



# The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR - MICHIGAN.  
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1863.

## The Income Tax and the Farmers.

We find on our table a letter relative to assessment of the Income Tax, so far as the farmers are concerned, which we should have endeavored to answer some weeks ago had we been at home. Since our return we have been unable to put our hands on the documents to enable us to answer one or two points with any definiteness or satisfaction to ourselves. It is now so late—the assessment having been completed—that we do not give place to the statement furnished by our correspondent, but in reference to it may briefly say that a farmer, like the mechanic, merchant, or other business man, is entitled to \$600 to live on, and is liable to assessment on all income above that amount. In estimating the proceeds of his farm he is entitled to deduct from the gross earnings of his farm all sums paid for hired labor—and we think the board of hired laborers, though are not certain—repairs, taxes, &c., &c. In the *Argus* of July 31st we published a letter from Hon. WHITNEY JONES, Assessor for this district, which distinctly covers a portion of our correspondents' interrogatories, and we, therefore, reproduce a paragraph of that letter:

"A farmer who has returned all the productions of his farm is allowed to deduct therefrom the subsistence of Horses, Mules, Oxen, and Cattle used exclusively in carrying on the farm, also the feed of fatted animals sold and reported. But when he has not reported the amount raised and fed to his sheep, hogs, cattle, &c., as you claim to have done, then he must return as profits the difference between the value of the stock on the 31st Dec. 1861 and the 31st Dec. 1862. It is the actual gains of the year only that the law taxes after fixing \$600 as a sufficiency for the personal expenses of the family."

## Foul Murder at Chelsea.

A most foul murder was perpetrated at Chelsea, in this county, on Thursday evening of last week. The victim was JOHN C. DEWEY, Esq., an old resident and one of the most prominent citizens of the Township—Sylvan. Mr. DEWEY lives about a mile from the village. He had been at work at the depot during the day, and until in the evening, putting up Grain Drills, and started for his home between 10 and 11 o'clock, going as usual along the railroad track. Not reaching home for a day or two—during which time his family supposed him at the village—his friends became alarmed and instituted inquiries which led to suspicion of foul play. A general and systematic search was made, and on Sunday, about noon, his body was found concealed in the tall weeds and grass of a garden within the village and near the railroad track. He had been waylaid, struck on the right temple, probably with a slung shot, killed, and robbed. Mr. DEWEY had quite a sum of money with him, from \$500 to \$600, and for this paltry amount his life was taken.

Some eight or ten persons—men and women—have been arrested on suspicion of being guilty of the crime or accessory to it either before or after its commission, and are now lodged in jail in this city. No effort will be spared to bring the guilty to punishment.

## A New Planet.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I discovered a new planet at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst., in the Constellation Pisces. Its right-ascension was one hour, and its declination nine degrees and fifty-seven minutes north.—It shines like a star of the 10th magnitude, and is moving slowly west and south.

JAMES C. WATSON.  
Ann Arbor, Sept. 16, 1863.

## Our Foreign Relations.

A Washington special to the *Times* says the latest dispatches from Mr. Dayton convey most explicit and unmistakable assurances from the French Emperor, as well as from his Minister of Foreign Affairs, that France has no intention either to recognize the Southern Confederacy while its ability to maintain its independence is seriously contested, nor to plant any French contingent on the Western Continent, or retain any permanent conquest in Mexico. These declarations are regarded as eminently satisfactory by our government.

## Ancient Contractors.

Some one has made the following extract from an oration of Demosthenes:

"Behold the despicable creatures, all at once from dirt to opulence, from the lowest obscurity to the highest honors. Have not some of these upstarts built private houses and seats viewing with the most sumptuous of our public places. And how have their fortunes and their power increased, but as the comings and goings of the wind, and as the waves of the sea, and as the clouds of heaven, and as the stars of the night."—*Ypsilanti Sentinel*, Sept. 9.

## AN IMMENSE CRUISER.

The Navy Department has contracted with the Messrs. Cramp, of Philadelphia, for the construction of an immense cruiser, intended for fast steaming. She will be over three thousand tons burden, and longer than any other vessel at present in the service. The price to be paid for her, I understand, is \$64,000. Contracts were invited generally from shipbuilders throughout the country. It is understood in naval circles here that a fleet of rapid vessels will be built.

## WARREN'S NEPHEW.

Henry Warren Paine, the democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, is, by his mother's side, grand-nephew of General Joseph Warren.

The President has issued a proclamation suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* "throughout the United States," in cases where by the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, persons are held under their command, or in their custody either as prisoners of war, spies or aiders or other abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers or seamen, enlisted, drafted, mustered, or enlisted men, deserters, resistors of the draft, &c., &c., such proclamation to continue in force until the war ceases or it is revoked.

The Michigan Central Railroad has issued its time card for the coming State Fair at Kalamazoo, and will carry passengers on regular and special trains at half fare. The Central is one of the best stocked and managed roads in the country, and its gentlemanly officers never exhibit any backwardness in serving the public. On no road have we found better cars—and on few as good—and no road makes better or more punctual time. Knowing this we predict that ample and excellent accommodations will be made to enable all to visit Kalamazoo and the Fair.

It is announced with some show of authority that Gov. Morton, of Indiana, has succeeded in satisfying the authorities at Washington, that his State has furnished volunteers in such excess of all calls as to more than fill her quota under the draft, and that therefore no draft will take place in that State.—The troops which have been doing garrison and guard duty in that State have all been ordered to the field.

—Will some official tell our people how many men are to be drafted from Michigan?

The Chicago *Tribune* says that it is feared WARREN P. ISHAM, formerly of the Detroit *Free Press* editorial corps, and later of the *Chicago Times*, was lost on the ill-fated *Sunbeam*, on Lake Superior. He left home to be absent three weeks, and has been absent seven without any intelligence from him. He had a pass to return on the *Sunbeam*.

Gen. Cass has been seriously ill and a fatal termination was feared, but the *Free Press*, of Wednesday, says that he is improving and is considered out of danger.

Cyrus W. Field writes from Europe that a contract has been made to lay a submarine telegraph cable between England and Newfoundland next summer.

The Detroit Conference of the M. E. Church is now holding its annual session at Romeo.

The Peruvian Minister had received his passport, and had been ordered to leave the country, for having written to Juarez.

It was reported that Corwin had been tendered his passports, also, but this is not confirmed.

Reports that Doblado and Comonfort had declared in favor of the new regime, turned out to be false.

A French courier from Mexico to Vera Cruz was captured by guerrillas at Solehad, and a quarter part of the guard killed.

Troubles in San Domingo increased.—The rebels are in great force, and the General in command of the Spanish troops calls for more soldiers. Merchant ships were seized and pressed into service to carry troops. Several war steamers had gone to Puerto Plata. Troops were coming in from Matanzas and Cardenas, to be sent to San Domingo. Particulars are carefully concealed from the public here.

It was feared that the great lack of rain in Cuba would render the coming crop very small.

A Historical Gun.

We gave a few days ago some account of a brass piece which we saw on board the steamer Chancellor, from Vicksburg, on its way up the river. The piece is a handsome brass thirty six pounder, and has the French Bourbon crown and Bourbon cypher hand-embossed upon it. The only peculiarity in its appearance is the existence of two handles at the centre of gravity, intended, we suppose, to facilitate moving or transport.—This piece was cast in France in 1768. It was brought to this country to assist in the Revolutionary war by Lafayette, and landed in Charleston on the 25th of April, 1777. The gun was used in some of the battles of the Revolution, and was in service there in the war of 1812, when Jackson defended that city. When the Texas revolution occurred, a company of Americans who went from New Orleans in the spring of 1836, to assist in the struggle, took it with them, and there it was mounted on the walls of the Alamo, a place made memorable by the celebrated massacre, on which occasion this gun fell into the hands of the Mexicans, who used it in their numberless brawls and revolutions. In their hands it traveled to the City of Mexico, where it again fell into American hands, being captured by Gen. Scott when he took that city.—When the rebellion occurred a New Orleans artillery company brought the gun to Vicksburg, and it was used in the siege there. At the fall of that place it fell, of course, into the hands of Gen. Grant, and it now goes North as a trophy.—*Memphis Journal*, Sept. 3.

If you receive your friends, give them as good as you have yourself, and don't make them feel uncomfortable by any unnecessary apologies for your fare. If you have only fried pork and potatoes, serve it neatly and eat it thankfully. We have sometimes sat down to a table, and had our appetite almost destroyed by the hard things said about the food by the one who had spared no effort to make it first rate.

## State Fair at Kalamazoo.

In addition to the address to be made to the public at the State Fair, in explanation of the object and working of the Sanitary Commission, it has been decided, in compliance with the request of members of several Aid Societies in the State, to hold a meeting at the Ladies' Library Room at Kalamazoo, on Wednesday, Sept. 23d.

All members of Aid Societies who can attend the Fair, and all others who are desirous of organizing such associations, whose name now exist, are invited to be present. The object of the meeting is to exchange views and experiences in the management of affairs, and information on various points; to obtain the full cooperation of all the Societies in the State; and to encourage each other in working in the only way in which women can work, for the welfare of the country. While our soldiers are devoting health and life for the integrity of the nation, it becomes us to study the best methods by which we can encourage and help them, comfort the sick on their beds of pain, and aid in restoring them, through God's blessing, to health, and to the homes that are so proud of them.

VALERIA CAMPBELL.  
Cor. Sec. Mich. S. A. Soc'y., U. S. San. Com.

## Forts and Guns.

The great duel now going on between offense and defense has settled—for the present at least—some points, among which are these:

No fort, or system of forts, as heretofore constructed, can prevent the passage of steamers through an unobstructed channel. This has been abundantly demonstrated at New Orleans, Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

No fort of masonry or brick work is tenable against modern artillery. Fort Pulaski crumbled like a house of cards before our fire at a distance of two thirds of a mile.

No vessel yet constructed, or likely to be constructed, can sustain for any considerable time the fire of a first class fort. The question between vessels and forts is one simply of time.

The corollaries from these proved facts, as far as harbor defense is concerned, are these:

The offensive and defensive powers of our existing forts must be increased.

For defense iron must be substituted for brick and stone.

For offense these forts should be able to concentrate their whole fire upon any desired point.

Obstructions should be so contrived as to detain a hostile vessel under fire. In the case of a great commercial harbor these obstructions must not prevent ordinary commerce in time of peace, while sealing the harbor against hostile passage.

From Mexico.—New York, Sept. 14.

The steamer Roanoke, from Havana 9th arrived to-night with dates from Vera Cruz to the 5th. There was great scarcity of food in Mexico. Many inhabitants had been in prison for assassinating French soldiers, and refusing to take the oath of allegiance.

The Peruvian Minister had received his passport, and had been ordered to leave the country, for having written to Juarez.

It was reported that Corwin had been tendered his passports, also, but this is not confirmed.

Reports that Doblado and Comonfort had declared in favor of the new regime, turned out to be false.

A French courier from Mexico to Vera Cruz was captured by guerrillas at Solehad, and a quarter part of the guard killed.

Troubles in San Domingo increased.—The rebels are in great force, and the General in command of the Spanish troops calls for more soldiers. Merchant ships were seized and pressed into service to carry troops. Several war steamers had gone to Puerto Plata. Troops were coming in from Matanzas and Cardenas, to be sent to San Domingo. Particulars are carefully concealed from the public here.

It was feared that the great lack of rain in Cuba would render the coming crop very small.

A Historical Gun.

We gave a few days ago some account of a brass piece which we saw on board the steamer Chancellor, from Vicksburg, on its way up the river. The piece is a handsome brass thirty six pounder, and has the French Bourbon crown and Bourbon cypher hand-embossed upon it. The only peculiarity in its appearance is the existence of two handles at the centre of gravity, intended, we suppose, to facilitate moving or transport.—This piece was cast in France in 1768. It was brought to this country to assist in the Revolutionary war by Lafayette, and landed in Charleston on the 25th of April, 1777. The gun was used in some of the battles of the Revolution, and was in service there in the war of 1812, when Jackson defended that city. When the Texas revolution occurred, a company of Americans who went from New Orleans in the spring of 1836, to assist in the struggle, took it with them, and there it was mounted on the walls of the Alamo, a place made memorable by the celebrated massacre, on which occasion this gun fell into the hands of the Mexicans, who used it in their numberless brawls and revolutions. In their hands it traveled to the City of Mexico, where it again fell into American hands, being captured by Gen. Scott when he took that city.—When the rebellion occurred a New Orleans artillery company brought the gun to Vicksburg, and it was used in the siege there. At the fall of that place it fell, of course, into the hands of Gen. Grant, and it now goes North as a trophy.—*Memphis Journal*, Sept. 3.

## New Advertisements.

### BOOTS & SHOES!



## NOBLE & RIDER,

Have just received at the old stand of Wm. S. Saunders, lately occupied by W. S. Smith,

A LARGE STOCK OF

## BOOTS & SHOES,

OF THE

## BEST QUALITY!

Which they propose to sell at

## LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

THEY ALSO MAKE AND REPAIR, To Accommodate Customers.

Please call and examine their stock

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

LAWRENCE NOBLE, CHARLES RIDER.  
Ann Arbor, Sept. 9th, 1863.

## NEW

## FALL

## GOODS!

AT

## C. H. MILLEN'S.

S-T-1860-X.

- Will cure Nervous Headache.
- Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips.
- Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath.
- Flatulency and Indigestion.
- Nervous Affections.
- Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath.
- Pain over the eyes.
- Mental Impediment.
- Prostration; Great Weakness.
- Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels, &c.

Which are the evidences of

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

It is estimated that seven-tenths of all adult ailments proceed from a diseased and torpid liver. The bitter secretions of the liver overflowing into the stomach poison the entire system and exhibit the above symptoms.

After long research, we are able to present the most remarkable cure for these horrid nightmarish diseases. It is a world has ever produced. Within one year over a hundred and fifty thousand persons have taken the Plantation Bitters, and not an instance of complaint has come to our knowledge!

It is most effectual tonic and agreeable stimulant suited to all conditions of life.

The report that it relies upon mineral substances for its active properties, are wholly false. For the full satisfaction, and that patients may consult their physicians, we append a list of its components.

CHATELAIN'S BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and afterwards sold by the Jesuits for the enormous price of one ounce in silver, under the name of *Jesuit's Bitters*, and was finally made special reference to in the *Medical Gazette* during his Southern American travels.

CASCAWILLA BARK—For Diarrhea, colic and all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the joints and rheumatic affections.

CRABAPPLE FLOWERS—For enlarged digestion, LAUREL FLOWERS—Aromatic stimulant and febrifuge highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WITCHAMOUND—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative; creating healthy muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing infants. Also, store-bark, orange, cayenne, cardamom, castor, root, &c.

S-T-1860-X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES.  
Rochester N. Y. December 25, 1861.  
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.—I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for three or four years, and had abandoned my profession. About three months ago I received the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy, I am now nearly a well man. I have recommended it to several cases, and, as far as I know, always with equal benefit.

I am most respectfully yours,  
REV. J. S. CATHERSON.  
Philadelphia, 10th Month, 17th Day, 1862.  
Respected Friend—my daughter has been much benefited by the use of the Plantation Bitters. This will send me two bottles more.  
Your Friend,  
ASA CURRIEN.  
Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. Feb. 11, 1862.  
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.—Please send me another twelve cases of your Plantation Bitters. As a morning aperient, they appear to have succeeded everywhere, and are greatly esteemed.  
Yours, Ac.,  
GAGE & WAITER.  
Arrangements are now completed to supply any demand for this article, which from lack of government stamps has not heretofore been possible.  
The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the Plantation Bitters be departed from. Every bottle bears the fac simile of our signature on a stippled engraving, or it cannot be genuine.  
Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout the country.  
P. H. DRAKE & CO.  
922nd  
202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

1863. SEPTEMBER 1863.

## NEW

## FALL GOODS!

AT THE

## "Old Corner!"

I am now daily receiving a well selected stock of

## NEW GOODS!

FOR THE

## FALL TRADE

CONSISTING OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

TRIMMINGS,

SHAWLS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NOTIONS, &c., &c.

Also a full assortment of

## Family Groceries!

all of which were bought low and are to be

SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

C. B. THOMPSON.

At the Farmers' New Cash Store,  
Corner of Main and Washington sts.  
(922d) Ann Arbor.

## From the Mobile Register.

### The Defences of Charleston.

We have learned ourselves in and the Yankees out with Chinese walls above the ground, and hospitable preparations to receive the promised visits under and on top of earth, which afford us the perfect assurance that our "house is in order" for all the eventualities of war. Many people in the interior take it for granted that Mobile must knock under to the Yankees as soon as they knock at our doors. They are as much mistaken as the Yankees are. If Mobile is half as well defended as Charleston has been, the gridiron flag will never fly over it. Vicksburg was supposed to be impregnable by these people, and when it fell the bottom of the tub of defensive engineering fell out with them, and nothing could be held against the Yankees. Yet a sand battery on Morris Island has for forty days resisted a fire to which that of Sevastopol was but play. Our unhelpful friends in the interior will perhaps be surprised to hear the opinion that Mobile is stronger than Vicksburg both in the means of offense and defense. That is our opinion, and when the trial comes it will be verified. Governor Slocum lost his election mainly by the patriotic efforts to supply the labor to work on Mobile defenses. First and last he sent to our engineers from 8000 to 10,000 hands. What do the doubters suppose these hands have been about, under the direction of the best engineering talent in the confederacy? Let them come up and see and change their opinions.

## The Shelling of Charleston.

The editor of the Savannah *News*, who was in Charleston the night that Gilmore commenced shelling the city, thus describes the affair:

The citizens, as it seems by an error in the transmission of Gilmore's answer by the signal corps, were led to believe that they would have until Monday night to remove their families, and we were surprised by a second midnight attack. The scene, as the Yankee incendiary shells came hurling through the air, crashing through the chambers of sleeping women and children, or bursting in the streets, scattering their fragments in every direction, and lighting up the darkness with a sudden glare, was shocking in the extreme.—Shell after shell followed at intervals of some ten minutes, each preceded by the roar of the far-off battery. Soon the streets in the vicinity where they struck were filled with men, women and children—the former as firemen or soldiers hastening to their alarm posts for duty, the latter hastening they knew not where—somewhere for safety.—While the streets were thus filled with terrified families the rain poured down, adding to the horrors of the scene.—The shelling continued for an hour and a quarter, when it ceased. At two o'clock, when we retired to our chamber in the Mills House, Meeting street was comparatively quiet. From the door of our hotel every shell could be distinctly heard and the point at which it struck pretty nearly determined.—We heard of several houses and one church in different parts of the city which were more or less damaged by the shells; but no instances of injury to persons was reported when we left the city yesterday morning. We heard of one very narrow escape, a shell having passed through a chamber in which two young girls were sleeping. The bed was struck and a part of the mosquito bar torn away; but, providentially, neither of the sleepers were hurt.

## The Advance on Culpepper.

Special Dispatch to The Detroit Free Press.  
Washington, Sept. 14.

I have some details of the occupation of Culpepper by our forces, and the retreat of the rebels. The cavalry advanced Saturday night in three columns, Gregg from Sulphur Springs, Buford from Beverly ford, and Kilpatrick from Kelly's ford, to concentrate at Culpepper. The object, doubtless, was to drive in the rebel pickets, and ascertain definitely the position and movements of the rebel army. The second corps supported the movement, advancing from Kappa-hannock station. The column on the left and centre met with little opposition other than from pickets. Gregg made a dash across Hazel River at midnight, driving the rebel pickets back on their works, then slowly withdrew his force to the north of the river. A body of rebels came up to support the pickets, and mistook their own men for Federals. A brisk fight ensued, in which the rebels out each other up considerably, then discovering they were fighting their own men, concluded our movement a dash.—This was what Gregg intended, and advanced again yesterday morning. The rebels opposed him with artillery, but by a succession of brilliant charges he continued to drive them back. In the meantime Buford and Kilpatrick had arrived in the vicinity of Culpepper, where Stuart met them with cavalry and artillery. Fighting was quite spirited for a time, but not serious in result.—The rebel force fell gradually back, and finally fled precipitately. We captured three guns, about fifty prisoners, and a large amount of public stores. Our own losses very slight. Gen. Pleasanton commanded the movement in person, and at 10 o'clock last night announced to Meade the occupation of Culpepper.

Gen. Warren came up this morning with the Second Corps, and now holds the place.

Gen. Pleasanton had advanced five miles beyond Culpepper at last accounts. Information obtained by this reconnaissance is exceedingly valuable and satisfactory. Longstreet has unquestionably gone west to succor Bragg, taking one corps. Lee arrived at Orange Court House on Saturday with two small corps. The entire army of the rebels is no more than 40,000 in Virginia. They are in no condition to take the offensive.—Stuart's cavalry is all run down. The horses are in a miserable condition.

### INFANTRIE.—

It is reported that a newly born infant was seen by some persons floating down the river near the Cross street bridge, on Thursday morning last. It was not recovered, nor is any clue to its origin known.—*Ypsilanti Sentinel*, Sept. 9.

## Dispatches to the Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 14.

A Richmond paper says a dispatch from Mobile, 7th, gives the following in reference to affairs in Texas: Excellent wages are paid in Texas for field hands. Negroes sell at from \$3,000 to \$4,000 each. Upwards of 100,000 slaves have arrived from Louisiana and Mississippi Planters and speculators are going beyond Shreveport to purchase or hire. Good beef on foot 8 cents per pound; vegetables cheap; cattle bring \$30; coffee 35 cents; silver \$5 in currency at Brownsville, Texas. Planters are cheerfully according support to the government.

Pendleton has been elected Governor by a small majority. Herbert, Sexton and Branch are elected to Congress.

Military matters quiet. The people and troops are prepared to repel invasion. The Indians on the frontier are troublesome.

An average of fourteen vessels are constantly off Galveston, blockading the harbor.

Great confidence is felt in General Magruder.

## From Tennessee.

New York, Sept. 14.

A special to the *Tribune* from Cincinnati confirms the ovation the troops received at Knoxville on its occupation by the Federals. The town was decorated with flags which had been hidden for years. Burnside made an address to a large meeting the day after the occupation. The day after Foster's arrival a procession of women whose husbands are in the Union service came in from the country, and was nearly a mile long.

Valuable machine shops and foundries are found in Knoxville; also, two million pounds of salt, a large quantity of wheat, and many thousand bags?

The prisoners captured at Cumberland Gap were 800 strong and was captured some before by Burnside, at Roanoke Island.

On the night of the 7th two companies of our troops stole through the rebel pickets and burned a mill that had supplied the rebels with meal, in the very sight of the rebel camp.

Burnside was to return to Knoxville the 10th, where he will remain till the decision of the War Department in regard to his resignation is made.

Full bodies of rebels are still near the Virginia line.

Salt-petre works, which the rebels worked, are within our lines.

Ready communication is now had with Rosecrans.

All of Burnside's troops marched over 250 miles and a portion 300 miles, averaging twenty miles a day over difficult roads.

In the whole campaign but one casualty occurred. Of sickness there is so little that the Surgeon in charge of the hospital at Knoxville asked to be relieved for want of work.

## Capture of Cumberland Gap.

Washington, Sept. 11.

The following report from General Burnside, concerning the capture of Cumberland Gap, has been received at headquarters:

Cumberland Gap, Sept. 9.

To H. W. Halleck:

I have telegraphed you our movements up to the occupation of Knoxville by our forces. Since then a cavalry force has been sent up the railroad to within a few miles of Bristol, capturing three locomotives, and twenty additional cars.—Another force, composed of two regiments of infantry, and two regiments of cavalry, Colonel DeCourcy, being on the Kentucky side, with a brigade which I started in that direction before leaving Kentucky. The infantry brigade marched from Knoxville to this place, sixty miles in fifty-two hours. The garrison here consisting of over 2000 men, and fourteen pieces of artillery, made an unconditional surrender at 3 P. M., to-day, without a fight.

## A. E. BURNSIDE.

Major-General.

## From Charleston.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 15.

A transport has arrived from Hilton Head. She reports the arrival of the relief boat Cosmopolitan from Morris Island, Friday evening, at which time a white flag was flying over Fort Moultrie, and our forces had captured half of James Island.

The monitors were lying between Sumpter and Moultrie.

Capt. Diggs, of the relief boat, passed Charleston bar 4 P. M. Saturday, and saw a white flag still flying over Moultrie. The last gun was fired from Moultrie on Friday afternoon.

## From Japan.

Washington, Sept. 11.

The following telegram has been received via San Francisco, Sept. 7:

LEGATION OF THE U. S. JAPAN }  
YAKUSHIMA, July 24. }

Sir—On the 26th of June the American steamer Pembroke was attacked at Simancke, 600 miles from here, by vessels of the Prince of Nagato. On the 16th of July the Wyoming blew up his steamer, sunk a ten gun brig, engaged six batteries, with a loss of four men killed and seven men wounded. A French gunboat was fired into on the 7th of July, and a Dutch sloop of war on the 11th, of the same place. On the 20th of July the French Admiral destroyed one of these batteries. (Signed) ROBERT H. PRUYN,  
U. S. Minister.

WARREN'S NEPHEW.—Henry Warren Paine, the democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, is, by his mother's side, grand-nephew of General Joseph Warren.



The Michigan Argus.

Champagne Cider.

After the apples are crushed, press out the juice, put in a clean cask and leave out the bung. It will work without anything being put in; in four or five days draw off, and put into another clean cask. Do this three or four times, allowing as many days between each changing. It does not work well in cloudy weather, and so must be left longer. If it does not fine well it will not keep sweet. To assist the fining, dissolve six ounces of gelatine for each hoghead and mix; do this previous to the last change of cask.

The quality of cider depends upon the sort of apples used. Two parts sour apples and one part sweet will make good cider.

Now observe, let there be no time lost in the whole process, but allow sufficient time to do it well. It is particles of pulp left in the cider that causes it to turn sour. To effect the proper clarifying and working, it will require four changes of cask, that is if you want first-rate cider. Do not put any water in any part of the process—have all juice.

After the last change, the cider may remain in the cask, bunged up two or three months. You can then bottle off—lay the bottles down in a cold, dark cellar—some will burst, but then you must put up with it. It will be fit to use during the summer, when all parts of the work have been well done. The bottled cider will be equal to champagne, and will keep sweet. Some put brandy, rum, gin, or other spirits in—it does not preserve it, but only makes it intoxicating.

If you can get pine apples very cheap, two or three are had up in each hoghead of juice will be a great improvement. If you keep the cider in casks, be sure they are sound and air-tight, and very clean. Wash out with cold water, and scald out your cask—furnigate with rag of sulphur—moist the sulphur and then dip the rag in, a piece about one foot square will be sufficient for a hoghead—light the rag and then put in the hoghead—this will destroy all must or mildew, or any other bad taste in the cask.—Michigan Farmer.

Sex in Eggs.

A correspondent of the London Field talking on this subject says:

In all eggs, whether of poultry or pigeons, there is to be found an indentation, resembling the dimple in the chin, often to be found in our own sex, in the round end of the egg. This mark will always be found directly on the top or to one side of the egg. If the breeder wishes to select eggs for hatching cock birds, let him pick those having the dimple immediately on the top of the egg; and, if for hens, let him choose those eggs with the dimple to one side. I have been assured by those who have observed this peculiarity in the marking of eggs that no better method can be adopted to insure a hatch of the sex most to be desired. The process, at least, is a simple and cheap one, and I offer my information as I have it.

Something for the Ladies—How Mrs. Bonaparte Puts on Her Clothes.

A Paris correspondent of the New York News gossips a little about the dresses of the Empress Eugenie. He says it is universally conceded that she is the best dressed lady in Europe. She sets the female fashions for the world; and employs not only modistes, but artists to invent them. Her "department of ready made clothing is something immense. To say that she has a new dress for every day in the year would not begin to convey an idea of the extent and variety of her wardrobe. In the front centre of the ceiling of her Majesty's private dressing room there is a trap door opening into a spacious hall above filled with presses," each containing a dress, exhibited on a frame—looking like an effigy of the Empress herself. In a part of these "presses" there is a little railway leading to the aforesaid trap door, through which the dress is "descended" into the presence of the Empress. If it "please her Majesty," the dress is lifted from the frame and placed upon the imperial person; if not, it is whipped up, and another comes down in its place; and not unfrequently another, and another, and another; so fastidious is the taste which gives the law to the world of fashion. In public the Empress never looks over-dressed. A severe simplicity always characterizes her toilette, while everything in material, fit and color, is as complete in harmony as a sonata of Beethoven. This is the great secret of the art of dress. A woman who wears discordant ribbons, breaks that sense of visual melody, commonly called "good taste without which, not even the Duchess of Guolconda can dress well. Certain colors are just as incongruous and inharmonious as certain notes in music, and the artists who compose dresses for the Empress Eugenie study these natural laws of harmony as carefully as the painter the hues of his palette. Just now it has been discovered that the paraol, the dress, the bonnet, the gloves and the gaiters must all be of the same color to produce the most unique and pleasing effect. And thus a completely dressed lady no longer offends the eye with a confused contradiction of colors of all the shades and without the order of the rainbow, but presents a perfect picture, as melodiously charming to the eye as the air of "Home, Sweet Home" is to the ear.

VALUABLE RECIPES—For preserving the complexion; temperance. For whitening the hands; honesty. To remove stains; repentance. For improving the sight; observation. For the most valuable ring; the home circle. For improving voice; civility. The best rouge; modesty. The best eye-water; charity. A cure for deafness; attention. A mixture to clear the throat; cheerfulness. A general beautifier; contentment.

INFANTICIDE.—It was recently stated in Parliament that one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven cases of infanticide occurred in England and Wales during the six months past.

THE ALL SUFFICIENT THREE, THE GREAT "AMERICAN REMEDIES," Known as "Helmhold's."

GENUINE PREPARATIONS, VIZ: HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "SANTAL," IMPROVED ROSA WASH.

SCHOFF & MILLER

RE-ESTABLISHED 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,

HOOKS AND PINS, CURTAINS,

STEREOSCOPES & VIEWS &c.

Ever offered in this Market!

Go to M. Gutterman & Co's,

There you will find things exactly SO.

SANTALINE 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. 8, 1860 7717f

THE REBELLION

ON HIGH PRICES FOR CLOTHING, HAS COMMENCED AT THE

OLDEST & RELIABLE

CLOTHING

EMPORIUM!

No. 3 PHENIX BLOCK, MAIN ST.

I AM now opening a large and varied assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, and in view of the rebellion on high prices generally, will offer them to my friends and customers at the very lowest figures for Cash.—Those in want of a superior article of Cloth, Cassimeres, or

Ready-Made Clothing,

—will call on

WM. WAGNER,

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

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

which have been purchased at the late

LOW PRICES!

and can offer them at a lower figure than ever before.

BROAD CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

DOESKINS,

VESTINGS

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

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS,

UMBRELLAS, and

Gentlemen's Furnishing

GOODS,

with numerous other articles usually found in similar establishments.

As an

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

the subscriber flatters himself, that his long experience and general business, will entitle 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. 8455f

C. BLISS

Would take this method of informing his old friends and patrons and all others who may favor him with their patronage, that he has great pleasure in

Stock and Assortment!

and having adopted the

CASH SYSTEM BOTH IN BUYING & SELLING

at the lowest possible 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!

Pazzors, Shears, Scissors and Brushes,

ROVERS 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.

R. S. Particular attention to the

REPAIRING

of all kinds of fine Watches, such as

Making and Setting new Jewels,

CLOCKS, & JEWELRY

neatly repaired and warranted, at his old stand east of Main Street.

C. BLISS. 8254f

Ann Arbor, Nov. 25, 1862

For Sale.

Two Dwelling Houses!

I have two STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSES and Lot 1 & 2, now occupied by J. H. Burston. Possession given Oct. 1, 1862.

1 STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, BARN and LOT, &c. now occupied by D. R. Kelley, possession given April 1st, 1864, good cellars, cisterns and out buildings about the premises. Property adjoining the house of L. C. Hudson on Williams street, Ann Arbor. For further particulars inquired of

ANDREW BELL, 9042f

Ann Arbor, May 14, 1862.

Tobacco! Tobacco!

I AM SELLING

GOOD FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO

BACCO

At from Fifty cents to \$1 per pound,

SMOKING TOBACCO,

From 14 cents to 20 cents per pound at retail.

M. DEVANY,

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 17, 1862. 8835f

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

I am Bound for

of

A

M. GUTTERMAN & CO'S!

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 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,