

The Weekly Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus.

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BY **H. M. GREGORY,**
HURON STREET,
ANN ARBOR, Mich. 924

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

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

C. H. MILLEN.
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. No. 3, Main Street, Ann Arbor.

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

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

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

RISDON & HENDERSON.
DEALERS in Hardware, Stoves, house-furnishing goods, Tin Ware, &c., No. 2, New Block, Main St.

GEO. PRAY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Residence and office on Detroit street, near the Depot.

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

A. J. SUTHERLAND.
AGENT for the New York Life Insurance Company. Office on Huron street. Also has on hand a stock of the most approved sewing machines. 8547

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

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

HIRAM J. BEAKES
ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in a Chancery Office in City Hall Block, over Webster's Book Store.

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

M. GUTERMAN & CO.
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Ready-Made Clothing, Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Dressings, &c., No. 3, Phoenix Block, Main St.

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

SLAWSON & GEER.
GROCERIES, Provision and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Water Lime, Lead Plaster, and Plaster of Paris, one door east of Cook's Hotel.

J. M. SCOTT.
AMROTYPE and Photograph Artist, in the rooms over Chapman's Clothing Store, Phoenix Block. Perfect satisfaction given.

C. B. PORTER.
SURGEON DENTIST. Office Corner of Main and Huron streets, over Bach & Pierson's Store. All calls promptly attended to. April 1859

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

MACK & SCHMID.
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O. A. KELLEY.
PHOTOGRAPHER—Corner Kelly & Huron streets, 1 Ann Arbor. Causes frames and Photograph Albums constantly on hand, and at lower rates than can be found elsewhere. 4291

ANDREW BELL.
DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Produce, &c., &c., corner Main and Washington Streets, Ann Arbor. The highest market prices for country produce. 856

I. O. O. F.
WASHINGTON Lodge, No. 9, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meet at their Lodge Rooms, every Friday evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. P. B. Ross, Secy & Treasurer, N. G.

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

D. DEFOREST.
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Water Lime, Grand River Plaster, Plaster Paris, and Nails of all sizes. A full and perfect assortment of the above, and all kinds of building materials constantly on hand at the lowest possible rates, on Detroit St., a few rods from the Railroad Depot. Also operating extensively in the Patent Cement Roofing.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment. Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION sent by mail in sealed, letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. SHELLIN BOWEN, Howard Association, No. 26, 2nd South Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1871

JUST LIKE THIS.

AN OLD GERMAN FOLKS SONG.

Speaks one to me of a maid
Than all other maidens fairer,
Says he, every one who sees,
To all others doth prefer her—
Who this is, right well I wis;
My dear girl is just like this.

Says one, she is white and red,
Like the lilies and the roses;
In each feature of her face
Some bewitching charm reposes;
Who this is, right well I wis;
My dear girl is just like this.

Praises one a little hand,
And an arm so soft to finger,
Waist just large enough to span,
Foot on which one's eyes must linger—
Who this is, right well I wis;
My dear girl is just like this.

Praises one large, loving eyes,
Curly as black as wing of raven,
Mouth that's just for kissing made,
Besom like the hills of heaven—
Who this is, right well I wis;
My dear girl is just like this.

NEVER AGAIN.

Broken the golden chord,
Severed the silken tie;
Never again will the old days come,
Daring, to you and I.

Dead the beautiful Past!
Scattered around its bier
Pale thoughts lie thick, and memories
Of days that were so dear.

Memories? Fold them up—
Lay them sacred by;
What avail it to dream of the Past!
The Future! for you and I!

Broken the silken chord,
Severed the golden chain,
Linking us with the beautiful days
That never can come again!

How Sergeant Barker's Prisoner Escaped.

We were talking last week about the queer manner in which the French jail bird, "Parrot," got away from the inspector, and I had irreverently sneered at the latter, when John cried, "Be easy, my boy! your prisoners will escape despite your best vigilance; so listen."

Several years ago I had with much difficulty arrested a clerk of a leading jewelry house, who for a long time had not only successfully purloined from his employers, but had as successfully diverted suspicion from himself. He made no confession when apprehended, and was very sullen; but I got facts enough to give me a clue that the property he had taken was sold to the Ehrwitz Brothers, who for a series of years had defied by their *finesse* all the exertions of police and magistrates. After commitment he was *habeas corpus*—plague on those

bothersome writs! Instead of being held to justice, as in olden times, they have got to be mischievous, and oftentimes—as in the case I now speak of—mere dodges to help an escape. Being somewhat his criminal guardian, I was selected to care for him on his way to the judge's chambers and back again. The argument over, he was remanded; there was nothing in the points made for the liberty of this citizen, as the counsellor with much bombast contended.

Just by the corner of Leonard and Elm streets, as we were going to the Tombs, two intensely comical fellows came along, and as quick as lightning seized me by each arm, and just as quick my prisoner cut and ran toward Broadway. The thing was so bold and audacious, I was for a moment paralyzed, and they held tightly, too, I assure you. In an instant there was a crowd. "Help me," I cried, "I am an officer!" The crowd came closer; the men released me. One said, "I will get an officer," the other cried, "Ah, the fellow's drunk," and off they went, everybody laughing like mad, and coming closer and closer around me. "Don't be so affectionate," said I; "Let me out of this;" and I made a lunge at a big fellow, and down he went. At this another struck me, and I saw at once that the whole thing, rescue, crowd and all that, must be a premeditated dodge of the "Brothers" aforesaid, who were protecting a pal, and had well watched the opportunity.

My bird was gone, and, bottling my wrath, I said to myself, "Very well, gentlemen, you think I don't know you; before nightfall, however, I'll have both you and the prisoner tighter than the kettle drums at oratorios, or I'll resign my office."

"Slinking away, I went immediately to the office of an evening paper, and wrote a little bit of intelligence that had escaped, and was probably on his way to Philadelphia, and that Sergeant Barker would take the afternoon train in pursuit. All a blind of course. From there I immediately went to the store of a leading jeweler and told my story. He commiserated. "Now," said I, "if you want to pity and aid me, lend me two diamond rings, four or five watches, and a case of chains. I pledge you my word they shall be back to-morrow." "Decoy," said he, laughing. "Just so," I returned; for he and I had served each other before. I left with my booty, saying as I did so, "If you see in the paper that you have been robbed, tip the wink and humor it, you know." He laughed, and off I bolted again to the newspaper office, and fortunately got there just as it was going to press. It was but the work of a moment to write a few lines, speaking of a daring robbery in a jewelry shop that morning, bold plunderers, &c., &c., which, coupled with the escape, made the fourth edition of the paper a highly spicy issue. From there I went to the house of a particular partner in our police business. I told him at 12 o'clock precisely to be at No. —, John street, with eight or ten men, and come in and make search. "That is Ehrwitz's den," says he; they're cunning; there'll be nothing found; we've tried that before."

"Never you mind," I rejoined, "this

time I'll be there before you and learn the mysteries." With a sign of delighted recognition—for he loved a bit of excitement—we separated, he to pick his fellows, and I to put into my traveling bag the costume of a jaunty crackman, which had once served as a good disguise—the sandy wig and whiskers and check cravat were perfectly irresistible.

By six o'clock, bag in hand, I was at the New Jersey railroad depot. Said I to myself, "Join, my boy, somebody interested has seen that piece in the paper, and is watching to see if you go. Now you must find out who that somebody is." Looking around the crowd carelessly, it was some time before I could venture a conjecture; but finally hit upon a certain demure-looking parson as the spy. So, to try him with a bit of bait, I pull out a state telegraph dispatch, and holding it so that he could see what it was, scanned it carefully with one eye, while with the other I peered over at him. He nibbled, and shortly edged near my position. I was now almost sure, and only wanted a grain more into the scale to poise the doubt. So taking a favorite turn in the "voyage," I made over to him and said, "Have you an evening paper? I omitted to buy one." "No, sir," said he; "but you will get one inside, I think." I then pulled out the railway ticket so as to carelessly show it—caught his eyes looking anxiously at it, and felt more convinced. But when, just as getting into the train, I saw him whisper to another parsonish cure, and they both looked at me, I was sure of the spy. "But, to my chagrin, he got into the carriage and sat near me. I may be balked yet, I thought, for perhaps he is to follow me through! You may believe, I was much relieved when he got out at Newark where I had intended to stop, and so not compel me to go on to Philadelphia. I had just twenty minutes to spare before the return train came by. I jumped for the hotel, where I was known—applied and got a room—and in ten minutes was the regular crackman! My own clothes were put into the carpet bag, and in a short time more I was back again for town. At Newark my parson spy got in, and now I felt that I was right to a perfect certainty. Fortunately I had checked my bag, and it could lay until called for. So, unincumbered, I could operate with him as I chose. I took a bold position and sat down by him. We got into conversation. Presently I leaned over, and whispered meaningly, "Don't be fly—I know you—you are Jack Simpson," (giving him the bold name of a bold pickpocket)—He started, and said, "Sir, do you wish to insult me? I am the Rev. Mr. Jones." "Ah!" rejoined I, with my finger to my nose, "and you preach for Moses Ehrwitz, the German fence, I believe?" He looked alarmed. "Don't be afraid," said I; "I am Bob Mazy, the Baltimore faker. But since you are afraid to trust me, I will trust you. This very morning I took this jewelry," (producing the loaned jewelry), "and was on my way to Philadelphia, when you should be on board but Jack Barker. So I took return train from Rahway." In an instant he took my hand with a meaning pressure, and told me who he was, and how nicely he had been watching the same officer, and how cleverly he was dived, going off after his escaped prisoner. An then he laughed merrily; and, egad, I laughed too; but I leave you to judge who had the best of the joke!

Joke, sir! He was no sooner at the New York side of the North River, than I seized the policeman who is always about the place, whispered a word to him as to who I was, and then we both had our parson friend by the elbows, and took him as snugly as you please, and half frightened to death, into the chief's office. He had told me his name in the carriage, and I had immediately perceived he was a very excellent crackman, and a man whom we had long wanted. It was but a moment's work to un-deceive him, to cover him, and to get a clean breast of all I wanted after a promise to let him go for his information. My friend the policeman was to keep him until morning, when I would return and let him off.

Armed with excellent information, I was soon off, and calling a carriage, rode within a few doors of the house of the Ehrwitz Brothers. Down stairs they kept a shop, but up stairs I was satisfied they had a regular crib, merely using the counting-room as a blind, and as a place in which to shove off articles that from their common use could not be well identified. They were just closing the shop as I went in and asked for the elder. He made his appearance. I told him I wanted some private conversation. At this moment (it was now half-past eleven o'clock) my partner entered, most capably disguised as a countryman, to make a pretended purchase and reconnoitre, and a menacing glance passed between us. He said out very loudly, "Talk away, mine friend, I sh not no private place but dish—talk away." I whispered in his ear the name of the fellow who was then in durance vile at the station. He started, and led the way up stairs. "Yot of him?" said he, as he got up stairs. "Why, just this," I answered, putting on a bold way—"I met him in the train watching Jack Barker, who stopped a little journey I was taking, and I turned around with this little swag—and I produced the jewelry—some I pulled this morning, and our friend said I couldn't do better than sell it to you. I suppose it is worth two hundred dollars or so." His caution in an instant succumbed to his avarice, and he took me into the third story, where he locked the door. "Since you've made a clean bosom to me, I can trust you, mine fine fello—for

we are alone—you can never betray me—for dere is no corroborashun, and dat is where we are safe with you gentlemen! You did the leetle matter well; I read it in ze paper." Saying this and smothering a vulgar chuckle, he touched a little spring in the wall, and the false wainscot moved, disclosing a space of two feet behind. I was almost thrown off my guard with joy for I now saw that the whole villainy would be shortly at my disposal. From the recess he took a little box, and in it I saw much of the jewelry that I knew was taken by my escaped prisoner. But where was he? If I did not get him, however else I may succeed, I was not to be satisfied. I therefore angled for information. "Jack Barker, I see, has gone," said I. "All mine work," he returned, "for I always protect mine friends—mine true friends—but the 'cooper' (slang term for officer) will get ze toss up for his pains—ze bird is in dis cage," and he pointed with his thumb up-stairs. I could scarcely conceal my delight. My heart thumped like a mill wheel, and the sweat poured from my very body into my stockings. He counted out his money (thinking no doubt, what a fool I was), and just shut the wainscot when the church clock hard by struck twelve.

In a few minutes a noise was heard in the hall. My heart thumped louder—the old rascal was a little flurried, but only for a minute, when, unlocking the door, he said, "Perhaps a visit from the police—dey will not let an old man be here; he tipped a wink, and often incomed me. You (another wink) are a peddler, you know, and—" Here his hints were cut short as the door opened and in came our force, headed by the younger brother, who said "Its no use—all is the same as when you were last here."

"All is not the same," cried I, snatching off my wig. Down on the floor dropped the old rascal, as I touched the spring and open came the wainscot! Up stairs in a curious closet I found my prisoner; and altogether we recovered about thirty thousand dollars' worth of stolen goods. My first prisoner and my others are now enjoying the country air at Sing Sing; and there was a singing on my account the next day, I assure you.

Beat em All.
The Rev. Solomon Stoddard, of Northampton, the ancestor of all the Stoddards—and a troop they are of worthy sons of a worthy sire—had a black boy in his employ, who was, like the most of black boys, full of fun and mischief, and up to a joke, no matter at whose expense. He went with the parson's horse every morning to drive the cows to pasture. It was on a piece of table land some little distance from the village; and here out of sight, the neighbor's boys were wont to meet him and "race horses" on Sunday morning he told Bill he would ride the mare to pasture with the cows, and he (Bill) might stay at home. Bill knew what was in the wind, and taking a short cut across the lots, was up in the pasture away ahead of the parson. The boys were there with their horses, only waiting for Bill and his master's mare. He told the boys to be ready, and as the old gentleman arrived to give the word, "Go!" Bill hid himself at the other end of the field, where the race always ended. The parson came jogging along up, and the boys sat demurely on their steeds, as if waiting for "service to begin." But as the good old man rode into the line they cried "Go!" and away went the mare with the reverend rider sticking fast, like John Gilpin, but there was no stop to her or him. Away, ahead of all the rest, he went like the wind; and at the other end of the field Bill jumped up from under the fence, and sang out, "I know'd you'd beat, massa! I know'd you'd beat!"

Washington's Battles.
General Washington's first battle was at Trenton, December 26, 1776, which he won; his second at Princeton, January 2, 1777, which he likewise won; his third was at Brandywine, September 11, 1777, in which he was defeated by General Howe; his fourth was at Germantown, October 4, 1777, where he was also defeated by Howe after a desperate engagement; his fifth was at Monmouth, June 27, 1778, in which he was victorious; and the sixth and closing battle of the Revolution was fought at Yorktown, October 19, 1781, in which he was victorious by capturing General Cornwallis, with all his army, numbering 7,500 men. In summing up we find that he was victorious in four battles and defeated in two. In the two battles in which he was defeated, General Howe commanded the British, and Washington's troops were very inferior in number to those of the British commander.

Don't be Selfish.—There is no virtue which is more respected than selfishness, and hence we find the man who attains the greatest popularity in this world is not he who amasses great wealth or stands high in the temple of fame, but it is he who, like our Great Master, went about continually doing good, and by his philanthropic exertions has effected a measure whereby the hungry are fed, the naked clothed, and spiritual provision made for those who have been less favorably situated than himself.

With the sinking of high human trust, the dignity of life sinks too; we cease to believe in our own better self, since that also is part of the common nature which is regarded in our thought.

The potato rot has suddenly appeared in Ireland, destroying a large portion of the crop.

Whiffs From my Meerschmum.

I have that same old meerschmum yet—the same that I clasped to my lips in the days that are gone, and through whose fragrant, wavy clouds, as they floated round my head, I saw—sometimes clear and bright, sometimes dimmed by a mist of rising tears—visions of childhood's joyous hours, of schoolboy's days, of youth, with its vague dreams and longings of early manhood, and its high hopes and proud anticipations.

I smoke it still, though the tobacco be not always the choicest—for one cannot be fastidious in the army, and sutlers do not keep much of an assortment—and still it brings me sweet dreams, though of a different color.

Yes, old and tried friends, times have greatly changed in the few years that we have been together. Sons have been torn from fond parents; brothers have snatched hasty kisses from tearful sisters and marched off to the tap of the drum with step and flashing eyes, while, beneath the heart beat low and mournfully; young men and maidens, in the rosy flush of dawning love, have parted in sadness, but proudly facing the duty and bravely trusting the future and the eternal Right. Over many a noble fellow, on the bloody fields of Shiloh and Antietam and Stone River, the wings of the death-angel have fallen; at many a heartstone there is mourning for the brave that are dead on the field of honor—though it is a royal sorrow, and a proud light gleams through the fast falling tears.

But you and I, my faithful comrade, are together still. Next to my heart I have carried you many a weary league; many a dreary and, but for you, comfortless night we have bivouacked together. Time and roughing it have made their marks on both of us. Scars mark your polished face, now changed from spotless white to rich autumnal russet; and mine, too, the sun, and wind and other smoke than that of Orinoko have darkened. You have lost your ornamental silver cap, and amber-mouthed stem, and I my polished two-storied "tillie" and the tail of my coat. But never mind; if we are battered and bruised, and scratched and scathed, and knocked around till the end of time, we will never lose our identity; and if we live till I am as bald as you are, we will always be good friends. Won't we old boy, eh?

And the old boy murmurs an unqualified assent.

Puff! puff! Your face lights up as brightly, and your fragrant breath comes as freely here by the campfire, as when we were at home, and had our slippers feet upon the mantelpiece before the old-fashioned "Franklin," and were surrounded by our books and our pictures and the numerous *little things*, souvenir, perhaps valueless in themselves, but highly prized, and reluctantly left to the tender mercies of the thoughtless and unappreciating.

And it is these *little things* that the soldier misses most and most frequently long for. It is not the feather bed or the warm biscuits that he thinks of, but that dainty little penwiper, with his initials worked in it, and those embroidered slippers, that she gave him. He would not give a contractor's conscience for sweet milk; but he would like to have his smoking cap.

Once seriously thought of sending home for a certain terra cotta vase for holding cigars—a mantelpiece ornament; but I happened to remember that I had cigars very seldom, and a mantelpiece not at all, and concluded not to send.

Many of these little things the young soldier will bring from home with him, in spite of the pool poohs of practical parents, and carry with him, in spite of the sneers of thoughtless comrades. I know a fellow who carries in his breast pocket the withered, odorless, skeleton of a bouquet, that was given him on the day he left home, and who will carry it till he returns or till it is reddened with his blood. And when I see a man in the face of brutal scoffing, through long marches and weary days of dispiriting labor, clinging with fond tenacity to some little memento of the past, I set him down as a man with his heart in the right place, who will do his country and God good service when there is need.

And it is well to practise what one admires in others—I confess that I have a smoking cap that I have often packed into my knapsack, at the expense of a pair of socks; and I would rather have left out my only shirt that was off duty than that it should have failed to go with me. Yes, dear girls, your little presents perhaps forgotten by you, by us are fondly cherished; and around them all hover like the perfume of fresh flowers, fragrant memories of the merry days gone by, and dreams of stary eyes and laughing lips, of floating drapery and flashing jewels, and moonlight summer nights in the dear Northland.

May your eyes ne'er grow dim, nor your smiles fade away!

MR. LINCOLN'S LAST STORY.—"It was my business," says his Excellency, "to guide the plow, while my assistant, to the best of his ability, with a two-handed hickory, kept old Davy in motion. We were all creeping along, old Davy taking our blows and our abuse, when suddenly he moved off at the pace of a young colt just put in the harness. 'What's the matter?' I inquired. 'Oh,' said my brother, 'it's a great big horse-fly fastened on old Davy's neck; shall I drive him off?' 'No, no,' said I, as long as he keeps old Davy going at this rate, let the horse-fly alone. With his assistance we shall get a heap of work out of old Davy.' So it is with Mr. Chase. The next Presidency is the horse-fly, and it makes the patriotic Secretary as lively at his work as old Davy. Let the horse-fly alone."

THE FUTURE OF HORSES.—The draft upon the serviceable horses of the country has been so great, that the horse interest is bound to go up; and among the best investments of live stock now to be made will be the purchase of likely colts for raising to maturity; the next to this, the breeding of good horse stock for the future supply. Now that the practice of Government has cleared the country of low-priced animals, let us turn over a new leaf in our style of horse-breeding, and go in for something that will do good service and command good prices.—Ohio Farmer.

PLEASURES OF LIFE.—The loftiest, the most angel-like ambition; is the earnest desire to contribute to the rational happiness and moral improvement of others. If we can do this—if we can smooth the rugged path of one fellow-traveler—if we can give one good impression, is it not better than all the triumphs that wealth and power ever attained?

Enrollment of the National Forces.

The following was issued by the WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 17. } Circular No. 110.

As complaints have been made that errors have occurred in the enrollment of the National Forces, by omissions of persons whose names should have been enrolled, and by the addition of names of persons who, by reason of alienage and for other causes ought not to have been enrolled, and as it is desirable that the department should have such information as may be necessary, in order to do full justice to all parties, it is hereby ordered that the Board of Enrollment of each district shall have printed lists of the names and residences of all persons enrolled in each sub-district prepared and exposed to public view in at least five places in each sub-district, and as many more as the Board may deem necessary. Names will be placed upon these lists in alphabetical order. Public notice will be given by a list of names and in newspapers that any person enrolled may appear before the Board and claim to have his name stricken off the list, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is not, and will not be at the time fixed for the next draft, liable to military duty, on account of 1st, alienage; 2nd, non-residence; 3d, unsuitableness of age; 4th, manifest permanent physical disability. Persons who may be cognizant of any other persons liable to military duty, whose names do not appear on the enrollment list, are requested to notify the Board of Enrollment, who shall thereupon direct the enrolling officer of the sub-district in which the parties reside, to obtain the facts and enroll the persons so reported, if found to be subject to enrollment. These may avail themselves of the privilege of appearing, as specified in paragraph one, until the 20th of Dec. 1862, if they had been originally enrolled; 9th Boards of Enrollment will use all diligence in collecting information and making the requisite notes to perfect the enrollment lists. As soon as possible after the 20th of December, a report of the corrected editions will be made out according to the printed instructions and transmitted to the Provost Marshal General. The names and residences of those proposed to be stricken off or added, will be transmitted to the Provost Marshal General for the purpose of correcting the lists on file.

JAMES J. FRY, Pro. Mar. Gen.

A Possessed Author.
The success of many great authors is undoubtedly due to the manner in which they give themselves up solely to the topic in hand. It is told of Balzac that when about to write a book he shut himself up in a darkened room, from which he did not emerge until his work was completed. Carlyle, if we are to believe a correspondent of the Boston Commonwealth, has gone a step further and lost his own identity in that of the hero of his latest work.

"Carlyle has in his study, nineteen different portraits of Frederick, and more than two thousand books in many languages, which bear upon the life he is writing. Every other picture, and every book not bearing on that life, he has excluded from his study. The spiritualists, of which there are not a few in London, say that he is possessed by the spirit of Frederick, and that he is not responsible for the things he writes now about slavery or anything else, and that when the life is completed he will awaken as from a spell, and be clothed in his right mind."

THE WOUNDED IN OUR BATTLES.—We have now in the United States at least 235 general hospitals for the use of the soldiers, containing about 80,000 patients. To show on what a large scale our battles have been fought as we do everything else, it seems that during four months of 1862, there were treated at our hospitals 20,930 cases of gunshot wounds. The wounded of the whole British army in the Crimean war was only a little over 12,000, and their entire hospital accommodations in the three years would not have sufficed for the wounded at either of the battles of Shiloh, Antietam or Gettysburg.

TAR AND TURPENTINE.—The pine stumps are coming out of their century old dark homes, with a rapidity which is truly astonishing. Mr. Dorr, the patentee of the new process for manufacturing tar and turpentine, will export next spring an amount which will materially effect the commercial prospects of Alabama. It is now ascertained to be a perfect success.—Thunder Bay Monitor, Oct. 21.

THE FUTURE OF HORSES.—The draft upon the serviceable horses of the country has been so great, that the horse interest is bound to go up; and among the best investments of live stock now to be made will be the purchase of likely colts for raising to maturity; the next to this, the breeding of good horse stock for the future supply. Now that the practice of Government has cleared the country of low-priced animals, let us turn over a new leaf in our style of horse-breeding, and go in for something that will do good service and command good prices.—Ohio Farmer.

PLEASURES OF LIFE.—The loftiest, the most angel-like ambition; is the earnest desire to contribute to the rational happiness and moral improvement of others. If we can do this—if we can smooth the rugged path of one fellow-traveler—if we can give one good impression, is it not better than all the triumphs that wealth and power ever attained?

Hints to Mothers.—Home, Sweet Home.

While a mother needs to guard her children carefully from the many temptations to vanity which will beset them from the very cradle, she cannot be too choice and scrupulous in having their surroundings those which will refine and cultivate the tastes and feelings. Everything which will do violence to good taste and refinement, and promote coarseness and carelessness of manners, should be most carefully avoided, even in their most secluded hours. Yet there are homes whose parlors are highly adorned, where the private apartments are all in confusion, and where convenience and tasteful arrangement are the last things thought of. Children take in, with the atmosphere of such a home, the principle which governs it, and it will run through all their after life. "No matter what we are, so that we show off well." Hypocrisy is its foundation, and it pervades all departments of the character.

It costs little to make a home tasteful and cheerful, if only the heart is in it. Abundant pictures on the nursery walls, be they ever so simple, if they only tell some sweet story; a pot of flowers in the window; a hanging basket or two, even if made of a cocoa-nut shell, with graceful vines winding around the strings that suspend it; a few pretty shrubs in the yard, though the space be ever so scanty; a rosebush or two by the doorway, and, if possible, trees about your dwelling; all these are refining agencies which exert a powerful influence on the hearts of your children. Let them help you in little tasteful works some rainy day when you can spare the time. Teach them to make a little frame of shell work, of even acorn cups, pine cones, parti-colored corn, and the like, and see if a little picture set in it will not afford them greater enjoyment than the most costly, gilded work of art you can buy them.

Go into the wild woods with them and help to gather pretty mosses and old gray lichens for a moss basket or home conservatory. All these simple arts which make home beautiful, are well worth cultivation—a thousand times more valuable than the most elaborately embroidered skirts and braided mantles.

Here, as in everything else, "wisdom is profitable to direct." I do not doubt but that excellent woman Solomon describes, had a beautiful, tasteful home for those children who "rose up and called her blessed," and the husband who praised her.—New York Chronicle.

The Administration.
The whole boundless resources of the Northern people are now at its feet—men, money, the sword and the purse. There is nothing it chooses to ask for, of life, liberty or property, that is not its. We have ceased now to be citizens, and are but subjects, not citizens. Our State banks are closed down; our State judiciary is powerless; our States themselves are but record courts for Federal dictatorship. The Provost Marshal of the United States, a Colonel Fry, is the Chief Justice of the land. There will be struggles, of course, before all this is opened up to them, ever have been struggles against all Caesarian Cromwellian or Napoleonic usurpations; and in the end, it is possible, it is barely possible, that the spirit of British liberty, inborn in the Anglo-Saxon race, may be renewed, even in the republican minds. It is possible Magna Charta may be reinstated and *habeas corpus* barely possible; but history shows but one revocation of a people from this our degradation, after a like civil war and its consequent usurpations, and that was the revocation of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors—first, from Cromwell, through Monk, the army chief, into a despotism under Charles II.; and next, from Charles II. despotism, by revolution, under James II.—The spirit of this British liberty may yet exist in our people, but we see none of it where it ought most to exist—among the indigenous population of New England. Their fanaticism on negroes overrules all the liberty legacies of their British ancestors; and in all probability before they will become to the rescue, we have got to go through some General Monk, some Charles II. despotism, in order to reach some reign of some William and Mary.

Do all in your power to teach your children self-government. If a child is passionate, teach him by patient and gentle means to curb his temper; if he is greedy, cultivate liberality in him; if he is selfish, promote generosity.

GERMAN LABORERS FOR MARYLAND.—The *Cecil Democrat* says that several farmers in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, having lost their slaves, have sent to Germany for a ship load of emigrants. The farmers refuse to employ free negroes, but even if they were willing to do so, the number in their neighborhood is too small to make good their loss in slaves.

There is always room for a man of force, and he makes room for many.

The mind, like the body, wears more for the want of action than from excess of it.

The tempestuous weather of life ends with cold air. The dying have dry eyes.

One needs something to have an iron heart, for faith may grasp it with an iron hand.

Of one hundred and fifty vessels now loading at New York, for foreign ports, only twenty are American.

Nine thousand cavalry men are said to be awaiting horses at the camp in Washington.

The Consecration at Gettysburg.

Special Dispatch to the Detroit Free Press.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Nov. 19. The ceremonies of the consecration of the battle-field of Gettysburg to day were signally successful, in perfection of arrangements and their execution.

President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, and other members of the Cabinet, with five foreign Ambassadors and numerous other distinguished gentlemen arrived at 5 P. M. the previous evening, and were escorted to headquarters, provided by committee. After the Harrisburg train arrived, Gov. Curtin, Gov. Tod, of Ohio, and staff, and John Brough, Governor elect of Ohio, and Ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, the Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, and about half the members elect of the Ohio Legislature; Gov. Morton, of Indiana, and various prominent gentlemen from the West; Gov. Seymour, of New York, and Gov. Parker of New Jersey; Gov. Pierpont and a staff of Virginia, and other distinguished men were also reported in the village.

Before 9 o'clock there was some speech making. The crowd called out Seward, who responded briefly and managed to say nothing about his late Auburn speech, but taking more decided anti-slavery grounds, more bold than in any previous utterance of his since the war commenced. There was a good deal of speaking by persons of lesser note, among others by D. C. Shannon, who was warmly received by the crowd. At early dawn to-day quiet was broken by a national salute fired from a 12 pounder in position near the hill. The roads leading to the place were crowded with people on foot, horseback and all manner of vehicles, who were scattered over the country to examine the battle ground. The procession formed at nine o'clock and commenced moving about ten, and as nearly as possible in order previously announced, the military under command of General Couch, comprising the President's guard, two or three companies of local militia and battery, four pieces from Carlisle, proceeded out on Emmetsburg road to the southwest slope of the cemetery ground, the President and suite, official dignitaries, Legislature and service body following, and entering the inclosure in company. A platform was reached with some difficulty. The pressure then became tremendous and the struggle to reach the stand or hearing and seeing distance, was terrific.

During the ceremonies several ladies fainted, but no casualty happened the platform at the moment when Marshal Lamon announced prayers by Dr. Stockton, Chaplain of the last House of Representatives, was particularly impressive and brilliant. In front was the orator of the occasion, his white head contrasting strongly with the dark hair and features of the President, at whose left sat Secretary Seward, and on his right Dr. Bayless, President of the Gettysburg College. In their rear Chairman Blair, Gov. Morton, Brough and other distinguished gentlemen, and to his left Governors Curtin, Seymour and Tod, and behind them the foreign Ambassadors and their suites. Interspersed with these were the brilliant dresses of Governors' staff, Major and Brigadier Generals, with their retinues, the Chief Marshal and his aids, mounting straw-colored scarfs, with mourning rosettes on the shoulders and tri-colored ones on the breast, such an imposing assemblage has rarely been seen on the continent. I shall not attempt a synopsis of the oration of Everett. It included a detail of events that brought the assemblage there, the three days' battle, and an explication of the causes of the rebellion, with an elaborate reply to the argument that the war must end in hopeless desolation, because of hatreds and feuds begotten by it, in which he cited traditions of civil wars in England, France, Italy, and the German States, in evidence that such passions are transient and overcome by the commercial and political interests of the people. A just tribute was paid to the dead, whose burial ground was thus consecrated.

The oration occupied over two hours in its delivery, and is regarded as one of the finest of Mr. Everett's addresses. After the inauguration and a song by the Union Musical Association of Maryland, President Lincoln spoke as follows:

"Four score and ten years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a nation consecrated to liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that men are created equal. [Cheers.] Now, we are engaged in the greatest civil war, testing whether that nation so consecrated and so dedicated can stand for many years. We are met on the great battle-field to dedicate a portion of that field as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting that we should do this; but in a large sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add to or detract. The world will little heed or long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. [Tremendous applause.] It is for us rather, the living, to be dedicated to the important work they have thus far so nobly carried forward. It is rather for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that those who have died shall not have died in vain, but that the nation shall endure, and that government, of the people, shall not perish from the earth.

A dirge written for the occasion and sung by a choir of young ladies, the instrumental music by Brigdoff's celebrated band, and benediction by Dr. Baugher, concluded the ceremonies.

At five the Ohio delegation was addressed by Lieutenant Governor Anderson in the Presbyterian Church. The President, Secretary Seward, the Governor of Ohio and its civil and military representatives, including Gen. Schenck and staff were among the auditors. The speech was elaborate and very lengthy, constituting a complete defense of the cause in which the heroes of Gettysburg had given their lives. No synopsis would do it justice.

There were some flag presentations at the time this was going on by Governor

Seymour, of New York, and others. I did not hear their speeches. Seymour, I understand took strong grounds for the prosecution of the war as the only road to permanent peace. The speech surprised many of his friends.

The Presidential train left for Washington about 8 o'clock, and the Governors' train for Harrisburg a little later. Owing to execrable management on the Northern Central and Gettysburg, we were over ten hours on the way, crowded into cars without light or fire.

From Charleston. Boston, Nov. 24. A correspondent of the Traveller, writing from Folly Island, 16th, says the loss of the rebels is said to be from five to fifteen daily. Our casualties a few days ago were fully equal to the rebels, but now that the most effective rebel batteries are silenced our casualties are rare.

Fort Sumpter suffers in meek silence, not displaying even her flag more than half the time. Forts Moultrie and Johnson shoot with no great vigor and our men easily dodge under cover and avoid danger. Meantime new forts are being thrown up on this and adjacent islands which will shortly command all the navigable channels and give relief to our blockading squadron. Slowly but surely the work goes on.

From Richmond. Fortress Monroe, Nov. 23. The Richmond Whig of the 21st has the following news:

"Mission Ridge, Nov. 19. To Gen. Cooper: General Wheeler reports his attack upon and dispersion of the enemy's cavalry, pursuing them into the woods at Knoxville and capturing 300 prisoners. The infantry force is close up.

(Signed) B. BRAGG, Gen. &c. "Charleston, Nov. 20. "The enemy renewed his fire on the city this morning at 11 o'clock. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the number of shells thrown was 16. The shelling of Fort Sumpter has been heavier than usual with monitors. But few rifled shots are fired. There were no casualties either in the city or fort."

The following dispatches are taken from the Richmond Dispatch of November 30:

"Charleston, Nov. 19. "The enemy has been firing slowly from Battery Gregg upon Sumpter. Nothing else new this morning."

A second dispatch says: "The enemy fired eleven shots from Gregg at the city to day from 1 P. M. to 11 A. M. Damage trifling. Some three or four buildings were struck, and one person was injured. The Pawnee and another gunboat, called the Stone, shelled Battery Pringle, but effected nothing. The firing on Sumpter was slow and steady all day. Some few shots have been fired at the Sullivan Island battery. No casualties are reported at Sumpter and on Sullivan's Island."

"Mobile, Nov. 19. "A member of General Grant's Staff announces the defeat of two Yankee columns in Louisiana. Gen. Franklin's division encountered a portion Gen. Dick Taylor's army, under Gen. Green, near Alexandria, on the 5th, and after a stubborn fight the Yankees were routed with a loss of their stores and 6,000 prisoners. Gen. Weitzell's division is reported to have been routed by Gen. Dick Taylor near Cloushee. The expedition is said to be abandoned. A portion of the troops have returned to Port Hudson and Baton Rouge."

From North Carolina. NEWBERN, N. C., Nov. 20. Major General Butler arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe. The Raleigh Standard claims that the conservatives have elected eight of ten members to rebel Congress. Those of them who announced themselves in favor of peace on any terms, and who were most severe in their condemnation of the rebel administration, received the largest majority. The conservative candidates also received a majority of the soldiers' votes.

The cargoes of seven large steamers which ran the blockade of Wilmington in one night, are advertised in the rebel papers for sale.

Colored Soldiers. New York, Nov. 23. The Washington correspondent of the Post, says an article said to have been inspired at the War Department, says: "In determining on the employment of colored troops, this government became bound by the highest moral obligations as well as those pertaining to the well-being of the service, to give our soldiers of that description every guarantee that they should be protected, cared for, and treated in all respects, like other troops in service. The rebel authorities as soon as we placed colored regiments in the field, proclaimed their purpose of handing over their officers, when captured, to their several States' authorities, to be punished under their State laws as criminals engaged in inciting slaves to insurrections, and selling into slavery our soldiers as they might perchance fall into their hands. As far as this government has been able to learn, we apprehend they have rightly carried out this threat, formally promulgated in a message from the pen of Jeff. Davis. It will be recollected thus far nothing whatever has been ascertained of the fate of such officers commanding (colored) troops as were captured at Milliken's Bend, Charleston, and Sabine Pass. If alive the rebel authorities have them in secret dungeons, not having even pretended to bring them to public trial under their State laws, but the impression is irresistible that they have been murdered, as no traces of them can be found. So also it is clear that our colored soldiers captured by them have suffered the same fate or been reduced to slavery. The latter is the most probable. The War Department seems to be firm on this point. It will not consent to a further exchange until it is made general, including all Union soldiers who have been captured. The President, I understand agrees with the War Department, and all good men will support them in the position they have taken on the subject."

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1863.

Latest advices from Chattanooga report a complete victory, with the capture of 5,000 prisoners, 40 pieces of artillery, &c. It was thought Bragg was retreating on Atlanta.

The victory at Chattanooga will result in the relief of Burnside. —Gen. Meade's anticipated movement is reported checked in consequence of the premature publication of his plans by the Washington Chronicle.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is reported as saying in a recent lecture in Boston, that President Lincoln told him during a late interview, that he regarded the issue of the emancipation proclamation as the greatest folly of his life. The President may or may not have said so, but we presume he has thought it a thousand times. He declared beforehand that it would be a "Pope's bull against the comet," and his prediction has certainly proved true. If the President had made another confession to the high priest of abolitionism, and that that his proclamation suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus was the greatest crime of his life, its truth would have been patent to every thinking mind. In recording this fact, the future historian will scarcely find terms in which to wonder at the submission of a free people to an edict sweeping away the very safeguard of their liberties.

The city of Jackson has voted to pledge the credit of the city in the sum of \$50,000 to aid in building a railroad from Jackson to Lansing. The city can well afford to give that amount to secure the immediate construction of the road. It will immediately add double that amount to the value of the real estate of the city, and besides will be a great accommodation to the whole Southern portion of the State. —We hope that it will be commenced at an early day and pushed rapidly forward.

The radicals are jubilant over the election of B. Gratz Brown as United States Senator from Missouri. If his election was an evidence of the free expression of the opinions of majority of the voters of Missouri, it might be regarded as a triumph of their principles; but as it is only indicative that with the aid of the government they can compel such verdicts as they desire. Another turn of the screw, and Missouri may be forced to declare for immediate instead of gradual emancipation.

Gov. ANDREWS convenes the Legislature of Massachusetts, and recommends the offer of a liberal bounty to volunteers. The Legislature promptly acts upon his recommendation, and if possible the quota of the State will be filled without a draft.

Gov. BLAIR withdraws the State bounty of \$50, on the plea that the national bounty is so liberal that it is unnecessary. Does Gov. BLAIR wish the State to fill its quota without a draft?

Before the citizens of our city make any great effort to enlist their quota, or any part of it, will it not be well to have it definitely understood whether or not we shall be any better off for the enlistments that may be made? In the last draft other towns and cities of the State were credited three men for every two enlisted—the 50 per cent having been added in apportioning the quotas—but in our city the Board refused to credit the 50 per cent, and drew and held eleven men more than our quota. Our citizens should act with their eyes open.

We published some two or three weeks ago a notice of a dead soldier found on the field of Gettysburg, grasping the daguerreotype of three beautiful children. The identity of the brave and loving soldier has been determined. His name was Hummerton, and the widow and children now reside at Portville, Cattaraugus county, New York.

The sentence of an army contractor to the penitentiary at Albany N. Y., for five years, for furnishing adulterated coffee, is announced. If the same justice is meted out to other contractors, the prisons of the country will have to be enlarged.

Greenwood's factory, Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. Estimated loss \$100,000.

The remains of 1,188 soldiers have already been interred in the national cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa. 48 of them were Michigan boys.

Thanksgiving was properly observed in our city yesterday. Services were held in the St. Andrew's Church—Episcopal—the Rector, Rev. G. D. GILLESPIE officiating. Union services were held in the M. E. Church, Dr. HAVEN preaching.

Stores were generally closed during the day, and the streets presented a Sunday appearance. It was a beautiful day.

Foreign Correspondence of the Argus.

Crossing the Alps. LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND, Oct. 27th, 1863.

Hoi for the mountains. Why continually dwell amid this lower atmosphere, when the purer breath of heaven is willing to fan your cheek! Why taste forever the air of the world and mingle amid little things, when power is given you to stand above men, in places where "littleness is not;" where "the least of things seems infinite!"

We entered Chamouni by the valley of the Arve; we left it by a path over the mountains. To go from Chamouni to Martigny, thirty miles distant, is not the same thing as going the thirty miles between Ann Arbor and Detroit. In the latter case you jump aboard the cars and in an hour you are there. But here no cars are ready to transport you; no stage, no carriage, not even a horse awaits you, but you must entrust yourself to the tender mercies of a mule!

Our party were astir bright and early the morning we left. The mules and the guides stood awaiting our appearance before the hotel. Breakfast over and bills paid, our party of nine sallied forth. The ladies, amid much merriment, are assisted to mount, the luggage is affixed behind the rider, the men spring into the saddle, the guides cry out "whoe!" to the mules, and the sleepy looking animals prick up their ears, and start off leisurely, single file, each one contented to follow the one before. What does a mule know about emulation! I verily believe the spirit of ambition never enters his heart! I endeavored to infuse an enthusiastic feeling into the "long-eared" which carried me. I "whued" to him terrifically, I whirled my hand menacingly above his head, I jerked the bridle, and endeavored to make him feel my boot heels—but all in vain! The only impression which I could see in the teasing aim, was an insulting twitch of his great, long ears. Brute that he was, he insisted upon keeping his place at the very rear of the cavalcade, notwithstanding a cruel Wisconsin girl upon the mule just before me, was laughing heartily at my futile exertions, and was putting on an exceedingly "you can't come it" air, when I endeavored to pass her. Could anything be more provoking? How I lamented my fate and railed at the unconcerned bundle of obstinacy beneath me! Once, however, during the day, after long and useless efforts, I suddenly found my lessons taking effect upon his dignity. It was after we had halted an hour for dinner, and he had in the mean time disposed of a full share of provender. We had once more started—I in the rear. A little switch, which a guide had given me, I was using to enforce my feelings of emulation upon the animal, when suddenly he seemed to catch my spirit, started off upon a horrid trot, sent me bobbing up and down, at a furious rate, passed the girl before me, left behind a Milwaukee banker, paid no respect to the President of Madison University, but bore me triumphant to the head of the column! What a victory was that! All honor to Jack now. I patted him on the head, I endeavored to express to him my thanks in words, I called him my noble fellow, my fleet courser, my bon cheval, and I straightway felt more respect for his fleet qualities.

Our path lay along the valley of Chamouni for an hour. The Arve thundering along the valley, receiving the torrents from the mountains, and dancing gaily on o'er rocks and falls, "Till mingling with the mighty Rhone;" it rests beneath Geneva's walls."

was long our companion. The Glacier de Bois, the ice pinnaeul sn resting out-let of the Mer de Glace, boldly venturing away down the mountain side, and reaching into the valley itself, as if to taste of the vegetation and the warm air of a lower sphere, was passed; the Glacier Argenteine, gracefully lying between mountains, was seen; the path leading to the Col de Balm was left behind, and we commenced to ascend abruptly the steep ascent. And now we take our last view of the vale of Chamouni. Our eyes hasten from one little village to another; the fertile fields, the cots of the husbandmen, the mountain streams, the Arve, all pass before us. —Now we are gazing upon the three glaciers, now upon the pines which cover the mountain side, and now upon the rocks and precipices of the Brevant Range. And lastly and longest our eyes rest upon the cold, white summit of Mont Blanc, monument of the power of Jehovah, and orator upon the nothingness of man! His locks are whitened with the snows of 4000 winters, and yet he is as strong to-day as ever. The tempests and the winds for ages have howled about him, and yet his wrinkles do not increase. Farewell to Chamouni—farewell to the glaciers—farewell to Mont Blanc!—Long may they gladden the heart of man and teach him lessons on the greatness of God!

And now up, up we go. Presently we enter a wild, narrow valley, where the mountains frown threateningly above us. Now we pass a village, wondering what can induce men to live here. Now the valley grows narrower and becomes a mere gorge; we pass the arch which marks the frontier of Savoy, and we enter Switzerland once more. Now the road which had been hugging the cliff, as if fearing the steep ravine upon the left, runs through a tunnel cut from the living rock, and almost over the precipice which yawns beneath "a rocky hammock swung in air." Now we enter the dark forests of the Trient, and we hear the music of its waters as it hastens towards the Rhone; now the Tete Noir is passed, we toil slowly up the Forclaz, by a zig-zag path, we feel the breath of a colder atmosphere, and we muffle our coats tighter about us, as we approach the end. At length the summit of the pass has been reached, and we turn our faces downwards. Down, down we go, winding here and winding there, passing the rude chalet of the mountaineer, and leaving behind ever and anon the fertile pasture and cultivated fields.

That night the hotel at Martigny received as weary a company of voyageurs as often crosses the mountains. We had climbed the pass of the Tete Noir, we had breathed the cool air, 8000 feet above the sea, we had passed from Savoy to Switzerland, from the Arve to the Rhone, and now we bade the world good night at the old Roman town of Martigny. F. W. B.

From Chattanooga. Washington, Nov. 25. The Star of this afternoon will contain the following account of a brilliant preliminary movement by Major-General Thomas:

"Chattanooga, Nov. 23. "The reconnaissance in force, made by Gen. Thomas, has been completed in the most brilliant and successful manner. The troops employed were the divisions of Generals Wood and Sheridan, of the Fourth army corps, under the immediate direction of Gen. Granger. The object of the movement was not only to ascertain the strength of the enemy, but to occupy and hold knolls in front of our left, half-way between our lines and Missionary Ridge. The principal attack was made by Gen. Hazen's brigade, commanded by him, and supported on the left by Gen. Willich's brigade, and on the right by the whole division of Sheridan. The entire field was distinctly visible from and in front of Fort Wood, where Gen. Hazen's line of battle formed. Gen. Howard's corps formed in a solid column as a reserve to the attacking force, the field being commanded by the heavy guns of the fort. Only one field battery was taken into action.—This was planted on an elevated knoll, in the center of which Gen. Sheridan's line of battle was formed, before the order to advance was given. The troops moved out of their position just before 1 o'clock P. M., and remained in line for three quarters of an hour, in full view of the enemy. At last, everything being ready, Gen. Granger gave the order to advance, and Gen. Hazen and Willich pushed out simultaneously. The first shot was fired at 2 P. M., and in five minutes the lines of Gen. Hazen were hotly engaged, while the artillery of Fort Wood and Gen. Thomas opened upon the rebel rifle pits and the camp behind the line of fighting. The practice of our gunners was splendid, the camps and batteries of the enemy being about one and three-quarters miles distant; but our fire elicited no reply, and it was soon evident the rebels had no heavy artillery in that part of their intrenchments. Our troops rapidly advancing occupied the knoll upon which they were at twenty minutes past two o'clock. Ten minutes later, driving across the open field, carried the rifle pits in front, whose occupants fled as they fired their last volley. Gen. Sheridan moving through the forest that stretched before him, drove in the rebel pickets and halted his advance, in obedience to orders. On reaching the rifle pits, the rebel force was awaiting his attack. No attack was however made, the design being to recover the height on our left, but not to assault the rebel works. We have taken about 200 prisoners, mostly Alabama troops, and have gained a position of great importance, should the rebels still attempt to hold Chattanooga Valley, as with these heights in our possession, a column moving to turn Missionary Ridge is secure from flank artillery.

Washington, Nov. 25. Official dispatches from Grant and Thomas, dated Chattanooga, the 24th, are received, stating that yesterday Granger, Palmer and Howard's corps carried the first line of rifle-pits between Chattanooga and Otter's Creek, and captured 9 officers and about 100 men. Our loss was about 100.

To-day Hooker, with Geary's and Osterhaus' division, and two brigades of the 14th corps carried the North slope of Lookout Mountain. The enemy's loss was about 600; ours small. There had been continued firing from 12 until after night, but we repulsed every attempt to retake the position. Sherman crossed the Tennessee this morning at the mouth of the South Chickamauga, with three divisions of the 15th Corps, and one division of the 14th, and carried the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge. Our success so far is complete. The troops from Lookout Valley carried and now hold the eastern slope of the mountain and points high up.—Hooker reports 2,000 prisoners taken.

The Official Vote of New York. We give complete in another column the vote on Secretary of State, footing up as follows:

St. John 264,957
Depew 214,442
Total vote 479,399
Abolition majority 29,505
The total vote of the State is less than last year 3,167
The democratic loss since last year is 21,713
Abolition gain 15,545

Thus it appears there are in this State 283,937 freemen, organized together in the democratic party, prepared to sustain the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is—men knowing their rights and prepared to maintain them. Is the democratic party dead? —Albany Argus.

ter Switzerland once more. Now the road which had been hugging the cliff, as if fearing the steep ravine upon the left, runs through a tunnel cut from the living rock, and almost over the precipice which yawns beneath "a rocky hammock swung in air." Now we enter the dark forests of the Trient, and we hear the music of its waters as it hastens towards the Rhone; now the Tete Noir is passed, we toil slowly up the Forclaz, by a zig-zag path, we feel the breath of a colder atmosphere, and we muffle our coats tighter about us, as we approach the end. At length the summit of the pass has been reached, and we turn our faces downwards. Down, down we go, winding here and winding there, passing the rude chalet of the mountaineer, and leaving behind ever and anon the fertile pasture and cultivated fields.

That night the hotel at Martigny received as weary a company of voyageurs as often crosses the mountains. We had climbed the pass of the Tete Noir, we had breathed the cool air, 8000 feet above the sea, we had passed from Savoy to Switzerland, from the Arve to the Rhone, and now we bade the world good night at the old Roman town of Martigny. F. W. B.

From Chattanooga. Washington, Nov. 25. The Star of this afternoon will contain the following account of a brilliant preliminary movement by Major-General Thomas:

"Chattanooga, Nov. 23. "The reconnaissance in force, made by Gen. Thomas, has been completed in the most brilliant and successful manner. The troops employed were the divisions of Generals Wood and Sheridan, of the Fourth army corps, under the immediate direction of Gen. Granger. The object of the movement was not only to ascertain the strength of the enemy, but to occupy and hold knolls in front of our left, half-way between our lines and Missionary Ridge. The principal attack was made by Gen. Hazen's brigade, commanded by him, and supported on the left by Gen. Willich's brigade, and on the right by the whole division of Sheridan. The entire field was distinctly visible from and in front of Fort Wood, where Gen. Hazen's line of battle formed. Gen. Howard's corps formed in a solid column as a reserve to the attacking force, the field being commanded by the heavy guns of the fort. Only one field battery was taken into action.—This was planted on an elevated knoll, in the center of which Gen. Sheridan's line of battle was formed, before the order to advance was given. The troops moved out of their position just before 1 o'clock P. M., and remained in line for three quarters of an hour, in full view of the enemy. At last, everything being ready, Gen. Granger gave the order to advance, and Gen. Hazen and Willich pushed out simultaneously. The first shot was fired at 2 P. M., and in five minutes the lines of Gen. Hazen were hotly engaged, while the artillery of Fort Wood and Gen. Thomas opened upon the rebel rifle pits and the camp behind the line of fighting. The practice of our gunners was splendid, the camps and batteries of the enemy being about one and three-quarters miles distant; but our fire elicited no reply, and it was soon evident the rebels had no heavy artillery in that part of their intrenchments. Our troops rapidly advancing occupied the knoll upon which they were at twenty minutes past two o'clock. Ten minutes later, driving across the open field, carried the rifle pits in front, whose occupants fled as they fired their last volley. Gen. Sheridan moving through the forest that stretched before him, drove in the rebel pickets and halted his advance, in obedience to orders. On reaching the rifle pits, the rebel force was awaiting his attack. No attack was however made, the design being to recover the height on our left, but not to assault the rebel works. We have taken about 200 prisoners, mostly Alabama troops, and have gained a position of great importance, should the rebels still attempt to hold Chattanooga Valley, as with these heights in our possession, a column moving to turn Missionary Ridge is secure from flank artillery.

Washington, Nov. 25. Official dispatches from Grant and Thomas, dated Chattanooga, the 24th, are received, stating that yesterday Granger, Palmer and Howard's corps carried the first line of rifle-pits between Chattanooga and Otter's Creek, and captured 9 officers and about 100 men. Our loss was about 100.

To-day Hooker, with Geary's and Osterhaus' division, and two brigades of the 14th corps carried the North slope of Lookout Mountain. The enemy's loss was about 600; ours small. There had been continued firing from 12 until after night, but we repulsed every attempt to retake the position. Sherman crossed the Tennessee this morning at the mouth of the South Chickamauga, with three divisions of the 15th Corps, and one division of the 14th, and carried the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge. Our success so far is complete. The troops from Lookout Valley carried and now hold the eastern slope of the mountain and points high up.—Hooker reports 2,000 prisoners taken.

The Official Vote of New York. We give complete in another column the vote on Secretary of State, footing up as follows:

St. John 264,957
Depew 214,442
Total vote 479,399
Abolition majority 29,505
The total vote of the State is less than last year 3,167
The democratic loss since last year is 21,713
Abolition gain 15,545

Thus it appears there are in this State 283,937 freemen, organized together in the democratic party, prepared to sustain the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is—men knowing their rights and prepared to maintain them. Is the democratic party dead? —Albany Argus.

John Minor Botts' farm in Virginia is spared by both armies. It is between the Rappahannock and Rapidan, embraces over 2000 acres, with fine buildings and fences, and cost \$100,000 in Confederate money, or \$10,000 in gold; but with peace Mr. Botts says it will be worth \$100,000 in greenbacks.

Married. On Sunday Nov. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, A. Hutzler, Esq., by Rev. F. Schmidt, FREDERICK WESTER and PAULINA HUTZLER, all of this city.

New Advertisements.

A LARGE STOCK

OF BEAUTIFUL

DRESS GOODS,

LATEST STYLES

CLOAKS & CLOAKINGS,

FINE SHAWLS

Of the New Patterns.

CARPETS of all kinds,

Cloths, Cassimeres, and

Woolen Goods

Of all kinds for the Winter Trade, now opening at

C. H. MILLEN'S.

N. B.—This is the Second Arrival of Fall and Winter Goods, and will be offered at close figures. Please call.

Terrible Slaughter!

THE VICTORY IS OURS!

THE BATTLE

Which has been raging for the past four weeks at

MAC & SCHMID'S STORE

Has proved a grand success, although the slaughter of

DRY GOODS

Has been terrible. We now make the announcement that we shall continue "For Many Years" to make war with high prices, being determined to give the hundreds who daily through our store, full value for their money. Ladies can find with us all desirable dresses and styles of

DRESS GOODS,

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS,

EMBROIDERIES,

WHITE GOODS,

HOSE,

GLOVES, &c.,

With a very large and attractive stock of

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS

far below their value.

We hear it said every day that we are ruining the business in this city by selling so cheap but we cannot help it.

The Goods Must Be Sold.

1000 New styles and best quality HOOD SKIRTS very cheap, and for the gentlemen we have a very large assortment of

French Twilled Cloth, Fancy Overcoats, Vestings, &c.,

Of all descriptions, and can furnish a whole suit on short notice cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. An examination of this branch of our stock will convince you that it is the place to buy your suits, coats, and trousers. We have also a complete stock of Ladies and Children's Suits.

HATS AND CAPS,

And in fact everything that man or woman can desire to wear on head or foot.

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware &c.,

At astonishing low prices, and in short our entire stock must share the same fate for we are determined to sell to another what our creditors may say.

All are invited to inspect our stock as it is no trouble to show our goods, and we are bound to meet the demands of all.

524 1/2

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Washington, and to me directed, bearing date July 16th, A. D. 1863, against the goods and chattels, or for the want thereof, the lands and tenements of J. Gilbert Smith and William S. Maynard, I have this day levied upon and seized all the right title and interest of J. Gilbert Smith and William S. Maynard, in and to the following described premises to-wit: Being all that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the City of Ann Arbor in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, known, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Being lot number four (4) in block three (3) south of Huron street in square number six (6) according to the recorded plat of the Village, now city, of Ann Arbor, being eighth (8) rods on Fifth street and sixteen (16) rods on William street. All of which premises I shall expose for sale as the law directs at the front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor at being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw on Saturday the 19th day of December, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

October, 25th 1863. PHILIP WINGGAK, Sheriff.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Saturday, Dec. 26th, at the same place and time of day.

Nov. 21st, 1863. PHILIP WINGGAK, Sheriff.

Family Dye Colors.

FOR Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Ribbons, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathered Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Washing. A special notice is hereby given that a SAVING OF 50 PER CENT can be effected by using our colors as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package. For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring—Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, 290 Broadway, Boston. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. 1863

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV 27, 1863

S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York, & 6 State St. Boston.

Township Treasurers will find at the Anous office a new form of Tax Receipts, just printed on good paper.

The New York Society has issued "announcements" for its fourth annual Supper, to be given at the Monitor, on Tuesday evening Dec. 8th.

JOHN CONRATH, clerk in the Postoffice of this city was arrested Wednesday on charge of purloining money from letters.

NOTICE.—The members of the 3d, 4th, and 5th wards Mutual Association, are requested to meet at Firemen's Hall next Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Ladies Fair.

The Ladies of the Catholic Church of this City, will hold their first annual Fair, at Exchange Hall, commencing on Wednesday, December 2d, and continuing Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons and evenings.

Mrs. L. BOXHEIMER, J. DONNELLY, Wm. O'HARA, Committee.

Petit Jurors.

The following Jurymen have been drawn for the January term of the Circuit Court of this County: 1 Seth Thompson, Ann Arbor City.

The Atlantic Monthly, for December, the last number of the current volume, has a valuable list of papers.

The December number of the Continental Monthly is on our table, with a readable table of contents.

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Special Notices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Passenger trains now leave Detroit, Chicago, and the several Stations in this County as follows: GOING WEST.

GOING EAST.

THE DRAFT On DeForest's National Coffee is wonderful. Every body seems to have found out its superior qualities and go in for a supply.

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE, FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for Four cents a pound by using your ordinary apparatus.

LYON'S KATHARON. Katharon is from the Greek word, "Kathro," or "Katharion," signifying to cleanse, re-juvenate and restore.

Mathew's Chocolate Worm Drops.

HEIMSTREET'S Inimitable Hair Restorative.

WYNKOOP'S ICELAND PETORAL. Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Pulmonary organs are ever prevalent, infectious and dangerous.

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ET TWENTY-ONE YEARS AGO.

Dr. J. C. Barrow a distinguished Chemist and Druggist of the city of Buffalo, N. Y., invented and manufactured a compound known as BRISTOL'S BALM OF HOARHOOD, which is a perfect specific for COUGHS, COLDS, OR ANY BRONCHITIS OR BRONCHOPNEUMONIA arising from damp, cold, or sudden change of the weather.

Every person who has ever taken BRISTOL'S BALM OF HOARHOOD, pronounces it the best article ever invented; and so justly celebrated has it become, that the market is already full of imitations, counterfeits, and most dangerous compounds, under the name of Balm of Hoarhood.

MARK.—This invaluable Medicine has been some twenty-one years before the public, and without any effort on the part of the proprietor, its sale has become very extensive, and is daily increasing. The low price at which the Medicine is sold (75 CENTS) enables all to partake of its healthful benefits.

SOLE MANUFACTURER, TO WHOM ALL ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED. For sale by all respectable druggists. 190022

HEMLOCK'S EXTRACT BUCHU. For all Complaints Incident to the sex. Not Family should be used. Without it. And none will win ones tried by them.

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BOOTS & SHOES!

TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA! MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD! MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD! MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD! MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD!

Dr. JNO. L. LYON'S FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS, FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS, FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS, FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS.

TO ACCOMMODATE CUSTOMERS. THEY ALSO MAKE AND REPAIR, TO ACCOMMODATE CUSTOMERS.

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

1863. SEPTEMBER 1863. NEW FALL GOODS!

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

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

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

WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS, WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS, WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS, WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS.

THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM. CANNOT DO HARM! CANNOT DO HARM! CANNOT DO HARM! CANNOT DO HARM!

BE WISE IN TIME! BE WISE IN TIME! BE WISE IN TIME! BE WISE IN TIME!

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON! DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON! DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON! DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!

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

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PAIN CURED!

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It is the most important remedy ever discovered for the immediate relief of all varieties of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, and all other forms of acute inflammation.

IN A FEW MINUTES. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It is the most important remedy ever discovered for the immediate relief of all varieties of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, and all other forms of acute inflammation.

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

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

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

THAT I GUARANTEE THAT I GUARANTEE THAT I GUARANTEE THAT I GUARANTEE.

WEALTH FOR THE POOR. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It is the most important remedy ever discovered for the immediate relief of all varieties of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, and all other forms of acute inflammation.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It is the most important remedy ever discovered for the immediate relief of all varieties of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, and all other forms of acute inflammation.

ACUTE CHRONIC RHEUMATISM. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It is the most important remedy ever discovered for the immediate relief of all varieties of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, and all other forms of acute inflammation.

NEURALGIA. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It is the most important remedy ever discovered for the immediate relief of all varieties of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, and all other forms of acute inflammation.

HOW TO CURE A BAD COLD. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It is the most important remedy ever discovered for the immediate relief of all varieties of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, and all other forms of acute inflammation.

FEVER AND AGUE. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It is the most important remedy ever discovered for the immediate relief of all varieties of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, and all other forms of acute inflammation.

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON! DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON! DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON! DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!

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

IN ALMOST EVERY CASE. DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON! DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON! DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON! DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!

NEW GOODS! BUY THE BEST! BUY THE BEST! BUY THE BEST! BUY THE BEST!

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

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

WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS, WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS, WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS, WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS.

THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM. CANNOT DO HARM! CANNOT DO HARM! CANNOT DO HARM! CANNOT DO HARM!

BE WISE IN TIME! BE WISE IN TIME! BE WISE IN TIME! BE WISE IN TIME!

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON! DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON! DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON! DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!

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

IN ALMOST EVERY CASE. DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON! DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON! DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON! DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!

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WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS, WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS, WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS, WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS.

THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM. CANNOT DO H

There have been three periods when the national debt of the United States ran up high figures. The first of these was in 1791 when it amounted to about \$71,000,000, and bore the proportion of about 14 per cent. to the aggregate taxable property of the country.

In 1816, when the debt of the last mentioned war was funded, the aggregate amount was upwards of \$128,000,000, which bore a proportion to the aggregate taxable valuation of the country of about 10-1/2 per cent.

The war with Mexico created another small national debt; but the amount was so trifling compared with the national resources that it is not worth mentioning in this connection.

We now come to the great debt created by the present war, and which is still increasing. Its aggregate is over twelve hundred millions; and before we are through it may swell up to even two thousand millions.

But our present debt is altogether unlike the former great debts of the nation. The national bonds were then, as already intimated, principally in the hands of foreign bankers, while those of the present are held by our own people, and thus the semi-annual interest, instead of being carried in large masses of coin to Europe, never to return, flow through thousands of channels among our people, causing, instead of a depleting and exhausting drain, a wholesome and vivifying current of sound circulation, stimulating every kind of business, and affording a base for a safe and abundant currency.

Another benefit will be that men will be more careful in the selection of the agents into whose hands they commit the interests of the nation; for they will feel that they have more at stake than they ever had before.

Whatever else we may fear in these troublesome times, we may dismiss all apprehension on account of the national debt as it is held by our own people—not by our bankers and capitalists, but by our own people, our workers, our voters. It is our great anchor, and already we are feeling its beneficent power, as the vessel of State tosses on the surging billows.—Bay City Press & Times.

Claims of all kinds against the General Government, State Government, the City, or private parties, prosecuted and collected at an expense of \$1000.

THE ROOTS AND THE LEAVES WILL be for the Healing of the Nations.

Prof. R. J. LYONS, THE GREAT AND GREATLY CELEBRATED INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!

Prof. R. J. Lyons can be consulted at the following places every month, viz: Detroit, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, London, and other cities.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, 51 Vesey Street, New York.

Wholesale Teas in this Country. They have introduced their selections of TEAS, and are selling them at not over TWO CENTS (20 CENTS) per pound above Cost.

SCHOFF & MILLER, No. 2, Franklin Block, with the most complete assortment of Books and Stationery, PERFUMERIES, FANCY GOODS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, SHADES, ROLLERS, CURTAINS, TASSELS, GILT CORNICES, HOOKS AND PINS, STEREOSCOPES & VIEWS &c.

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

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 Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, or Abuse.

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

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.

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

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

Pants! Pants!! Pants!!! FANCY CASSIMERES and 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, Furnishing APPAREL From SHIRTS to UMBRELLAS.

THIS IS ALL WE SAY NOW, Therefore we make our bow. Yours truly, ever so, M. GUTTERMAN & CO.,

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

THE VERY LATEST IMPROVEMENT, and better than any other adapted to sowing Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley and Grass Seed.

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, Cassimeres, Cloths, &c.

SHOES, HATS, CAPS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, All of which we will sell at the LOWEST POSSIBLE CASH PRICE!

MACK & SCHMID, Ann Arbor, March 19, '63. 896tf

CITY COOPER SHOP, Wholesale and Retail, O. C. SPAFFORD

BEER KEGS, I am now prepared to manufacture Eights, Quarters and half Bbls. in large or small lots, and of a Better Quality than can be had in Detroit or elsewhere.

ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION. Thankful for past favors and by strict attention to business, I hope to merit a continued liberal supply of the public patronage.

GREAT GREATER GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED 1859. 1859.

AMERICAN WATCHES, which I will sell for \$55. Every watch warranted to perform well, or the money refunded.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

I have sold large quantities of your Sarsaparilla, but never saw one who failed of the relief it afforded.

From Mrs. Jane B. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Des Moines, Iowa.

From Dr. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

From Dr. J. E. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Medical Association.

From Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., who has been afflicted with Scrophulous disease, which grew more and more aggravated for years.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER, No. 1. LARGE FAMILY WRINGER, \$10.00

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER, No. 2. This is the best generally used in private families.

Notice of Attachment. THE CIRCUIT COURT for the County of Washtenaw.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Fleas, and all other vermin.

C. BLISS, Stock and Assortment! CASH SYSTEM BOTH IN BUYING & SELLING.

AMERICAN AND OTHER Watches! SETH THOMAS CLOCKS! Fine Jewelry Set GOLD CHAINS, TABLE AN POCKET CUTLERY!

Musical Instruments, Strings & Books for Instruments, SPECTACLES, PERISCOPE GLASS, a superior article.

JUST OPENING, The largest Stock and best assortment of CABINET FURNITURE!

SOFAS, TETE-A-TETES, BED ROOM SETS, LOUNGES, CENTER TABLES, BUREAUS, CHAIRS, Looking Glasses, Gilt Frames and Mouldings, COFFINS, METALIC CASES, &c., &c.

THE LOWEST CASH PRICE! N. B. I must have money, and respectfully request that all those who are indebted to me, call and fix up their accounts without delay.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, C. B. Thompson's, Nov. 1863.