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The Michigan Argus.

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SILENCE.

When the cup of hope brims o'er,
And the soul has drunk its fill;
When the loved one meets the lover,
And their hearts in sunshine hover,
With one impulse and one will,
Then the needless tongue is still.

When the heart is bare of gladness,
And the helpless sense of ill;
Goads the agony of sadness,
Onward through a whirl of madness,
To a darkness drear and chill,
Then the palsied tongue is still.

When the soul for power sigheth,
Struggling for art's tulle skill,
And the prophet heart o'erfilleth,
And the agony it trieth,
All the tear drops must still spill,
Then the traced tongue is still.

When two hearts that love are parted,
And truth lingers but to kill;
When they strive to be heart-hardened,
And the props that live are started,
With a terror and a thrill,
Then the choking tongue is still.

O sweet silence! I have loved thee,
Who have called thee vain and weak;
Speech is emptiness beside thee,
Joy and weal have glorified thee,
Love and loving never seek
Any better way to speak.

All the deepest thoughts and feelings,
Which the roots of life unfold;
Passion's sudden shocks and feelings,
Nature's first tremulous revealings,
None can be fully told,
Save by thee, revealed of old.

The University Opening Exercises.

The exercises consequent upon the inauguration of Dr. Haven as President of the University the dedication of the Law Building, &c., took place, as announced, on Thursday last week, October 1st. The audience convened on the occasion were large and appreciative, and with the exception of the, to say the least, unfortunate, ill-timed, and inappropriate introductory remarks by Regent McSTYER, everything passed off with good feeling. Dr. HAVEN acquitted himself nobly, and the other addresses of the day were received with favor.

We copy from the *Free Press* a synopsis of the inaugural of Dr. HAVEN, and also of the address of Prof. COOLEY:

INAUGURAL OF DR. HAVEN.
When Dr. Haven rose to reply he was greeted with cheers. He said he felt that the position to which he had been called would demand the exercise of whatever he possessed of energy and firmness. Our University does not possess, like many others, a history of a thousand years. The management of these old Universities is comparatively an easy task; the main questions presented to their rulers being questions of reform. In the case of the University of Michigan the difficulties to be overcome are entirely of a different character.

The University of Michigan stands to-day a positive proof that a State University can prosper. Its first professors were men who had been educated in the older college of the United States, and who wisely established a high standard of scholarship, which the University has ever since maintained. The earliest trials which it had to encounter arose from the opposition to concentration—great endeavors being made to constitute a number of High Schools, instead of one central University. Its early history was also embarrassed by financial difficulties. But through the liberality of the citizens of Michigan, and the labors of the late Chancellor, Dr. Tappan [Sherrill], it has been enabled to overcome all these difficulties, and to take rank with the proudest and best institutions of the country. In a few years the desert place has indeed become a garden, and the wilderness has been made to blossom as a rose.

It has been frequently asserted that America has no University, as it has also been asserted that we have no national church, and until within a recent period no army, and but an apology for a navy. But we have many institutions which may justly be called Universities. They are for the most part young, and are therefore generally inferior to those of the Old World in useful facilities and useless lumber. They were originally modeled after the Universities of Great Britain, but their founders soon discovered that there were many characteristics of these institutions which they could not or would not reproduce. The Universities of America, it has been found, must be adapted to the peculiarities and wants of the American people. In vigor of growth, in ability of purpose, in advancement of science, and in all that is required of a university, the colleges of the United States, during the last half century, have been surpassed by the colleges of no country in the world.

The colleges of the United States are of two classes—church colleges and State colleges. In many of the former all the facilities which could be required would be found. They possess many advantages. The church to which they are attached is responsible for their character, and concentration and harmony are easily attained. But they have many inconveniences which are inseparably attached to their class.

The second class, State colleges, are of later growth, and even some of the older church colleges are gradually assuming this character, as is the case with Harvard University. The University of Michigan is the oldest and largest institution in the country which is justly entitled to the name of a State college.

An institution of this character is necessarily embarrassed by many difficulties peculiar to itself. One vital ques-

tion,—must a State college necessarily be irreligious and immoral in its influences?—has been answered in the affirmative by the enemies of such institutions. But no such necessity is alleged to exist in the case of the common and higher free schools; and a State University should in the same manner reflect the religious character of the people, as is the case with these inferior schools. It should be Christian and not sectarian; the Bible should be taken as the foundation of the moral instruction imparted to its students; science literature and mathematics should not be divorced from religion. Let it be the effort of the faculties of the University of Michigan to show that the great system of State institutions of learning has no such fatal defect.

Another question arises: Must they necessarily be political institutions? Must they be fluctuating and vacillating in their character? Must their teachers and officers be changed with every change in the political sentiments of the people? I answer, decidedly, No! Facts answer, decidedly, No! These institutions should be as permanent in their character as the immovable mountain. They should be entirely removed from the influences of party politics. It is an evidence of immaturity in a community that a person should be selected by it for managing a State University on account of his peculiar political sentiments. The practice of Michigan has shown that the cause of learning may rise above political turmoils. But such an institution should nevertheless have a decided political character. It is the product of American enterprise, its students come from many States, it owes allegiance and fidelity to the whole United States, it is American; it is democratic, and not aristocratic; it is republican and not monarchial. The University of Michigan has always been political in this high sense.

Many essentials are requisite to the success of a State College. The greatest and most fundamental is money. All the great difficulty in the way of all American colleges is the want of money. It is not unusual to see men of talent spending their time and wasting their energy in begging for money to endow or assist institutions of learning. The University of Michigan has a good endowment; but the original fund has now reached its maximum, and the further assistance required might be given by the State without material inconvenience.

Another requisite is a good and efficient government. The system of Michigan is a wise one and the Regents who are elected by the people of the State will generally be found amply qualified for their positions. The Faculty is one of the most important essentials to the prosperity of a University. The choicest men in their department should be selected as Professors. Many faults have been found with the regular undergraduate course, and many substitutions have been made to remedy its defects, by submitting in the place of Latin and Greek the modern languages and natural science, or by lengthening the time to be devoted to the regular course of study. The true remedy is the establishment of University courses in particular departments of knowledge. Such a course has been pursued to a great extent in the University of Michigan, by the institution of the Scientific Department, and those who prefer the course of study adopted in that department may avail themselves of the advantages of the University, and there is no reason why many of the studies pursued in theological seminaries should not also be pursued in the University.

Another requisite for the success of a University is a proper sympathy with it and demand for it in the community from which it receives its support. By this I do not refer to the people of the town or city where it happens to be located, who are often deceived and clamorous about what they cannot understand, but I refer to the people of the State in their constitutional relations to the University. Without their approval, the University cannot fully accomplish its work. They must be taught to feel its necessity and value. To supply this demand, I appeal to the Alumni, who have experienced its advantages and know their value; I appeal to those who have been heretofore honored to preside over its interests as Regents, and who have directed its great and beneficent influences; I appeal to the teachers of the public schools, reminding them of what they already appreciate, that all the public schools of the State form one system, and that the only sound prosperity of a part is to be secured by the prosperity of every other part; especially do I appeal to the principals and teachers of our higher classes in the union schools, who are presumed from their positions, to be men of culture and liberal thought. I ask them to keep before the minds of their pupils that those whose taste and genius inclines them to it, have opportunity freely furnished them by the State to prosecute their inquiries into science and thought still further, in the University with all the facilities that the most ambitious could desire. I ask them constantly to organize and preserve classes of pupils in preparation for the University. This is clearly a part of their duty as it is ours to do all we can to maintain the honor and efficiency of all the public schools in the State.

Let the vulgar prejudice against knowledge be discontinued and banished forever from an intelligent and free people. Let science continue to unlock her resources, and reveal them to our gaze. Let the people continue, as heretofore, through the aid of science, to rise in the scale of being and in comfort, till one by one the causes of ignorance, poverty, and

feebleness are removed. Let the great forces of nature be made our obedient servants. Let the experience of past ages warn us against evil and show us good, and let those engaged in the discipline and instruction of the mind, together with those employed in the spread of the Gospel of Christ, succeed in making this earth so far as we can, an ante-chamber of Heaven, a paradise of God.

Such, gentlemen, is my ambition.—Such, I doubt not, is the purpose of all associated with me, and together responsible with me, in the management of this University. The hopes of its founders shall not perish. As its walls crumble, they shall be replaced by others. Its permanency shall be that of the soul, incorruptible and eternal. It shall be the perpetual fountain of sound scholarship, genuine morality, true christianity. It shall be a glory and a bulwark of the State whose honored name it bears.—That this may be the fact, may the approval and blessing of the Father of Light, from whom cometh every good gift and every perfect gift, be upon it, not for any worth of our own, but from His sovereign mercy and for the glory of His name! [Prolonged cheers.]

The address was eloquent and earnest, and worthy of one occupying the position to which Dr. Haven has been so recently raised.

ADDRESS OF PROF. COOLEY.

The speaker referred to the early provision made by Congress for the establishment of a University in Michigan, while yet the axe of the pioneer was only heard along the borders of the Territory; a provision made thus early in view of the fact that a great University must be a thing of growth; as Oxford and Cambridge and Harvard, all founded in the primeval forest, have been. He sketched briefly the growth of the institution, fostered by the careful hand of the State, until already in the lifetime of persons who saw its first planting, the fruits of a University, complete in all its departments, can now be enjoyed. As now the students entered this hall, devoted to instruction in the science of the law, erected for them by means of the prudent foresight of the statesmen of the country, it seemed meet to the speaker to consider the relations we sustain to that country, and what claims the organized society into which we are born has upon the science we are to study and the profession we are to follow.

At the outset it was proper to consider the nature of this society, and the character of the people who compose it. More emphatically than of any other people, it could be said of our race, they are a people who reverence the law. This fact be illustrated by brief historical reference. And this truth was so great a part because they were a people who made their own laws. Self government was native to the race. England never knew despotic government in the sense in which it was understood elsewhere. Neighborhood self-government, by tens and by hundreds or by other local divisions was older than the good laws of Edward the Confessor. The English common law was a code enacted by the people themselves; the outgrowth of their daily habits and customs of business and thought, so that the customs of the common people became the law of the realm. When the people emigrated to America it was never a question with them whether power should be centralized in one man or body of men, or divided and localized. Local government in respect to local affairs was so much a matter of course among the pioneers that they took it upon themselves without discussion. And as members of the local democracies they learned their duties as citizens of the State and the nation. The race are also a people who love justice and fair play. As the noblest means of ensuring justice they originated and perfected, and through all ages have adhered to and claimed the benefit of the system of trial by jury. This the speaker illustrated from history, at the same time that he paid a glowing tribute to the system itself. With this people he thought the influence of the legal profession was greater than with any other on earth. Freedom was necessary to a high standard of excellence at the bar, and the power of the bar was proportioned to the freedom of the people. Lawyers in great part were responsible in this country for the framing of the laws.—They were entirely responsible for the expounding of the law, for the judges were merely the mouth-pieces of the profession instructed them. While constitutional and other restraints could be thrown around the legislative power, there could be none upon the expounders of the law save the learning and virtue of the profession to which they belonged, and it was therefore the duty of the lawyer in his practice not merely to succeed in the particular case, but always to so speak and act as to advance the general cause of truth and justice.

The speaker then referred to the privileges granted by the commonwealth to the profession, to the Inns of Court in England, which alone are allowed to admit to the higher walks of practice, and to the provisions here for making the profession learned and able. By all this there are laid upon the lawyer duties which he can neither cast off nor evade.

He owes to a society an influence in favor of good morals. Human law itself is but the application, as near as erring human wisdom will admit, of the will of heaven to the affairs of mankind. The speaker spoke in scathing terms of those lawyers who undermine the very foundation of society, by bringing the law, which is the conservative element of society, into contempt and disgrace.

He who owes the weight of his influence to good order. The lawyer is and should be conservative. Changes in systems of law and government can only be safely brought about in the slow processes of time. This the speaker illustrated by showing how little was gained by the attempts at violent revolution in England while vast strides have been made, bloodlessly and almost imperceptibly, in constitutional liberty under the House of Hanover, and every step is fortified beyond recovery by kingly or arbitrary power. The steady pressure of expanding thought has proved far more fatal to despotism than the axe of the executioner or the sword of the avenger.

His aid is due to legal and social progress. In the life of nations, conservatism and progress must be found to go hand in hand; and especially in the law, in order truly to conserve what is good in the present, we must do so by relieving it of whatever is bad. If lawyers will not aid in legal reform, unskilled hands, who only feel its necessity, but do not know how to accomplish it, will be sure to seize upon the tools and cut and hew away until the fair fabric is destroyed.

The American lawyer owes all to freedom and the free institutions under which he lives. For these have made his nation great and prosperous, and a large part of all that is great and manly in his own nature is due to them. To his profession is entrusted the cause of freedom; and if hereafter, as heretofore, it is to prosper, and its beneficent influences to spread, it must be because the bar, infused with the spirit of liberty, compels the law to speak in its behalf. The speaker enlarged upon this point, showed the influence of the presumptions in favor of liberty in relieving England of slavery and serfdom, and closed with the hope, long may it be before American lawyers and American judges shall cease to give to the law a strict construction in favor of life and liberty; as Portia did when she adjudged to Shylock his pound of flesh.

"Not
One drop of Christian blood, * * *
But just one pound of flesh."
And when she threatened him with the heavy hand of law if he took
"More
Or less than a pound—be it but so much
As makes it light or heavy in the substance,
Or the division of the twofold part,
Of one poor simple—say, if the scale do turn
But in the estimation of a hair."
The speaker then went on to show that if the American be a true lawyer devoted to morality, to good order, to social progress and to freedom, he will be devoted also to the national unity. No man like the lawyer is made to feel the peculiarities of our composite system, and the importance of preserving every wheel in its complicated machinery unbroken. The union of thirty-five States is permeated in every part by vital cords of which the courts are the centre, which have been carefully contrived with a view to prevent that clash of local interests, feelings, and jealousies which otherwise might lead to war or separation. To teach the law in America is to teach loyalty to the Union, and in proportion as that loyalty is pure and devoted, the law will be respected and care be taken that the decisions of State and national courts and within their respective spheres shall alike be respected. The battle which our brothers are waging in Virginia Tennessee and Arkansas is one of constitutional law. A question proper for the courts has been forcibly wrested from them, and made the gage of bloody wrested from them and made the rage of bloody contest. And who shall say that those Southern fields, the scene of this contest, which held in their embrace the sacred remains of the martyrs of liberty but recently in our midst, are not ours? Even now as we meet, rejoicing at the commencement of a new college year, there comes up from Chattanooga the sound of mourning for another of our comrades fallen, and the brave and chivalrous Wells is added to the list of those who have laid down their lives because they love their country and would not see the banner of their fathers robbed of its beaming stars.

The speaker then referred to the many things reminding them as they entered that hall, of their duties to the nation and to the State, and closed with the invocation that this building, in the teaching of those who will occupy its chair of instruction, and in the influence of those who shall go forth with its honors, be dedicated to all those good influences which should ever attend the study and the practice of the law, to sound morality, to good order to progress in intelligence, virtue and freedom, to the rights of the States as protective of individual rights and liberties, and to the preservation and perpetration of that national unity upon which at last must States rights themselves depend, alike when assailed by

foreign and by domestic foes. So shall this department come to be loved and venerated by those who bear it as honors, and patriots shall learn to bless and to cherish the institution that gives the full strength of its sons alike and equally to the Union and to the first rights and liberties of the State.

Letter from Gen. Fitz John Porter.
Hiram Ketchum, Esq., has been publishing a series of able reviews of Gen. McClellan's operations as commander of the Army of the Potomac, which have brought out the following from one of the bravest and best of our soldiers, tho' a cruelly persecuted man. The letter will be read with interest, and is invaluable for the purposes of history:

Morristown, N. J., Sept. 12, 1862.
MY DEAR SIR:—I have read with great interest your series of articles published in the *Journal of Commerce* on General McClellan. Having been with the Army of the Potomac during the whole of the Peninsula campaign, I bear cheerful testimony to the accuracy of your statements in reviewing the operations of this campaign, and to the soundness of your conclusions. In the siege of Yorktown, in the capture of Hanover Court House, in the battle of Gaines Mill, and in the battle of Malvern, it became my duty to bear somewhat of a conspicuous part. I have not the slightest hesitation in the expression of my opinion that the course pursued in besieging Yorktown, instead of making an assault upon the enemy's lines, was not only justified but demanded, by the circumstances existing at the time our army reached Yorktown, and I have not seen or heard anything since the enemy evacuated that post which would induce me to alter that opinion.

If I had been joined by General McDowell's force at Hanover Court House, on the 27th May, 1862, or within a week thereafter, there is very little doubt that our army, thus reinforced, could have made a successful assault on the fortifications at Richmond.

But what induces me to address this note to you at this time, is your recent review of the battle of Gaines Mill. Our forces, which amounted to 32,000 men, were under my command in that battle. The force of the enemy brought against us was more than double our numbers. If, in this battle, I had been reinforced, in time, with 15,000 fresh troops, the enemy, who was repulsed three times, would have been finally driven back, and the battle won on our side.

So, too, at Malvern, where I commanded the Fifth Army Corps; if at the termination of that battle we had had a reserve of 15,000 or 20,000 fresh troops, I have little doubt that we could have marched into Richmond; but as it was, we were too much exhausted to make an aggressive movement after the enemy was repulsed.

You are perfectly right in stating that all we wanted to insure success before Richmond was the reinforcement which had been repeatedly called for by Gen. McClellan, and which, by a vigorous and prompt effort could have been supplied. But one thing was fully demonstrated in the battles before Richmond, and that was this: brave and desperate as the soldiers of the enemy proved themselves, they were overmatched by our loyal troops.

I am, sir, with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
F. J. PORTER.
Hiram Ketchum, Esq., New York City.

Love of Home.
"Inhabitativeness" is the name given by the phrenologists to a protuberance on the head supposed to be the outward and visible sign of an inward and earnest desire for a permanent home. Bedouin Arabs and Yankee peddlars are said to be deficient in this bump; and it may be assumed that if the Wandering Jew could be caught and phrenologized, a considerable hollow could be found where the organ of Inhabitativeness ought to be located.—Not being a finger of skulls, we are not prepared to assert that the tragic pen, Inhabitativeness, is exactly under the thumb designated as its habitat by the conjurers who profess to read character as the blind read books, with their finger end. It is quite certain, however, that the faculty exists in more or less intensity in the minds of a large majority of the human family.—Were it otherwise we should all be as erratic as the itinerant timon of Connecticut or the nomads of Arabia.

Have been thanked that most of us appreciate the value of a home, and that we live in a land where every industrious man can acquire one. The sentiment of Inhabitativeness is a grand sentiment. It settles new countries, builds cities, forms governments, erects mighty States. It is the basis of all patriotism. We love the country of our birth, or our adoption, because it is our home. We defend its government and institutions, because in their permanence we see the only guarantee for home security.

It would be well, perhaps, if this instinct of Inhabitativeness—this longing for, and love for, a permanent home—this desire to dwell upon one's own roof and on one's own land, and to make them a family heritage, were stronger in Americans than it is. If we were more domestic we should be more patriotic. Surely that man has reached the climax of human misery who exclaims in the bitterness of his soul:

"A home and a country remain not for me!"

MARRYING A GARDENER.—An English writer, in his advice to a young married woman, says their Mother Eve married a gardener. But he forgot to add, that in consequence of the marriage, the gardener "lost his situation."

A Little Plain Talk.
If you are hollow hearted, and animated by no high and ennobling sentiment—if you have no principle, and sneer at virtue and religion, you cannot be a gentleman. Your manners may be fascinating, but these are the glitter of the serpent. Your clothes may be of the richest, but they only serve to hide the rascal. There is no restraint upon you but law and public opinion. You hunt for prey under a specious garb, and decoy with a lying tongue. Your face wears a smile, but your heart is full of rottenness most foul. You can't give out of the ring of the true metal. It's of no use.

A silly mother thinks she can make more than women out of her daughters. She toils in the kitchen, and they sip and draw nonsense in the parlor. She rises with the sun to get her breakfast, while they read the last novel in bed.—She toils over the washbasin, while they drum on the piano. The earnings of the farm are quarantined, to put clothes on their backs, and to put them through a fashionable school. They are reared in idleness and become accomplished babies, utterly ignorant of all that womanly knowledge so creditable to the sex, unfit for anything but to dress finely, like themselves. It's of no use, mother, your silly dream will never be realized.

A young man—a smooth faced stripling—with little breeding and less sense, ripens fast, and believes himself an exceedingly nice man. He chews tobacco, swears genteelly, coaxes embryo imperials with bear's grease, plays cards, and stays with the "women" across the gate by moonlight. At concerts, he casts peans, and manifests his ill breeding by ill-timed stamping and slang phrases. He stares at every lady he meets, pulls up his shirt-collar, and sneers at the be-garred laborer as he passes him in the street. It's no use, young sir, you can never be a man.

A Remarkable Prediction.
Henry Laurens was President of the Continental Congress in 1779. In 1780 he was sent as Minister to Holland. On his way he was captured, and imprisoned in the Tower of London for fourteen months. When Lord Shelburne became Premier, Laurens was brought up on *habeas corpus* and released. After his release he was treated with great kindness and respect by the British authorities. He dined with Lord Shelburne; after dinner, the conversation turned on the separation of the two countries. Lord Shelburne remarked:

"I am sorry for your people!" "Why so?" asked Laurens. "They will lose the *habeas corpus*," was the reply.—"Lose the *habeas corpus*!" said Laurens. "Yes," said Lord Shelburne. "We purchased it with centuries of wrangling, many years of fighting, and had it confirmed by at least fifty acts of Parliament. All this taught the nation its value; and it is so engrained into their creed, as the very foundation of their liberty, that no man or party will ever dare trample on it. Your people will pick it up, and attempt to use it; but, having cost them nothing, they will not know how to appreciate it. At the first great internal feud that you have, the majority will trample on it, and the people will permit it to be done, and so will go your liberty."—Published *Journal of Henry Laurens.*

Executive Power.
The great Burke proposed to memorialize the King in the following language, on the occasion of the secession of the Rockingham party from the House of Commons:
"SIR—Your throne cannot stand secure upon the principles of unconditional submission and passive obedience; on powers exercised without the concurrence of the people to be governed; on acts made in defiance of their habits and prejudices, and secured by standing armies. These may possibly be the foundation of other thrones—they must be the subversion of yours. The King is the representative of the people—so are all the departments of this government. They are trustees for the people. No power is given that can ensue to the detriment of those for whom the trust is given."

A RECKLESS GENERAL.—Gen. Payne, of Illinois commands a brigade of the army of the Cumberland, composed of Illinois and Ohio troops. A soldier of the 79th Ohio sends to the *Dayton Journal* the following in reference to this officer:
"One day a wealthy old lady, whose plantation was in the vicinity of the camp, came in and inquired of Gen. Payne. When the commander made his appearance, the old lady, in warm language acquainted him with the fact, that his men had stolen her last coop of chickens, and demanded their restitution, or their value in currency."
"I am sorry for you, madam," replied the General, "but I can't help it. The fact is madam, we are determined to squelch out the rebellion if it takes every damned chicken in Tennessee."
This exhibition of utter recklessness of means for the accomplishment of a purpose, which the old lady deemed most foul, temporarily deprived her of the power of speech, and she passed from the presence of the General without asserting her right to the "last word."

A Laid philosopher says: "Before people take the leap through the wedding ring, they should be quite certain that the blanket of connubial contentment is held tight on the other side."

Punch has made the discovery that when a ship goes into port, she usually stends; but when port goes into a man, he usually reels.

The Draft.

The draft is found by many persons to be a matter of such unexpected and pressing interest, that we think it worth while to collect and present anew some of the leading provisions of the act under which it takes place.

The forces enrolled comprise all able-bodied male citizens and aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens, who are between the ages of twenty and forty-five. The exemptions are as follows:

"Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, first, the Vice President of the United States, the Judges of the various courts of the United States, the heads of the various executive departments of the government, and the Governors of the several States. Second, the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support—Third, the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents, dependent upon his labor for support. Fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may elect which son shall be exempt. Fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father or mother, dependent upon his labor for support. Sixth, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age, dependent upon his labor for support. Seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, the residue of such family and household not exceeding two shall be exempt: Provided, however, That no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces."

The forces enrolled are subject to draft for two years from the first day of July following the enrollment, and if drawn are liable to serve during the rebellion, not exceeding three years, having the same pay and bounty as the volunteers for three years. They are divided into two classes—the first comprising all between the ages of twenty and thirty-five, and all unmarried persons between the ages of thirty-five and the second comprising all others. The second class "shall not in any district, be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class have been called. The classes are enrolled separately.

Persons drawn are to be notified within ten days, and informed of the place of rendezvous, where they are to be inspected, and claims for exemption for disability are to be passed upon.—The provision for commutation is as follows:

"SECTION 13. And be it further enacted, That any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft; or he may pay to such persons as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary may determine for the procurement of such substitute, which sum shall be fixed at a uniform rate by a general order made at the time of ordering a draft for any State or Territory; and thereupon such person so furnishing the substitute or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under the draft."

The Secretary of War has fixed upon three hundred dollars as the rate of commutation, and has designated the collector of internal revenue in each district to receive the money. The collector is to give duplicate receipts for the money, one of which is to be delivered to the Board of Enrollment on or before the day when the person drawn is ordered to report, and will entitle him to a certificate of exemption from further liability under the draft. The provision as to substitute is as follows:

"Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That any person enrolled and drafted according to the provisions of this act who shall furnish an acceptable substitute, shall thereupon receive from the Board of Enrollment a certificate of discharge from such draft, which shall exempt him from military duty during the time for which he was drafted; and such substitute shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances provided by law as if he had been originally drafted into the service of the United States. As soon as the required number of men is obtained from the list of those drawn, which is to exceed by fifty per cent the number required, the remainder are to be discharged.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN NEW YORK.—For the first time in many years the citizens of New York may see a sight in the waters of our noble bay, the like of which there is but too much reason to fear may be more familiar to us in the future than it has been in the past.

A foreign fleet of proportions more than respectable is now rapidly assembling in our waters, and within the next few days the friendly flag of the Russian empire will float over no fewer than eight vessels of war in the harbor of New York. It is natural and inevitable that speculation should be busy among us with regard to the causes which have determined the concentration here of so considerable a force, and should the Russian Admiral be followed, as it is already rumored that he is likely to be, by flag officers and fleets of other European powers, it will be impossible for the blindest not to see the epoch so much dreaded by our fathers, in which the affairs of America should be dangerously complicated with the policy of Europe, is already closing in upon us. Meanwhile, however, let us find nothing but words of frank and cordial welcome for these visitors who represent to us the one great power which has been openly and persistently friendly to the government and to the cause of the Union. The relations of Russia with the United States have always been frank and cordial. Our interests nowhere clash, and despite the profound dissimilarity of our political institutions there is much of positive analogy in the circumstances of the two countries.—N. Y. World.

Look out for the draft by subscribing for the Argus.

National Thanksgiving.

Washington, Oct. 3. By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

The year that is drawing towards its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God. In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude which has sometimes seemed to invite and provoke the aggressions of foreign states, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theatre of military conflict, while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union. The needful divisions of wealth and strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defense, have not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship. The ax has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege, and the battle field; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years with large increase of freedom. No human counsel hath devised nor hath any mortal hand worked these great things; they are the gracious gifts of the most high God, who, while dealing with us, in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy.—It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and voice by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea, and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to our benefactor who dwelleth in the Heavens, and I recommend to them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to his tender care all those who have become widows, orphans or sufferers in the lamentable strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation and to restore it as soon as may be consistent with the divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquillity and union.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this, the third day of October in the year of our Lord, 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. (Signed) A. LINCOLN.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. From the New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 24. From Mexico.

We have a file of the Eco de Vera Cruz, from the 1st to the 12th inst, and gather therefrom the following intelligence: The Eco informs us that Gen. Doblado has been placed at the head of the Cabinet of the Juarez government, and that he proposes the following plan to "oppose the intervention, or avail himself of its advantages."

1. To confine the war with the Franco-Mexican army to the mountains, permitting to occupy the capitals of the departments.

2. To gather together independent men of all parties to form a national one.

3. To agree to such an intervention as that proposed in the treaty of London, adding also the United States, and disown all political acts now done in Mexico. The Eco ridicules the proposal for carrying on a mountain warfare on the pretence of seeking an intervention once proposed and rejected and now unnecessary, and especially the call on the United States. The other governments, it says, have agreed upon the course now pursued by France.

The latest news from Tobasco confirms the rumor lately prevalent in Vera Cruz that the Department (State) of Chiapas had given its adhesion to the cause of intervention. The city of Durango had been attacked by four hundred Mexican interventionists, who were repulsed; but it is asserted, that upon the least demonstration of the French army towards the northern frontier, Durango, Chihuahua and Nueva Leon would declare in favor of the order of things. A like state of things is averred to prevail at San Luis, the present seat of the Juarez government. It appears from the style of the official orders emanating from the city of Mexico that that country is now governed by a "Regency of the Empire," in the persons of the triumvirate. THE McCLELLAN TESTIMONIAL.—A correspondent of the New York World says the subscription to the McClellan testimonial was almost universal in the Army of the Potomac, but the pressure from the War Department was so strong against it that it had to be suspended, as will be seen by the following circular.—General Meade headed the list with twenty dollars, a handsome subscription: "CIRCULAR.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN. FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1863.

The News. There is nothing either flattering or definite in the news from the Armies of the Union.

The exact position of ROBERTSON is kept from the public, while rumors of the rebels being in his rear are given circulation. It is evident that BURNSIDE has not formed a junction with him, and not as evident, though probable, that he has been re-inforced.

A large rebel cavalry force has advanced on Murfreesboro, but without any success. In Louisiana, at Brashear city, the federals have met with reverses, said, however, to have been recovered.

Guerillas are hovering around Washington and Alexandria, and there is frequent skirmishing on the Rapidan. From Charleston there is nothing new. The Coming Draft. Col. B. H. HILL, A. A. Provost Marshal General for this State, has announced to Gen. BLAIR by official letter dated the 3d inst, that "the 26th day of this month (October) has been fixed upon as the day for the commencement of the draft in the State of Michigan."

Col. Hill further informs the Governor that "Volunteers reported as mustered into service before the 24th of October, will be credited on the quotas of the Congressional or enrollment sub districts in which they were raised. The Free Press of Monday publishes a tabular statement of the number of men to be drafted in the several sub-enrollment districts of the State. We append the recapitulation by Congressional districts:

Table with 4 columns: District, Quota, No. to be drafted, Total. Rows include First District, Second do, Third do, Fourth do, Fifth do, Sixth do, and Total.

From Capt. R. J. BARRY, Provost Marshal for this—the Third—Congressional district we have received a statement of the number of men this County is called upon to furnish under this draft. According to the letter of Capt. B., which accompanied the statement, we understand that the apportionment was made upon the 19th of September, and all enlistments since that date will be deducted from the quotas of the several sub-districts entitled to the men, at the time the draft takes place. We append the statement furnished us by Capt. BARRY:

Table with 4 columns: Sub-Dist., No. of Men, Townships and Wards, Total. Rows include 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st.

This statement foots 459, but deduct one-third for the added 50 per cent, and the County is really called upon to furnish 313, quite a proportion of which has already, we may presume, been enlisted and mustered into the service. A little exertion will secure near if not the entire quota of the County. Each Town may determine its real quota of men called for by simply deducting one-third from the number given in the statement.

The draft will take place publicly, at the office of the District Provost Marshal at Jackson. For the information of our readers we quote from the letter of Capt. BARRY: "Persons desirous of reviewing the enrollment list can do so by calling at the Provost Marshal's Office, Jackson. The Board of Enrollment is in session daily and will cheerfully give information relating to draft. Blanks for persons claiming exemption under the 'Act of March 3d, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the National forces,' can also be obtained at the Provost Marshal's Office."

State Fair Premiums.

In the published list of premiums awarded at the recent State Fair we find the following taken by citizens of our County. Some weeks ago one of our cotemporaries complained that the eastern part of the county came near monopolizing the committee. How is it? Did they show better stock, etc., or did they have no competitors from Wash-tonaw? We were not present, and only ask for information:

- D. M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, roots for cattle, 1st pr \$ 4.00, 2d pr 3.00, 3d pr 2.00, 4th pr 1.00, 5th pr .50, 6th pr .25, 7th pr .12, 8th pr .06, 9th pr .03, 10th pr .01. Mr. Uhl is certainly entitled to great credit for the enterprise manifested by him in taking his cattle such a distance, and so nobly sustaining the credit of the county. We wish that other stock breeders would pattern after Mr. Uhl.

- C. M. Sly, Ann Arbor, Gelding partly thorough bred, 1st pr \$6.00, 2d pr 5.00, 3d pr 4.00, 4th pr 3.00, 5th pr 2.00, 6th pr 1.00, 7th pr .50, 8th pr .25, 9th pr .12, 10th pr .06.

A great "North Western Fair," for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, is to be held in Bryan's Hall and other Halls, Chicago, commencing on the 27th inst., and continuing open two weeks. The programme includes the sale of such useful and ornamental articles in every department of industry as may be contributed; an exhibition of paintings, statuary, &c.; concerts and lectures, tableaux, pantomime exhibitions, the serving of dinners and suppers, &c. Contributions of fruits, vegetables, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, &c., &c., and of manufactured articles of all kinds are selected. It is hoped that the patriotic people of the Northwest will both contribute liberally and visit the Fair in large numbers.

Prof. A. D. WHITE, of the University, delivered the opening lecture of the season before the Students' Lecture Association on Wednesday evening, on which occasion the M. E. Church was crowded to excess, an evidence of the popularity of the speaker. His subject was "Europe in Secession Times," and the audience was given the result of the Professor's observations during his recent tour in Europe. It was an interesting theme, and received justice at the hands of the lecturer.

Prof. W., we regret to say, is about to remove his family to Syracuse, New York, where large business interests require his attention. He retains his Professorship and will return annually to deliver his course of lectures on history. He took occasion to announce in his lecture—while speaking of the work the University has to do—that his course had nothing to do with the present difficulties that surround the University, and that despite of storms he was proud to retain his connection with it.

Prof. W. has accepted a nomination for State Senator from the Syracuse, New York, district. We append the number of students in the University who had registered their names and paid their dues up to Wednesday evening:

Table with 2 columns: Department, Number. Rows include In Literary Department, In Medical, In Law, Total.

An excess of 219 over the corresponding date of last year. Numbers of students are in attendance in each department who have not yet registered their names. The medical lecture room is overcrowded, and the Professors will find it necessary to divide the class and repeat their lectures unless a more commodious room is provided. We hear some talk of the old Presbyterian Church being rented and fitted up as a lecture room.—The usual increase will give this department 500 students by January 1st, and something must be done. We understand that one of the Law Professors announced in his opening lecture that the number of students in that department was greater than in any Law School either in this country or Europe. This speaks well both for the department and the Professors.

The Baptist State Convention.

The Baptist State Convention convenes in this city to-day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Preliminary meetings commenced on Wednesday. The exercises are open to the public, day and evening. The session will probably continue until Monday evening next.

Yesterday wheat buyers were paying for White \$1.25 a 1.35, and for Red \$1.10 a 1.15 with considerable coming forward. Timothy Seed finds ready sale at \$3 per bushel.

We give place in our columns to-day to a synopsis of the addresses of Dr. HAVEN and Prof. COOLEY, delivered last week on the occasion of the opening exercises at the University, but for want of space are compelled to postpone an abstract of the excellent and patriotic Poem of D. BERNHE DERFIELD, Esq., and of the interesting and able addresses of Profs. CHAPIN and ARMOR.

The State elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio take place on Tuesday next. The campaign in both States has been very exciting and the result is looked for with interest. Gold has been up to 148 during the week, but closed in N. Y., on Wednesday, at 146 5/8, quiet. Unless contradictory rumors from the army of Tennessee are soon settled, or favorable changes take place elsewhere, it will probably go higher soon.

Wool has been coming forward more freely for the last two weeks, and has brought better prices. The first of this week our buyers were paying 75c 70c, but yesterday 68c was given as the upward limit. The aggregate of captures made by our navy since the beginning of the war, amounts to \$30,000,000, of which \$100,000 thus far have been awarded to captors. Awards will be made there regularly hereafter and delays avoided.

It is asserted that the English government has chartered some transports to convey troops to Canada, not perhaps liking the aspect of things in America. CINCINNATI VINEYARDS.—A correspondent of the Sandusky Register, who has spent six days among the vineyards of Cincinnati, says that more than half of the crop has been destroyed by the rot, and the vineyards of Delaware Mt. Longworth will not produce more than one fourth of a crop. The Isabella and Catawba grape especially have been destroyed, and in several vineyards will hardly pay harvesting. The Delaware, Concord and Marion grapes have been less touched by the rot, and the Delaware vine will yield from 10 to 15 pounds.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.—Lord Macaulay, in an essay on William Pitt says of England: "The habeas corpus act was suspended. Public meetings were put under severe restraint. The government obtained from Parliament power to send out of the country aliens who were suspected of evil designs; and that power was not suffered to fall idle. Writers who propounded doctrines adverse to monarchy were proscribed and punished without mercy. It was hardly safe for a republican to avow his political creed over his breakfast at a chop-house. The old laws of Scotland against sedition, laws which were considered by Englishmen as barbarous, and which a succession of governments had suffered to rust, were now furnished up and sharpened anew. Men of cultivated minds and polished manners were for offences which at Westminster would have been treated as mere misdemeanors, sent to herd with felons at Botany Bay. This severity was at the time loudly applauded by alarmists who fear had made cruel, but will be seen in a very different light by posterity."

CHICAMAUGA.—What a novel and strange sounding name is this! Chicamanga! the name of the crooked creek along the line of whose verdant banks, studded thick with a growth of weeping willows and wild flowers, occurred but a few days ago the most bloody and sanguinary struggle of "this cruel war." So the scene of that battle is fittingly styled Chicamanga, which, we are informed by a gentleman somewhat versed in the language of the Cherokee Indians, signifies in the talk of that tribe, "The River of Death." How full of mournful significance is the name, especially in view of the great battle to be memorable in American history as that of "Chicamanga."—Nashville Union.

HABITS OF THE GREEKS.—The pure Greek race is dry, sinewy and sharp, like the country which maintains it. The draining of a few marshes would suffice to suppress all epidemic fevers, and to make the Greeks the healthiest people in Europe, as they are the most temperate. The consumption of one English laborer would supply, in Greece, a family of six persons. The rich are perfectly satisfied with a dish of vegetables for their repast; the poor, with a handful of olives, or a morsel of salt fish. The whole nation eats meat once a year, as Easter.—Drunkenness, so common in cold countries, is an extremely rare vice among the Greeks. They are great drinkers, but water drinkers. It would make their conscience uneasy to pass a fountain without drinking at it; but if they go to the public house, it is to gossip. The cafes of Athens are full of customers and at all hours; but they consume no strong liquors. They call for a half-penny cup of coffee, a glass of water, fire to light their cigarettes, a newspaper, and a set of dominoes; with that they will amuse themselves the whole day long.—All the Year Round.

THE REBEL TRADE WITH NASSAU, N. P.—By the arrival of the steamship Corsica at New York, we received Nassau advices to the 26th ult. Ten steamers had arrived at Nassau, after running the blockade of the Southern ports, since our previous advices. Three of them were from Charleston and seven from Wilmington. It is worthy of remark that one of these vessels got out from Charleston eleven days after the surrender of Batteries Gregg and Wagner.

From Charleston.

New York, Oct. 6. The Herald's special, Washington, 5th, has full official advices of a late date received at the Navy Department from Admiral Dahlgren. They are full and very satisfactory, and although from their nature their publication at this time would be highly indiscreet, they show neither Dahlgren nor Gilmore is idle. They are pushing forward operations for renewal of active and efficient operations. These two distinguished commanders have too much the interest of the cause at heart, and are too busily engaged in forwarding their preparations for reducing the fortifications and to capture the city, and waste their time in foolish bickering and jealousies ascribed to them by certain newspaper correspondents and others. On the contrary, they are working cordially and heartily together, and the results of their co-operation will be witnessed before long in a manner which will convince Beauregard and his friends and sympathizers that all barbarism is not exhausted in the first shelling of the devoted city.

BEAUTIES OF MARTIAL LAW.—A case has occurred in this city since the President's suspension of the writ of personal liberty, showing the beauties of making civil law subordinate to martial law. The father and two sons of a family in this city, are in the army, leaving the mother and only remaining child, a son less than eighteen years old, alone at home. This son, left at home to attend to his mother's necessities, was some time since seized with a fever to enlist, and within a few days clandestinely left home and enlisted in an Ohio regiment. The mother is of course anxious to recover her son, but she is foiled by the suspension of the habeas corpus, and she has been advised that she can do nothing to avail short of going to Washington and personally appealing to the sympathies of head military men. This is but one case of thousands of hardships that must occur in the absence of the writ of personal liberty.—Adrian Watchtower, Oct. 6.

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THE MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Rows include Apples, Green, per bushel; Apples, Dried, per bushel; Beef, per bushel; Butter, per bushel; Beans, per bushel; Corn Meal, per bushel; Corn, per bushel; Cheese, per bushel; Eggs, per bushel; Flour, per bushel; Hay, per bushel; Honey, per bushel; Lard, per bushel; Oats, per bushel; Potatoes, per bushel; Wool, per bushel; Wheat, white, per bushel; Wheat, red, per bushel.

Married.

In Detroit, October 1, at the residence of Mr. Ashley Pond, by Rev. J. M. Arnold, Col. CHARLES H. TOWN, of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, to Miss ELIZA M. POLLAY.

New Advertisements.

Commissioner's Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. The undersigned having been appointed by the late Court for said County, Commissioner to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Michael Dillon, late of the Township of Waterloo in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date, are by the Court allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased, and that they meet at the residence of Mrs. Margaret Dillon, wife of the deceased, in said County, on Saturday, the Twenty-fourth day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of each day, to receive examination, and just said claims. JOHN REVINE, Commissioner. Dated, September 26th, 1863.

Estray.

CAME INTO the enclosure of the undersigned at the town of Cicero, Washtenaw County, one red cow or eleven years old, top horn.—The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away. S. C. DAY, CHRISTIAN FREY.

Notice.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS of the County Jail, to meet at the County House on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6th, to hear and adjust all claims against the County for the support of the County Jail during the year. P. DAVIS, JAMES McLAHON, NORMAN FIELDS, Superintendents.

MONITOR HOUSE.

BY E. M. GREGORY, HURON STREET, ANN ARBOR, Mich.

Stray Mare.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber on the 20th of September, a dark Bay Mare, about 8 years old, has been missed. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take said Mare away. JAMES E. GALLAGHER, Base Lake, Webster, Oct. 6th, 1863.

Stray Cattle.

STRAYED or stolen from the Village of Dexter, on Friday evening, Sept. 19th, a large steer. Two Year Old Bay Colt. Gelding—star on forehead and both hind feet white. A liberal reward will be given for the return of said Cattle, or for information which will cause its recovery. Information may be given to JOHN DOODY, at JOHN COOPER'S, Dexter, Sept. 22, 1863.

JUST OPENING!

The largest Stock and best assortment of CABINET FURNITURE! ever brought to this city, including SOFAS, TETE-A-TETES, LOUNGES, BED ROOM SETS, CENTER TABLES, BUREAUS, CHAIRS, Looking Glasses, Gilt Frames and Mouldings, COFFINS, METALIC CASES, &c., &c., and all other goods kept in the best and largest house in the country. We accept second hand furniture at auction, give satisfaction constantly on hand, and made to order. My goods are offered at THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. N. B. I must have money, and respectful request those inclined, to call and fix up their old stock without delay. O. M. MARTIN, Ann Arbor, Oct. 6, 1863.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

N. B. COLE, (Successor to Moore & Loomis) has opened a store in the FRANKLIN BUILDINGS, Main street, Ann Arbor, and has on hand a large assortment of BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS, manufactured from the best material and warranted to give satisfaction. Also, MEN'S KIP, CALF AND THICK BOOTS, DOUBLE SOLED, MEN'S BUFFALO OVERSHOES, of all descriptions, LADIES' GAITERS, Morocco Boots, Balmorals, Fall Overshoes, and Rubbers, also, Boy's Kip, Calf & Thick Boots, together with a variety of CHILDREN & YOUTH'S SHOES. I am also manufacturing WARRANTED BOOTS & SHOES, Men's Fine French Calf Boots, Pegged and Sewed. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. I will sell my goods cheap for cash. REPAIRING NEATLY DONE AND ON SHORT NOTICE. N. B. COLE, 577.

The Michigan Argus. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY MORNING, OCT 9, 1863. Postoffice Notice. We want on subscription to the Argus...

Special Notices. Quarterly Report of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Ann Arbor, Washenaw Co., State of Michigan, October 1, 1861.

The Great French Remedy! MADAM BOVIN'S CELEBRATED SILVER-COATED FEMALE PILLS. The only certain and safe Remedy for all Uterine Obstructions...

BOOTS & SHOES! NOBLE & RIDER, A LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES, OF THE BEST QUALITY! LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

THE PEOPLE'S CURE. Buffalo Testimony. "I was troubled with Rheumatism for two years, suffering more or less every day..."

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ANN ARBOR. Subscription Agency for U. S. 5-20 Loan. We are now authorized to receive subscriptions for the United States 5-20 Six per Cent Bonds...

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS. NEWLY DISCOVERED PRINCIPLES IN PURGATION. DR. RADWAY'S PILLS ARE THE BEST Purgative Pills in the World...

922m9

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The Michigan Argus.

A Butter Factory. The New York Argus advances the creation of a butter factory, and thus sets forth some good reasons for the inauguration of such an enterprise...

There can be no doubt whatever, we judge, that if the milk from five hundred cows in any neighborhood should be brought to the factory together, and the butter manufactured from it according to the best known method, the net sales would be sufficiently increased to pay for the entire expense of the operation.

There is something exhilarating in frost. When the early morning breaks on the earth covered with rime, and the hard ground seems to stir the foot that treads on it, and the sun rises like a disc of brilliant copper, there is something cheerful about it.

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THE ALL-SUFFICIENT TERE...

GENUINE PREPARATIONS, VIZ: HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU... IMPROVED ROSE WASH... HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION...

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, A Positive and Specific Remedy, For Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, FOR WEAKNESSES Arising from Excesses, Habits of Disipation, Early Indiscretion, or Abuse.

IMPOWENCY FATUITY EPILEPTIC FITS, Insanity and Consumption, Many a case of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, Secret Diseases, In all their stages, a little expense, a little or no change in diet, no exposure.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, The Urinary Organs, Whether existing in MALE or FEMALE, from any cause originating, and no matter OF HOW LONG STANDING.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD! Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla, SYPHILIS, This is an affection of the blood, and attacks the skin.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, How to Sweep a Carpet, Take a common wash-tub, or some vessel large enough to admit a broom freely, and put in clean cold water to the depth of a foot or more.

S'HOFF & MILLER

ARE STILL 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.

Go to M. Guterman & Co's, There you will find things exactly SO. GUTERMAN always ready to take your measure, GUTERMAN will sell you Goods with great pleasure, At figures LOWER than you will find in the State.

THE REBELLION, ON HIGH PRICES FOR CLOTHING, HAS COMMENCED AT THE OLD & RELIABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM! No. 3 PHENIX BLOCK, MAIN ST.

WM. WAGNER, Ready-Made Clothing, Forwarded through our New York relations, From England, Belgium, Germany and France.

WM. WAGNER, SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, LOW PRICES! and consider them at a lower price than ever before.

C. BLISS, Watches, CLOCKS! Fine Jewelry Sets, GOLD CHAINS, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY!

C. BLISS, Musical Instruments, PERISCOPE GLASS, Gold Pens, Steel Pens, Pencils, PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

C. BLISS, For Sale, Two Dwelling Houses! TWO STORY FRAME WELLS HOUSE and Lot 1 & 2, now occupied by J. H. Burleson.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, A full description of the Cherry Pectoral, and its use, is given in the following notice.

I am Bould for

M. GUTERMAN & CO'S, Dispute the fact if you can, It takes the TAILOR after all to give appearance to the outer man.

Go to M. Guterman & Co's, There you will find things exactly SO. GUTERMAN always ready to take your measure, GUTERMAN will sell you Goods with great pleasure.

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.

Fancy CASSIMERES and DOESKIN of every grade, We sell them from ONE DOLLAR up to eight. VESTS, &c., of every description, You will find it so without fiction.

RISDON & HENDERSON, BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILL, and Grass Seed Sower, Manufactured at Springfield, Ohio.

AMERICAN WATCHES, which will sell for \$35. Every Watch warranted to perform well, or the money refunded.

Ohio Reaper & Mower, We are just in receipt of 100 Grain Cradles, which we will sell cheap.

STOCK OF HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINT, and LINSEED OIL. A complete assortment of every article in this line.

1863. SPRING. 1863.

We are now opening A Large and Beautiful assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY Dry Goods!

LADIES' DRESS GOODS in great variety, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, Dress Trimmings, &c. Also a large stock of Goods for Mens' Wear, Casimeres, Cloths, &c.

SPICES, HATS, CAPS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, All of which we will sell at the LOWEST POSSIBLE CASH PRICE! MACK & SCHMID, Ann Arbor, March 19, '63.

CITY COOPER SHOP, Wholesale and Retail, Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that he is now manufacturing.

Better Quality, All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. O. C. SPAFFORD, Detroit St. Ann Arbor, Mich., 88-1

GREAT GREATER GREAT BARGAINS EVER OFFERED 1859. 1859 In this City, are now being offered at the CHEAP CLOCK, WATCH, & Jewelry Store.

AMERICAN WATCHES, which will sell for \$35. Every Watch warranted to perform well, or the money refunded.

Ohio Reaper & Mower, We are just in receipt of 100 Grain Cradles, which we will sell cheap.

STOCK OF HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINT, and LINSEED OIL. A complete assortment of every article in this line.

sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an execution issued out of the Court of Michigan, bearing date the 24th day of September A. D. 1862, and in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf made, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of the County of Washtenaw, have caused the following described land and premises to be sold.

Chancery Notice, STATE OF MICHIGAN Fourth Judicial Circuit, in Chancery, pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in and against the said Benjamin Hillman, Plaintiff, and Benjamin Hillman, Defendant.

Mortgage Sale, DECEASED having been in the condition of a debtor, and owing to the said Benjamin Hillman, Plaintiff, and Benjamin Hillman, Defendant, a certain mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Washtenaw, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1860.

Sheriff's Sale, BY VIRTUE of an execution issued out of the Court of Michigan, bearing date the 24th day of September A. D. 1862, and in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf made, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of the County of Washtenaw, have caused the following described land and premises to be sold.

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FAIRBANKS' Standard SCALES, OF ALL KINDS, Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 Lake Street, Chicago.

P. BACH, Is now receiving A LARGE STOCK of New Spring Goods, BOUGHT FOR CASH, AND WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER, WITH PATENTED WHEELS, GUARANTEED TO WRING WITHOUT COG WHEELS.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, A good Ayer's Cathartic Pills, in every case, no one is selling, we will sell the wringer for \$10.