

# The Weekly Michigan Argus.

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## The Michigan Argus.

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

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HIRAM J. BEAKES  
ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Office in 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. GUTTERMAN & CO.  
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Ready-Made Clothing, Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Dressings, &c., No. 9, Division Street, Main St.

WM. WAGNER.  
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SLAWSON & GEER.  
PROVISION and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Groceries, Butter, Eggs, and Poultry, one door east of Cook's Hotel.

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A well known and experienced Artist, in the rooms of a new Campaign of Clothing, Phoenix Block. Perfect satisfaction given.

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

O. A. KELLEY.  
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DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Produce, &c., Main Street, Ann Arbor. The highest market prices paid for country produce. 866

I. O. O. F.  
WASHINGTON Lodge, No. 9, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meet at their Lodge Room, every Friday Evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. P. B. Ross, Secy

KINGSLEY & MORGAN.  
ATTORNEYS, Counsellors, Solicitors, and Notaries Public, have Books and Plates showing titles of all lands in the County, and attend to conveying and collecting demands, and to paying taxes and school interest in any part of the state. Office east of the Park.

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WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Water Line, Grand Pine, Plaster Paris, and Nails of all sizes. A full and complete assortment of the above, and all other kinds of building materials constantly on hand at the lowest possible rates. On Detroit St., a few rods from the Railroad Depot. Also operating extensively in the Paint and Cement business.

Written for the Geneva Gazette.

## FREEMAN.

BY MILLIE.

Onward! to the field of battle!  
And the cannon's brazen throat  
O'er its fallen victims gloat!  
Hie, thee! where the sabres thicken  
With the blood of loyal strikers!  
Hie, thee! Where the trusty sword  
Hews like grass the traitor horde!

Men of freedom! Men of valor!  
Cowards! bowed with woman's pallor,  
Listen to the tides of war—  
Hear them surge from shore to shore!  
Now, in God's Eternal Name,  
Will ye see the Nation's shame  
Unreversed for? Now, if ever,  
Save the Nation! Now, or never.

Men of freedom! will ye be  
Hiring slaves? Shall Liberty  
Die upon its native shore?  
Die? or ye be men no more?  
Can ye bear the Nation's taunting?  
Can ye bear their lordly vaunting?  
In the name of freedom could ye? [ye?]  
Bear their taunts? Oh, Freeman, would

Rush, ye, from your homes of quiet!  
Rush, ye, from the city's riot!  
Haste ye! on! where the land  
Sweeps the hand with sacred gore!  
Now, in God's Eternal Name,  
Save the land from death and shame!  
Freemen! Onward! Now, if ever,  
Save the Nation! Now, or never.

GENEVA, June 25th, 1863.

## THE MANIAC DOCTOR.

An Adventure in a Railway Carriage.

It must be confessed that it is a very provoking thing to receive a letter on Christmas morning, calling you two hundred miles away on "immediate and important business." Yes, it is a very provoking thing, indeed—at least, so I found it, both in anticipation and in very deed; but there was no help for it. Snooks, my lawyer, wrote and told me that, on the 25th, I was not at O—, I should probably lose—never mind what, but something which induced me to pack my portmanteau in all haste, send for a hansom, and drive to the X. Y. Z. Station. When I arrived there, I found I was too late for the train I had wished to catch, and that the next one did not start for three quarters of an hour. Inwardly cursing my ill fortune, I went to the waiting room, and endeavored to make myself as comfortable as I could; but, despite all my attempts, I think I never knew time to pass so slowly in all my life, except a certain twenty minutes about which I am going to tell.

Although, as I said, the time went very slowly, nevertheless it did go; and in process of time, I found myself snugly ensconced in a first class carriage, which had but one occupant beside myself, a cheerful looking, little, old man, with grey hair and a strange restless look about the eyes. Directly I got into the carriage, he addressed me in a familiar way:

"A merry Christmas to you!"

"The same to you," said I, rather gruffly, as I was not in the best of humors, and did not feel inclined to be cheerful and neighborly.

"Why, bless me! sir," said the little old man, renewing the attack, "you have not anything wherewith to keep yourself warm on this cold winter's day; allow me to offer you one of my traveling wrappers. I always take care to be well provided with such things when I go on a journey." And my companion took from his side a rolled-up rug, unrolled it, and taking a small mahogany box from the folds, threw the rug to me.

"Thank you, sir," said I, feeling in spite of myself a shade more cheerful.

"O, no thanks, no thanks; I do it for my own benefit, not yours, I assure you."

"How do you make out that?"

"Why, I like to have a comfortable face opposite me; and, besides, the grand experiment, you know."

"What grand experiment?" I said, somewhat startled by the man's excited manner.

"O, nothing, nothing," said he, coloring violently; "only, that is to say—exactly, are you a Freemason?"

"No, sir."

"Not a Freemason? Why, bless me! you ought most certainly to become one."

"Why so?"

"Because you would then know that they have got a sort of—that is to say—in fact, a secret."

"I know that already."

"Really? I declare you are the most extraordinary man I ever met; well, I've got a secret, too, and that's my grand experiment."

"Only twice, as this is an express train: once at M—, at 2 o'clock, and the second time at F—, at 5."

"And when are we due at C—?"

"At half past six, I believe."

"Thank you."

Thus, for a time, our conversation ended, but we often renewed it again, and I began to regard my companion as a clever, kind-hearted, though rather eccentric old man.

Some time after we had passed M—, my eccentric friend composed himself for a sleep, and was soon snoring, and it was not long before I followed his example. My dreams were troubled. First of all, I dreamt I was being hung; then that I was being handcuffed; and, last of all, that a great weight was upon me, and that something was pressing heavily upon my chest. I then woke with a start, to find myself bound hand and foot, with a rope passed round my neck, and fastened to the umbrella rack behind, in such a manner that, if I struggled in the least, I should inevitably choke myself; and my fellow traveler was standing over me, with one knee on my chest.

"What are you doing?" said I; but my sentence was cut short by a gag, which my eccentric friend thrust into my mouth and tied behind my head. He then stood away to look at his handiwork, with eyes glaring like those of a wild beast, and his whole frame trembling with excitement.

"Now," he said, with a wild laugh, "now I shall be able to try my grand experiment! now I shall be able to find whether the heart can be extracted while a man is alive, without killing him! Twice I have failed, but the stars have told me that a third time I shall not fail. O, fame, glory, immortality, I have you in my grasp! What! pitiful fool, do you turn pale and tremble? If you do die, you will die a glorious martyr to science; and if you live, you and I will share the glory of this grand discovery!"

From this ridiculous rhodomontade, I perceived that my pleasant eccentric traveling companion was a raving mania. What was I to do? I could not move hand or foot, or even speak, and the madman was arranging on the seat in front of me a collection of bright steel instruments which he took from the mahogany box which I have mentioned before. Was there any hope for me? I tried to remember how long it was after we left M— before I went asleep, as I thought if we got to F— the maniac would be discovered, and I should be relieved from the horrible death which now seemed imminent; but as I had been dozing some time before I went regularly off to sleep, I found that I could not in the least remember what time had passed.

After some time spent in preparing his instruments, my persecutor began to prepare me by unbuttoning my waistcoat and baring my breast. At length, everything seemed to be to his satisfaction, and he took up a sharp, keen-bladed knife. I shall never forget my sensations when I saw that little glittering instrument, so soon to be dyed with my blood. I felt a cold shudder run through my body, and I longed to close my eyes, but they seemed to keep open by a sort of horrible fascination. After trying the edge of the knife, and preparing a cloth, and giving one final look to his instruments, my eccentric friend pressed his finger close above my heart, and said:

"This is how I am going to manage it, my friend; I am going to cut a circle in the flesh, about the heart, with this knife; it will not hurt much, as I shall only just cut through the skin, and the knife is exceedingly sharp. I shall then proceed to dig deeper with this instrument, and finally extract the heart with this!"

The reader may imagine my sensations during this cold blooded recital; for I am utterly unable to describe them; but when the sharp steel first pierced my flesh, and I felt the warm blood flowing out, and my past life seemed to pass before my mind in a moment of time, only to make my desire of still living, and the horror of an ignominious death ten fold greater.

Slowly the sharp knife plowed in my flesh, making my blood freeze in my veins, and my eye-balls burn and seem ready to burst from their sockets, and now I felt my reason gradually leaving me; the strain upon my nerves was too much—I felt that they must give way; but I considered that if they did my only hope would be gone; for if I moved I should be choked with the rope round my neck.

Slowly the sharp steel, impelled by a steady hand, continued its deadly course; and now the circle was nearly accomplished, when I felt that the speed of the train was being gradually diminished. A ray of hope illuminated my breast. I looked into my companion's eyes to see if he too noticed that we were nearing F—, but he was too intent on his horrible work.

At length he leaned back, and said: "There now, only about an inch more, and I shall commence the deep cutting."

Only about an inch! And the station was yet some way off. Only about an inch! My life hung upon the merest thread.

It was not long that the experiment—my admirer his diabolical work—he soon fell to it again; but I saw the lights of F— Station flash past the windows of the carriage. I saw a strange air seize my tormentor; I heard a loud and appalling cry like that of a baffled wild beast, and I became insensible.

For weeks after this I lay between life and death, in a brain fever brought on by the intense excitement and fear of those twenty minutes.

I afterwards learned that my pleasant companion had been a doctor and surgeon, but that when he was a young man and just married, having performed an operation to extract ja cancer, of which she afterwards died, he went out of his mind, and had ever since been attempting to escape, in order that he might perform the dreadful experiment which so nearly resulted in my death.

A Hard Test.

A gentleman once heard a laboring man swearing dreadfully in the presence of a number of his companions. He told him it was a cowardly thing to swear so in company, when he dared not do it by himself. The man said he was not afraid to swear at any time or in any place.

"I'll give you ten dollars," said the gentleman, "if you will go into the village graveyard at 12 o'clock to-night, and swear the same oaths that you have uttered here to-day, when you are alone with God."

"Agreed," said the man; "it's an easy way of earning ten dollars."

"Well, you shall come tomorrow and say you have done it, and the money shall be yours."

The time passed on—midnight came; the man went to the graveyard. It was a night of pitchy darkness. As he entered the graveyard not a sound was heard; all was as still as death. Then the gentleman's words, alone with God, came over him with wonderful power. The thought of the wickedness of what he had been doing, and of what he had come there to do, darted across his mind like a flash of lightning. He trembled at his folly. Afraid to take another step, he fell on his knees, and instead of the dreadful oaths that he came to utter, the earnest cry went up:

"God be merciful to me a sinner."

The next day he went to the gentleman and thanked him for what he had done, and he had resolved not to swear another oath as long as he lived.

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English Palaces and Parks.

Few of us have any definite idea of the amount of wealth and splendor that surround many of the English nobles in their princely residences. An intelligent American writing from England, describes some of these things.

Earl Spencer's homestead, situated about sixty miles from London, comprises ten thousand acres, tastefully divided into parks, meadows, pastures, woods and gardens. His library, called the finest private library in the world, contains fifty thousand volumes. Extensive and elegant stables, green-houses and conservatories, game keeper's houses, dog kennels, porter's lodge and farm houses without number, go to complete the establishment. Hundreds of sheep and cattle graze in the parks about the house.

The Duke of Richmond's home farm at Goodwood, sixty miles from London, consists of twenty-three thousand acres, or over thirty-five square miles. And this is in crowded England, where there is a population of 16,000,000, an area of only 50,000 square miles, or just 32,000,000 of acres, giving, to each inhabitant, but two acres to each inhabitant. The residence of the Duke is a complete palace. One extensive hall is covered with yellow silk and pictures in the richest and most costly tapestry. The dishes and plate upon the tables are all of porcelain, silver and gold. Twenty-five race horses stand in the stable, each being assigned to the care of a special groom. A grotto, near the house, the ladies spent six years in adorning. An aviary is supplied with almost every variety of rare and elegant birds. Large herds of cattle, sheep and deer are spread over the immense lawns.

The Duke of Devonshire's place, at Chatsworth, is said to excel in magnificence any other in the kingdom. The income of the duke is one million of dollars a year, and he is said to spend it all. In the grounds about his house are four hundred head of cattle and fourteen hundred deer. The kitchen garden contains twelve acres, and is filled with almost every species of fruit and vegetables. A vast arboretum connected with the establishment, is devoted to contain a sample of every tree that grows. There is also a glass conservatory 387 feet in length, 112 in breadth, 67 in height, covered by 76,000 square feet of glass, and warmed by seven miles of pipe conveying hot water. One plant was obtained from India by a special messenger, and is valued at \$10,000. One of the fountains near the house plays 276 feet high, said to be the highest jet in the world. Chatsworth contains \$500 acres, but the Duke owns 36,000 acres in the county of Derbyshire. Within the entire is one vast scene of paintings, sculpture, mosaic work, carved wainscoting, and all the elegance and luxuries within the reach of almost boundless wealth and highly refined taste.

New Method of Lighting Churches.

An novel mode of lighting has been introduced at a Baptist church, just built in Philadelphia. There is not a gas-burner in the audience room. In the panels of the ceiling are circles of ground glass, two feet in diameter. Above each of these, in the loft, is an argand burner, and over the burner a powerful reflector. The effect is just about the same as if there were thirty full moons shining in the ceiling. The light is not sharp and intense, but abundant and mellow, and not painful to the eyes.

## The Michigan Argus.

Atmospheric Electricity.

MR. EDITOR:—

Among the numerous elements that are embraced in the problems of the hygienist few are calculated to excite deeper interest than the subject of this article; and although the silent and unseen influence of this agent upon the well-being, and the general sanitary conditions of the human race, is probably more important than those more vivid and sublime manifestations that compel our attention when the electrical equilibrium of the surrounding elements has been greatly disturbed; yet in this brief article we propose to limit ourselves to the consideration of the latter as more pertinent to our present purpose.

Prominent among the data furnished by recent researches stands the fact of the unequal distribution of accidents to life by lightning. Thus the records show that during the first half of the current century there did not occur a single death by lightning in the great city of Paris, and similar estimates made in the latter half of the last century prove that of the 750,000 deaths that occurred during 30 years in London, only two were caused by that agency.

When these, and similar results obtained from the tables of mortality of other cities, are compared with the total number of deaths from this cause, and with the fact that 25 per cent of all happen under trees, it seems fair to conclude that it selects its victims more frequently from the country than from cities.

Similar in its mode of operation, although less obvious as a cause of the unequal distribution, is the peculiar geological and hydrological structure of earth in different localities, as indicated by some of the most eminent Physicists; hence, when the soil is arid and contains but a small quantity of vegetable matter, and is underlaid by thick masses of dry sand, lime, or granite, it enjoys an immunity from accidents, because it is not a conductor of electricity, and all human structures erected in such localities are generally favored. But, if with these surface indications of immunity, there exists even at very considerable depths, great beds of metals, sheets of water, or only strata of earth rendered wet and conducting by springs, a discharge takes place when the charged thunder cloud passes over it; the lightning being attracted by the conducting interior strata, and the dry crust proving no insurmountable obstacle, involves in destruction all intervening structures, whether composed of wood or stone.

In France where the statistics have been most carefully gathered there seems to be only an average of 72 fatal accidents from this cause per annum; but the number of those who have suffered more or less severely is considerable greater, the estimate varying from the proportion of 2 to 1, to 5 to 1, in different countries. In all countries in which statistics have been collected, it appears, also, that men are much more frequently injured than women, but whether from greater exposure in the open fields or from other causes the data yet furnished do not appear to be sufficient to determine.

The following statement, given upon the high authority of the late Mr. Arago, is of great interest as tending to show great differences in degree of liability among individuals apparently alike in physical condition. "In two conditions altogether alike," says the eminent Physicist, "one man by the nature of his constitution runs more danger than another. There exist persons who arrest abruptly the communication of electricity, and do not feel the shock even when they occupy the second place in the file. These persons by exception are not conductors of the electric fluid, exceptionally then we must rank them among non-conducting bodies which lightning respects, or which at least it rarely strikes. Differences so marked cannot exist without there being at the same time shades of difference but every degree of conductivity during a storm corresponds to a certain measure of danger. The man who is as conductor as metal will be as often struck as metal; the man who interrupts the communication in the chain will scarce have more to fear than if he were glass or resin. Thus in the phenomena of thunder all does not depend upon the place a man occupies; the physical constitution of a man plays also a certain part."

The character of the surface, also, whether plain or broken, hilly or mountainous, exercises a marked influence in the frequency of these accidents, hence a greater number of cases are reported as having occurred in the broken and mountainous than in the more level, or

but slightly undulating portions of a state or country. Statistics also show conclusively the protection afforded by non-conductive bodies as tenements of wood, etc., as out of 53 persons killed by lightning whose position was precisely noted, only 10 were struck in the inside of a house or barn, and 43 in the fields or woods, a proportion of the latter probably considerably exceeding the numerical proportion of those in the open air, or under shelter, during the passage of storms; of the 34 killed in the fields during the same year, 15 had sought shelter under trees. The frequency of these accidents is varied unquestionably most by the seasons, the climates and the period of the day. In this country as in France, statistics show that the maximum occurs in the months of June, July and August, and of the different periods of the day the proportion of day and night is 7 to 1, the maximum being between the hours of 3 P. M., and 7 P. M., the minimum between 11 P. M. and 3 A. M.

A recent writer thus describes the variety and even contrariety of effects produced on the human organism. "At one time the individual is killed at once on the spot, the dead body remaining on horseback, or erect; at another time we see the man killed thrown to a distance. Sometimes the lightning undresses its victims, destroys their clothes and respects the body; sometimes on the contrary it burns the body and leaves the clothes untouched. Here the destruction goes to a frightful extent, with rupture of the heart and crushing of the bones, there the most careful examination results in a negative autopsy. Here you have flaccidity of the members, softening of the bones, collapse of the lungs and fluidity of the blood; their distension of the lungs, coagulated blood, and rigidity of the members with locked-jaw."

Sometimes the bodies seem to brave the laws of decomposition; sometimes again, the most rapid and horrible putrefaction immediately seizes the corpse. In fine lightning which crushes a tree, and even stone work, appears to produce with difficulty mutilations in man, with separation of parts of the body. Much more might be added to this graphic sketch of the varied effects of this agent on the human organisms, but it is feared the article has already extended beyond the limits of the patience of your readers.

Don't Snub the Children.

Many a child has been wilted to silence, and frightened out of success, simply by being snubbed. It is very easy to snub a child; equally easy to encourage the child, and lead him to the accomplishment of something useful.

Children have strong sympathies—warm and tender hearts. They soon form attachments to those who are placed in authority over them, or else they regard them with a feeling very nearly allied to hatred. What child ever loved a cross, snappish teacher? What child ever hated a teacher or parent who showed a loving interest in the child's success?

Very easy indeed it is to discourage the little student. He has spent an hour or two at home over a lesson which seems dull to him. Father, mother, and the big brothers, not being well versed in the subject give him no assistance. He goes to school, hoping that he will make a very good recitation. He is not quite up to the mark. "Dunce," "booby," "blockhead," says the unwise teacher. The poor little fellow's heart sinks all the way to his ankles. What use is there of his trying? He is a booby. Why should he learn anything? Has not his teacher, who certainly knows him, told him he is a dunce? Is not his head made of mahogany? He despairs of ever succeeding, sits down in a fit of sulky despondency, and makes a positive failure in his lesson for the next day. Had the teacher encouraged him a little, kindly pointed out to him his deficiency, and showed him how to set his faults right, he might have come the next day with a merry heart, a cheerful face, and a well-learned lesson.

Another little disciple comes bounding home from school in high glee. He has done well in his lessons. He has had a good time with the other boys, coasting or skating. Who can sympathize with him, and enjoy his enjoyments so well as his parents? He rushes into their presence. "There now, you noisy calf!" Wipe your feet this minute, sir." "How dare you?" An extinguisher is put upon him. Whether his sins be great or small, he feels the condemnation great, and sulkily sneaks off to his room by himself, or goes to the kitchen corner, behind the stove, where he soothes his ruffled feelings by stroking the cat, assured that there is some sympathy between them, even if human beings do snarl at him and discourage him.

School Visitor.

When Kate was a very little girl, her father found her hands full of the blossoms of a beautiful tea-rose on which he had bestowed great care. "My dear," said he, "didn't I tell you not to pick one of those flowers without leave?" "Yes, papa," said Kate, innocently, "but all these had leaves!"

From the Journal of Commerce.

## The President on Arbitrary Arrests.

It must be conceded that the President seems to be sincere when he writes an argument whatever weight we give to his reasoning. But sincere or not, he has certainly written a letter on the subject of arbitrary arrests which indicates a total failure to appreciate the Constitution he is sworn to defend. We have examined the letter with profound sorrow. It fails to give us confidence in the mind of the chief magistrate, or in his ability to exercise, with proper judgment, the high duties imposed on him by his office.

The error which underlies his whole reasoning is so plain that it must be unnecessary to point it out. Every one has seen this error. Let us, however, glance at it. It is perhaps set forth more clearly than elsewhere in the following sentences:

"I concede that the class of arrests complained of can be constitutional only when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require them; and I insist that in such cases they are constitutional, wherever the public safety does require them, &c."

Now the mistake of Mr. Lincoln, on which his whole letter is based, is in a complete misunderstanding of the constitutional provision on the subject of the writ of *habeas corpus*. This mistake is vital. The provision is in these words: "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

The President construes this to read as follows: "In cases of rebellion or invasion the President of the United States is invested with absolute power of arrest and imprisonment over the persons of all citizens, and may seize them without complaint, warrant, or action of any court, and hold them at his pleasure; if he thinks the public safety may require it."

The provisions relating to *habeas corpus* confers no power of arrest on the President or any one else. Whether the privilege of the writ is suspended or not, the power of arrest remains unchanged and resides only in those who can use it according to due form of law. This has been fully conceded by the legislation of the late Congress in indemnity bills, and in the provisions relating to such arrests. We must, therefore, regard the President as standing quite alone in his view of his powers of arrest.

And with all respect, we must insist that the provisions of the Constitution are superior to the President's will, whether in war or in peace,



the weakness of the President. But the time is too serious. The country is again in the midst of a great excitement. We prefer at such times to lay subjects like this on the shelf for a few days, while we give our attention to the impending danger. But we could not permit the President's letter to go unanswered. The time for it is of his choosing, and we simply place before our readers the correct principles, as against what we deem the erroneous law and logic through which the President labors, page after page, to establish a claim in favor of a power over the constitutional freedom of the citizen. It does not exist. No citation from Constitution or law is given in favor of it. None can be given. It rests solely in the imagination of the President, whose letter assumes for him all the responsibility of these arbitrary proceedings. We trust that he will forbear to act on the theory he sustains. The people think differently, and the best minds throughout the nation are grieved at such an effort as this, in favor of what almost every one believes to be unauthorized exercise of power.

#### Order Concerning Secret Political Organizations.

#### GENERAL ORDERS NO. 5.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA AND MICHIGAN, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, Indianapolis, June 30, 1863.

The peace of Indiana has lately been disturbed by violence, murder, and other acts contrary to law, and having their origin in certain secret political societies, clubs or leagues. The common safety now demands that all such associations should be discontinued, no matter to what political party they may belong. They are a constant source of dread and distrust—they divide and provoke hostility between neighbors, weaken the dignity and power of Courts of Justice, expose the country to martial law, and discourage the people from enlisting in defense of the nation.

No matter how honest or worthy may have been the reason for such societies in the beginning, their very secrecy and the oaths they impose do enable wicked men to use them into unlawful ends, and pervert them into public nuisances.

All good objects can be accomplished openly, and none but the enemies of their country ever need disguise.

It is perfectly plain that such secret organizations are both dangerous and beyond the grasp of the law; they are therefore declared to be hostile, and to be put down by all the military power of the District, if need be.

I invoke against said secret societies the good influence and active aid of all men who are friendly to the Union, to discontinue and peaceably break up such organizations within the limits of this District; and I call upon the members thereof speedily to withdraw from their dark meetings, and openly show that their intentions and acts are such as may well become the true and loyal citizens of a country whose freedom and integrity they will maintain against all enemies whatsoever, and before the eyes of all the world.

O. B. WILLCOX,  
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

[Official.]  
ROBERT A. HUTCHINS,  
Capt. and Acting Adj. General.

All papers in Indiana and Michigan, please publish.

#### Railroad Accident near the Junction.

Soon after the morning mail train on the Michigan Central Railroad had left the city, and when about five and a half miles out, at the side track beyond Detroit Junction, it was run into by the Night Express from the West. A dense fog was prevailing at the time, so that neither engineer was aware of the proximity of the other's train until almost the moment the collision occurred. It seems that the mail train should have reached the side track and switched off, and there awaited the passing of the Express, but upon coming even with the side track the conductor of the mail train, hearing the noise of the approaching Express, and seeing that he had no time to gain the switch, brought his train almost to a dead stop, and gave the signal of danger. This being heard by the engineer of the Express, and the engine of the other train partially appearing through the fog, he was enabled to materially check the speed of his own train, thus avoiding the fatal results which otherwise must inevitably have ensued. As it was, both engines were somewhat broken in front, that upon the mail train having its forward trucks and driver thrown off the track, while the baggage car of the Express had its forward end completely knocked off its trucks and resting on the track considerably damaged. By very good fortune no dangerous personal injuries were sustained. One man in the baggage car of the Express, we understand, had his ankle hurt, and several others received scratches. From observation of the mishap, and the statements of the officers of the trains, we could hardly conclude to whom the blame for the mishap should attach.—Free Press, July 6th.

A BRAVE MICHIGAN CAPTAIN.—A correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following concerning Captain Robinson, of the Fourth Michigan Infantry: "Conspicuous for gallantry in this band-to-hand conflict was Capt. Robinson. He killed six rebels with his navy revolver, and was then one of other officers to snatch the musket and cartridge box of a dead soldier and kill others. His fate is not known. He was not seen after the battle, and the presumption is that he was one among the many taken prisoners."

Rev. Dr. E. O. Haven, editor of the Zion's Herald, of this city, has been elected President of the University of Michigan, and will probably accept the offer. The University of Michigan is the Harvard of the Northwest, having an endowment of half a million dollars and elegant buildings. It has Literary, Medical and Law departments, and had the past year more than six hundred students. Dr. Haven is a member of the Board of Education, and is eminently qualified for such a place. His removal from New England will be a loss not only to the denomination which he so ably represents, but to the community.—Boston Congregationalist.

## The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1863.

### VICKSBURG IS OURS.

Vicksburg which has so long held out against the gallant assaults of our army—and which was not captured by canalizing—has fallen before the regular approaches of Gen. Grant. The surrender was made July 4th—having been arranged for on the 3d—and at 10 o'clock A. M. of our national anniversary the glorious Stars and Stripes floated over the boasted impregnable rebel fortress. The terms of surrender were arranged at a personal interview between Gens. Grant and Pemberton. The garrison was paroled, the officers allowed their horses, and all four days rations from the rebel stores. The prisoners number about 20,000, and the captives consist of a large number of small arms, and the finest rifled batteries in the rebel service. The river battery numbered thirty-six guns.

The garrison was reduced to living on mule meat.

—We presume that Gen. Grant will now co-operate with Gen. Banks in the reduction of Port Hudson, and in driving back the rebels from their threatened attack on New Orleans.

### The Great Victory.

The Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Meade, fought the army of Gen. Lee at and near Gettysburg, Pa., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week, July 1st, 2d, and 3d, and won a glorious victory. The rebel army fled on Friday night, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The rebel loss is variously estimated. The Baltimore American runs it up thus: "The rebel loss in killed and wounded can hardly fall below 12,000 or 13,000, which will swell their total loss up to 25,000, or one third of the total of 75,000 men that Lee brought over the Potomac with him."

Federal loss in killed and wounded not yet known. About 3,000 prisoners were captured by the rebels, but paroled.

Lee's army went in the direction of the Potomac at Williamsburg, but the river is very high, the bridges destroyed, his army pressed, and another battle may have already taken place in the vicinity of the Antietam battlefield. It is confidently hoped that but a small portion of his army will escape into Virginia.

In another column will be found graphic accounts of the battles of Thursday and Friday.

The defeat of Lee and the capture of Vicksburg is a hard blow at the rebellion, and we trust is the beginning of the end.

The gallant 24th Michigan Infantry was nearly destroyed in the first day's battle at Gettysburg—Wednesday, July 1st. Their losses are reported:

Officers—Killed, 5; wounded, 16; missing, 3. But 7 officers and 101 men reported for duty after the battle.

Privates—Killed, 22; wounded, 178; missing, 170.

Among the wounded were Col. Morrow, Lieut. Col. Francis, Major Wight, Sergt. Major O'Connor, Capt. and Adjutant Rexford, and several Captains and Lieutenants. Capt. O'Donnell and Speed were killed, also Lieuts. Dickey, Wallace, Humphrey, and Shattuck.

We learn from Lieut. Donsley, who was wounded in the left shoulder in the first of the fight, and who reached his home in this city on Wednesday morning, that Col. Morrow and the other officers and men wounded and taken prisoners that day were recaptured on Saturday morning when the rebels were driven from the town. The unwounded privates taken prisoners were paroled on Thursday, before the re-capture of the town.

We go to press at too early an hour—Thursday afternoon—to give anything of the proceedings of the Alumni Convention held in our city yesterday, to consider the removal of Dr. Tappan from the Presidency of the University.

—We think the refusal to open the University Chapel to the Alumni on this occasion was not at all calculated to conciliate so respectable a portion of the citizens of our State, and a portion every way interested in the prosperity of the University, and entitled to express their opinion; and further, that it was very small business, whoever is responsible for it.

About 10,000 rebels under Price and Marmaduke attacked Helena, Arkansas, on the 4th inst., and were repulsed with severe loss—estimated at about 1,500. Federal loss about 100. Gen. Prentiss expected another attack, but had received reinforcements and was ready.

Fruits and other Supplies for the Soldiers.

As this is the season of cherries and currants, it is desirable that all be reminded to secure all of them that is possible for the soldiers.

It is found that dried fruits reach the hospitals in much better order than the same fruits canned, therefore, we recommend all to dry what they can. The best method is to dry on plates by the fire or stove, but if any are unable to adopt this plan, let them after the fruit is dried in the sun wash it and scald it thoroughly, then put it in paper bags.

Pickles are an important element of healthy diet for the soldiers. We recommend the different societies each to put up a barrel or half barrel pickled beans. The beans should be young and tender, both ends broken off free from strings. Soak them 24 hours in weak brine, then put them in the best of cider vinegar. When your barrel is full, which it should be within a week from the time you begin it, you will find that in heading it up a portion of the vinegar will leak out; let it go, your pickles have probably taken up best of its acid, and after the barrel is headed fill it up with fresh vinegar. Cucumbers should be prepared in the same way. It is a good plan to put two pounds of sugar to each barrel. Red pepper adds much to the flavor.

As soon as onions are grown they should be gathered and forwarded at the earliest possible date.

An article in the Sanitary Reporter, states that the surgeons who attended our wounded after the battles of Vicksburg, in the Spring, were enthusiastic in their reports of the rapidity with which our men rallied from their wounds, and attributed the favorable result to the vegetable diet which had been furnished them by the Sanitary Commission.

While the rebel prisoners looked in as good health as our men, their wounds proved more fatal with the same medical treatment. This was thought to be due to their diet of corn bread and bacon.

Sauer kraut, pickled cabbage and pickled tomatoes, are urgently called for.

There is a constant demand for second hand shirts, cloths and bandages for dressing wounds. All such articles should be neatly washed and ironed. Of the poliothe cloths the seams and hems should be torn out, each piece made smooth and the whole rolled in compact packages.

We urgently invite those who have it to spare, to donate to the Soldiers' Aid Society of this city, some thoroughly made cider vinegar. Any donations to this Society I will receive at all times at my residence.

Mrs. Sibyl Lawrence,  
Pres. S. A. Society.

VALLANDIGHAM arrived at Halifax on the 5th inst., on the steamer Harriet Pinckney.

We give place in another column to an article from the Journal of Commerce, reviewing a single point made by President Lincoln in his letter to the Albany Committee. It is worthy a careful reading.

The regiment of sharpshooters, Colonel DeLand, broke camp at Dearborn on Wednesday, and left for Louisville, Ky.

It is our private opinion that when the news is received in Europe of the recent victory of Gen. Meade, the fall of Vicksburg, the advance of Rosecrans, etc., that all prospects of mediation will be effectually squelched, at least all mediation in aid of the rebels.

The total receipts of the Old Folks' Festival recently held in our city for the benefit of the Soldiers' Aid Society, were \$433.22. The expenses of conducting the Festival were \$55, 58, leaving the net proceeds \$377.64.

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.—A fine stone church was lately built in Missouri, upon the facade of which a stone cutter was ordered to cut the following inscription: "My house shall be called the house of prayer." He was referred, for accuracy, to the verse of Scripture in which these words occur: but unfortunately, he transcribed the whole verse—"My house shall be called a house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves."

The title to favor and confidence, says the Boston Post, set up by Republicans in behalf of many of their nominees for office—namely, that they were once Democrats—reminds us of men seeking employment, who present an old worn-out testimonial of character because they can't get a new one.

ALL THE TROOPS IN THE STATE CALLED FOR.—Colonel Smith this morning received a telegram from Gen. O. B. Willcox, at Indianapolis, requesting that the sharpshooters and all the troops in the State be forwarded to Louisville with as little delay as possible. The occasion of this call will be found in our special dispatch published on Sunday morning. The rebel Morgan is making a raid into Kentucky, it is believed with designs on Louisville. The people of that city have turned out en masse to protect it, and Indiana has been called upon for all the troops she can spare. The sharpshooters have been under marching orders for some time. They will probably leave to-night or in the morning. The regiment numbers about six hundred.—Free Press, July 6.

## WAR ON THE UNION!

### THE BATTLES AT GETTYSBURG!

#### Great Union Victory!

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.

The Battle of Thursday.

Battlefield near Gettysburg, Penn., via Baltimore, July 3.

We have had two days' fighting. Nearly the whole of Wednesday was thus employed by the First and Eleventh Corps, with varying success, they finally being obliged to fall back before greatly superior numbers.

This morning there were strong premonitions of an early engagement with the enemy in force, but as the day wore away, and no positive exhibition was made by the enemy, we began to think that perhaps there would be no immediate battle after all. We were hardly in a condition to give battle, all our dispositions had not been made, General Meade not having arrived on the ground until two o'clock in the morning. The position of our forces after the battle of Wednesday was to the eastward and southward of Gettysburg, covering the Baltimore Pike, the Taneytown and Emmetsburg roads, and still being nearly parallel with the latter. The formation of the ground on the right and centre was excellent for defensive purposes. On our extreme right the ground sloped off until the position was no higher than the enemy's. The ground in front of our line was a level, open country, interspersed here and there with an orchard or very small tract of timber, generally oak, with the underbrush cut away. During the day, a portion of the troops threw up temporary breastworks and an abatis. General Meade's headquarters were at an old house on the Taneytown road, immediately in front of the centre.

Our line was not regular in shape. Indeed the centre protruded out toward the enemy so as to form almost the two sides of a triangle. Before sundown Gen. Meade's headquarters proved to be the hottest place on the battlefield, so far as careless shelling was concerned. Gen. Howard occupied, with his corps, a beautiful cemetery on a hill to the south of Gettysburg. Cannons thundered, horses pranced, and men carelessly trampled over the remains of the dead. From this hill a beautiful view could be obtained of the valley, and also a goodly portion of the enemy's line of battle.

Our forces had all been concentrated on Tuesday night, save the Fifth and Sixth corps. The former arrived during the morning, and the latter soon after noon. They were all massed immediately behind our centre.

Whether or no it was Gen. Meade's intention to attack, I cannot say, but he was hardly ready for it before the afternoon yesterday. The day had become almost dull. Skirmishing was now and then brisk, and the sharpshooters in the steeples and belfries of the churches persistently blazed away at artillery horses and officers. It was by a sharpshooter in a barn just opposite Wadsworth's Division, that Capt. Stevens, of the 5th Maine battery, got hit. A bullet passed through both legs below the knee, inflicting a severe, but not a dangerous wound.

At 3-1-2 o'clock, Gen. Meade had received sufficient assurances to justify him in the belief that the rebels were concentrating their forces on our left flank, which all felt to be secure under the protection of the invincible Third corps. Our line was immediately strengthened on that flank, Gen. Sickles' corps being sent to its support, and several batteries from the reserve being brought out and placed in position.

At about 5-1-2 o'clock p. m., the enemy sent his first compliments by a salvo of artillery, his first shells falling uncomfortably near Gen. Meade's Headquarters. From this hour forth to 8-1-2 o'clock, occurred by all odds the most sanguinary conflict yet chronicled in the annals of the war, considering its short duration. The artillery attack which was made by the enemy on the left and centre was rapidly followed by the advance of his infantry. The Third Corps received the attack with great coolness. The rebels at once made for our flank, and kept moving heavy columns in that direction. This necessitated support, which was quickly given by the Fifth Corps, the division of General Barnes being sent to the right, and that of General Ayers, regulars, to the left, with Gen. Crawford in reserve.

The battle now became perfectly fearful. The armies engaged each other at very short range, and for three long hours the war of musketry was incessant. I have heard more noise, louder crashes, in other battles, but I never saw or heard of such desperate, tenacious fighting as took place on this flank. The enemy would often bring up suddenly a heavy column of men, and force our line back, only to be in turn forced back by our own line of glittering steel. Our gallant columns covered themselves with glory over and over again. They fought a superior force in numbers. The disposition of the enemy were very rapid, for look where you would on that field, a body of rebels would be advancing. Our dispositions were equally rapid, and the enemy found more than their equal in such gallant veterans as Sickles and Birney and Humphreys. At half past six Gen. Sickles was struck in the right leg by a piece of shell, and borne from the field. The injury was so great that amputation became necessary, and it was performed successfully—the limb being taken off below the knee.

The struggle grew hotter and hotter. The Second corps was called on for aid, and though its own position was strongly threatened, yet the First division, formerly Gen. Hancock's, flung themselves into the fight with desperation, and after a long and obstinate conflict the enemy slowly and sullenly gave way. In this last charge, the brigade of General Caldwell, Second corps, and that of Colonel Switzer, from the Fifth corps, won great honors. The charges made by our men deserve mention, but want of time forbids. The rebels attempted to capture our artillery, and at one time had Watson's

battery in their possession, but it was retaken in a furious charge by Birney's division.

The battle lasted till fully 8-1-2 o'clock, when the enemy fell back to his old position, and left our veterans the ensanguined victors of that field. Our pickets were thrown out, and our lines covered most of the field, including a great number of the enemy's dead and wounded.

I visited some portions of the line by moonlight, and can bear personal testimony to the terrible ferocity of the battle. In front of some of our brigades, who had good protection from stone walls or fences, the rebel dead laid in lines like winnows of hay. In front of Gen. Webb's—the Philadelphia—brigade, they lay so thick as to literally cover the ground.

Not far from here was found the body of Gen. Barksdale, that once haughty and violent rebel, who craved as a dying boon a cup of water and a stretcher from an ambulance body. He is literally cut to pieces and must die.

A great and magnificent feature of this fight is the splendid use of artillery. Though our line of battle was only a mile and a half long, yet almost every battery belonging to the Army of the Potomac was more or less engaged. Every one of the reserve batteries was brought into action, the positions for use being numerous. The enemy used artillery largely, but they suffered immensely, and especially on the left, where canister was largely used. I believe we lost no artillery, unless it was two or three disabled pieces, though it was very wonderful we did not.

From the New York World.

### THE GREAT BATTLE ON FRIDAY.

The position of Lee on the evening of July 2d was such that he was forced next day to reduce all his energies into one grand, desperate and centralized attempt to break through our army. His divisions were so much cut up as to render a pitched battle from wing to wing one of awful hazard. The dilemma was a terrible one, and that the rebel commander fully appreciated all its risks is evinced by the desperation of his onset to-day. Friday morning found our army reinforced. The reserves of the Sixth corps, Gen. Sedgwick, and the Twelfth, Gen. Slocum, had arrived and taken up strong positions. At the last hour our troops were ranged in line along the Emmetsburg turnpike and the Taneytown road. The engagement began by an assault of our troops upon some rifle pits on the extreme right, which were left in the possession of the enemy last evening. Their fire was returned by the rebels and the fighting immediately became general. Until nearly noon the battle raged without intermission, but with no loss to us, when we finally obtained possession of the rifle pits—the rebel force which had previously held them retreating. The firing then slackened, but at one o'clock was renewed at different points along the line with a fierceness premonitory of the terrific engagement that ensued. Several charges were made by the rebels as their troops falling back after the first rush in every part of the field, except that held by their forces under Gen. Ewell, who was seen to concentrate the infantry and artillery together, and who soon opened a murderous fire of cannon upon our left centre.

Then the engagement began in earnest. The firing became a continuous roar; battery after battery was discharged with a swiftness amazing; yell on yell from the rebels succeeded each gust of shot and shell, until the valley—overhung with smoke, from whence these horrible sounds issued—seemed alive with demons. It appeared at times as though not a foot of air was free from the hail of missiles that tore over and through our ranks, thinned but not shaken. Our men stood the shock with a courage sublime—an endurance so wonderful as to dim even the record of the band that fell upon the shore of Tourney. The corps against which this deadly fire was mainly directed was the Second, the position being commanded by General Hayes.

The artillery fire continued without intermission for three hours, when suddenly, having been formed under cover of the smoke of their own guns, the rebel troops were hurled against our lines by their officers in masses, the very tread of whose feet shook the declivity up which they came, with cries that must have caused less dauntless troops than those who awaited the onset, to break with terror. Not a man in the Federal ranks flinched from his position. Not an eye turned to the right or left in search of security, not a hand trembled as the long array of our heroes grasped their muskets at a charge, and waited the order to fire. On and up came the enemy, hooting, crowding, showing their very teeth in the venom of their rage until within thirty yards of our cannon. As the turbulent mass of gray uniforms, of flashing bayonets and gleaming eyes, lifted in a last leap forward almost to the very mouths of our guns, a volley of shot, shell, shrapnel and bullets went crashing through it, leveling it as a scythe. Its overwhelming onward rush was in the next instant turned to the hesitating leap forward of a few soldiers more dare devil than the rest, the wild bounding upwards of more than a few mortally wounded heroes, and the succeeding backward surge of the disoriented remainder, which culminated in a scamper down the slope that was in some instances retarded by the pursuing bullets of our men.

The carnage of this assault among the rebels was so fearful that even Federal soldiers who rested on their arms triumphant, after the foe had retreated beyond their fire, as they cast their eyes downward upon the panorama of death and wounds, illuminated by the sun, that shone upon the slope before them, were seen to shudder and turn sickening away.

Then the Third and Fifth corps joined in the fight. As the rebels rallied for an instant and attempted to make a stand, they were met by such combined volleys as threatened to reduce their columns to fragments. The panic which ensued is unparalleled in any battle in which the Army of the Potomac has ever been engaged. The enemy quailed

like ewes before a tempest. Their main line again recoiled, but numbers, palsied by the horror and tumult, fell upon their knees, upon their breasts, upon their faces, shrieking and lifting up clasped hands in token of surrender and appeal for mercy. Gen. Dick Barnett's brigade surrendered almost entire, but Barnett himself, by the aid of two of his men, succeeded, though wounded, in making his escape. Longstreet, who led the reinforcements which enabled the rebels to make a second brief stand, was wounded, captured, and is now a prisoner. The musketry firing slowly ceased, and the discharge of artillery continued for a brief period, but even these reverberations finally died away.

Gen. Meade was not deceived in anticipating another onslaught. Lee's columns were collected and reformed with magical haste. Within an hour, what seemed to be his whole force was again massed directly in our front, where the contest once more opened. The assault this time was made with a fury even surpassing that of the first. It would seem as if the entire rebel army had resolved itself into a gigantic Forlorn Hope, and bore in its collective bosom the consciousness that the effort now made was the last and the only one that could be made toward retrieving the fortunes of that army, or preventing the inevitable disgrace which hovered over it.

It is said by rebel prisoners taken in the later part of the engagement that this charge was led by Lee in person. The prestige of his name and presence could certainly not have added to its power or enthusiasm. Yet the cool and gallant phalanx which, secure in its position and confident in its leader, with a silence only broken by the occasional roar of artillery, awaited the approach of the foe, and viewed it as calmly and met it as unflinchingly as before. Back, as easily as a girl hurls the shuttlecock, did the soldiers of our gallant army hurl into chaotic retreat the hosts that came on and on, over the stones and ditches, over the bodies of fallen comrades, piling its dead in heaps, and making the soil over which it trod ghastly and alive with struggling wounded.

The firm array of Union soldiers which, previously remaining stationary, now pressed forward to a charge, and became a pursuing Nemesis to the host that in great numbers westward through the streets of Gettysburg and beyond, as the brave troops of Reynolds' corps went through them eastward the previous day but one.

The victory was secure. It was a victory won not without sad-sounding losses—sadder in their comparative extent perhaps than those which have chilled the nation's heart so often before to-day.

Of our actual disasters in killed and wounded, it is now impossible to make a just estimate. The same is true of the rebels, though it is positively known from the acknowledgment of rebel prisoners themselves, that it is far greater than our own. The number of prisoners taken by us was between 10,000 and 12,000. The rebel Gen. Arnold was killed. Among our wounded were Gens. Gibbon and Webb, slightly, Gens. Caldwell, Hancock and Doubleday, seriously, and many minor officers. The enemy's list of disabled is known to include an equal number of officers of high rank. As I write, our cavalry are out on the flanks of the retreating foe, harassing him with great success. A reconnaissance has this instant returned from the front to ascertain the position of Lee's army, which is believed to have begun preparations for its final retreat.

### The Capture of Strasburg City.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald gives the following:

From refugees who arrived in camp to-day I learn the following details:—On Tuesday last, at four o'clock a. m., unexpectedly, as it is stated, a small force of rebels made their appearance at Berwick City, immediately opposite Strasburg City, and opened fire on our encampment at that place from two small pieces of artillery. The attention of our gunners at Fort Buchanan was drawn to them, and after a few shots they were apparently dispersed. This, it appears, was a ruse on the part of the enemy; for scarcely had our soldiers been placed in position to resist any advance of the rebels from that place when they were surprised by a large force of the enemy, which had during the night crossed Lake Palourde, and come up in their rear. The rebels entered the town, and our men surrendered. I am very credibly informed, without making any very determined resistance. Our loss on this occasion was nearly one thousand men, including a camp of about six hundred convalescent soldiers. But this was not the worst part of the business. The rebels, by the capture of our force, gained possession of Fort Buchanan and Fort Scherer, and another smaller earthwork further down the bay. On these fortifications were mounted eighteen or twenty guns of heavy calibre, several of which were the finest rifled pieces we had in this department.

Some of the pieces we lost were recently taken from Camp Parapet, others raised from the steamer Hiawatha that sank in the Bay last March. Although this is one of the severest blows the rebels have dealt us in this part of the country. In military circles, Strasburg City is considered a place of great importance. The fortifications at this point commanded Berwick Bay, the Atochafaya, and in fact all navigation from the Gulf to the Attakapas country. The rebel force we encountered was under command of Magruder, and is variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand. The rebels in taking Strasburg City captured quite an amount of quartermaster and commissary stores, as well as considerable ammunition. The enemy also came into possession of the personal baggage of many of our officers and men who had left Strasburg City on their rapid march to Opelousas, Alexandria and Port Hudson.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY.—The New York Herald says: "On Friday morning the Fourth Michigan Regiment numbered only thirty officers and men all told. Most of the missing are supposed to have been taken prisoners."

## THE ALL SUFFICIENT THREE.

### THE GREAT "AMERICAN REMEDIES."

Known as "Helmhold's"

### GENUINE PREPARATIONS, VIZ:

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU,"

"SARSAPARILLA,"

IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

### HELMHOLD'S

### GENUINE PREPARATION,

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND

### FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A Positive and Specific Remedy,

For Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and cures the ACIDITY, the flatulency, the indigestion, the HATRED OF CALORIES, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as the pain, inflammation, and is good for MEN, WOMEN, OR CHILDREN.

### HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR WEAKNESSES

Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation,

Early Indiscretion, or Abuse,

ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Indisposition to Exercise, Loss of Power, Indigestion, Headache, Trembling, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Horrid Dreams, Waking, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Body, Flushing of the Face, Muscular System, Eruptions on the Face, Hot Hands, Pallid Countenance, Dryness of the Skin, These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow.

### IMPOTENCY, FATUITY EPILEPTIC FITS

In one of the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases."

### Insanity and Consumption,

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

### THE CONSTITUTION, ONCE AFFECTED WITH OR

GANIC WEAKNESSES,

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince us most effectually.

### Females, Females, Females,

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CON

TEMPLATING MARRIAGE,

In many affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as it cures Chlorosis, or Retention, irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of the Menstrual Discharge, Ulceration or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea, or Stricture, or in the case of all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

### Decline or Change of Life.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

### NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

### HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES

### Secret Diseases.

In all their stages: at little expense; little or no change in diet; no inconvenience.

### AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Stricture of the Urethra, allaying pain and irritation, relieving the system of all diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND RACED OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon Thousands

WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICT







**Things Worth Remembering.**  
 1. If you hitch horses to a worn fence, always select an inside corner, because it is stronger, and because your horses will almost always tangle their halter in the projecting rails of an outside corner.  
 2. There, as well as elsewhere, if you tie with a loop knot, do not consider your horses tied unless the end of the halter is tied through the loop.  
 3. Never rest a scoop shovel against a fanning mill.  
 4. Do not prop a barn door open with a pitch fork, for a gust of wind may break both door and fork.  
 5. Plan your garden so that it may be cultivated by a horse. Much labor may be thereby saved, and the culture will be more thorough.  
 6. When plowing in warm weather you desire to rest your team, stop on an eminence, if such there is, and always with your horses' heads to the breeze.—Five minutes in a favorable position is better than ten in an unfavorable one.  
 7. Label all packages of seed or medicine. A lady last spring offered me a package of what she said was choice lettuce seed; when I reached home I found it contained melon seed.  
 8. A variety of farm products fills up the season, occupies the time of permanent help to advantage, and on the principle of "having two strings to one bow," and of "not having too many eggs in one basket," is more sure.  
 9. One of the greatest and most common defects in road repairing is a failure to even the surface. A turnpike left in hillocks is long a rough road to travel, and the little basins hold water, consequently they become mud holes.  
 10. Industry, carefulness and skill are the elements of success. More happiness is found associated with active habits than ever was, or ever will be found in connection with indolence.

**The Belt of Desolation.**  
 From the Richmond Whig.

Day by day the track of the destroy- or becomes broader. Two thirds of Virginia, two-thirds of Tennessee, the coasts of North and South Carolina, part of Georgia, nearly all of Florida, Northern Mississippi, Western and Southern Louisiana, a great part of Arkansas and Missouri have already been laid waste, and every hour brings tidings of fresh destruction. Dispatches of Saturday informed us that the enemy had destroyed a million dollars worth of property on the Combahee and stolen a thousand negroes; it was but a few days ago that they ravaged the county of Mathews in this State, and even while we write, tidings come to us that they are burning private houses and destroying every grain of corn they can lay their hands on in the counties of King and Queen. Enough has been said of the barbarism of this mode of warfare, and too much has to be confessed of the entire impunity with which it is carried on. Our out-cries and our admissions of weakness are the hellish joy of the foe, without stimulating our troops, government or people to the pitch of retributive vengeance. The belt of desolation widens hourly, nor is there much prospect of an abatement of the evil. Citizens complain of the Government, which, in turn, complains of the citizens. Meantime common inquiry is made as to the existence and present whereabouts of the organized forces of the Confederacy. We may be sure this state of things will continue as long as the war is waged exclusively on Confederate soil. Every day the enemy remains in our territory will add to the width of the belt of desolation, and they who may now fancy themselves out of danger will soon find out their mistake. If a thousand Yankee cavalry can ride entirely through the State of Mississippi without molestation, what is to hinder a like number from going through Virginia, North and South Carolina, to Port Royal? Certainly, unarmed and unfortified citizens will not hinder them. The belt of desolation serves many purposes of the Yankee nation. It opens a way to free labor and northern settlers; it diminishes productions and concentrates southern population within limits inadequate to their support; it prepares a place for Yankee emigration, if peace on the basis of separation is declared. But this is not all. It answers the purposes of war as peace, by interposing a country destitute of supplies between our own and the Yankee border. Thus it is a safeguard against invasion. If Lee would advance, he must move through a desert, dragging immense trains of food behind him. The case is the same with Bragg, with Johnston, with Price. Indeed, we hear that Price will find it difficult, if not impossible, to enter Missouri. In front of all our large armies lies a waste, where there is food for neither man nor beast. Girded by a belt of desolation, the North is safe from invasion; the broader the belt the greater its security. As the months wane and the years roll on, the South, unless something can be done, will become, in the language of Scripture, "a habitation of desolation." We believe that something will be done. The necessities of the case demand it imperatively; would that we could be sure that it will be done speedily. The cup can be returned to the lips of the North dragged with tenfold bitterness. Mercy to ourselves demands this act of retributive justice to them.

**THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM.**  
 by strengthening and invigorating, and restoring the system to a healthy condition. It moderates all excess, and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

**TO MARRIED LADIES,**  
 They are regularly adapted, as they bring on the monthly period with such perfect regularity.

**SURE TO DO GOOD!**  
**SURE TO DO GOOD!**  
**SURE TO DO GOOD!**  
**SURE TO DO GOOD!**

**CANNOT DO HARM!**  
**CANNOT DO HARM!**  
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**CANNOT DO HARM!**

Let me not disease destroy your constitution. Try a bottle of my PERIODICAL DROPS, and you will be satisfied that I am no impostor. Tell your afflicted friend what restored the bloom of health to your cheeks, and thereby confer a favor more valuable than gold.—For painful or scanty menstruation, it is just the thing. I have now in my mind an instance of a lady who had been suffering from painful menstruation two or three years, confining her to her room each time; she had applied to several eminent physicians, without relief, when one bottle of my DROPS entirely cured her.

**ONE BOTTLE CURES!**  
**ONE BOTTLE CURES!**  
**ONE BOTTLE CURES!**  
**ONE BOTTLE CURES!**

In almost every case.

**DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!**  
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**A BITTER REMARK.**—Madame R., who is still a coquette in her advanced maturity, came to a private evening party, after eleven o'clock. "How late you are, my charmer!" said the mistress of the house to her, reprovingly. "I am quite ashamed," answered Madame R.; "but my maid is so very slow; she takes more than an hour and a half to do my hair." "Fortunately," observed one of her friends, "you are not obliged to stay at home while she is doing it."

**AMERICAN IRISHMAN.**—In describing America, said, "I am told that ye might ro' England thro' it an' it wouldn't make a diut in the ground; there's fresh water oceans inside that ye might drown old Ireland in; an' as for Scotland, ye might stink it in a corner, ye'd never be able to find it out except it might be by the smell of whisky."

**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,**  
**FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS,**

**FOR FEMALES,**  
**FOR FEMALES,**  
**FOR FEMALES,**  
**FOR FEMALES,**

Suffering from Irregularity, or Obstruction of the Menstrues, 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 Menstrues are regular as to the time, quantity, and quality. When they are obstructed, nature makes her efforts to obtain for herself another outlet, and, unless these efforts of nature are assisted, the patient usually experiences Headache, Nervousness, and finally CONSUMPTION assumes its sway, and eventually 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 Menstrues from whatever cause, though care 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!**

**BUY THE SUREST!**  
**BUY THE SUREST!**  
**BUY THE SUREST!**  
**BUY THE SUREST!**

**WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS,**  
**WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS,**  
**WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS,**  
**WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS,**

**THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM,**  
**THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM,**  
**THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM,**  
**THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM,**

**TO MARRIED LADIES,**  
**TO MARRIED LADIES,**  
**TO MARRIED LADIES,**  
**TO MARRIED LADIES,**

**SURE TO DO GOOD!**  
**SURE TO DO GOOD!**  
**SURE TO DO GOOD!**  
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**CANNOT DO HARM!**  
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**Blackwood's Magazine**

**AND THE**  
**British Reviews.**

**PRICES CHEAP AS EVER,**  
**TO THOSE WHO PAY PROMPTLY IN ADVANCE.**

Notwithstanding the cost of reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the enormous rise in the price of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are not only increasing the size of their price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1863, to furnish our complete, as heretofore, at the old rates, viz:—

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative),  
 THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig)  
 THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).  
 THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal)

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).  
**TERMS.**  
 For any one of the four Reviews, - - - \$3 00  
 For any two of the four Reviews, - - - 5 00  
 For any three of the four Reviews, - - - 7 00  
 For all four of the Reviews, - - - 8 00  
 For Blackwood's Magazine, - - - 5 00  
 For Blackwood and three Reviews, - - - 7 00  
 For Blackwood and four Reviews, - - - 8 00  
 For Blackwood and the four Reviews, - - - 10 00

These will be our prices to all who pay prior to the 1st of April. To those who defer paying till after that time, the price will be increased to such extent as the increased cost of reprint may demand—therefore, SEND IN YOUR ORDERS AND SAVE YOUR MONEY.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,  
 No. 28 Walker Street, New York.

**THE REBELLION**  
**ON HIGH PRICES FOR CLOTHING,**  
**HAS COMMENCED AT THE**  
**OLD & RELIABLE**  
**CLOTHING**  
**EMPORIUM!**

No. 3 PHENIX BLOCK, MAIN ST.

[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 of figures. Cash.—Those in want of a superior article of Cloths, Cassimeres, or

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

**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS**  
 which have been purchased at the late

**LOW PRICES!**  
 and can offer them at a lower figure than ever before. Among my Assortment may be found

**BROADCLOTHS,**  
**CASSIMERES,**  
**DOESKINS,**  
**VESTINGS**

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

**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.

**C. BLISS**  
 Would take this method of informing his old friends and patrons that he has just received from his extensive stock, that he has greatly enlarged his

**Stock and Assortment!**  
 and having adopted the

**CASH SYSTEM BOTH IN BUYING & SELLING**  
 is prepared to sell Goods at Reasonable Prices. His stock consists in part of the following:

**AMERICAN AND OTHER**  
**Watches!**  
 The Celebrated  
**SETH THOMAS**  
**CLOCKS! Fine Jewelry Sets**

**GOLD CHAINS, TABLE AND**  
**POCKET CUTLERY!**

Factors, Shears, Scissors and Brushes, RIGGS PLATED WARE, the best in market.

**Gold Pens, Steel Pens, Pencils,**  
**PAPER AND ENVELOPES,**

**Musical Instruments,**  
**Strings & Books for Instruments,**  
**SPECTACLES,**  
**of Gold, Silver, Steel, and Plated, with**  
**PERISCOPE GLASS,**  
 a superior article.

Persons having difficult watches to fit with glasses can be accommodated, as my stock is large and complete.

**REPAIRING**  
 of all kinds of fine Watches, such as  
**Making and Setting new Jewels,**  
**Plating, Staffs, and Cylinders, Also**  
**CLOCKS, & JEWELRY**  
 neatly repaired and warranted, at his old stand on

**C. BLISS.**  
 Ann Arbor, Nov. 25, 1862.

**MANHOOD;**  
**HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED**  
 Just Published, in a Small Octavo. Price Six Cents. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, and Voluntary Emissions, Inducing Impotency, Consumption, and Mental and Physical Debility.

By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.  
 The important fact that the worst consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicine, or dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new, and highly successful treatment is adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. The lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Having had experience, he is positive he can give good satisfaction. All calls promptly attended to. Charges reasonable. Apply at the Franklin House.  
 CHAR. J. C. KLINE & CO.,  
 3001 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4396  
 Ann Arbor, Oct. 24, 1862.



**AM now opening, direct from PUBLISHERS**  
**A and Manufacturing, a New and Complete stock of**  
**LAW & MEDICAL BOOKS,**  
**School Books,**  
**Miscellaneous Books,**  
**Blank Books, and**  
**STATIONERY!**

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

**GOLD**  
**And all other kinds of Pens and Pencils**  
 Window Cornices, Shades and Fixtures,  
**POCKET CUTLERY!**  
 And everything pertaining to the trade, and more to which they would invite the attention

of the country.  
 In conducting our business, we shall do all that can be done, so that no reasonable man, woman or child shall find any fault.  
 We possess facilities which will enable us to supply our customers at the

**Lowest Possible Figures.**

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

**Cash Sales will Admit of Low**  
**FIGURES.**  
 The "EMPIRE BOOK STORE," is managed by a good "crow," and they will always be found on the "quarter deck," ready and willing to attend to all with pleasure, who will ever them with a call.

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

**SCHOFF & MILLER**  
 A RESTILL ON HAND at their old Stand,  
**No. 2, Franklin Block,**  
 with the most complete assortment of

**Books and Stationery,**  
**PERFUMERIES,**  
**FANCY GOODS,**  
**WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS,**  
**SHADES,**  
**ROLLERS,**  
**CORDS,**  
**TASSELS,**  
**GILT CORNICES,**  
**CURTAINS,**  
**HOOKS AND PINS,**  
**STEREOSCOPES & VIEWS &c.**

Ever offered in this Market!

and they would suggest to those in pursuit of anything in

**SANTA CLAUS' LINE**  
 that they can secure a

**Double Christmas Present!**  
 by purchasing from this stock, as each purchaser gets an additional present of Jewelry, &c.,

Ranging in value from 50 cts. to \$50.  
 They trust that their long experience in selecting goods for this market, and strict attention to the wants of Customers, may entitle them to a liberal share of Patronage.  
 Ann Arbor, Dec. 5, 1860.

**Rifle Factory!**

**Beutler & Traver,**  
 Manufacturers of and Dealers in  
**Guns, Pistols, Ammunition,**  
**Flasks, Pouches, Game Bags, and**  
**Every other article in that Line.**  
 All kinds of  
**REPAIRING**  
 done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

**KEYS,**  
 a full assortment always kept on hand and made order.  
 Shop on Huron street.  
 Ann Arbor, Oct. 8, 1862.

**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 SE-**  
**LECTED STOCK OF**  
**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,**  
 than was ever before brought to this city, which we will

**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 today 6000 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.

**Auctioneers Notice.**  
 PYRON GREEN, having applied for a license, now holds himself in readiness to attend to all calls.—Having had experience, he is positive he can give good satisfaction. All calls promptly attended to. Charges reasonable. Apply at the Franklin House.  
 BY PYRON GREEN.  
 Ann Arbor, Oct. 24, 1862.

**I am Bound for**



Dispute the fact if you can, It takes the TAILOR after all to give appearance to the outer man.

If you wish to appear well You must accordingly Dress Well.

Go to M. Gutterman & Co's, There you will find things exactly SO.

**SONDHEIM** always ready to take your measure, GUTTERMAN will sell you Goods with great pleasure, At figures LOWER than you will find in the State, Take heed—CALL EARLY, else you are too LATE.

The INDUCEMENTS are now greater than ever, Our CLERKS you will find obliging and clever.

We will show you good CLOTHING of our own GETTING UP, Filling our Store from BOTTOM TO TOP.

STUDENTS especially will find it to THEIR ADVANTAGE, For it takes but LITTLE MONEY to replenish.

**1500 OVERCOATS** of Cloth, Beaver, and Bear, Warranted for almost ever to wear.

**COATS** of Cloth and Cassimere of our OWN IMPORTATION, Forwarded through our New York relations, From England, Belgium, Germany and France, Such as you can STAND UP IN, or WEAR, at the dance.

**Pants! Pants!! Pants!!!**  
 Fancy CASSIMERES and DOE-SKIN of every grade, We sell them from ONE DOLLAR up to EIGHT.

**VESTS, &c.,** of every description, You will find it so without fiction,

**Furnishing APPARELS**  
 From SHIRTS to UMBRELLAS.

This is all we say now, Therefore we make our bow.  
 Yours truly, ever so,  
**M. GUTTERMAN & Co.,**

**RISON & HENDERSON**  
 Have the  
**BUCKEYE**  
**GRAIN DRILL,**  
 and  
**Grass Seed Sower,**  
 Manufactured at Springfield, Ohio.

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

1st. It has a Rotary Feeder.  
 2d. Will sow all kinds of Grain and Grass Seed.  
 3d. Never bunches the Grain.  
 4th. Never breaks the Grain.

5th. Sows Grass Seed broadcast behind the Drill.  
 6th. Has high wheels and long Hoes.  
 7th. Has long and wide steel points.  
 8th. It has a land measure or Surveyor.

9th. It has double and single rank drills.  
 10th. It has a self adjusting shut off slide.

It is neatly and substantially made. There is hardly a Drill offered in the market but can boast of more or less.

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

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

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

Godfrey Miller, Seco.  
 Jacob Volkmann, Northfield.  
 Thomas White, " "  
 John Brokaw, " "  
 Christian Kapp, " "  
 Edward Boyden, Webster.  
 James Tremblay, " "  
 Daniel O'Hara, Lodi.  
 John G. Cook, " "  
 O. A. Marshall, " "  
 L. Edwards, Saline.  
 George Cropley, Green Oak, Liv. Co.

We are also Agents for the  
**Ohio Reaper & Mower,**  
 acknowledged to be the very best in use.

We are just in receipt of  
**100 Grain Cradles**  
 which we will sell Cheap.

Also a large assortment of  
**Grass Scythes.**  
 And the largest and best selected stock of

**BENT STUFF**  
 FOR CARRIAGES ever before offered in this market. We also keep a large and full

**STOCK OF HARDWARE,**  
 NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINT, and LINSEED OIL.  
 A complete assortment.

**STOVES, TINWARE,**  
 AND EAVE TROUGHSAWS on hand and put up at the shortest notice.  
**RISON & HENDERSON.**  
 Ann Arbor, June 9th 1862.

**1863. 1863.**

**NEW**  
**SPRING GOODS!**  
 AT  
**Reduced Prices!**  
 Just receiving at

**C. H. MILLEN'S**  
**CHEAP CASH STORE.**  
 MAIN STREET, ANN ARBOR.

April 17, 1863. 4w900.