

The Weekly Michigan Argus.

Vol. XVIII.

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1863.

No. 896.

The Michigan Argus.

Published every Friday morning, in the third story of the brick block, corner of Main and Huron streets, ANN ARBOR, Mich. Entered on Huron street, opposite the Franklin.

ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, \$1.50 a Year in Advance.

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

One square 3 mos \$3.00 Quarter col. 1 year \$50
One square 6 mos 5.00 Half col. 1 year 35
One square 1 year 8.00 Full col. 1 year 50
Two squares 6 mos 5.00 One column 6 mos 35
Two squares 1 year 12.00 One column 1 year 60

Advertisements unaccompanied by written or verbal directions will be published until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Legal advertisements, first insertion, 50 cents per folio; 25 cents per folio for each subsequent insertion. When a postscript is added to an advertisement the whole will be charged the same as for first insertion.

Job Printing—Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Circulars, Cards, Ball Tickets, Labels, Blank, Bill Heads, and other varieties of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, executed with promptness, and in the best style.

Cards—We have a Ruggles Rotary Card Press, and a large variety of the latest styles of Card type which enables us to print Cards of all kinds in the neatest possible style and cheaper than any other house in the city. Business cards, visiting cards, letter heads, and resolutions, Ball, Wedding and Visiting Cards, printed on short notice. Call and see samples.

BOOK BINDING—Connected with the Office is a Book Binding in charge of two competent workmen—ready to receive and bind in the neatest and most durable manner, and of the best stock. Pamphlets and Periodicals bound in a neat and durable manner, at Detroit prices. Entrance to Bickley through the Argus Office.

Business Directory.

COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

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

T. D. TOOKER.

PREMIUM PHOTOGRAPHER. Exchange Block, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

J. C. WATTS & BRO.

DEALER 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.

MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots and Shoes, one door north of the Post Office.

N. B. COLE.

DEALER in Boots & Shoes, Rubbers, &c. Franklin Block, Main Street, Ann Arbor.

RISDON & HENDERSON.

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

O. C. SPAFFORD.

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of Cooper Work, City Cooper Shop. Custom work done on short notice. Detroit Street, Ann Arbor.

A. J. SUTHERLAND.

AGENT for the New York Life Insurance Company, Office on Huron street. Also has on hand a stock of the most approved sewing machines.

GEORGE FISCHER.

MEAT MARKET—Huron Street—General dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Ham, Poultry, Lard, Tallow, &c., &c.

SCHOFF & MILLER.

DEALERS in Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, Stationery, Paper Hangings, &c., Main St., Franklin Block.

HIRAM J. BEAKES

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, and Subeditor in Charge, Office at City Hall Block, over Webster's Book Store.

WM. LEWITT, M. D.

PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Office at his residence, north side of Huron street, and second house west of Division street.

M. GUTERMAN & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Ready-Made Clothing, Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Dressings, &c., No. 5, Paines Block, Main St.

WM. WAGNER.

DEALER in Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, East, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., Paines Block, Main Street.

SLAWSON & GEER.

GROCERS, Provision and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Water Limes, Land Plaster, and Plaster of Paris, one door east of City Hall.

T. B. FREEMAN.

BARBER and Fashionable Hair Dresser, Main street, near Cannon's, Mich. Hair Trimmers and Curis kept constantly on hand.

J. M. SCOTT.

AMBIOTYPE and Photograph Artist, in the rooms over Cannon's Clothing Store, Paines Block. Perfect satisfaction given.

W. WEEKS.

SURVEYOR and Civil Engineer, continues to give his services at the corner of Catherine and Thayer streets. 802 1/2

C. B. PORTER.

SURGEON DENTIST, Office Corner of Main and Huron streets, over Rich & Pearson's Store. All calls promptly attended to. April 1853

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. &c. Produce bought and sold, at the old stand of Thompson & Milten, Corner Main and Washington streets.

MACK & SCHMID.

DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, &c., Corner of Main & Liberty streets.

O. A. KELLEY.

PHOTOGRAPHER—Corner Fourth & Huron streets, Ann Arbor. Casses frames and Photograph Albums constantly on hand, and at lower rates than can be found elsewhere. 156 1/2

ANDREW BELL.

DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Produce, &c. &c., corner Main and Washington streets, Ann Arbor. The highest market prices paid for country produce. 886

I. O. O. F.

WASHINGTON Lodge, No. 2, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meet at their Lodge Room, every Friday Evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. S. B. BOND, N. G. F. B. ROSS, Secy

KINGSLEY & MORGAN.

ATTORNEYS, Counselors, Solicitors, and Notaries Public, have Books and Plates showing titles of all lands in the County, and are prepared to convey and collect demands, and to pay taxes and school interest in any part of the state. Office east of the park.

D. DEFORREST.

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Water Limes, River Plaster, Plaster Paris, and Nails of all sizes. A full and complete assortment of tinware, and all other kinds of building materials constantly on hand at the lowest possible rates, on Detroit St., a few rods from the Detroit Depot. Also operating extensively in the Patent Cement Roofing.

[Extract from a Letter on the Battle Field.]

THE MOUNTAINS OF LIFE.

BY JAMES CLARK.

There's a land far away 'mid stars, we are told,
Where they know not the sorrows of time;
Where the pure waters wander thro' valleys
And life is a treasure sublime; [of gold,
'Tis the land of our God, 'tis the home of our soul.

Where the ages of splendor eternally roll;
Where the way-worn traveler reaches his goal
On the evergreen mountain of life.

Our gaze cannot soar to that beautiful land,
But our visions have told of its bliss;
And our souls by the gale from its garden are fanned,
When we faint in the desert of this;

And we sometimes have longed for holy repose,
When our spirits are torn with temptation
And we've drunk from the tide of the river
That flows

From the evergreen mountain of life.

Oh! the stars never told the blue heavens at night,
But we think where the ransomed have trod;
And the day never smiles from his palace of light
But we feel the bright smile of our God.

We are traveling homeward, thro' changes
And gloom,
To a kingdom where pleasures unchangingly bloom,
And our guide is the glory that shines through the tomb,
From the evergreen mountain of life.

The Aspect of War to Europe.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

London, Feb. 21, 1863.

American affairs are alluded to in Parliament, as last night, in connection with the Lancashire distress; but there will be no debate of any consequence until we hear of the result of the French offer of mediation, if it amounts to so much; and next, of the pending military operations. It may be that nothing will be done; but you must be too well acquainted with the constitution of deliberative bodies, not to expect that a good deal will be said. The opinions of the governing classes will find expression at least, whether any action follow or not. And something really to be done for Lancashire. The rate-payers are becoming rate-receivers. Thousands upon thousands are becoming pauperized. You can have no conception of such a calamity as loss of employment for years together to a mass of half a million of laboring people, with the loss of their wages to the trading and mechanic classes who supplied their necessities.

Two months have nearly elapsed since the issue of the proclamation. Those who were sanguine of its immediate efficacy begin to grow impatient. I look in vain for news of insurrections among the Southern slaves. It was asserted last night in Parliament that they would fight, if at all, on the side of their masters. It is to be seen, whether they will ever fight against them. We were promised that as soon as the proclamation was issued volunteers in great numbers would flock from the Northern States to the standard of the Union. Where are they? Will free negroes volunteer to liberate their brethren? There are not ten thousand free negroes in the whole North who will do so. I cannot see that a black army in the South will have any better success than white armies have had hitherto. If the Union is ever restored it will be by white men and not by negroes or for negroes.

Mr. Wendell Phillips it is said, is for hanging or banishing every Southern slaveholder. Very right and proper. They are traitors, and such is the proper punishment of treason. But Mr. Phillips must take them first. Then there are a few millions of Southern men who are not slaveholders, but who are to all appearance, as great traitors and as deserving of banishment or the halter as those who own slaves—or who did own them before the issue of the proclamation. All these men must be killed or conquered—and where is the army that is to do it? Is it the force on the Potomac? It is said in Congress that fifty thousand men cannot be raised in the North by draft or otherwise. Meantime, the army in the field is wasting away by desertions and disease. Time, which strengthens the South is ruining the North. Banks and Hooker are experiments; we do not expect too much of them, because we dread to be disappointed. General Rosecrans, whom I know something of, is an estimable and reliable soldier, but not a great man or a great General. Success at Charleston and Vicksburg will give hope to the national cause—but neither nor both will win it. There will be armies to be conquered and a vast territory to be subdued.

In Europe, this is the aspect of the war. This, I must frankly say, is the way it looks, even to the strongest Union man across the Atlantic. We see no government, no generals, and no such unanimity of feeling and devotion to the country in the North as can give us hope of a speedy success. We see, moreover, a struggle coming in the North between the sovereignty of the States and the general government. New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, show signs of resistance to what they look upon as national usurpation. It is said that an effort will be made to abolish State sovereignty, and to make of the whole Union a single indivisible Republic. That would be a greater revolution than that of 1776. I believe it could be accomplished only by a general civil war over the whole country, a dictatorship and a military despotism. In time America might become consolidated, like France or Russia, and under a similar government; but there must be found leaders fit for such a work, and followers ready to aid in its accomplishment. These have not yet appeared upon the stage of action.

THE MOUNTAINS OF LIFE.

BY JAMES CLARK.

There's a land far away 'mid stars, we are told,
Where they know not the sorrows of time;
Where the pure waters wander thro' valleys
And life is a treasure sublime; [of gold,
'Tis the land of our God, 'tis the home of our soul.

Where the ages of splendor eternally roll;
Where the way-worn traveler reaches his goal
On the evergreen mountain of life.

Our gaze cannot soar to that beautiful land,
But our visions have told of its bliss;
And our souls by the gale from its garden are fanned,
When we faint in the desert of this;

And we sometimes have longed for holy repose,
When our spirits are torn with temptation
And we've drunk from the tide of the river
That flows

From the evergreen mountain of life.

Oh! the stars never told the blue heavens at night,
But we think where the ransomed have trod;
And the day never smiles from his palace of light
But we feel the bright smile of our God.

We are traveling homeward, thro' changes
And gloom,
To a kingdom where pleasures unchangingly bloom,
And our guide is the glory that shines through the tomb,
From the evergreen mountain of life.

The Aspect of War to Europe.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

London, Feb. 21, 1863.

American affairs are alluded to in Parliament, as last night, in connection with the Lancashire distress; but there will be no debate of any consequence until we hear of the result of the French offer of mediation, if it amounts to so much; and next, of the pending military operations. It may be that nothing will be done; but you must be too well acquainted with the constitution of deliberative bodies, not to expect that a good deal will be said. The opinions of the governing classes will find expression at least, whether any action follow or not. And something really to be done for Lancashire. The rate-payers are becoming rate-receivers. Thousands upon thousands are becoming pauperized. You can have no conception of such a calamity as loss of employment for years together to a mass of half a million of laboring people, with the loss of their wages to the trading and mechanic classes who supplied their necessities.

Two months have nearly elapsed since the issue of the proclamation. Those who were sanguine of its immediate efficacy begin to grow impatient. I look in vain for news of insurrections among the Southern slaves. It was asserted last night in Parliament that they would fight, if at all, on the side of their masters. It is to be seen, whether they will ever fight against them. We were promised that as soon as the proclamation was issued volunteers in great numbers would flock from the Northern States to the standard of the Union. Where are they? Will free negroes volunteer to liberate their brethren? There are not ten thousand free negroes in the whole North who will do so. I cannot see that a black army in the South will have any better success than white armies have had hitherto. If the Union is ever restored it will be by white men and not by negroes or for negroes.

Mr. Wendell Phillips it is said, is for hanging or banishing every Southern slaveholder. Very right and proper. They are traitors, and such is the proper punishment of treason. But Mr. Phillips must take them first. Then there are a few millions of Southern men who are not slaveholders, but who are to all appearance, as great traitors and as deserving of banishment or the halter as those who own slaves—or who did own them before the issue of the proclamation. All these men must be killed or conquered—and where is the army that is to do it? Is it the force on the Potomac? It is said in Congress that fifty thousand men cannot be raised in the North by draft or otherwise. Meantime, the army in the field is wasting away by desertions and disease. Time, which strengthens the South is ruining the North. Banks and Hooker are experiments; we do not expect too much of them, because we dread to be disappointed. General Rosecrans, whom I know something of, is an estimable and reliable soldier, but not a great man or a great General. Success at Charleston and Vicksburg will give hope to the national cause—but neither nor both will win it. There will be armies to be conquered and a vast territory to be subdued.

In Europe, this is the aspect of the war. This, I must frankly say, is the way it looks, even to the strongest Union man across the Atlantic. We see no government, no generals, and no such unanimity of feeling and devotion to the country in the North as can give us hope of a speedy success. We see, moreover, a struggle coming in the North between the sovereignty of the States and the general government. New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, show signs of resistance to what they look upon as national usurpation. It is said that an effort will be made to abolish State sovereignty, and to make of the whole Union a single indivisible Republic. That would be a greater revolution than that of 1776. I believe it could be accomplished only by a general civil war over the whole country, a dictatorship and a military despotism. In time America might become consolidated, like France or Russia, and under a similar government; but there must be found leaders fit for such a work, and followers ready to aid in its accomplishment. These have not yet appeared upon the stage of action.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR . . . MICHIGAN.
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1863.

From the Fifth Michigan Cavalry.

CO. K, 5th MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
CAMP CORNELAND,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRIEND POND:—

You will recollect my last to the Argus was from Fairfax Court House.

Well, sir, the time of our "detached service" having expired, we left that once beautiful city, and returned to camp on Friday, Feb. 6th, where orders were awaiting us to get ready for a start "to the front." Saturday opened beautifully. Hark! what is it that makes the boys so jubilant? oh! oh! the Paymaster is around, is he? Well, 'tis time he is. The boys have got their "greenbacks" up to January 1st, and a gay time they are having over it; the sutler is literally besieged, but it can't last long; for at 6 A. M., Sunday, we start. The boys hurriedly enclose their money and send it nearly all home by express. I think Co. K must have sent nearly \$4,000.

This evening the men are feeling pretty merry, well let them, for they have a hard trip for the morrow. After getting the men's ratings ready, I turned in and slept till 4 1/2 A. M.

The day breaks splendidly; the men are all mounted and equipped by 6 o'clock, and formed in line, Co. K, as "advance guard." The regiment started off through Washington and "nigger Georgetown," the weather beautiful, the scenery along the river the most rugged and picturesque I ever saw, crossed the Chain Bridge at 10 A. M., marched to Drainsville, and encamped that night about six miles beyond, on a plantation belonging to a man at present Quartermaster in the rebel army. Our officers took possession of the house for their quarters, the men of the barns, and confiscated everything they could find. We sleep but about five hours, when the bugle sounds "boots and saddles," and after hastily swallowing a cup of coffee, we mount and ride at a quick pace through Upperville, where we are joined by a Pennsylvania and an Ohio regiment, forming a brigade of nearly 3,000 men, with our train attached; a splendid line of men as seen from an eminence.

We are now among the Bull Run Mountains; the rebel pickets are plainly to be seen signalling on the highest points, but too far off to be in any danger from us. Every now and then a squad is seen, and the order for us to chase is given, which we do in "gallant style." Co. K seems especially suited for that kind of fun, as we are generally the ones that are detached. We bolt after them through the pine woods, but they know the runways, while we have to stop and push over stone walls and fences. So, after riding 5 or 6 miles, we meet the main body again, with a few prisoners, horses, and arms.

This evening we rode into the village of Aldie, and camped on a plantation owned by a man named Rogers. Everything he had become common property to the boys, Co. K coming in for their share, they having a peculiar taste for horey, hams, chickens, ducks, and such like luxuries of which there was no stint. This night we slept on the ground behind our horses, with our rifles in our hands, ready at a moment's notice.

In the saddle at 6 A. M., and off through the Blue Ridge Mountains and famous Ashby Gap of the Shenandoah Valley. We scout off through the woods in squads and companies. Co. K, with Captain CLARK at their head, are sent to try to bag the noted "Bushwhacker" Moseley. After riding several miles over meadows, fording streams, through dense woods, we come to his headquarters, but on searching not a man is to be seen, only two gritty secesh dames, who threaten to shoot the first man that dares to touch their horses, four of which our boys are driving up from the lot back of the house. Captain CLARK, too gallant a soldier to tackle a woman, told the boys to disarm but not hurt them, and that he did not want the horses, (they were only colts.) So we left and returned to the main column, bootless for that jaunt. We go some distance in the Shenandoah Valley without seeing any numbers of the Greybacks. We are at length ordered to counter-march, and are now on the road back to Aldie. Camped this night at a brother's of the man we stopped with last night, his plantation being across the road. If anything his property fared worse than his brother's, though our officers very courteously offered to pay him for their

board and lodgings, which he put at nearly \$200, expecting to get "greenbacks," but looked mighty glum on being handed the amount in Richmond script, (we took nearly \$18,000 on the road.) Confederate money not being worth much, even among their own people, they cannot buy anything with it. I tried, but they said they wanted "Yankee money." We went to bed that night in his barn, and for a short time I slept soundly; but there is that cursed bugle again, blowing the feed call. The moon shines brightly. We give the horses their feed, take a bite ourselves, saddle and are ready before daylight, and mount and start again on our road to camp. This (Wednesday) A. M., we capture several prisoners, a Major, Captain, and several privates. We laid a trap for Moseley and a squad of his men, that were following in our rear, to pick up stragglers. Of course Co. K was detached for it. We got ready by leaving a part of our men in a shed at the roadside, the rest going over the hill on foot, and halting in the hollow out of sight, expecting the secesh would come on, and we were to charge up the hill with drawn sabres as soon as our boys that were on foot fired a volley. The thing was well arranged by Capt. CLARK, but they would not take the bait. It was the nearest to a brush that we have come. The Captain was much disappointed and so were all the men, for I tell you we are spoiling for a little fun. After waiting for sometime we had to hurry up to the column. Nothing of note happened after this, only that a few horses became so weary that they were left on the road to die, and the men were completely used up. We rode this day 65 miles on the main road, besides scouting through the woods, so you can imagine how we felt.

The weather has suddenly turned cold and rainy, the night dark, the horses can hardly feel their way so exhausted are they, the men, many of them, slept on their horses, nearly all the way from Alexandria, (I know I did), we could only go at a walk, I was only awakened by an occasional stumble of my jaded horse, though he stood the trip as good as any of them. Well, we got to camp at 10 P. M., tired and hungry; did not think of eating, but took care of our horses and laid down and took a refreshing sleep till near 8 A. M., when we were up looking rather the worse for wear. On summing up the whole thing, government is ahead about 30 prisoners, 65 horses, and a quantity of arms, so our "reconnaissance in force" (or as the rebels have it, "Union raid") was to my idea "a grand fizzle." We never fired a shot the whole time, it may be that some good is done by knowing that we can go so far into the enemy's country without encountering an armed force. There is a rumor that we are going again shortly; I hope so, as I like it. Though it was rather tough on green hands to ride near 300 miles in four days, our boys would sooner go than stay in camp.

The weather has been very cold. The snow fell on Sunday to the depth of 18 inches, and has not gone yet, though if the sun keeps out as it is now, for a day or so, we shall have it changed to the same thickness of mud. We have done nothing for the last few days, but try to make ourselves comfortable, a difficult task, owing to the weather and our small tents.

Our men are all well now, Homer Moore having recovered. Joe Foley has gone home. John Sinclair, Sam Gregory, Eggleston, Kearns, Corsellis, Lewis, and all the boys wish to be remembered to all their friends in Ann Arbor. They are all in good spirits and ready for anything. The regiment is to be mustered for pay again on Saturday, and it is thought "Uncle Sam" will be more prompt to pay his men than heretofore.

This ought to have been mailed last week, but just as I had completed it we were ordered off in the night. I put it in my portfolio and carried it in my pocket on a six day's cruise we have had, that will furnish, I think, a more interesting letter for my next.

COMMISSARY.

ANECDOTE.—The Rev. Dr. Spring went to New Haven, Connecticut, and called on Dr. Taylor. He had rode from Newburyport, Massachusetts, to that place, in his old "horse shay."

"I have come for Moses Stuart," said Dr. Spring; "we want him to be come a Professor in our new Seminary at Andover."

"You can't have him," was the reply—"he can't be spared."

"I know that," was the response; "that's the reason I have come for him. We have a plenty of men who can be spared; but these men won't make good Professors at Andover."

An Act to Legalize the Action of Townships and Counties in Raising Bounties for Volunteers.

Section 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That whenever any township, county or city in this State, has voted money or raised a tax, or has hired money or issued bonds for the purpose of paying bounties for volunteers in the military service of the United States, such action shall be deemed legal and valid, and the money or tax so voted, raised or hired, shall be deemed to have been legally voted, raised or hired, and shall be a proper and lawful charge upon the county, township or city so voting, raising or hiring the same, and shall be paid in the same manner as other charges for ordinary expenses are paid; and the obligations made, or to be made, to secure the payment, or evidence the indebtedness of the money so raised or hired, shall be deemed valid and binding upon said township, city or county; and the tax rolls for the collection of the tax so as aforesaid raised or voted, shall be deemed and hereby declared to be legal and valid, so far as said tax is concerned.

Sec. 2. The qualified electors in each organized township or ward of any incorporated city of the State, may determine by a vote by ballot, at the annual township meeting in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, or at any subsequent legal meeting in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, ten days' notice being given of the vote for said tax to be voted upon, by posting such notice in at least three public places in each township, and in each ward of said cities, which notice is hereby required to be given by the Township Clerk of townships, and Recorder or City Clerk of cities, that sums paid, advanced or pledged by any individual, or by the inhabitants of such township or city, and the interest on money borrowed for such purpose, as a bounty or bounties to volunteers, enlisted into the military service of the United States, since July 1st, A. D. 1862, and previous to the passage of this act, and any sum that the qualified electors thereof may determine shall be raised to be paid as a bounty or bounties to volunteers and paid as aforesaid, may be allowed and paid as claims against said township or city; and it shall be the duty of the township Clerk of said township, and the City Clerk of said cities, to ascertain prior to any such meeting, as near as may be, the sums to be so authorized to be raised, and submit the same at the opening of the polls, to the electors, and keep the same, during the meeting, open for inspection.

Sec. 3. Those voting for the allowance and payment of such claims as mentioned in the preceding section, shall have written or printed upon their ballots, "for refunding the bounty," and those voting against such shall have written or printed upon their ballots, "against refunding the bounty;" and the ballots shall be received, disposed of and canvassed, and the result declared by the Board of Inspectors of election, in the same manner as by law provided for receiving and canvassing the votes and declaring the result at the annual city or township elections.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Township Board in any township, and the Common Council in any city, in which it shall have been determined, as specified in the two preceding sections, in favor of allowing and paying the claims mentioned therein, to audit and allow all claims which may be presented for the purpose, for money actually paid such claimant or the person he may represent, or which may be as a bounty to volunteers for enlisting in the military service of the United States, since the first day of July, A. D. 1862, and previous to the passage of this act, which allowance shall be made in the same manner as other ordinary claims are allowed, upon satisfactory proof that such claim is just and proper; but nothing herein contained shall authorize the re-payment to any person or persons of any money paid as a bounty, or as an inducement to others to enlist, unless such payment shall have been from a general subscription or loan in the township or ward, and paid over to a township or city officer, or some other person or persons informally authorized, as aforesaid, to receive and pay the same, and with understanding among the persons subscribing or loaning the same, that the amount should be refunded, whenever the township or ward should be authorized so to do; and no payment of bounty shall be made, under the authority of this act, to any commissioned officer in such service.

Sec. 5. Such claims, when audited and allowed, as specified in the preceding section, shall be a lawful charge against such township or city, the same as other claims audited by the Township Board or Common Council, and shall be paid in the same manner and on like orders, as ordinary expenses are paid; and taxes to pay the same shall be raised or voted in the same manner as funds are now raised or voted to pay the ordinary expenses of the township or city; and the same shall be treated and regarded, in all respects, not herein otherwise provided, as other claims allowed against the township or city are regarded and treated.

Sec. 6. That whenever any Board of Supervisors of any township, or Common Council of any city, or any committee regularly appointed at a public meeting of the citizens of any township or city, has solicited subscriptions from the people for the purpose of paying bounties for volunteers in the

service of the United States, and has pledged the faith of such Board or Council, or the municipal corporation represented by such board, to refund the amount of such subscriptions to the individuals making the same, when such county, township or city should thereafter be lawfully authorized thereto, or where said Boards have pledged, by resolution, that any bounties should be paid whenever they are authorized by law to raise and pay the same, it shall be lawful for the Board of Supervisors of such county, the Township Board of such township, or the Common Council of such city, at any regular meeting held at any time hereafter, to provide for the repayment of such subscriptions, by the issue of the bonds of such county, township or city, or by raising a sufficient sum for that purpose, by tax on the taxable property of such county, township or city, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to be levied and collected in the same manner as county, township and city taxes, or by raising a portion in said year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and the remainder in subsequent years, as such Board or Council may determine. Provided, that in case where any committee, regularly appointed, at a public meeting of the citizens of any county, township or city, has solicited subscriptions from the people, for the purpose of paying bounties for volunteers in the service of the United States, the Board of Supervisors, the Township Board, or Common Council, shall not provide for the re-payment of such subscriptions until the qualified electors of said county, township or city, shall so determine by vote, according to the provision of section 2, of this act.

Sec. 7. The time for collecting the taxes for the year A. D. 1862, mentioned in the first section of this act, is hereby extended to the last Monday of March next; and, in such case, the Treasurer of the township or Collector of the city, shall pay over all moneys collected during the lifetime of his warrant, as now provided by law, and shall renew his official bond to the satisfaction of the County Treasurer of such county.

Important Military Order.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN—
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DETROIT, MARCH 13, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 9.
The Legislature of this State has passed a law authorizing the payment of fifty dollars State bounty.

In addition to the State bounty, the government allows the payment of the twenty-five dollars advance bounty (and the premium of four dollars to men enlisting for regiments and batteries now in the field, and two dollars premium for those enlisting for regiments and batteries now raising in the State); and also the first month's pay in advance. These payments will be made to the men so enlisting as soon after being mustered into the service of the United States as possible.

The State bounty will not be paid to drafted men, nor their substitutes, and the government bounty only will be paid to drafted men, or their substitutes, who enlist for three years in the regiments authorized in General Order No. 2, of the 29th of January last.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant General.

New York in the Field.
Adjutant General Sprague, in a communication to the Military Committee of the Senate, reports that of the 222,053 enlisted in New York State and turned over to the United States, there were mustered into the national service for three months, 15,322; for nine months, 2,500; for two years, 30,250; for three years, 173,321. Total, 222,053.

He adds that "the number whose term of enlistment will expire previous to the next annual meeting of the Legislature, are the thirty-eight regiments for two years, and whose term of service will expire in May or June next, and the nine months' regiments, in all say about 32,000."

There are in process of organization in the State, eight infantry regiments, six cavalry regiments, and one artillery regiment.

Affairs at Hilton Head.
The N. Y. Herald correspondent, writing from Hilton Head, under date of March 11, says:

It is with extreme regret that your correspondent does not chronicle, by the steamer about to leave for the North, the capture of either Charleston or Savannah. With still more regret will be received the tidings that the gigantic preparations for the reduction of one or both of these cities seem suddenly to have been brought to a standstill. When Gen. Hunter returned we were to be in Charleston in a fortnight. The iron-clads came, and the work of reducing Fort Sumpter was to be speedily accomplished. Foster arrived and then we were to get away in a week at the farthest. The prophets have all been at fault. Time has sped, but the expedition lags. Foster has got away, and so has his staff, but the army has not. Sumpter invites attack, but no menace has yet been made.

How Lee's Army Keep Warm.
The following, from a correspondent of a rebel paper, shows how Lee's army improvise tents:

An Appeal from Garibaldi.
The Italian papers publish the following appeal from Garibaldi, addressed to the people of Europe:

Do not abandon Poland! Every people has a right to assist this unfortunate nation, which is proving to the world what despair can do. Disarmed, deprived of the flower of its young men, already proscribed or imprisoned, bending the neck under a numerous army, it rises like a giant. The men leave the towns and rush into the woods determined to conquer or die; the women spring upon the hired assassins who abduct their children and put out their eyes.

Do not abandon Poland! Do not wait until you are reduced to despair, as she is; do not let your neighbor's house be burnt if you wish to be assisted in extinguishing the conflagration that consumes your own.

Romains of the Danube, Magyars, Germans, Scandinavians, you are the warlike advance-guard of the people in the death-struggle which is now taking place in the glorious land of Sobieski and Kosciuszko.

This struggle is the struggle of despotism against right; it is a tragic episode of the theft committed by the three vultures of the north to the detriment of the liberty and the life of one of the most considerable nations of Europe. It is the violence of brutal force against the tranquility of the man who wishes to live peacefully by the labor of his hands—violence which will continue while people think only of their stomachs and leave their unhappy neighbor under the yoke of the crowned butcher.

Do not abandon Poland! Imitate at all events your tyrants—they do not abandon her; the valiant Hungarians afford a recent proof of this. Victorious over Hapsburg, they were crushed by her Northern accomplice.

And thou, guardian of the Alps, head of Europe, descendant of the men of Goutti, throw the republican rifle into the balance of Europe, and thou wilt see what it weighs. It is for free people now to establish order in the world, disturbed by the moribund desires of despotism.

Do not abandon Poland! If we all assist her as we ought to assist her, we shall have fulfilled a sacred duty, and the world will be constituted in conformity with the welfare of the human race, then blessed by God.

G. GARIBALDI.
Capri, Feb. 15, 1863.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1863.

Democratic Nominations.
For Justice of the Supreme Court,
DAVID JOHNSON.

For Regents of the University,
At Large—OLIVER C. COMSTOCK,
WILLIAM A. MOORE.
1st Dist.—ZINA PITCHER,
2nd "—NATHANIEL A. BALCH,
3rd "—CHARLES H. RICHMOND,
4th "—ADAM L. ROOF,
5th "—ELIJAH F. WURT,
6th "—JOSEPH COULTER.

For Circuit Judge,
LYMAN D. NORRIS.

The Detroit Free Press, Monroe Monitor, National Democrat, and we don't know how many other journals, have the name of Mr. RICHMOND, one of the nominees for Regent, wrongly printed. His name is CHARLES H. and not Charles A. Will they please correct? We believe that one or two papers have an H for the middle letter in the name of Mr. BALCH. It should be A. and not H.

Ann Arbor City Bank.

The preliminary arrangements have been completed for the establishment in our city under the national banking law recently enacted by Congress, of a banking institution which we think will deserve and receive the confidence of the business community and public generally of our county and State. The authorized capital of the association is \$200,000, of which the sum of \$75,000 has already been subscribed and paid in, and the whole will be forthcoming when the bank has been in operation long enough to make it profitable to use the full capital. The issues of the bank will be secured by a deposit at Washington of Government stocks, and the Government will be responsible for their redemption. This will give it strength abroad, and make its bills good throughout the country.

At home the names of both the officers and stockholders will be a sufficient guarantee of its soundness. They are capitalists and lenders, not borrowers.

President—VOLNEY CHAPIN.
Vice President—EBENEZER WELLS.
Directors—Volney Chapin, E. Wells, C. H. Miller, P. Bach, Jas. Clements, R. S. Smith, D. Henning, Wm. McCroery, Hiram Arnold.

It is designed to go into operation as soon as the Government can furnish the circulating notes.

The School Exhibition.

The School exhibition on Friday evening last was largely attended, and by all classes of our citizens, giving evidence that there is a deep interest in the progress of our schools. The best of order was preserved during the exercises, and all seemed to enjoy themselves to the last.

The following programme was observed.

MUSIC—"Chorus of Angels."

1. The Victory of Defeat,
ARTHUR S. HOBART, Ann Arbor.
2. The Illustrious Dead of '59,
WILBUR M. MADDOX, Galva, Ill.

3. Maria Theresa,
LIZZIE TAYLOR, Ann Arbor.

4. The Troubadours,
LILLIA MORWICK, Ann Arbor.

MUSIC—Polish Maiden's Song.

5. The Historian,
JAMES COLEMAN, Ann Arbor.

6. Popularity,
THOS. J. NEWMAN, Richmond, Ind.

7. The Island of Delos,
FRANK A. BLACKBURN, Ann Arbor.

8. Heaven Defend the Brave,
CLARA M. BARRY, Ann Arbor.

9. The Kremlin,
SARAH E. VOORHEES, Ann Arbor.

MUSIC—Our Way Across the Sea.

10. Vision of Ages, (Declamation),
R. A. COLLINS, Ann Arbor.

11. The Associations of the Egean,
C. J. WHITFIELD, Galva, Ill.

12. Self-Love, (Declamation),
STEPHEN COOK, Dexter.

13. Scotland and her Poets,
LINDA LEWIS, Ann Arbor.

14. "The Epeucran Philosophy,"
LUCY SWIFT, Ann Arbor.

MUSIC—Protect us through the Coming Night.

15. Public Opinion,
JOSEPH REID, Romeo.

16. Incentives,
GALUSHA PENNEL, Superior.

The Senate has confirmed the following appointments made by Gov. BLAIR:

Supt. of the Saint Canal—George W. Brown, of Jackson.

State Librarian—J. Tenny, of Ingham.

Members of State Board of Agriculture—Justus Gage, of Cass; A. S. Welch, of Washtenaw.

Agent of the State Prison—W. L. Eaton, of Jackson.

State Prison Inspectors—Henry M. Boies, of Lenawee; John Moore, of Eaton.

Members of the Board of Control of Reform School—James S. Mead, and Theodore Foster, both of Ingham.

Trustees of Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum—James B. Walker, of Genesee.

Trustees of Insane Asylum—W. Brooks, of Kalamazoo; Chas. W. Penny, of Jackson; and Wilson C. Edsall, of Allegan.

All were unanimously confirmed except Brown and Tenny.

UNIVERSITY EXERCISES.—The annual exhibition of the Junior Class of the University is to take place on Tuesday evening next.

The Medical Commencement will take place on Wednesday forenoon next, and the Law Commencement on Wednesday afternoon. It is contemplated holding the Law Commencement in the new Law building, if it can be made ready for the occasion. We do not know where the other exercises are to be held.

The Legislature has passed a joint resolution authorizing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to publish in his next report suitable school house plans, accompanied with specifications. We are confident that the plans selected will be practical in every sense, and that the result will be a saving to the people of the State of five times the cost annually, and besides that we shall see going up in every quarter not more expensive but more commodious school buildings.

The News is braying about "Copperheads" and endeavoring to befoul its readers with the idea that there are two kinds of democrats in this county, and that the respectable kind will support the republican ticket. We can't see it in that light, and would advise our neighbor not to be so sanguine. The democracy are not to be frightened by hard names, and will do their duty at the polls.

Inspectors of the coming election will remember that it will be necessary to provide two boxes, one for the reception of ballots for Judges and Regents, and another for ballots for Township officers. The canvass and return of the ballots for Judges and Regents will take place the same as at general election, and the Inspectors should appoint one of their number to attend the County canvass.

The State News reminds the republicans that they ought to and can elect all but seven or eight of the Supervisors in this county, and that they should give Judge LAWRENCE four hundred majority. They can do this if they can get votes enough. Shall they have them? What say our democratic friends?

The County Canvass for the coming election for Judges and Regents will be held on the second Tuesday succeeding the election. We remember that at the last election for Judge some of the canvassers came in on the Tuesday following the election, and were obliged to come a second time.

The Democrats of the First Judicial Circuit have nominated as their candidate for Judge, Hon. C. A. STACY, of Tecumseh. Besides being a sterling Democrat Judge STACY is an able lawyer and an honest man. If elected, as he certainly ought to be, he will be an acquisition to the Bench of the State.

The office of the Jeffersonian, at Richmond, Ind., was destroyed by a mob of paroled soldiers, on Monday night last. Was that a democratic mob? Can some horrified republican tell us?

The Legislature has appropriated \$1,500 for a special Geological Survey of a portion of the State—the salt portion. It provides for an accurate account of all salt borings made.

The Army of the Potomac.

New York, March 17.
A special to the Times says, Gen. Hooker and Medical Director Letterman pronounce the Army of the Potomac to be the healthiest army the world has ever known. The health of that army is much superior to that of the rebel army on the opposite bank of the Rappahannock.

It is said the difficulties which constrained Gen. Sigel to tender his resignation have been adjusted, and that he will withdraw his resignation and return to his old command.

Miss Ford, whose name is connected with Gen. Stoughton's capture at Fairfax, has been arrested. Some papers of an important character were found upon her person, and through them it is learned that a raid had been planned for Saturday. Eleven of the so-called guerrillas who took the General under arrest say only twenty-four participated in the raid and no one of them lived eight miles from Fairfax.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

To the Editor of the Argus:

Our nation has of late years had so little experience in war, and is so little accustomed to its vicissitudes and its interminable delays, and withal so impatient, that it is not surprising to find an impression prevailing that the progress of the war thus far has been trifling, and by no means such as to indicate a successful result. Without stopping for a moment to discuss the question whether so much has been accomplished as might and should have been within the same period, I propose to examine briefly what has been done, and I think it then capable of demonstration that the history of modern times affords few examples of a war of such giant proportions carried on with such general success, and accomplishing so much within the same period, and against such enormous obstacles, as this great War for the Union.

It is now less than two years since the rebel government opened the war by the bombardment of Sumpter. Our whole army then was little larger than the force that was then at Washington, and both were watching an opportunity to desert and betray us to the enemy. Every officer of Southern birth was under suspicion—some justly, and some unjustly—and no one knew when a military order was given, whether it was to be executed in the interest of the Union or of the rebellion. There were spies in the departments at Washington, who seem to have retained their places mainly with a view to aid the enemy. The rebels counted in great confidence on foreign intervention, and they had, as subsequent events proved, the unquestionable sympathy of both France and England, and the indirect aid of the wealthy classes of the latter country.

Saving from two fortresses the national forces were driven from the whole South, and when our army began to gather at Washington, it could neither pass the Potomac nor the Ohio without entering hostile territory. The call to the field had scarcely been sounded before Maryland flew to arms, and interposed a hostile barrier between the government and the people, that threatened to throw both the Capitol and the national officials into the hands of the insurgents. A brief review of the present condition of things, will show how vastly it differs from that when the first seventy-five thousand men were rushing to the Capitol.

Maryland, then in the hands of a disloyal mob, is now so thoroughly changed that we may safely say, there is no state more true and loyal in the whole nation. The rebels have been driven from her borders. Loyal men have taken upon themselves the administration of affairs. By large majorities they have chosen reliable officers, and sent true men to the national Senate. No man hopes any longer to induce Maryland to swerve from her allegiance, and the desperadoes who adhered to the cause of disunion, are now fugitives from the State whences, on the 19th of April, 1861, they expelled the soldiers of the Union. Thus one State is snatched from the fire of secession, redeemed and renovated.

Missouri, at the breaking out of the war was to all intents and purposes a disloyal State. True, the fearless energy of Gen. Lyon had gathered a small force together at St. Louis, but the State was in the hands of secessionists, the State officials were traitors, and were planning and laboring day and night to crush out whatever of Union sentiment might still exist. Even in St. Louis the national armory was not regarded as safe, and its contents were removed by night, lest they should fall into the hands of the enemy.

Since that time almost every foot of land in Missouri has been fought over and over again, with varying success, until to day every portion of it acknowledges the national government, and what are left of its disloyal population are, like those of Maryland, in exile, with no reasonable hope of ever regaining the ground they have lost. Thus, a second State is conquered from the rebellion and saved to the Union.

Kentucky, it would be unjust to say was ever in rebellion, but its loyalty was so exceedingly doubtful and unreliable, that the most patriotic citizens ventured upon doing was the maintenance of neutrality between the government and its enemies. This neutrality the rebels did not respect, but established at Columbus, within the limits of the State, one of their most formidable strongholds. They have been driven from this, and from every other post in the State, and though occasionally they return for a raid of destruction and plunder, they have never been able since the evacuation of Columbus, to obtain a foothold in the State, and the loyalty of Kentucky is no longer doubtful, and the soil no longer debatable territory.

Of Virginia, it may be safely said that one half is in the hands of the national forces.

The whole sea coast of North Carolina is held against the rebel government.

A firm foothold is obtained on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, from whence preparations are now making to strike a heavy blow in that part of the Confederacy.

Of Florida, at least two thirds is in our hands, and the remainder might be occupied any day if it were important in a military point of view, to take possession of it.

Of Louisiana, all that is valuable, has floating over it the Stars and Stripes.—In New Orleans, they lost their only important commercial city, together with the control of the Mississippi, and the intercourse between the eastern and western portions of the Confederacy has ever since been precarious and liable to constant interruption.

Nearly half of Arkansas is in our hands, and the rebel armies in that region are thoroughly broken up.

More than half of Tennessee, owns glorious old ANDY JOHNSON as its Governor, and the remainder is that portion which has always required a rebel force to prevent its returning to its proper allegiance.

Thus great has been the advance of the Union armies in the seceded States. From the unorganized territories the rebels have been driven altogether. Yet it is but a little while since they had Arizona and the Indian Territory in their hands, and had defeated the Union army in New Mexico.

It is not a little remarkable, that though the Union forces during this period have suffered many mortifying defeats, the rebels have never reaped any essential advantage from one of them, and can scarcely be said to have dislodged us from a single position of importance which has once fallen into our hands. Defeats have been soon retrieved, and even those who think the national progress has been slow, must still admit, as they look the ground over, a general and a large advance.

Nor is the advance of our cause abroad less noticeable than at home. We have ceased to have occasion to fear foreign intervention. The sympathy of the great majority of the British people is now evidently with us, and they submit with great patience to the losses and sufferings which spring from the want of our great staple. Foreign nations have settled the question of intervention in our favor, and we have no longer occasion to allow the fear of foreign war to withdraw our attention from the contest at home.

If these results are not all that our impatience demanded during the time the war has been raging, I think it easily demonstrable that they are all history would warrant us in expecting, and I propose hereafter to call attention to some historical parallels which are full of hope and redound greatly to the glory of our country.

Dr. R. J. LYON is to be at the Monitor to-day, where he will be glad to see his patients and the afflicted generally. See his card.

Gold closed in New York on Wednesday at 54 a 54 3/4. It has fluctuated considerably during the past week.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 17.
Special Dispatch to the Detroit Free Press.

Secretary Chase has issued proposals to-day for designs for new treasury notes of denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000. Designs will be received till March 28th. They must be national in character, and special attention given to points which will lead to the prevention of counterfeiting. Proposals will also be received for furnishing dies in accordance with designs.

A lot of citizens of Fairfax County, who have been acting as rebel videttes, were brought in to-day and committed to prison, while another lot of Richmond refugees also came through the lines to this city.

A regular commission, issued by Gen. Stuart, of the rebel army, has been found on the person of Miss Ford, of Fairfax, who is charged with betraying Gen. Stoughton into the hands of the enemy.

Late Richmond papers received here speak of our gunboats having gone up Tennessee river again as far as Florence, Ala., and having done some damage.

The new small note currency, authorized by the last finance law, will soon be issued. It will be a little longer than the present postage currency, but totally different.

Gen. Stoughton, on his arrival in Richmond, was first taken to the Ballard Hotel, but before morning was escorted to prison, where he is closely confined. Rebel papers give a list of twenty-eight persons captured with Stoughton. Since the commencement of the war fifteen thousand applications have been received for widows' pensions, and nine thousand for invalids' pensions.

The Surgeon General has sent the following to all Surgeons in charge of hospitals: "You will take all necessary measures to cause the transfer to the General Hospitals nearest to their homes of all sick and wounded soldiers who have been sick for three months end upward, and are in a fit state to bear such transportation."

New Advertisements.

Lost.
On Saturday, March 14th, this city, a Wallet, containing a Note given by Jacob Hanger to Geo. Bush or bearer, one time in January, 1852, payable in one year. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as payment has been stopped. A reasonable reward will be paid for the return of Wallet and note, or the Note.
GEORGE BUSH.

Notice.
WHEREAS, my wife, Mary O. Overmuth, has left my bed and board and absconded without any provision from me, I hereby forbid any person from harboring or transacting with her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
CHRISTIAN OVERMUTH.
Sharon, Feb. 26, 1863.

\$7000.00 WANTED!
On Three Years Time
BY THE COUNTY OF WASHTENAW
For which bonds of \$100 each will be issued, drawing 7 per cent, payable annually.
Sealed proposals are received until the 1st of April, 1863, at the County Treasurer's Office at Ann Arbor.
HORACE CARPENTER,
Treasurer of Washtenaw County.

Ice, Ice, Ice!
I SHALL commence delivering ice on or about the 1st of May next and would be glad to furnish all persons who may favor me with their orders.
Families furnished 20 lbs. per day up to July 1st at \$1.00 per month, and 10 lbs. per day up to Sept. 1st at \$1.00 per month. Extra quantities 25 cents per 100 lbs. Hotels, Butchers and Saloons supplied as heretofore.
Persons not paying their bills within a reasonable time after presentation, the supply of ice will be stopped.
Ann Arbor, March 19, 1863.
W. S. MAYNARD.

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF WASHTENAW CO.,
Ann Arbor, March 3, 1863.

To the Electors of Washtenaw County:
You are hereby notified, that at the next General Election, to be held on the 4th of May, 1863, the following officers are to be elected, viz:—One Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Eight Regents of the State University, and a Circuit Judge for the Fourth Judicial Circuit, of this State, to which this County is attached.

PHILIP WINGARD,
Sheriff of Wash. Co.

NOTICE OF DITCH SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED will offer for sale to the lowest bidder, at Howell's old stand, four miles west of the village of Howell, in the Township of Howell, and County of Washtenaw, Michigan, a certain tract of land, known as the Howell Ditch No. 1, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of this State, passed on the 1st of March, 1862, and which act is now in force. Said ditch is to be one foot wide at the bottom, and of a depth as marked on each station set in the line of said ditch, and the lands to be sold out for every foot in depth.
J. B. STARK,
JOS. PRAY,
J. J. PARSHALL,
Drainage Commissioners for the County of Washtenaw.
Filed, Feb. 21th, 1863.

City Lots.
HAVING determined to sell such lots as are wanted to build on, at a small advance on former prices, notwithstanding the certainty of a rapid and great rise, with increased demand, before next summer, I will be glad to sell the following lots, at a small advance on former prices, until the first of May next, when I expect to be absent for a season, after which I intend to hold what remains unsold at from fifty to one hundred per cent advance on present prices. I have a few dwelling houses of my own and others for sale, also a few farms; and I advise all who need for their own use to buy at once, for whether the war is continued or peace is proclaimed, the price of real estate in Ann Arbor and vicinity is sure to rise rapidly.
My horses and carriage will be kept in readiness to carry any strangers wishing to locate in our beautiful city, around the town, and I shall take pleasure in showing them my own or any other property held for sale.
W. S. MAYNARD,
March 26, 1863.

TO THE FRIENDS OF MICHIGAN SOLDIERS.
The undersigned hereby notifies the friends of the following regiments, to wit: the second, eighth, seventh and twelfth regiments of Michigan infantry now at Newport News, Va.; the first, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh regiments of Michigan cavalry, on the P. M. line; and the fifth, sixth and seventh regiments of Michigan artillery, at Fort Monroe, Va.; that he has received from the War Department, on the 1st day of April, with donated supplies for the above regiments respectively.
At the request of the friends of the regiments who have been lately exposed, and who are provisionally expected, and the great expense incident to a actual and successful delivery, they will charge \$5 per hundred pounds for transportation.
Send your packages, indelibly marked to the person and regiment, with a receipt therefor, to Mr. Maynard, Seaboard & Wisconsin, Ann Arbor, Mich., the charges in all cases prepaid to them or to us, by letter or otherwise.
JOHN W. WELLS, "HARRIS,"
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Ann Arbor, March 17th, 1863.

Chancery Notice.
STATE OF MICHIGAN—Fourth Judicial Circuit, in Chancery. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, in Chancery, in the City of Ann Arbor, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1863.

In the case where Martha Stein is complainant and William Stein is defendant, it is ordered by the court, that the said Martha Stein, the defendant, William Stein, is not a resident of the State of Michigan, but when last heard from was a resident of the State of Missouri. On motion of Twichell and Francis solicitors for complainant, it is ordered that the said William Stein cause his appearance to be entered and notice thereof to be served on complainant's solicitors within two months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complaint to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitors within twenty days after a service of a copy of said bill, and in default thereof, the said bill of complaint may be taken as confessed against him.

And it is further ordered that within twenty days from the date hereof the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the Michigan Argus, a newspaper printed and published in the City of Ann Arbor in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, at least once in each week for six successive weeks, or that the complainant cause a copy thereof to be personally served on the said defendant William Stein at least twenty days before the time herein set for his appearance.

GEO. HANFORD,
Circuit Court Commissioner for Wash. Co., Mich.
Dated March 16th, 1863.

A true copy.
TRACY W. ROOT, Register.

1863. SPRING. 1863.

We are now opening

A Large and Beautiful

assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

Dry Goods!

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

in great variety,

SHAWLS,

RIBBONS.

Dress Trimmings, &c.

Also a large stock of

Gents' Wear,

Casimires, Cloths, &c.

and a full assortment of Ladies and Children's

SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

All of which we will sell at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE

CASH PRICE!

MACK & SCHMID,

Ann Arbor, March 19, '63. 8966

ARGUS OFFICE.

Wyer's Sarsaparilla.

The Michigan Argus.

DE UNITED STATES HOTEL.

BY ONE OF DE BOARDERS.

I's took rooms for de season, 's cutting quite a swell—
I's stoppin' at a tavern—de United States Hotel.
Ole Uncle Sam's de landlord—we can eat and drink our fill—
And de wisdom of de measure is, dare's nuffin for de bill!

Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey,
De white trash can't afford
To take rooms at de tavern
Whe'd de cullud gentry board.

De 'possum it was lubly—but we're better grub den dat;
De bo-cake it was 'nificent, de raccoon sweet and fat—
But 'possum, coon and his cake—I bid you all farewell!

You wouldn't suit de c'ety at Uncle Sam's Hotel.
Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey,
Ole don't you hear de bell!
It's ringin' for de boarders
At Uncle Sam's Hotel.

And don't you know de boarders? de accomplished Dinah Crow—
De schrumphatin' Pompey, and de gallant Mistah Snow—
And all ob de "born equals" no matter where dey dwell.

Are goin' to de boarders at Uncle Sam's Hotel.
Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey,
Ole berry sure I am,
De best of all de taverns
Is kept by Uncle Sam.

De schrumphatin' Pompey, when he sits down to dine,
Just hear him call de waitah, to fetch along de wine!
And see de little white boys a helpin' Mister Snow,
And bringin' chicken fixins to de lubly Dinah Crow!

Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey!
I's cuttin' quite a swell,
I's took rooms at a tavern—
De United States Hotel.

It's a mighty big ole tavern, dat United States Hotel.
It has sixty thousand boarders, and it 'com-mo-dates' em well;
It has room for all ob Dixie, and I s'pect they'll all be here,
Wid dar wives and pickininnies, 'fore de endin' ob de year.

Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey,
Ole don't you hear de bell!
It's ringin' for de boarders
At Uncle Sam's Hotel!

WHAT IS THE USE?
What is the use of trimming a lamp
If you never intend to light it?
What is the use of grappling a wrong
If you never intend to fight it?

What is the use of removing your hat
If you do not intend to tarry?
What is the use of wooing a maid
If you never intend to marry?

What is the use of buying a coat
If you never intend to wear it?
What is the use of a house for two
If you never intend to share it?

What is the use of gathering gold
If you never intend to keep it?
What is the use of planting a field
If you never intend to reap it?

What is the use of buying a book
If you never intend to read it?
What is the use of a cradle to you
If you never intend to need it?

Remedy for Diphtheria.
Make two small bags that will reach from ear to ear, and fill them with ashes and salt; dip them in hot water and wring them out so they will not drip, and apply them to the throat; cover up the whole with a flannel cloth, and change them as often as they become cool, until the throat becomes irritated, near blistering. For children, it is necessary to put flannel cloths between the ashes and the throat, to prevent blistering. When the ashes have been on a sufficient time, take a wet-flannel cloth and rub it with Castile soap until it is covered with a thick lather; dip it in hot water, and apply it to the throat, and change as they cool; at the same time use a gargle made of one tea-spoonful of cayenne pepper, one of salt, one of molasses, in a tea-cupful of hot water, and when cool, add one-fourth as much cider-vinegar, and gargle every fifteen minutes until the patient requires sleep. A gargle made of Castile soap is good to be used part of the time.

Is SORGHUM A PROFITABLE CROP—A farmer gives his own experience as an answer to this question, in the Dodgeville Advocate, as follows:

Let the facts speak for themselves. I have sold some of the molasses I had to spare at 60 cents per gallon, and there are some that prefer the sorghum molasses to molasses from the store at 75¢55 cents per gallon. Now suppose that you have to give one third of the crop for working it up into syrup, besides finding wood for boiling out 120 gallons, the grower has 80 gallons for himself per acre, which, reckoned at 60 cents per gallon, makes \$47; deduct \$1 for one cord of wood, and it leaves \$46, which I shall call clear profit, because I consider the leaves and seed will more than pay all the expenses of planting, cleaning and stripping the cane ready for mill, in feed for either cattle or horses. I have fed both leaves and seed to my horses for two seasons, and I believe that a bushel of seed is equal to a bushel of corn. I shall not boast of my molasses, though I might say we are well satisfied with it, and use it for all the purposes for which we formerly used sugar. In fact, Southern-made sugar around these parts has got to be a thing we have read about, or very nearly so. And the time is not far distant when we shall be able to make good sugar as well as molasses.

The man who read a newspaper to the entire satisfaction of another who was waiting for it, talks of going on the stage.

Why are country girls' cheeks like French calico? Because they are warranted to wash and retain their color.

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

FIRST CLASS WORKMAN,

LEDGERS,

RECORDS,

JOURNALS,

HOTEL REGISTERS, and

BLANK BOOKS

OF ALL KINDS,

RULED TO ANY PATTERN

And Manufactured in NEAT 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.

J. W. KNIGHT,

Agent for the

Phoenix Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD CT., AND THE

CONWAY INS. COMPANY,

OF BOSTON MASS.

Losses Honorably adjusted and promptly paid at this Agency. Office Corner Main and Huron Street, over the Store of BACH & PIERSON, Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 14, 1862.

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, enquire at the ARGUS OFFICE.

Nov. 14, 1862.

Why are country girls' cheeks like French calico? Because they are warranted to wash and retain their color.



Empire

BOOK STORE

J. B. WEBSTER

& Co.,

Opposite the

Franklin House

Ann Arbor.

ARE NOW OPENING, DIRECT FROM PUBLISHERS

LAW & MEDICAL BOOKS,

School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, dan

STATIONERY,

Wall and Window Paper, Drawing and Mathematical Instruments,

Music, Juvenile Literature, Envelopes, Ink, and cards.

And all other kinds of Pens and Pencils

Window Corners, Shades and Pictures,

POCKET CUTLERY!

And everything pertaining to the trade, and more to

whichever would invite the attention

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 READY PAY, at a small advance.

Cash Sales will Admit of Low

FIGURES.

The "Empire Book Store" is situated on a "good" street,

and they will always be found on the "quadrant" of

the city. It is the best place in the city to

buy books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

buy school books, and it is the best place to

buy blank books, and it is the best place to

buy stationery, and it is the best place to

HORACE WATERS,

AGENT

333 Broadway, New York

Publisher of Music and Music Books

AND DEALER IN

Pianos, Melodions, Alexandrian Organs

Organ Accordeons, Martin's celebrated

and other Guitars, Violins,

Tenor Viols, Violoncellos,

Accordeons, Flutes, Tri-

angles, Clarinets, Tuning Forks, Pipes

and Hammers, Violin Bows, best Ital-

ian Strings, Bass Instruments

for Bands, Piano Stools,

and covers, and all

kind of Musical

Instruments.

Sheet Music,

from all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,

and all the publishers in the U. S., Boston's, Boston's,