

The Weekly Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus.

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ELIAB B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

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Ten lines 6 mos. 1.50
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Job Printing—Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Circulars, Cards, Ball Tickets, Labels, Blankets, Bill Heads, and other articles of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, executed with promptness, and in the best style.
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BOOK BINDING—Connected with the Office is a Book Binding department, where all kinds of Books, Journals, Ledgers, Journals, and all kinds of Books are bound in a neat and durable manner, at the lowest possible price. Extra work done on the Argus office.

Business Directory.

COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.
DEPOSITORY of Bibles and Testaments at the So. City press at W. C. Voorhies'.

T. D. TOOKER.
PREMIUM PHOTOGRAPHER, Exchange Block, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

J. C. WATTS & BRO.
DEALERS in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware No. 22, New Block, Ann Arbor.

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

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

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

O. COLLIER.
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, one door north of the Post Office.

N. B. COLE.
DEALER in Boots & Shoes, Rubber, &c. Franklin Block, Main Street, Ann Arbor.

RISDON & HENDERSON.
DEALERS in Hardware, Stoves, House Furnishing, Tin Ware, &c., No. 2, New Block, Main St.

O. C. SPAFFORD.
MANUFACTURER of all kinds of Cooper Work, City Cooper Shop. Custom work done on short notice. Helms Street, Ann Arbor.

A. J. SUTHERLAND.
AGENT for the New York Life Insurance Company, A. Office on Huron Street. Also has on hand a stock of the most approved sewing machines. 883 1/2.

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

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

HIRAM J. BEAKES
ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, No. 10, Solicitor in Chancery, Office in City Hall Block, over Webster's Book Store.

WM. LEWITT, M. D.
PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Office at his residence, 1 north side of Huron street, and second house west of Division street.

M. GUTERMAN & CO.
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Ready-Made Clothing, Importers of Cloths, Casimires, Dressings, &c., No. 5, Phoenix Block, Main St.

WM. WAGNER.
DEALER in Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Casimires, and Vestings, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., Franklin Block, Main Street.

SLAWSON & GEEB.
GROCERS, Provision and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Water Lime, Land Plaster, and Plaster of Paris, one door east of Cook's Hotel.

F. B. FREEMAN.
BARBER and Fashionable Hair Dresser, Main Street, Ann Arbor, Mich. Hair Frizzes and Curis kept constantly on hand.

J. M. SCOTT.
VITROTYPE and Photograph Artist, in the rooms A. Over Campbell's Clothing Store, Phoenix Block. Perfect satisfaction given.

W. WEEKS.
SWEYER and Civil Engineer, continues to give immediate attention to all orders. Office at his residence, 221 1/2 corner of Catherine and Thayer sts. 829 1/2.

C. B. PORTER.
DENTIST, Office Corner of Main and Huron Streets, over Bach & Pierson's Store. All calls promptly attended to. April 1872.

J. R. WEBSTER & CO.
DEALERS in Law and Medical Books, School Books, Blank Books, Miscellaneous Books, Post, Ink, and every variety of Stationery, Huron St., City Hall Block.

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

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

O. A. KELLEY.
PHOTOGRAPHER—Corner Fourth & Huron Streets, Ann Arbor. Casses frames and Photograph Albums constantly on hand, and at lower rates than can be found elsewhere. 1399.

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

I. O. O. F.
WASHBURN Lodge, No. 9, of the Independent Order of O. F. O. meets at their Lodge Room, every Friday evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. P. B. Boss, Secy. 8, Exchange, N. G.

KINGSLEY & MORGAN.
ATTORNEYS, Counselors, Solicitors, and Notaries Public, have Banks and Plats showing titles of all lands in the State, and attend to conveyances and collecting demands, and to paying taxes and school interest in any part of the State. Office east of the park.

D. D. FORESTER.
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Staves, Sheds, Boards, Blinds, Sash, Window Frames, Brackets, Plaster Paris, and Nails of all sizes. A full and perfect assortment of the above, and all other kinds of building materials constantly on hand at the Railroad Depot. Also operating extensively in the Patent Cement Road.

THE LIFE-CLOCK.

BY J. W. BARKER.

What is this within my being,
Ticking ticking evermore,
Like the sound of fairy footsteps
Dropping on some distant shore?
I can hear it in the midnight,
Hear it in the busy day;
Hear its clear and measured numbers
Where'er I chance to stray.

On that mystic little dial
There are clear and telling lines,
Over which the sunlight glitters,
And the passing hour defines.
Quicker, quicker it is beating,
Swifter move those mystic hands,
With their lean and spectral fingers
Pointing to the shadowy lands.

But the day of life is waning,
Soon its shadows will decline,
And within my spirit's dwelling
Cease the little mystic chime.
Dust o'er all its motions falling,
Gathers drearer day by day,
Voices from the future calling,
Seem to beckon me away.

Thrilling tales this clock is telling,
As the days and hours recede,
Noting every thought and action,
Yet we give it little heed;
Sometimes we may hear it ringing,
Loud and clear the passing hour,
Sending through the soul's deep chamber
Tones of deep, mysterious power.

Yet we fold our arms and listen
To a thousand stranger sounds,
Where the Life-Clock all unheeded,
Plods its tireless, solemn rounds.

UNIVERSITY MATTERS.

Dr. Haven's Acceptance.

The following is the reply of Dr. Haven to the Secretary of the Board of Regents on being officially informed of his election to the Presidency of the University:

Boston, Mass., June 30, 1863.

D. L. Wood, Esq.,

Dear Sir—I have just received your letter officially informing me that the Regents of the University of Michigan have unanimously elected me President of the University and appointed me Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

The offer of the Presidency takes me entirely by surprise, and when I reflect upon the great responsibilities of the office, the numerous and various interests that it involves, and the qualities of mind and heart that its duties will require, and the difficulties that are inseparable from it, I am inclined to shrink from so much labor and care.

But I am not insensible to the opportunities for usefulness that it presents, and I am confident that all true friends of the University will sustain and aid any man whom the Regents call to such a place, if he faithfully exerts himself for the good of the institution.

I have an exalted idea of the power and usefulness of the University of Michigan. It is, in many respects the most interesting and important University in the United States. It has a marked and peculiar character, being a natural outgrowth of our political and moral institutions. Honored by an invitation to preside over it, it does not become me, on account of the supposed difficulties of the place, to decline a position which so judicious a body of men as the Regents offer me.

Permit me therefore, through you, to express to the Regents my profound sense of the trust they have reposed in me, and my acceptance of the appointments with which they have honored me.

With the highest regard,
I am very truly yours,
E. O. HAVEN.

MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

At a meeting of the University Senate, held on Monday, July 6th, 1863, present, Professors Williams, Sager, Douglass, Boise, Palmer, Winsell, Walker, Cooley, Wood and Watson, Professor Douglass was called to the chair.

The chairman presented papers signed by Professors Armor, Gunn, Williams and himself, and also by Dr. Pitcher, against any action being taken or opinion expressed at this meeting upon the subject of the removal of President Tappan. The same view being also stated by those present, the following resolutions drafted by Professor Campbell, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Since the last meeting of this Senate a change has been made in the Presidency of the University, and the former President has been superseded by the appointment of the Rev. Dr. E. O. Haven in his stead, who has since formally accepted the office; and

Whereas, The occasion is one which renders it proper for us to express our interest in the welfare of the University, and our views of the duty devolving upon us under these circumstances. Therefore, it is

Resolved, That, not regarding it as within our province to express any opinion in regard to the propriety of the action of the Regents in removing the late President, and therefore not desiring or designing to express any, we recognize it as our unquestionable duty, so long as we retain our offices in the University to acquiesce in such action as may be adopted by the Board of Regents in the lawful exercise of its authority as the governing body in this institution, and to do all in our power to make such action harmonize with the prosperity and advancement of the interests of the University and of education generally.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the interests of this University must always depend upon the co-operation of all those who are employed in any capacity in its service, and that with such co-operation there is little reason to fear that its character or usefulness will be imperiled.

Resolved, That we recognize the appointment of Dr. Haven as an accomplished fact—as the present legally established order of things in this University—which its peace and best interests will not allow to be treated as unsettled or open to agitation and doubt, and that we cordially extend to our new President our pledge of an earnest disposition to unite with him in laboring for purposes to which we have agreed to devote ourselves by assuming our respective offices, and that we receive him in full confidence that his character and ability will enable him to secure the respect and reliance of the public and the continuance of the esteem with which we welcome him.

The following resolution was also adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That fully appreciating the distinguished ability and learning of our late President, we take this occasion to express to him our feelings of personal regard, and to heartily tender to him our most cordial wishes for his future happiness and usefulness.

THE ALUMNI CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted at the Alumni Convention held in this city on the 9th inst., with but three or four dissenting votes:

Whereas, The Board of Regents of the University of Michigan have removed, without notice, and without a public statement of their reasons, Dr. Henry P. Tappan, from the office of President of the University, we, the alumni of the University, residing in this State, in convention assembled, resolve,

First, That as alumni of the University of Michigan, we believe it our right and duty in the present emergency, to faithfully and unreservedly express our opinions in regard to its interests and welfare; and in our action to-day we will rise above all personal, selfish, partisan, or sectarian motives, and endeavor to forward its true interests and permanent prosperity.

Second, That we regard the removal of Dr. Henry P. Tappan from the Presidency of the University, by the Board of Regents, without notice, and without giving to the public their reasons for such removal, as most detrimental to the University, and unjust to Dr. Tappan, and in view of the provision of the constitution of this State, which makes the President *ex officio* a member of the Board of Regents, the presiding officer of that body, and thus chief executive officer of the University, as a proceeding most extraordinary and unprecedented.

Third, That while we recognize the valuable services of the Regents and Professors, we consider the unparalleled success and worthy reputation of the University chiefly owing to the extraordinary ability and upright character of Dr. Tappan.

Fourth, That in our opinion the best interests of the University urgently demand the restoration of Dr. Tappan to the Presidency of the University and the chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

Fifth, That we entertain the strongest regard for Dr. Haven as a man, and for the high qualities which he brought to the discharge of his duties as a former President of the University; but, believing that a large majority of the people of Michigan desire the restoration of Dr. Tappan to the offices from which he has been removed, and that Dr. Haven has accepted his appointment to the Presidency of the University under an entire misapprehension of the facts of Dr. Tappan's removal we urgently request Dr. Haven to reconsider his acceptance of said appointment.

Sixth, That while we regard the office of the Regents as a sacred trust, to be guarded with zealous care and preserved in its integrity, and approve of their general management of the interests of the University, we must sincerely deplore their action in this case, and earnestly recommend a reconsideration of the same.

Resolved, That under all circumstances, at all times, and in all places, we will use our best efforts to build up and sustain the University of Michigan, our loved Alma Mater.

The following memorial was also recommended for circulation throughout the State:

To the Hon. Board of Regents of the University of Michigan:

The undersigned, your memorialists, citizens of the State of Michigan, respectfully represent:

The University projected to be established by the earliest legislation pertaining to the great Northwestern territory, liberally endowed by Congressional action, and made perpetual by express compact, has been committed to the people of the State as a solemn trust for their responsible administration. In this institution as the great centre and head of their educational interests they recognize the source of invaluable blessings to themselves and their posterity.

To your honorable body is committed by the organic law the general supervision of the University—to you, as the agents of the great body of beneficiaries for whom it was established. In your discretion they meet largely confident. Not upon trivial grounds, nor under doubtful circumstances, should they interpose voice or action to impede the motives which may govern or render futile the measures which may be adopted by their agents. It is eminently fit, however, that they make known to your honorable body such conclusion as they have calmly and deli-

Secessionists vs. Abolitionists.

Correspondence between Mr. Mason and Mr. Conway.

The London Times publishes the following correspondence:

Sir—As a part of the political history of the times, the correspondence transmitted herewith may have sufficient significance to call for publication. I submit it to you accordingly for a place in your columns.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obt. servt.,
J. M. MASON,
No. 24 Upper Seymour street, Portman Square, June 17, 1863.

Aubrey House, Notting Hill, London, June 10, 1863.

Sir—I have authority to make the following proposition on behalf of the leading anti-slavery men of America, who have sent me to this country.

If the States calling themselves "the Confederate States of America" will consent to emancipate the negro slaves in those States, such emancipation to be guaranteed by a liberal European commission, the emancipation to be inaugurated at once, and such time to be allowed for its completion as the commission shall adjudge to be necessary and just, and such emancipation once made to be irrevocable—then the abolitionists and anti-slavery leaders of the Northern States shall immediately oppose the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States government, and since they hold the balance of power, will certainly cause the war to cease by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it.

I know that the ultimate decision upon so grave a proposition may require some time; but meanwhile I beg to be informed at your early convenience whether you will personally lend your influence in favor of a restoration of peace and the independence of the South upon the simple basis of the emancipation of the slaves.

Any guarantee of my own responsibility and my right to make this offer shall be forthcoming.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,
MONCURE D. CONWAY,
No. 24 Upper Seymour Street, Portman Square, June 17, 1863.

Sir—I have your note of yesterday. The proposition it contains is certainly worthy of the gravest consideration, provided it is made under a proper responsibility. You must be aware that, while you know fully the representative position I occupy, I have not the like assurance as regards yourself.

If you think proper, therefore to communicate to me who those are on whose behalf and authority you make the proposition referred to, with the evidence of your "right to make this offer," I will at once give you my reply—the character of which, which, however, must depend on what I may learn of your authority in the premises.

I am, sir, your obt. servt.,
J. M. MASON,
Aubrey House, Notting Hill, June 16, 1863.

Sir—Your note of the 11th has been received. I could easily give you the evidence that I represent the views of the leading abolitionists of America, but with regard to the special offer which I have made I have concluded that it was best to write out to America and obtain the evidence of my right to make it in a form which will preclude any doubt as to its efficiency. I shall then address you again on the subject.

I am, sir, yours, etc.,
MONCURE D. CONWAY,
No. 24 Upper Seymour street, Portman Square, June 17, 1863.

Sir—I have received your note of yesterday. You need not write to America to obtain the evidence of your right to treat on the matter of its import. Our correspondence closes with this reply. It was my pleasure to commence it, it is mine to terminate it.

I desired to know who they were who were responsible for your mission to England, as you present it; and who were to confirm the treaty you proposed to make for arresting the war in America, on a basis of a separation of the States, with or without the sanction of their government. But such information is of the less value now, as I find an advertisement in the journals of the day that you have brought to England letters of sufficient credit from those who sent you to invite a public meeting in London, under the sanction of a member of Parliament, who was to preside to hear an address from you on the subject of your mission, with the promise of a like address from him.

The correspondence shall go to the public, and will find its way to the country a class of the citizens of which you claim to represent.

It will, perhaps, interest the government and the *soi-disant* "loyal men" there to know, under the sanction of your name, that the "leading anti-slavery men in America" are prepared to negotiate with the authorities of the Confederate States for a restoration of peace, and the independence of the South, on a pledge that the abolitionists and anti-slavery men of the Northern States shall immediately oppose the farther prosecution of the war on the part of the United States government, and since they hold the balance of power, will certainly cause the war to cease by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it.

As some reward, however, for this interesting disclosure, your inquiry whether the Confederate States will consent to emancipation on the terms

stated shall not go wholly unanswered.

You may be assured, then, and it may be of value to your constituents to assure them that the Northern States will never be in relations to put the question to the South, nor will the Southern States ever be in a position requiring them to give an answer.

I am, sir, your obt. servt.,
J. M. MASON,
Moncure D. Conway, Esq.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Gallantry of the Michigan Seventh Infantry.

In writing of the last day's battle, I was so cramped, both in space and time, as to be compelled to hurry over some of the most important matters with scanty a word. I had particularly desired to describe, somewhat at length, the last desperate charge at four o'clock in the afternoon, in which the rebels seemed to have gathered up all their strength and desperation for one fierce, convulsive effort, that should sweep over and wash out obstinate resistance; but there was left me scarcely a single paragraph in which to do it, and it is now too late. Less than justice, however, was done to the splendid fighting of the Second Corps. It was there that the flower of the rebel army was concentrated, there that the heaviest shock beat upon and shook, and even lifted up and pushed back our line.

We had made some shallow rifle-pits, with barricades of rails from the fences. The rebel line, stretching away miles to the left, in magnificent array, but strongest here—Pickett's splendid division of Longstreet's Corps in front, the best of A. P. Hill's veterans in support—came steadily, and, as it seemed, resistlessly sweeping up. Our skirmishers retired slowly from the Emmetsburg road, holding their ground tenaciously to the last. The rebels reserved their fire till they reached this same Emmetsburg road, then opened with a terrific crash. From a hundred iron throats, meantime, their artillery had been thundering on our barricades.

Hancock was wounded; Gibbons succeeded to the command—approved soldier, and ready for the crisis. As the tempest of fire approached its height, he walked along the line renewed his orders to the men to reserve the fire.—The rebels—three lines deep—came steadily up. They were in point blank range.

At last the order came! From thrice six thousand guns there came a sheet of smoky flame, a crash, a sudden rush of leaden death. The line literally melted away; but there came the second, resistless still. It had been our supreme effort—on the instant we were not equal to another.

Up to the rifle-pits, across them, over the barricades—the momentum of their charge, the mere machine strength of their combined action swept them on. Our thin line could fight, but it could not oppose weight to momentum. It was pushed behind the guns. Right on came the rebels. They were upon the gun, were bayoneting the gunners, were waving their flags above our pieces.

But they had penetrated to the fatal point. A storm of grape and canister tore its way from man to man, and marked its track with corpses straight down the line! They had exposed themselves to the enfilading fire of the guns on the western slope of Cemetery Hill; that exposure sealed their fate.

The line reeled back—disjointed already—in an instant in fragments. Our men were just behind the guns. They leaped forward upon the disordered mass; but there was little need for fighting now. A regiment threw down its arms, and with colors at its head, rushed over and surrendered. All along the field smaller detachments did the same. Webb's brigade brought in eight hundred, taken in as little time as it requires to write the simple sentence that tells it. Gibbons' old division took fifteen stand of colors.

Over the fields the escaped fragments of the charging line fell back—the battle there was over. A single brigade, Harrow's, (of which the 7th Michigan is part,) came out with 54 less officers, and 793 less men than it took in! So the whole corps fought—so they fought further down the line.

Yet we were very near defeat. Our ammunition grew scant; the reserve ammunition train was brought up and drained; but for that we should have been left to cold steel.

Brigade after brigade had been forward to strengthen the line; as the rebel attack drifted back over the fields there a ood in the rear, just one single brigade that constituted the entire reserve of the Army of the Potomac. Forty thousand fresh troops to have hurled forward upon that retreating mass would have ended the campaign with the battle—but for forty thousand we had one wasted brigade. The rebels were soon formed again and ready for defense—the opportunity was lost.

A Scotch nobleman, seeing an old gardener of his establishment with a very ragged coat, made some passing remarks upon its condition. "It's a vera guid coat," said the honest old man. "I cannot agree with you there," said his lordship. "Aye, it's just a vera guid coat," persisted the old man; "it covers a contented spirit, and a body that owes no man anything, and that's mair than money a man can say of his coat."

There is a story current about a certain wealthy contractor, who refused to buy a camel's hair shawl for his wife, on the ground that an article of the kind would make her look "humpy" about the shoulders.

Recruiting Veteran Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GEN.'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —. FOR RECRUITING VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.—First: In order to increase the armies now in the field, volunteer infantry, cavalry and artillery may be enlisted at any time within ninety days from this date, in the respective States, under the regulations hereinafter mentioned. The volunteers so enlisted and such of the three years troops now in the field as may re-enlist, in accordance with the provisions of this order, will constitute a force to be designated "Veteran Volunteers." The regulations for enlisting this force are as follows:

Second: The period of service for the enlistments above mentioned shall be for three years or during the war.

Third: All able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who have heretofore been enlisted, and have served for not less than nine months, and can pass the examination required by the mustering regulations of the United States, may be enlisted under this order as veteran volunteers in accordance with the provisions hereinafter set forth.

Fourth: Every volunteer enlisted and mustered into the service as a veteran under this order shall be entitled to receive from the United States one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium of \$402, to be paid as follows:

1st. Upon being mustered into service he shall be paid one month's pay in advance, thirteen dollars; first installment of bounty, twenty five dollars; premium two dollars; total payment on muster, forty dollars.

2d. At the first regular pay day, or two months after muster in, an additional installment of bounty will be paid of fifty dollars.

3d. At the first regular pay day, after the end of the first year's service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid—\$50.

4th. At the first regular pay day after eighteen months' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid—\$50.

5th. At the first regular pay day after six months' service, he shall be paid an additional installment of fifty dollars.

6th. At the first regular pay day after two years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid—\$50.

7th. At the first regular pay day after a half year's service an additional installment of bounty will be paid—\$50.

8th. At the expiration of three years' service the remainder of the bounty will be paid—\$75.

Fifth: If the government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of the service before the expiration of their enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The legal heirs of volunteers who die in service shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

Sixth: Veteran volunteers enlisted under this order will be permitted at their option to enter old regiments now in the field, but their service will continue for the full term of their own enlistment notwithstanding the expiration of the term for which the regiment was originally enlisted. New organization will be officered only by persons who have been in service, and have shown themselves properly qualified for command. As a badge of honorable distinction, service chevrons will be furnished by the War Department, to be worn by the veteran volunteers.

Seventh: Officers of regiments whose terms have expired, will be authorized, on proper application and approval of their respective Governors, to raise companies and regiments within the period of 60 days; and if the company or regiment authorized to be raised shall be filed up and mustered into service within the said period of 60 days, the officers may be re-commissioned of the date of their original commissions, and for the time engaged in recruiting, will be entitled to receive the pay belonging to their rank.

Eighth: Volunteers or militia now in service, whose term of service will expire within ninety days, and who shall then have been in service at least nine months, shall be entitled to the aforesaid bounty and premium of \$402, provided they re-enlist before the expiration of this present term for three years, from date of re-enlistment or for the war, and said bounty and premium shall be paid in the manner herein provided for other troops re-entering the service.

Ninth: After the expiration of ninety days from this date, volunteers serving in three years' organizations, who may re-enlist for three years, from the date of such re-enlistments, or for the war, shall be entitled to the aforesaid bounty and premium of \$402, to be paid in the manner herein provided for other troops re-entering the service.

Tenth: Officers in service whose regiments or companies may re-enlist, in accordance with the provisions of this order, before the expiration of their present term, shall have their commissions continued, so as to preserve their date of rank as fixed by their original muster into the United States service.

Eleventh: As soon after the expiration of their original term of enlistment as the exigencies of the service will permit, a furlough of thirty days will be granted to men who may re-enlist in accordance with the provisions of this order.

Twelfth: Volunteers enlisted under this order will be accredited as three years' men in the quotas of their respective States. Instructions for the appointment of recruiting officers and for enlisting veteran volunteers will be immediately issued to the Governors of States.

By order of the Secretary of War,
R. D. TOWNSEND, Assist. Adj. Gen.

The Mayor Wants to see Thee.

A young man, a nephew, had been to sea; and on his return he was narrating to his uncle an adventure which he had met on board a ship.

I was one night leaning over the tail-rail, looking down into the mighty ocean, said the nephew, whom we will call William, when my gold watch fell from my fob and immediately sank out of sight.

The vessel was going ten knots an hour; but nothing daunted, I sprang over the rail, down, down, and after a long search, found it, came up close under the stern, and climbed back to the deck, without any one knowing I had been absent.

William said his uncle, slightly elevating his broad brow and opening his eyes to their widest capacity, how fast did thee say the vessel was going.

Ten knots an hour.

And thee dove down into the sea, and came up with the watch, and climbed up the rudder chains?

Yes, uncle.

And thee expects me to believe thy story?

Of course! You wouldn't dream of calling me a liar?

William, replied the uncle gravely, thee knows I never call any body names; but William, if the Mayor of the city were to come to me and say, Josiah, I want thee to find the biggest liar in Philadelphia, I would come strait to thee, and put my hand on thy shoulder, and say to thee William, the Mayor wants to see thee.

To CURE CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Dio Lewis' views on this subject are thus summed up by the Methodist Protestant:

Removal to a warm latitude, so generally prescribed some years ago, is now rarely advised. A moist atmosphere is deemed less hurtful than a very dry one. Coughs and throat difficulties are comparatively rare in the spinning department of factories, where it is necessary to maintain a warm atmosphere.

In rooms heated by stoves and furnaces, moisture should always be maintained by means of the evaporation of water. Tight dresses and bandages upon children, "to give them shape," and the practice of exposing their arms in damp, cold seasons, or during the cool summer evenings, is declared to be the cause of death to thousands.

Woolen under-clothing is strongly recommended; exercise in the open air, such as walking and riding on horseback, receives favorable mention; but the system of exercise most highly commended consists of a series of movements, illustrated by means of plates, designed to develop the muscles of the chest, and by causing a flow of blood to the surface, prevent or remove irritation within.

ATTENTION, LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.—The Chaplain of the 37th Indiana regiment writes thus to a friend. Little boys and girls will pay attention to what he says:

"I wish I could multiply myself into a committee of about 500,000. I would go to every bright-eyed little patriot in the land and take him by the hand, and I'd tell that little boy that I wanted that little hand to pick and dry one quart of blackberries for the soldiers; then I'd tell that little girl that little hand must pick a quart of cherries or plums, and that she must make a little bag for the plums or cherries, and that they must put their names on the parcel and send it to the Commission, and then, although they may not hear it, God will hear some poor sick soldier say, 'God bless that dear child.'"

I once heard some little girls talking under a pear tree, and one was telling the others:

"I help mother. I run up stairs for her, and do her errands. I do every thing she asks me; and I fetch my pa's boots, and his slippers, and place his arm chair for him. I find his handkerchief and his hat, for my pa don't always remember where he puts things; and he calls me such a funny name," said the little girl with a cherry laugh.

"What?" asked the little girls, listening.

"Trot-foot—little trot foot," said she. How useful these sweet, obliging little trot-foots are?

If you wish to increase the size of your eyes, just keep an account of the money you spend foolishly and fitfully, and add up at the end of the year.

Practice laughs at the heading, "Astounding Robbery," which frequently appears in connection with some fraud on the government. He says he occasionally sees cases of astounding honesty, but robbery no longer astounds.

PASTORAL.—The two opposing armies in the North may be said to have imbibed of late a pastoral taste, since both are now led by

"Spangled Meads and Flowery Lea."

Preaches.—The peach crop at St. Joseph, Michigan, it is said, will be enormous this season, if nothing occurs to injure it. It is estimated that 300,000 bushels will be marketed.

A person once sent a note to a vagabond friend for the loan of his nose paper, and received in return his marriage certificate.

Pressures in the money market are far less pleasant to young people than pressures in the love market.

If an empty purse could speak, what loving sentiments would it express. "You will find no change in me."

Why is a man who leaps into the river to escape a mad bull, like a teetotaler? Because he prefers water to a horn.

Moliere was asked the reason why, in certain countries, the king may assume the crown at fourteen years of age, and cannot marry before eighteen. It is answered "because it is more difficult to rule a wife than a kingdom."

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These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon induce IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS

In one of the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by these "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 records of the very best Physicians, bear witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION, ONCE AFFECTED WITH ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

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SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

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An excellent Lotion for Diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an Injection in Diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extract Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended.

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