

From the N. Y. Times, April 27.
The End of a Famous Gunboat.
We have news this morning that the celebrated gunboat and ram, Queen of the West, has been blown up by a shell from one of our vessels, in Grand Lake. The Grand Lake, which has been mentioned most frequently of late, is a sheet of water near the southeastern line of Arkansas; but the Grand Lake in which the Queen met her fate, undoubtedly refers to the body of water at the mouth of Grand River, directly east of Chestnutville Lake, in Lower Louisiana. Since Farragut's vessels passed Port Hudson a few days ago, the Queen has made her way from the Mississippi into Red River, and thence down the Atchafalaya, to the region where she was destroyed.
The Queen of the West has done a wonderful amount of work during the last twelve months, first for us and then for the rebels. She first came into notice at the time operations were going on at Island Number Ten; subsequently she played a brave part in the reduction of the forts above Memphis, where her heroic commander, Colonel Ellett, receiving his death wound. She was the first boat to go down, demand, and receive the surrender of Memphis. Subsequently she was put in charge of a nephew of her original commander, who performed the exploit, in January last, of running the batteries at Vicksburg, descending the Mississippi, ascending the Red River and capturing rebel boats, supplies and cities, to his and her satisfaction, but on her second tour in this direction, she was captured by the rebels. They soon got her in fighting trim, and, with another boat, attacked and captured the Indianola. Since then she has been on various service; but lately, finding movement on the Mississippi impossible, she was sent down to take part in the important movements in the vicinity of the Teche. We have never ceased to hear of the doings of the Queen of the West, for the last year, but we shall hear of her no more.

From the South.
New York, April 26.
The steamer Fulton from New Orleans via Key West 19th has arrived here.
The Era of the 19th gives an account of the military movements.
On the night of the 17th Gen. Banks had reached Vermilionville after a hard fight at Vermilion Bayou, where the rebels had posted batteries and infantry, but were driven back with considerable loss on both sides.

A letter in the Era, dated on the field above New Iberia, 17th, states that Colonel Kimball, with the Fifty-third Massachusetts regiment, entered the rebel works at Bethel Place on the morning of the 14th, planting our flag on the parapet. General Wright's division followed, succeeded by the whole line.

The rebels left their numerous dead unburied, and evidences were plenty of bloody work in their ranks.
Large stores of ammunition, some Enfield rifles and other arms were captured.

Our army then marched through Pattersonville, skirmishing continually, and reached Franklin on the 6th.
Prior to Thursday night some thousands of prisoners had been brought into Franklin, whole companies of rebels being captured at one time.

At Franklin, the steamer Diana was captured, with three officers of the late gunboat Peoria on board, thus restoring them to our service.

The rebels also destroyed ten steamboats to prevent their falling into our hands, and two large gunboats and the Diana. Included in the destruction of the boats were immense stores of provisions and ammunition. It was expected Banks would capture Opelousas on the 18th and occupy it.

The expedition of Gen. Grover has been eminently successful, and in a battle with the rebels at Irish Bend, the Thirtieth Connecticut charged the rebel lines and batteries supported by the Twenty-sixth Maine, Twenty-fifth Connecticut, Twelfth Maine, and Ninety-first and Eighty-first New York and defeated them, leaving a silk flag and other trophies in our hands.

The rebel force consisted of two regiments of Texans and three batteries including the famous Pelican and Sims' batteries.
The whole rebel force at Bethel Place and Irish Bend numbered some 10,000, posted in highly advantageous positions, under command of General Dick Taylor, son of the late Zachary Taylor.

Important captures of horses, mules and beef cattle to the number of one thousand were made.

The celebrated salt mine, or salt rock, was captured, and the rebel works destroyed.

Rebel soldiers were not loth to be captured, and over 1,500 are in our hands and more being taken.

An abandoned rebel iron foundry was found near New Iberia, containing a quantity of shot and shell.

Our fleet has reduced the rebel fortifications at Bute La Rose, an important point.

The prospects are that the rebels will be driven out of the Opelousas country or all captured.

Our troops are in splendid condition.

The wounded in the late battle have nearly all reached New Orleans, numbering 179. All were doing well.

No Attack on Vicksburg.—A navy officer from Vicksburg states that no attack on Vicksburg is expected, the programme being to submerge the country on either side of the Mississippi, from Helena down, by cutting levees so that no crops can be raised and the entire country shall be barren and untenable, which will compel the Confederates to leave for more congenial quarters, which my informant is confident they are doing. He expresses the belief that the Mississippi will be open to navigation by the first of May.

A Dutchman's heart-rending story is described thus:
"She looks Stony Mickle so much pester as I, because he's got koople tollars more as I has."

From Missouri.
Special Dispatch to the Detroit Free Press.
Cairo, April 28.
Intelligence from Cape Girardeau, per steamer Illinois, is up to 2 P. M. A skirmish took place yesterday between Gen. McNeill's advance and the rebels' rear, but with what result, except that McNeill continued to drive them, is not known. It was reported that a force from Pilot Knob had intercepted the retreat, and a large number of prisoners taken.

Fighting is believed to have taken place near New Madrid last evening. It is reported firing was heard west of Columbus, on the road from New Madrid to Cape Girardeau, at half past two this P. M.

Dispatches to the Associated Press, Washington, April 28.
The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:
"St. Louis, April 27.

"To Major General H. W. Halleck:
"General Van Dever came upon the enemy's rear near Cape Girardeau, last night, and attacked and routed him, taking a large number of prisoners, horses, arms, etc. The enemy retreats towards Bloomington, in great disorder, pursued by the victorious and combined forces of Gens. Van Dever and McNeill.

(Signed) "S. R. CURTIS,
"Major General."

The affair at Cape Girardeau is at an end. The rebels are in full retreat on the Bloomington road, with McNeill in close pursuit. It was McNeill's intention to send a force to the enemy's rear, for the purpose of destroying the bridge over White River, thus cutting off their retreat. Should he succeed, most of the rebel force will be captured.

Fears are entertained that the federal force from New Madrid, which is but two thousand strong, might be overrun by the rebels, who number 7,000.

All of McNeill's pursuing forces are mounted.
In the attack of their camp Sunday night five to six hundred prisoners were taken. The number of wounded and killed is not ascertained.

The rebels completely stripped the country through which they passed, making no difference between friend or foe.

From Tennessee.
Murfreesboro, April 28.

The rebels are reported as having made important movements on our front, materially changing the situation, whether in reply to ours on McMinnville, or that the rebels are weary of waiting for us to advance is not known.

It is known that Bragg has been reinforced by one brigade from Mobile, and a Mississippi regiment from Vicksburg was sent back from Chattanooga. A force has reinforced Manchester to strengthen the rebel right. One brigade went back from Shelbyville to Tullahoma.

Johnson is reported to have moved his headquarters to Shelbyville. Cheatham's division is at Guy's Gap, twelve miles from Murfreesboro, on the Shelbyville and Grienne road, and there are two brigades at Belle Buckle, while a third force is said to be at Doolittle Pike.

It is believed in the camps that if Rosecrans did not advance, Bragg would attack.

One authority says that Bragg has 75,000 men.

There is no confirmation of the reported death of Gen. Bragg.

Nashville, April 28.

One hundred prisoners, captured at McMinnville, reached here to-night. Preparations are being made to send all citizens South who refuse to take the oath, in a few days.

All quiet at Franklin and Murfreesboro.

Another Cut-Off.
Washington, April 27.

Admiral Porter sends the following to the Navy Department:
"MISSISSIPPI SOUNDING, YAZOO RIVER, April 16.—"Sir—We have been threatened for some time past with an attack from the Arkansas rebels in steamers. Every preparation was made to meet them. Commander Selfridge saw the difficulty in defending the mouths of the Arkansas and White Rivers while kept so far apart by the useless neck of land, and proposed to me to cut it. I ordered him to do so, and he passed through with his vessel in twenty-four hours after we cut the bend, thus saving a distance of over ten miles. The mouths of the Arkansas and White Rivers are now brought close together, and a force can defend both. One of the worst points for guerrillas is also cut off, as these pests of the human race could, on the isthmus, attack a vessel on one side, and be ready to meet her on the other as she came round, the distance being ten miles around and half a mile across. I have force enough at Arkansas and White Rivers to prevent an attack."

From Mexico.
New York, April 28.

Vera Cruz dates of the 5th per the bark Henry Trowbridge, state that the Mexican guerrillas had captured the camp of the railroad laborers near Vera Cruz, destroying and carrying off all property. There are several other similar camps near Tiera which have also been captured and sacked. Some twenty laborers were killed and fifty or sixty wounded.

It is stated the French are making very slight progress in Mexico.

A small fort near Puebla has been captured with a loss to the French of over 700 men.

A heavy storm at Vera Cruz destroyed over \$20,000 worth of French stores.

Reinforcements to the French are continually arriving.

It is reported from Havana, via Richmond, that Admiral Wilkes has been arrested and paroled for firing into a Spanish steamer. Also, that Admiral Milne has ordered the arrest of Wilkes for being, with the Vanderbilt's crew, engaged in the Peterhoff affair.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR — MICHIGAN.
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1863.

A Relic.
We are permitted to extract the following from a letter recently received by B. GREEN, of this city, from his brother, a member of the 126th, N. Y. Infantry. The letter was dated Centerville, Va., April 16, 1863. We also give place to the "relic" spoken of:

Byron:—While on picket about a month since I received orders from the officer of the day to take possession of a large stone house, and make it my quarters, as I was in command of the reserve post, and so I did, and had very good quarters. Looking around the house I ran across the enclosed letter, which I send, which is a relic of olden times, and was written to the man* who owned the plantation where I was quartered, who at that time was Clerk of the Senate Chamber, and saved all the Government Documents from falling into the hands of the British. You will preserve it for me, as I want it as a relic of my campaign through the Great Rebellion of '60—up. By the by, this old man they say has been of rebellious sentiment, but now resides at Baltimore, and professes to be Union. He has one son in the rebel army, and his farm is one of the most beautiful places I ever saw. He owns 800 acres in a body, and previous to the breaking out of the rebellion it was estimated to be worth \$70 per acre; so the citizens tell me.

FAYETTE.
126th N. Y.
Centerville, Va., April 16, '63.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
June 20, 1795.
Sir:—The President of the United States having instructed me to execute the resolution, passed by the Senate yesterday, and then communicated to him; I do myself the honor of transmitting to you the following documents: three volumes of the reports of Mr. Jay, while Secretary of Foreign Affairs; a printed copy of the official papers, laid before Congress by message on the 5th of December, 1793, in which is included the correspondence between the Commander-in-Chief of the American army, and Sir Guy Carleton; and a translation of Mitchell's map into French, the English map not being in this office. The record of Mr. Jay's reports, and the printed copy of the correspondence are sent, to avoid the great delay which would necessarily attend the transcription of them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With the most resp. consideration,
Your most ob't servant,
EDM. RANDOLPH,
Sec'y of State.

The Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

*The writer is evidently mistaken in this statement, as the letter was addressed to the Vice President of the United States, and ex-officio President of the Senate, JOHN ADAMS. The owner of the plantation spoken of, A. P. MACHEN, may have been, not at that time, but at the time the Capitol was burned during the "last war," Secretary of the Senate, but whether he was or was not EDMUND RANDOLPH, the writer of the "relic," was then Secretary of State, and the letter bears every evidence of being an original.

Why don't the Nuss propose to do all advertising and job work "for one half what the Argus will charge?" provided the Argus "charges [only] the legal fee for all legal advertising, and [only] the usual rates for job work?" Its benevolence might then be appreciated by some of its customers who have always been charged the "legal fee" and "usual rates." Besides, it is just as easy to go the entire hog—or RAT, either—as to be whining about the little printing the City has to do. However, the News may be making money fast enough to warrant it in doing advertising and job work at half the prices the law makers and the "craft" throughout the State have determined only remunerative and just. We confess that we can not afford to do it.

We hope that the Common Council, at its meeting to be held on Monday evening next will take some notice of the state of the sidewalks in various parts of the City. In many places they are absolutely dangerous in the day time, and almost impassable in the night. We believe the Council has power, under an amendment made to the charter at the last session of the Legislature, to order repairs. If repairs are not soon made the Council may expect to be called upon to pay for broken limbs.

One of our citizens received a letter a few days since from a soldier-brother, bearing the following in addition to the usual superscription:
"A soldier's letter, and nary red, hard tack instead of bread. So, Postmaster, please shove this 'through. For I've nary a stamp, but six months due."

And, besides, the envelope was ornamented with a pen picture of a soldier on guard, who seemed to be saying, "On to Richmond, through blood knee-deep—Chandler," at least the exclamation and authority were in close proximity to the aforesaid penograph.

Vegetables vs. Sourcy.
The undersigned has just received advices from Chicago, per Hon. MARK SKINNER, President of the United States' Sanitary Commission, that the brave and humane General Rosecrans sends a telegram to Judge S., that the Sourcy has made its appearance in the army of the Cumberland; and he appeals for IMMEDIATE help, in the shape of vegetables. Shall the appeal go unheeded?

While our brave heroes of the army are enduring the hardships of camp life—tollsome marches—"hard tack and bacon"—the damages of battle and the sickness and wounds incident to their exposures, shall such a call have no generous response? This should not—must not be.

A shipment of vegetables, (potatoes and onions,) is now being made from this place. We wish to send two car loads. One is, in part, secured. Will not the friends of the sick and wounded soldiers in this vicinity, at once bring, or send, their offerings in vegetables, (as many onions as possible), to the store of Messrs. Stebbins & Wilson, (put up in boxes or barrels ready for shipment), where they will be properly marked and shipped.

SAMUEL DAY,
Chaplain 8th Illinois—Military Agent and U. S. Sanitary Commissioner for the Northwest.

Note.—Now is the time to plant the "Soldier's onion patch," in the garden, or the "Army acre of Potatoes," in the field. Top onions mature earliest. Such labor is trifling. The good thus done great.

We copy in another column an article from the Boston Post, which speaks very nearly our own views of the position the Democracy should and must occupy during the continuance of the rebellion. The Democracy must sustain the Government in all legitimate efforts to put down the rebellion, and must not make factious opposition to measures it does not approve. It may dissent, advise different action, and oppose measures under discussion, but when determined on, the administration upon whom the immediate responsibility rests must be left to carry them out, provided always that it respects the guaranteed right of freedom of speech.

The National Fast day was observed yesterday by appropriate religious exercises, and general closing of places of business.

LATEST NEWS ITEMS.
The Washington Intelligencer of Tuesday morning announces that, "General Hooker commenced a forward movement Monday morning. Heavy masses of artillery and other troops were crossing the Rappahannock at sunrise."

The Tribune says the Seventh and Eleventh army corps, and cavalry corps, took the lead.

The Washington Star of Tuesday reports that there has been a battle at Cheat Mountain, Western Virginia, in which the rebels were badly beaten and driven back.

The Memphis Bulletin has resumed publication under close censorship. It states that the Federals occupy Tusculum. An attack was made on the place on Thursday last, and after a stout resistance the rebels were driven out.

The defeat of the rebel General Marmaduke near Cape Girardeau, Mo., is announced, and the capture of a large share of his force.

There is considerable activity in all quarters, and many rumors which it is impossible to sift.

From Western Virginia.
Baltimore, April 28.

There are many wild stories afloat here to-day of rebel depredations in Western Virginia, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Information believed to be reliable states that some guerrilla cavalry penetrated to Rowlesburg and Altamont, Western Virginia, but were driven off and no damage was done to the road and government property. There are also reports of a rebel force having marched westward but it is believed that this movement has been checked by our troops.

New York, April 28.
The rumor that the rebels are marching on Wheeling or Pittsburgh, rests on the fact that a force has appeared at Morgantown, Virginia, on the Monongahela River, and near the State line of Pennsylvania. No fears are entertained for the safety of either Pittsburgh or Wheeling. It is not probable that the rebel forces had proceeded any further North.

A dispatch to the Washington Star of Monday evening, dated Harper's Ferry, 27th, says: "We have information that the rebel Generals, James and Imboden with some force, it is not said how great, are at Moorefield, probably on their way to New Creek to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in that vicinity."

The Baltimore American of Monday says:—"Rumors of rebel approaches to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad assume quite a serious aspect. During Sunday morning a movement of 8,000 troops was made on the railroad, to strengthen the point west of Cumberland, and two regiments left Baltimore to take the place of those moved further westward."

On Sunday night two companies of rebel cavalry made their appearance at Rowlesburg, but were driven off and did not succeed in damaging the Cheat River bridge. There has also been a rebel force for two days, not far from Clarksville, threatening an advance on the road. A rebel force of 4,000 under Gen. Boyd, left Winchester early this week. Measures were taken to check them.

Some deserters state that the Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri troops, in Bragg's army, have lately been very mutinous, and much trouble has been experienced in putting them down. The Tennesseans laid down their arms, refusing to do duty.

The Census Bureau is getting up valuable statistics for Provost Marshals under the conscription act.

Running the Batteries.
Special Dispatch to the Det. Free Press.
MEMPHIS, April 25,
VIA CAIRO, 27.

On Wednesday night the steamers Tigress, Moderator, Empire City, Chessman, Anglo Saxon and Horizon left a point three miles above Vicksburg, to run the batteries. They were under command of Col. Lager, of Gen. Grant's staff and were laden with stores and ordered to float down till fired on, then to put on full steam. The Tigress was the flag-boat and started at 10:15; the Empire City fifteen minutes later; the others following, each at intervals of fifteen minutes. At 11:40 they were fired on by the Vicksburg batteries, and ten minutes later a house was fired on the same side by the rebels to produce light. The Tigress received fifteen shots. Her stern was shot off. A shot passed through both wheel-houses, and another entered the engine room. She made for the Louisiana shore and reached it. No one is believed to be injured. The Empire City's tiller was shot off, and the pilot, Aleck Vans, is reported wounded. The Moderator received a shell in her engine room, which wounded four men. She drifted past the batteries, and was further injured by musketry. The Chessman took the Empire City in tow and got through safe. The Anglo Saxon and Horizon received little if any damage.

All passed Warrenton batteries at once except the Chessman and Empire City, which ran them after daylight, and were struck several times from the batteries. The crew of the Tigress escaped in yawls to the Louisiana shore.

Heavy firing continued until after daylight from the batteries.

From Kentucky.
Special Dispatch to the Det. Free Press.
Franklin, April 27.

Gen. Granger's escort detachment, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry and Sixth Kentucky, in all about 500 men, commanded by Col. Watkins of Sixth Kentucky, made a most brilliant dash upon the camp of the rebels upon Carroll's Creek Pike, eight miles from this place. They left at two this morning, completely surprising the rebels just at break-of-day. They fled like mad fellows, but our cavalry were on them, killing two, wounding ten, capturing 132 private and six officers, three of them Captains—all of First Texas Legion. About 750 horses, 100 mules, 8 wagons and an ambulance are among the trophies. A large camp covering several acres was completely broken up and all their camp equipage that could not be conveniently transported was destroyed. We lost not a man.

Detachments of the Ninth Pennsylvania and Second Michigan Cavalry were also out, but did not reach the field. A much larger camp was only one mile distant, and Col. Watkins drew up his men as if about to attack them. Under this cover he withdrew his capture.

Loss of the Anglo Saxon.
St. Johns, N. F., April 27.

The Anglo Saxon left Liverpool with 360 passengers and a crew of 84 men. She was wrecked four miles east of Cape Race at noon to-day, (27th) during a dense fog. Seventy-three persons escaped from the wreck by ropes and spars, and twenty-four more in a life boat, making a total saved of ninety-seven. Two other boats have not arrived off Cape Race in consequence of the great density of the fog, and seven more persons, who embarked on a raft, are also missing. There is still a heavy sea and fog. The Commander is supposed to be among the drowned. The Purser and first and second officers and Doctor are saved, and one cabin passenger, Lieutenant Sampson, of the Royal Artillery.

Hon. John Young and family are supposed to be in one of the missing boats. The deck broke up about one hour after the ship struck. Several persons clung to the rigging until the foremast fell, but assistance could not be rendered. Guns are being fired at Cape Race to attract the attention of the missing boats.

Pictou, April 28.
The steamer Dauntless at 9 A. M., Tuesday, picked up two boats containing ninety people. It is very fine and clear on the coast to-day.

Expedition under Colonel Morrow.
Stoneman's Station, Va., April 25.

A special to the Times says: "On Thursday morning an expedition, consisting of two regiments, the Fourth Brooklyn and Nineteenth Indiana, under Colonel Morrow, of the Twenty-fourth Michigan, reached Fort Conway, and at daylight launched several pontoons, crossed the river, and seized the town of Port Royal, which was occupied by a body of the enemy's cavalry, numbering not over two hundred. The cavalry was speedily dispersed, and twenty or more of them captured. A number of arms, weapons were captured and burned, and several horses and mules were brought away. Our forces held the town an hour or more. A heavy body of the enemy's infantry, with artillery, appeared, and our men safely retired to this side of the river, and on Thursday night were again back in camp, without loss."

DISCOVERY OF SECRETED ARMS IN NEW ORLEANS.—A late New Orleans letter says that a large quantity of firearms was discovered by the police a few days since, while searching a certain house in that city. There were nearly enough to arm five hundred men. In addition to this, several arrests have been made recently of various parties, on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. These arrests have considerable significance in them, and are ominous of some sort of mischief with these local traitors.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Over \$1,500,000 have been subscribed to the Atlantic Telegraph, in this country and England. Private advices from London state that the construction of the cable would be commenced at once.

Some deserters state that the Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri troops, in Bragg's army, have lately been very mutinous, and much trouble has been experienced in putting them down. The Tennesseans laid down their arms, refusing to do duty.

The Census Bureau is getting up valuable statistics for Provost Marshals under the conscription act.

Military Convictions.
Special Dispatch to the Detroit Free Press.
Cincinnati, April 28.

There has been in session a general court-martial, of which General Porter was president, and before whom was arraigned Samson D. Talbot, charged with shielding from arrest persons in arms against the United States. He was found guilty, sentenced to pay \$5,000, and be confined three months, wherever General Burnside should direct.

Thomas Sullivan, for shielding from arrest the same persons, was found guilty and sentenced to sixty days close confinement.

Thomas M. Campbell, member of the Confederate army, found within Federal lines, charged as being spy, the court finding him guilty, was sentenced to be hung.

Gen. Burnside's order 52, just issued, approves all findings and sentences. The court directs that Talbot and Sullivan be sent to Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Campbell to be delivered to the commander of the same post, who shall execute sentence of death at 12 M., May 1st.

This forebodes that Gen. Burnside intends rigidly to adhere to the policy inaugurated on assuming command of this department.

The Tribune's Hilton Head correspondence, 20th represents the monitors and army ready for movement, and, indeed, one seems actually in progress. He says before the close of this week all the iron-clads will be again over the bar at Charleston, and attack must soon commence, this time in co-operation with land forces. The rebels are hard at work strengthening the land defenses on the island south of Charleston. Troops have been sent from Savannah to assist there.

Captain Worden has gone to New York to assist Admiral Gregory in fitting out iron-clads at that port.

Died.
In Webster, April 24, of congestion of the lungs, Hon. MEXES KERRY, aged 78 years.

New Advertisements.
Strayed.
A COW, of reddish color, with the tips of her horns sawed off. The finder will be rewarded by returning her to A. FELCH, or giving him information where she can be found.
Ann Arbor, May 1, 1863. 902w1
A. FELCH. 902w1

DISSOLUTION.
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Bach & Person is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by Philip Bach.
Ann Arbor, April 29, 1863. 902w6
PHILIP BACH, 1. S. PERSON. 902w6

Notice.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of Bach & Person, either by note or book account, are requested to call and settle without delay.
Ann Arbor, April 29, 1863. 902w6
PHILIP BACH. 902w6

P. BACH
Is now receiving

A LARGE STOCK

NEW SPRING GOODS,

BOUGHT FOR CASH

Since the Late Fall,

AND WILL BE SOLD

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

Call and See!

LET THE PEOPLE

REJOICE,

For Providence has again Crowned our Arms with Success!

-AND-

A. & C. LOEB,

OF THE

CLEVELAND CLOTHING HOUSE,

are now offering to the citizens of Washtenaw county, and the State of Michigan generally,

A LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED STOCK OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

than was ever before brought to this city, which we will sell
Cheaper than any House west of New York!
Our stock consists of
Ready-Made Clothing,
HATS, TRUNKS, VALISES,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.,
and in conclusion we would say to all who want to buy GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES, to call at the
Cleveland Clothing House,
five doors west of Cook's Hotel, and you will have money by doing so.
N. B.—Don't forget to call before purchasing elsewhere.
Ann Arbor, May 1st, 1863. 9m302

TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA!

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD!
MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD!
MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD!

Dr. JNO. L. LYON'S

FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS,

FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS,

FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS,

FOR FEMALES.
FOR FEMALES.
FOR FEMALES.
FOR FEMALES.

Suffering from Irregularity, or Obstruction of the Menstrua, from whatever cause,

IT IS SURE TO CURE!
IT IS SURE TO CURE!
IT IS SURE TO CURE!
IT IS SURE TO CURE!

it is impossible to enjoy the bloom of health, and vivacity of spirits, unless the Menstrua are regular as to the time, the quantity, and quality. When they are obstructed, nature makes her efforts to obtain for in some other outlet, and, unless these efforts of nature are assisted, the patient usually experiences Despondency, Nervousness, and finally CONSUMPTION assumes its way, and prematurely terminates a miserable life.

IT REMOVES ALL OBSTRUCTIONS!
IT REMOVES ALL OBSTRUCTIONS!
IT REMOVES ALL OBSTRUCTIONS!
IT REMOVES ALL OBSTRUCTIONS!

IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR!
IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR!
IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR!
IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR!

BEAR IN MIND.
BEAR IN MIND.
BEAR IN MIND.
BEAR IN MIND.

THAT I GUARANTEE
THAT I GUARANTEE
THAT I GUARANTEE
THAT I GUARANTEE

My DROPS TO CURE Suppression of the Menstrua from whatever cause, though rare should be taken to ascertain if pregnancy be the cause, as these DROPS would be sure to produce miscarriage; they will also certainly PREVENT conception, if taken two or three days before the monthly period; therefore, I wish it distinctly understood, that I do not hold myself responsible when used under such circumstances.

BUY THE BEST!
BUY THE BEST!
BUY THE BEST!
BUY THE BEST!

BUY THE SAFEST!
BUY THE SAFEST!
BUY THE SAFEST!
BUY THE SAFEST!

The Michigan Argus.

Open the Shutters.
A writer in the Philadelphia North American has a communication under the above caption:

"How to propagate scarlet fever and to perpetuate consumption in a family." The writer, who signs himself "A Physician," states that there is no more certain method of effecting these results than the practice now adopted by many of our citizens, of keeping the house closed for weeks or months after a death has occurred in it. The author of this paper, who is also a physician, would earnestly call the attention of your readers to the melancholy results of this practice, which, though of comparatively modern origin, seems to have taken deep hold among us, and which in the language before quoted, "is fast giving to Philadelphia, one of the most healthy cities in the world, the appearance of a town smitten with pestilence." No house can be in a healthful condition which is not daily opened to the light and the air. I have no doubt many of your readers can give personal testimony to the depressing effect on their nervous system, from which the inmates of such houses suffer.

If the practice be objectionable in our large houses, it becomes a grievous calamity in the houses of the poor—but a few days since I was called to see a poor woman in the last stage of mortal disease. She lived in a little house with one room on a floor. Five months before she had lost a daughter by consumption. From that time until my visit she had lived in her little room with the shutters closed, completely excluding the light and pure air. So effectual was this exclusion, that although my visit was made at an early afternoon hour, I was compelled to resort to artificial light to properly investigate her case. Another instance was that of a poor washer woman, left a widow, with a young family dependent for support on her and her older daughters. For ten months did these poor girls strain their eye sight, while sewing in a little darkened room which they were compelled to occupy; and when remonstrated with by a kind friend, who endeavored to show the mother the absurdity of this living in the dark, the reply made was, "Sure, and wouldn't you have us do like the quality?" Many similar instances might be given. I shall mention but one. About a year since the writer was asked to visit, in consultation with a medical friend, a poor man in the last stage of pulmonary consumption. The visit was made at 11 o'clock of a bright, clear morning, and yet on entering the chamber we were positively obliged to grope through the dark to find his bed. He had lost his wife three months before, and in spite of the remonstrance of his attending physician, had persisted in living in this darkened chamber, that he, too, doubtless, might be "like the quality."

These instances are not exaggerated; any one need but walk through some of our smaller streets to convince himself of their truth. In view of these facts, I would earnestly appeal to my fellow-citizens to lend their influence in discountenancing this unnecessary practice. I appeal to clergymen, to physicians, to all classes, to give their aid in discouraging a fashion so detrimental to health, and in every way reprehensible. Some of our oldest families have steadily refused to adopt this advertisement of their grief which was unknown to their fathers, and it needs but the co-operation of a few more of our influential citizens to set an example, which will be gladly followed by others. Thus will their own homes and those of their neighbors be rendered more healthful, our city present a more cheerful appearance, while the chamber of poverty and sickness will be lightened of one of its depressing concomitants.

VERY LIKELY.—The Peoria Mail says the most absurd thing, next to carrying coals to New Castle, is shipping whiskey to Peoria!

"A bright-looking little fellow at a Sunday school was asked: 'What is conscience?' He answered very properly, 'An inward monitor.' And what is a monitor?" "O, one of the iron-clads."

WHAT IS WOMAN?—Woman is one hundred pounds of man, two pounds of silk, ten pounds of cotton and one pound of whalebone, with an indefinite amount of fuss and feathers, and the remainder in hoops.

A lady asked a gentleman the other day why so many tall gentlemen were bachelors. The reply was, "that they were obliged to lie cornerwise in bed to keep their feet in, and that a wife would be in the way."

An imaginative Irishman gives utterance to this lamentation: "I returned to the halls of my fathers by night, and I found them in ruins! I cried aloud, 'My fathers, where are they?' and an echo answered, 'Is that you Patrick McCleathery?'"

Which is the deepest, the longest, the broadest, and the smallest grave in Bether church-yard? That in which Miles Button lies buried; for it contains Miles below the sod, Miles in length, Miles in breadth—and yet is only a Button-hole.

A Free Press special, dated, Washington, April 21st, says:

"Lieut. Wallace of the Fifth Michigan, with one of his men and two Michigan volunteers, were taken prisoners yesterday on the Centerville road while driving outside the lines."

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Col. Berdan, of the sharpshooters, was recently brought before a court-martial at Washington under charges preferred by officers who were themselves under arrest. The court summarily dismissed the case, without requiring the Colonel even to produce testimony in his defence.

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 rebellion on high prices generally, will offer them to my friends and customers at the very lowest figures for Cash. Those in want of a superior article of Cloth, Cassimeres, or

Ready-Made Clothing,
will call on—

WM. WAGNER,

who has just returned from the East, with a large assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
which have been purchased at the late

LOW PRICES!
and can offer them at a lower figure than ever before. Any amount of assortment may be found

BROADCLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,
VESTINGS

of all descriptions, together with a superior assortment of Ready-Made Clothing.

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS,
UMBRELLAS, and

Gentlemen's Furnishing

GOODS,
with numerous other articles usually found in similar establishments. As an

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
the subscriber flatters himself, that his long experience and general success, will enable him to give the greatest satisfaction to all who may trust him in the way of

Manufacturing Garments to order.

WM. WAGNER,
Ann Arbor, April 9th 1862.

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TWO of the most desirable building lots in the City of

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And all other kinds of Pens and Pencils

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POCKET CUTLERY!

And everything pertaining to the trade, and more to

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of the public. In conducting our business, we shall do all that can

be done, so that no reasonable man, woman or child shall

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Lowest Possible Figures.

We propose to sell READY PAY, at a small advance.

We expect a profit on our goods, but

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FIGURES.

The "Empire Book Store," is named by a good "review"

and they will always be found on the "Quarter Deck,"

ready and willing to attend to all with pleasure who will

favor them with a call.

Remember the "Empire Book Store."

JAMES R. WEBSTER & Co.

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BARGAINS EVER OFFERED

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