peninsula, and recommending the passage of a bill to remit the specific taxes on mining, manufacturing, smelting and other companies, in the Upper Peninsula, for five years, to the counties in which they arise.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavor to procure a sixty day furlough for the Seventh Michigan Infantry, with the privilege of visiting home.

Mr. Morton introduced some resolutions on the state of the Union, which were laid on the table under the rule. Mr. Lockwood also introduced a series upon the same subject, which were referred to committee on federal relations.

SATURDAY, Jan. 17th.

SENATE.—The petitions were nearly all for a grant of lands in aid of certain colleges.

The committee on militia reported, accompanied by a joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 for the relief of sick, wounded and disabled soldiers, and providing for the appointment of commissioners to visit them in hospital and field and extend such aid as may be required.

Read a first and second time, ordered printed, and referred to the committee of the whole.

The House joint resolution relative to a furlough for Seventh Michigan Infantry was received, read twice, and

referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Lamb introduced several preambles and resolutions of the state of the Union, which were read twice and referred to the committee on federal relations.

Mr. French offered the following, which was adopted:

**Resolved by the Senate**, (the House concurring). That the Committee on Militia of the Senate and of the House be authorized to act as a joint committee, and be instructed to inquire into and report some suitable means of perpetuating the memory of our brave and patriotic officers and soldiers who have fallen on the field of battle, and died of disease in the camp and hospital while in the service of the country, to the end that their names and heroic deeds, their sacrifices and sufferings, may be transmitted to posterity upon the enduring records of the State in a glorious and imperishable Roll of Honor.

HOUSE.—The journal of the day abounds in resolutions, notices, &c.

A joint resolution was passed asking Congress for a grant of land to aid in the construction of a wagon road from Copper Harbor to Appleton, Wis.

Also a bill to legalize certain family relief orders in Clinton County.

### The Capture of Arkansas Post.

Special Dispatch to The Detroit Free Press.

Cairo, Jan. 17.

The mail boat Storm arrived this morning with the following additional items of news concerning the recent capture of Arkansas Post:

The action began Friday noon and continued until Sunday afternoon.

The gunboats Benton, Louisville, Mound City, Indianapolis and Tyler were engaged.

The enemy made a gallant defence, but their guns were dismounted so fast that they were finally compelled to surrender.

Eight rebel regiments were taken prisoners, including two that had just arrived to reinforce the garrison.

The loss is not so great as reported. Three persons were killed on the Louisville, by shots which came through the portholes.

The Chillicothe arrived after the capture. At the same time the Benton started up the river to ascertain if the fleet could ascend.

It is thought the rebels have other batteries erected along the river, and as there is plenty of water, we may hear of other engagements.

When the Storm reached the mouth of the White River, on her way up, those on board heard firing as if from heavy guns.

The correspondent of the *Mobile Register*, writing from Vicksburg, says four of the five stands of colors captured yesterday were displayed in front of General Smith's headquarters last evening. One belonged to the Twenty-ninth Missouri. This was bloody, and must have been in the hottest of the fight.

Another belonging to the Fifty-eighth Ohio was badly torn, a shell having passed through the centre; another of the Thirtieth Illinois, was badly mangled. Another of the Thirty-first Missouri, was uninjured.

All the boats at Memphis on Thursday were awaiting government orders.

Two hundred and fifty prisoners arrived to-day from Louisville, making about 1,900 here now. They will be sent South to be exchanged.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Memphis, Jan. 14.

The following dispatch is just received: To Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, POST OF ARKANSAS, JAN. 14.

To Maj. Gen. Grant, Commanding Department of Tennessee:

I have the honor to report that the forces under my command attacked the post of Arkansas to-day. Having stormed the enemy's works we took a large number of prisoners, variously estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000 together with all his stores, animals, and munitions of war. Rear Admiral David D. Porter, commanding the Mississippi squadron, effectively and brilliantly co-operated, accomplishing this complete success.

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, Maj.-Gen. Com'd'g.

### From the Army of the Potomac.

New York, Jan. 20.



S. M. Pettengill & 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 Sub-  
scriptions for us at our lowest rates.

Postoffice Notice.  
Mails leaving Ann Arbor for the East and  
West, close as follows:  
Going West, at 9 A. M.  
Going East, at 5:40 P. M.  
N. B.—For the accommodation of business  
men a mail will be made up for the New York  
Express Train, East, closing at 3:20 P. M.  
Office open Sunday, from 9:30 to 10 A. M.  
JOHN I. THOMPSON, P. M.

We are indebted to Hon. J. J.  
Ransom, of the Senate, for Legislative  
documents.

Jewelers should read J. A.  
Salisbury's advertisement in another  
column.

Prof. T. C. Abbot, of the State  
Agricultural College, is entitled to our  
thanks for a copy of the Annual Report of  
the Secretary of the State Board of  
Agriculture.

O. C. Spafford, city cooper, in-  
troduces himself to our readers in another  
column, and invites a share of their pat-  
ronage. Ose is a good cooper and we  
feel safe in commending him to the public.

We invite the candid attention  
of all our readers, and especially of the  
Republican portion of them, to the paper,  
"Where are we—and Where Drifting?"  
from the pen of a veteran Republican,  
THURLOW WEEP, of the Albany Journal.  
It furnishes matter for serious reflection.

In the list of wounded officers  
recently arrived at Louisville, Ky., from  
the battle-field of Murfreesboro, is the  
name of Gen. VAN CLEVELAND, brother of Judge  
VAN CLEVELAND, of this city. We do not re-  
member having seen the nature of the  
General's wound stated, but hope it is  
not serious.

An opportunity which seldom  
occurs, is now afforded those desiring a  
good Watch, at a low figure. Read the  
advertisement of the "MAGIC TIME  
OBSERVER," of which the Hubbard Bros.,  
of New York, are the sole importers.—  
The "Magic" is receiving the most  
flattering commendations of the Press.

Little DOLLIE DUTTON, a young  
lady of fairly fine proportions, nearly 12  
years old, 29 inches high, and weighing  
but 15 lbs, gave leaves in Hangsterfer's  
Hall on Wednesday and Thursday af-  
ternoons and evenings of this week. She  
seems healthy, is well proportioned, is  
active as a fairy, and dances and sings as  
well as larger and grosser specimens of  
humanity. She is making a tour of the  
State, and we commend her to our broth-  
ers of the quill.

JACOB VANDEWALKER, of this  
city, has received information rendering  
it certain that his son GEORGE, a member  
of Company C, First Michigan Infantry,  
was killed in the late battle at Fred-  
ricksburg. In the first reports no ac-  
count was given of GEORGE, his name  
not appearing even among the missing,  
but a member of the company who stood  
by his side reports his death. The name  
of another brave soldier is added to the  
list of martyrs our city has furnished.

Hon. J. M. GREGORY, Superin-  
tendent of Public Instruction, has favor-  
ed us with a copy of his report for 1892.  
In its discussion of the school system of  
the State, and its statistics of the schools,  
it is both an interesting and valuable  
document. The Superintendent states  
that the schools of the State, notwith-  
standing the agitated state of the coun-  
try, are in a prosperous condition.

We shall have occasion to extract from  
the report hereafter.

Godley's Lady's Book, for Febru-  
ary, profusely and elegantly embellished,  
and with a varied, readable, instructive  
table of contents, is on our table. It is  
such a number as GODEY always gives,  
that is just such a number as his hun-  
dred thousand lady admirers call for, a  
magazine both of fashion and literature,  
fitted both for the work room and boudoir.  
\$3 a year; two copies \$5; five  
copies \$10. Address L. A. GODEY 323  
Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Godley and the Argus for \$3.50.  
PHILIP SNYDER, Esq., is an-  
nounced to lecture before the Students'  
Lecture Association on Saturday, to-  
morrow evening. Ashe is comparatively  
unknown to the lecture-goers of our city,  
we append the following commendation  
of his lecture by Dr. HOLLAND, in whose  
opinion we have great confidence:

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 29, 1862.  
PHILIP SNYDER, Esq.:—  
DEAR SIR: I have just rapidly read  
your lecture entitled "Winter Scenes on  
the Nile," and I have found it very  
interesting. Add to these words the  
living voice of him who wrote them, and  
one could hardly say for better materials  
for the enjoyment of an evening. Every-  
body loves travel, and everybody who is  
interested in travels is interested in his  
lecturer. The story told well  
and good sense to insure its recital and  
author's request.  
I am yours truly,  
J. G. HOLLAND.

A Sabbath School Convention  
for the Ann Arbor district, M. E.  
Church, is called to be held at Dexter  
on Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 23  
and 24th, the exercises of which will  
consist of essays and brief addresses  
by the clergymen of the district and  
others upon topics assigned them. A  
Sabbath School Concert will take place  
on Tuesday evening.

Peterson's Magazine, for Feb-  
ruary, brings another beautiful Red-  
riding Hood, picture for the little folks,  
and for the larger ones numerous fashion  
and embroidery plates, with a very read-  
able table of contents. The publisher  
seems determined to keep up his end,  
and at the old price. \$2 a year; three  
copies \$5; eight copies \$10. Address  
CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut  
Street, Philadelphia.

The January number of the  
Eclectic Magazine comes to our table  
richly freighted both in the art and  
literary departments. There are two  
full page engravings, "Cardinal Wolsey  
and the Duke of Buckingham," and  
"Cromwell dissolving the Long Parlia-  
ment," the former from the burin of  
SARTAIN, and the latter from that of  
PERKINS, and both real gems. The con-  
tents include twenty-eight papers besides  
the table of Miscellaneous, selected from  
twelve of the leading English periodicals,  
and embracing articles of value as well  
as interest. Among them are Napoleon  
and Napoleonism, Iceland and its Pheno-  
mena, Colossal Vestiges and Ruins,  
Illusions and Hallucinations, Richard  
Cœur-de-Lion, Life in the deep Sea,  
Science and Arts, and the Aurora Borealis.  
The Eclectic is rightly named, and  
gives the subscriber three volumes yearly  
of permanent interest. \$5 a year, to be  
increased to \$5.50 after the issue of the  
April number, and \$6 after the issue of  
the June number. Address W. H.  
BIDWELL, 5 Beekman Street, New York.

Notice.  
The 46th Semi-annual Examination of "The  
Misses Clark's School" will take place the  
29th and 30th of January 1893.  
On Thursday, the 29th, at 10 o'clock, A.  
M., to 12 P. M., spelling and defining of words  
by the school generally, Common School and  
University Arithmetics, Davies Algebra, Gram-  
mar and Parsing, and Natural Philosophy.—  
Afternoon session, Watts on the Mind, First  
and Second books of History, and Republic  
of America. 2 o'clock to 4.

Friday the 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to 12,  
Latin, Grammar and Geography classes.  
Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to 4, Read-  
ing report of the School, Music and the origi-  
nal Compositions, Ill-luck, Narrow Mindness,  
The Influence of Surroundings, The Cream  
of all things, The advantages of discipline in  
early life, Reading, 12 No. of Vol. 24 of The  
Wild Flower, a semi-monthly periodical of  
the school, whose publication has been con-  
tinued without interruption since March 4th,  
1840.

After the week's vacation, school will re-  
open for the next term, Feb. 9th.  
MARY H. CLARK, Principal.  
Ann Arbor, Jan. 14th, 1893.

The Semi-annual Association, of "The  
Misses Clark's School," will meet on the 28th  
of January, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Graduates  
are particularly requested to attend.

MARY BUCKLAND, Rec. Sec'y.

SUCCESSOR.—Society from every name  
and kind of Saleratus except the Chemical Sileratus.  
This is the kind to use on every occa-  
sion. For sale by all grocers.

An old fellow being visited re-  
cently by his pastor, he assured him  
that he could not be a good Christian  
unless he took up his daily cross;  
whereat he caught up his wife and lunged  
her about the room.

Hon. J. W. Wall has been elec-  
ted U. S. Senator from New Jersey.—  
He has been thus rewarded for his  
sufferings in Fort Lafayette.

THE REBELS IN NORTH CAROLINA RE-  
INFORCED.—A letter to the Boston Travel-  
ler, from Newbern, N. C., announces that  
the rebel forces in that State have lately  
been largely reinforced, their entire  
strength now amounting to 20,000 or  
30,000 men. It is also said that they  
are fortifying Kinston the second time.

Hon. J. W. Wall has been elec-  
ted U. S. Senator from New Jersey.—  
He has been thus rewarded for his  
sufferings in Fort Lafayette.

THE MARKETS.  
Office of the Michigan Argus,  
Ann Arbor, Jan. 23, 1893.  
The following are the selling prices of the principal  
articles of produce offered in our market:  
Wheat, red, 1.12  
" white, 1.10  
Barley, cwt., 1.00  
Corn, shelled, 54  
" ear, 25  
Buckwheat, 60  
Oats, 40  
Flour, red, 6.00  
" white, 6.50  
" 100 lbs., 7.00  
" 50 lbs., 3.50  
Rye flour, 2.25  
Corn meal, 1.50  
Buckwheat flour, 3.00  
Beans, 1.75  
Hoy, 2.25  
Timothy seed, 25  
Clover seed, 25  
Wood, per cord, 2.25  
Cranberries, 30  
" dried, 40  
" fore, 60  
Pork dressed, 4.00  
" salt, 3.50  
Turkeys, 10  
Chickens, 12  
Geese, 12  
Lard, 8  
Tallow, 10  
Butter, 16  
Potatoes, per bu., 37  
Onions, per bu., 30  
Turnips, 40  
Apples, green, 40  
" dried, 40  
Peaches, dried, 12  
Honey, 12  
" pure, 12  
" fine, 12  
" best, 12

Free Market.  
Free Pass Office, Jan. 23, 7 P. M.  
Flour—In good demand for home trade—from \$4.50  
to \$5.50 according to grade.  
Wheat—Good demand, with light supply. No. 1  
white \$2.25, No. 2 \$2.10, No. 3 \$2.00.  
Corn—From store 50 cents for shelled, with upward  
tendency.  
Oats—Demand good, and prices improving, 40 to 45  
cents.  
Hops—Lots averaging 20 lbs. \$4.75 is the highest  
figure; heavy 50.  
Butter—Fresh retail, 12 to 15 cents; Frank 10 to 12  
cents; Fresh 10 to 15.

Special Notices.

FRANKLIN BUILDINGS.  
Main street, Ann Arbor, and has on hand a large as-  
sortment of  
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,  
men's, manufactured from the best material and warranted  
to give satisfaction.  
MEN'S KIP, CALF and THICK BOOTS,  
DOUBLE SOLED.  
MEN'S BUFFALO OVERSHOES,  
of all descriptions.  
LADIES' GAITERS,  
Morocco Boots, Balmoral, Felt Overshoe, and  
Rubbers, Also,  
Boy's Kip, Calf & Thick Boots,  
together with a variety of  
CHILDREN & YOUTH'S SHOES.  
I am also manufacturing  
WARRANTED BOOTS & SHOES.  
Men's Fine French Calf Boots  
Pegged and Sewed.  
Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. I will  
sell my goods cheap for cash.  
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE AND ON  
SHORT NOTICE.  
N. B. COLE,  
Ann Arbor, Jan. 13th, 1893.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.  
Passenger trains now leave Detroit and the several  
stations in this country, as follows:  
GOING WEST.  
Leave Detroit, Mich., 7:30 A. M. N. Y. Ex. Jack. Ac. Night Ex.  
Detroit, 7:30 A. M. N. Y. Ex. Jack. Ac. Night Ex.  
Ann Arbor, 9:30 A. M. N. Y. Ex. Jack. Ac. Night Ex.  
Dexter, 9:30 A. M. N. Y. Ex. Jack. Ac. Night Ex.  
Chicago, 12:30 P. M. N. Y. Ex. Jack. Ac. Night Ex.  
Ar. Chicago, 10:30 P. M. N. Y. Ex. Jack. Ac. Night Ex.  
The mail train goes to Michigan City.  
GOING EAST.  
Leave Chicago, 6:40 P. M. N. Y. Ex. Jack. Ac. Night Ex.  
Ann Arbor, 6:50 A. M. N. Y. Ex. Jack. Ac. Night Ex.  
Dexter, 6:50 A. M. N. Y. Ex. Jack. Ac. Night Ex.  
Ann Arbor, 8:05 A. M. N. Y. Ex. Jack. Ac. Night Ex.  
Ypsilanti, 8:30 A. M. N. Y. Ex. Jack. Ac. Night Ex.  
Ar. Detroit, 6:45 P. M. N. Y. Ex. Jack. Ac. Night Ex.  
The mail train goes to Michigan City.  
Trains do not stop at stations where figures are omitted  
from the table.

TOBACCO.—You can buy the best  
grades of FINE CHEWING TOBACCO at  
from 50 cents to one Dollar.  
SMOKING from fourteen to twenty cents  
at  
M. DEVANY'S TOBACCO AND CIGAR  
STORE  
Sign—Red Indian. South side Huron street,  
a few doors from Cook's Hotel.  
Ann Arbor, Dec. 11, 1892. 883tf

A GOOD TREE IS KNOWN BY  
ITS FRUIT.  
So is a good Physician by his Successful Works.  
PROFESSOR R. J. LYONS,  
THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN OF THE  
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.  
Known all over the country as the Celebrated  
INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!  
From South America, he will be at his rooms,  
RUSSELL HOUSE, DETROIT,  
On the 18th and 19th inst., on the same date of and  
every subsequent month during 1892 and 1893,  
OF THE LIFE, study and extensive travels of Dr. Lyons  
can be procured by all who desire one, free of charge.  
Dr. L. will visit Ann Arbor, Jackson, and Adrian,  
Mich., as follows:  
Ann Arbor, Monday House, 29th and 30th.  
Adrian, Brackett House, 24th and 25th.  
More or less examination.—The Doctor diagnoses diseases  
by the eyes. He, therefore, asks no questions, and  
gives patients to explain symptoms. Afflicted, come  
and have your symptoms and the location of your dis-  
ease explained free of charge.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES  
DR. CHEESEMAN'S  
FEMALE REGULATING  
"PILLS"  
THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF WOMAN  
Is continually in peril of her life and health to neglect  
or abuse her system. It is a common mistake to  
think that the female system is not so delicate as  
that of the male. It is not so. It is more delicate,  
and more susceptible to disease. It is more  
subject to the influence of the seasons, and more  
susceptible to the influence of the passions. It is  
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susceptible to the influence of the seasons.

TO THE PUBLIC!  
G. W. BARKER, M. D., is the only authorized agent  
to sell in Washington county, the Pictorial History  
of the War for the Union, by J. J. Golder, Esq., the most graphic,  
complete, and reliable work will be written in the present  
war. It will be published in two royal octavo vol-  
umes, 496 pages to each volume, substantially bound,  
and elegantly embellished with over 200 illustrations, in-  
cluding the most important events of the war, and the  
most heroic deeds of the brave soldiers. It will be  
one of the most superb productions of the age, suitable  
to adorn the table, and a valuable addition to every  
library. It will be sold by the country, by the  
only—the undersigned—who is now canvassing this  
county.  
G. W. BARKER.  
122 Lake Street, Chicago.  
Sold in Detroit by FARRAND & SHELLEY.  
Be careful to buy only the genuine. 883tf

A CARD TO THE LADIES.  
DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN  
PILLS FOR FEMALES.  
Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all ob-  
structions from the female system, and always  
successful as a preventive.

The combination of ingredients in Dr. Duponco's  
Golden Pills for Females are perfectly harmless. They  
have been used in the private practice of Dr. Duponco  
over 30 years, and thousands of ladies can testify to  
their great and never failing success in almost every  
case in correcting irregularities, relieving painful and  
distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of  
life. The pills will cure that common yet distressing  
complaint, the Whites. Nearly every female  
in the land suffers from this complaint.  
The above Pills have permanently cured thousands, and  
they will cure you if you use them. They can not harm  
you; on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, re-  
store nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the  
whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an  
increase of family, will find these pills a successful  
preventive. Ladies peculiarly situated, or those sup-  
porting themselves on a weak and nervous system, find  
the first three months, as they are certain to pro-  
duce miscarriages, "after which admission" the pro-  
prietor assumes no responsibility, although their mis-  
take will prevent an injury to health. The ingredients  
composing the above Pills are made known to every  
Agent, and they will tell you they are safe and will per-  
form all claimed for them. Price \$1 per box. Sold in  
ANN ARBOR, by  
STEBBINS & WILSON, Proprietors,  
W. A. HUNT, Druggist.  
Ladies living at a distance, by sending them \$1.00  
in advance, will receive their Pills by mail, and they  
will be sent to them by the country, by the only—the  
undersigned—who is now canvassing this county.  
G. W. BARKER.  
122 Lake Street, Chicago.  
Sold in Detroit by FARRAND & SHELLEY.  
Be careful to buy only the genuine. 883tf

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Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all ob-  
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NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

N. B. COLE,  
(Successor to Moore & Loomis) has opened a store in  
the FRANKLIN BUILDINGS,  
Main street, Ann Arbor, and has on hand a large as-  
sortment of  
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,  
men's, manufactured from the best material and warranted  
to give satisfaction.  
MEN'S KIP, CALF and THICK BOOTS,  
DOUBLE SOLED.  
MEN'S BUFFALO OVERSHOES,  
of all descriptions.  
LADIES' GAITERS,  
Morocco Boots, Balmoral, Felt Overshoe, and  
Rubbers, Also,  
Boy's Kip, Calf & Thick Boots,  
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CHILDREN & YOUTH'S SHOES.  
I am also manufacturing  
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Men's Fine French Calf Boots  
Pegged and Sewed.  
Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. I will  
sell my goods cheap for cash.  
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE AND ON  
SHORT NOTICE.  
N. B. COLE,  
Ann Arbor, Jan. 13th, 1893.

WATSON'S  
NEURALGIA  
WONDERFUL SUCCESS.  
The attention and research of the most dis-  
tinguished physicians for years have been  
devoted to the production of a remedy for these  
most distressing maladies NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.  
After long study and many experiments, a specific  
preparation has been discovered. WATSON'S Neuralgia  
King, an Internal Remedy, is curing thousands of cases  
of these ailments, which were formerly incurable. We are  
assured that it is no mere "ANYONE," relieving for  
the moment while the cause remains, but is a perfect  
cure. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for the  
various forms of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other  
maladies, which act as stimulants of the surface only,  
and are therefore, in the end, of no benefit. The  
NEURALGIA KING reaches the source of all  
trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from  
the system.  
Price—One Dollar per Bottle. Prepared by  
C. R. WALKER,  
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

NOTICE.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the members of "The  
Washington Mutual Life Insurance Company," that  
a special meeting of said Company will be held at  
the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, on TUES-  
DAY, the 27th day of January, 1893, at 11 o'clock, A.  
M., for the purpose of taking such measures and adopt-  
ing resolutions as may be deemed necessary for the  
closing of the affairs and business of said Company,  
with a view to the organization of a new Company  
under a revised charter.  
By order of the Board of Directors,  
Dated, Ann Arbor, Jan. 10, 1893.  
W. R. WALDRON, Sec'y.

GOLD, CANADA MONEY, SILVER  
—AND—  
DEMAND TREASURY NOTES,  
Bought at the highest rates, by  
MILLER, DAVIS AND WEBSTER,  
BANKERS.  
ANN ARBOR, - - - MICHIGAN.  
Ann Arbor, Dec. 14th, 1892. 883tf

ALL Losses promptly adjusted  
MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.  
Cash Capital, \$200,000.  
Total Assets, Jan. 1st, 1892, \$237,387.05  
Liabilities, 11,824.00  
E. THOS. LORRELL, Sec'y.  
The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the  
above reliable Company, and will effect insurance  
against loss by fire at reasonable rates. J. W. KNIGHT.  
Ann Arbor, June 2, 1892. 883tf

ONE FEW THINGS  
I want to dispose of:  
A Yoke of Oxen.  
A Span of Horses, Harness and Wagon.  
A good young Horse.  
A good Mare for work or breeding.  
A pair two year old Colts.  
A new Lumber Wagon, second hand.  
A new assortment of old wagons.  
A few improved Farms.  
Any and all the above property, for sale  
very cheap for Cash or on time.  
WILLIAM S. MAYNARD.  
New Years, 1893. 883tf

NOTICE  
TO THE PUBLIC!  
G. W. BARKER, M. D., is the only authorized agent  
to sell in Washington county, the Pictorial History  
of the War for the Union, by J. J. Golder, Esq., the most graphic,  
complete, and reliable work will be written in the present  
war. It will be published in two royal octavo vol-  
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and elegantly embellished with over 200 illustrations, in-  
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one of the most superb productions of the age, suitable  
to adorn the table, and a valuable addition to every  
library. It will be sold by the country, by the  
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county.  
G. W. BARKER.  
122 Lake Street, Chicago.  
Sold in Detroit by FARRAND & SHELLEY.  
Be careful to buy only the genuine. 883tf

FAIRBANKS'  
Standard  
SCALES!  
OF ALL KINDS.  
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Presses, &c.  
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,  
112 Lake Street, Chicago.  
Sold in Detroit by FARRAND & SHELLEY.  
Be careful to buy only the genuine. 883tf

NOTICE.  
Whereas my wife Barbara Blum has left my bed and  
board, without any provision on my part, I hereby  
declare that I will not be bound by any contract or  
obligation made by her after this date, and I will  
pay no debts contracted by her after this date.  
JOHN BLUM.  
Ann Arbor, Dec. 16, 1892. 883tf

Auctioneers Notice.  
BYRON GREEN, having applied for a license, now  
holds himself in readiness to attend to all calls.  
Having had experience, he is positive he can give  
satisfaction. All calls promptly attended to. Charges  
reasonable. Apply at the Franklin House.  
Ann Arbor, Oct. 24, 1892. 883tf

Money to Lend.  
I CAN FURNISH MONEY on reasonable terms and  
long time on good Farm security.  
Ann Arbor, July 22, 1892. E. W. MORGAN. 883tf

THE REBELLION

ON HIGH PRICES FOR CLOTHING.  
HAS COMMENCED AT THE  
OLD & RELIABLE  
CLOTHING  
EMPORIUM!  
No. 3 PHOENIX BLOCK, MAIN ST.

I AM now opening a large and varied assortment of  
Spring and Summer Goods, and in view of the rebel-  
lion 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, Casi-  
meres, or

Ready-Made Clothing,  
—will call on—  
WM. WAGNER,  
who has just returned from the East, with a large  
assortment of

BROADCLOTHS,  
CASSIMERES,  
DOESKINS,  
VESTINGS  
and can offer them at a lower figure than ever before.  
Among my Assortment may be found

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 whom he trusts him in the way of  
Manufacturing Garments to order.  
WM. WAGNER.  
Ann Arbor, April 9th, 1892. 883tf

THE ROOTS AND THE LEAVES  
Will be for the Healing of the Nations.  
Prof. R. J. LYONS,  
THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN OF THE  
THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, LIVER AND THE BLOOD.  
Known all over the country as the  
CELEBRATED  
INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!  
Of 282 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Will visit the following places, viz:  
ANN ARBOR, MONDAY HOUSE, each month, 29th and 30th.  
JACKSON, HILLDALE HOUSE, each month, 21st.  
ADRIAN, BRACKETT HOUSE, each month, 24th and 25th.  
TOLDO, OHIO, COLLINS HOUSE, each month, 24th, 25th,  
and 26th.  
HILLDALE, MICH., HILLDALE HOUSE, each month, 27th.  
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South Bend, Ind., S. C. Hotel, each month, 30.  
Lafayette, Ind., The Garden House, each month 31st.  
Woonsocket, Ohio, Cranford Exchange, each month, 7th  
and 8th.  
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