

# The Weekly Michigan Argus.

Vol. XVIII.

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1863.

No. 933.

## The Michigan Argus.

Published every Friday morning, in the third story of the brick block, corner of Main and Huron Sts., ANN ARBOR, Mich. Entrance on Huron Street, opposite the post office.

ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, \$1.50 a Year in Advance.

Advertisements.—One square (12 lines or less), one week, 50 cents; and 25 cents for every insertion thereafter, less than three months.

One square 3 mos \$3.00 Quarter col. 1 year \$20 One square 6 mos 6.00 Half column 6 mos 15 One square 1 year 12.00 One column 1 year 35 Two squares 1 year 24.00 One column 1 year 60

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**Business Directory.**

**MONITOR HOUSE,**  
BY E. M. GREGORY,  
HURON STREET,  
ANN ARBOR, Mich. 924

**COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.**  
DEPOSITORY of Bibles and Testaments at the Society press at W. C. Voorhes's.

**J. C. WATTS & BRO.**  
DEALERS in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware No. 23, New Block, Ann Arbor.

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

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

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

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

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

**RISDON & HENDERSON.**  
DEALERS in Hardware, Stoves, house-furnishing goods, Tin Ware, &c., No. 3, Main St., 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 Cooper 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. 8544

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

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

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

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

**M. GUTERMAN & CO.**  
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Ready-Made Clothing, Importers of Cloth, Cassimere, Hosiery, &c., No. 4, Phoenix Block, Main St.

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

**SLAWSON & GEER.**  
GROCERS, Provision and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Water Lines, Lard, Plaster, and Plaster of Paris, one door east of City Hall.

**J. M. SCOTT.**  
AEROGRAPH and Photograph Artist, in the rooms over Chamber'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 cases 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.**  
DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, &c., Corner of Main & Liberty Sts.

**O. A. KELLEY.**  
PHOTOGRAPHER—Corner Fourth & Huron streets, Ann Arbor. Cases framed and Photograph Albums mounted on hand, and at lower rates than can be found elsewhere. 1861

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

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

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

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

**HOWARD ASSOCIATION.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.  
Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment. Reports by mail in sealed letter envelopes. Free of charge. Address, Dr. J. BRIDGES HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1671

From Ballou's Dollar Monthly. ONWARD.

BY FRANCIS A. DUNN.

"Nulla vestigia retrorsum."

Nor look, nor footstep backward turn, Though many a vanished scene be fair; There's less Nephenthe in the urn Of Memory than despair.

The Future we can carve at will— The sculptured past defies our skill.

Why summon up the weird array Of specters false—Delusion's train? The idols Time has proved of clay Will never be gold again:

Nor dearest Alchemy restore The treasure that we prized of yore.

Onward Life's river bravely pour— And when we've won the skill to guide The enginery of fate and oars, Why backward cleave the tide?

If Beauty charmed the vanished scene, We'll look to find some new Undine.

The wreaths that decked our youthful brows Have lost their brightness and perfume; We'll weave our crowns from fresher boughs And flowers of richer bloom.

And brighter sunbeams than of old Shall change our sails to beaten gold.

We will not think of reef or wreck, Of latent dangers hurried o'er; Of storms that whiten swept our deck; Our Pharos shines before.

And guide the waves that ceaseless sweep On to the vast eternal deep.

**The Right Sort of Religion.**  
Some one whose head is unusually "level" has written out his ideas of religion, as follows. It will do to read and think about:

We want a religion that goes into the family, and keeps the husband from being spiteful when the dinner is late; keeps the wife from fretting when the husband tracks the newly-washed floor with his muddy boots, and makes the husband mindful of the scraper and the doormat; keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross, and keeps the baby pleasant; amuses the children, as well as instructs them; wins as well as governs them; projects the honeymoon into the harvest moon and makes the happy hours like the Eastern fig tree, bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the tender blossom and the glory of the ripened fruit. We want a religion that bears not only on the sinfulness of sin, but on the rascality of lying and stealing; a religion that banishes small measures from the counters, small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from the cotton bags, clay from paper, sand from sugar, chickory from coffee, beet juice from vinegar, alum from bread, lard from butter, strychnine from wine, and water from milk-cans.

The religion that is to advance the world will not put all the big strawberries and peaches at the top, and all the bad ones at the bottom. It will not offer more baskets of foreign wines than the vineyards ever produced bottles.

The religion that is to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider forty cents returned for one hundred given is according to gospel, though it may be according to law. It looks on a man who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief. It looks on a man who promises to pay fifty dollars on demand, with interest, and who neglects to pay it on demand with or without interest, as a liar.

**An Ingenious Prayer.**  
The following very singular prayer, says an exchange, was made by John Ward, of Hackney, England. The document was found in Ward's own hand-writing. It is one of the examples on record of men combining in themselves the utmost fanaticism with the total absence of anything like feelings:

"O, Lord, thou knowest that I have nine estates in the city of London, and likewise that I have lately purchased an estate in fee simple in the county of Essex. I beseech thee to preserve the two counties of Middlesex and Essex from fire and earthquakes. As I have a mortgage in Hertfordshire, I beg of thee to have an eye of compassion on that county, and for the rest of the counties thou mayest deal with them as thou art pleased."

"O, Lord, enable the banks to answer all their bills, and make my debts on good men. Give a prosperous voyage and return to the Mermaid sloop, because I have insured it. And as thou hast said the days of the wicked are but short, I trust in thee that thou wilt not forget thy promise, as I have purchased an estate in revision, which will be mine upon the death of that profligate young man, Sir I. L.—Keep me from sinking, and preserve me from thieves and housebreakers, and make all my servants so honest and faithful that they may attend to my interests, and never cheat me out of my property, night or day."

**Wear a Smile.**  
Which will you do, smile and make others happy, or be crabbed, and make everybody round you miserable? You can live among beautiful flowers and singing birds, or in the mire, surrounded by fog and frogs. The amount of happiness which you can produce is incalculable, if you will show a smiling face, a kind heart, and speak pleasant words. On the other hand, by sour looks, cross words, and a fretful disposition, you can make hundreds unhappy almost beyond endurance. Which will you do? Wear a pleasant countenance, let joy beam in your eye, and love glow on your forehead. There is no joy so great as that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed, and you may feel it at night when you rest, and at morning when you rise, and through the day when about your daily business.

**Mexico—What it is Worth.**

What is Mexico that more than half of Christendom should take so much interest in it? When we hear that Mexico is to become an Empire, we recollect the surrender of its capital a few years ago to General Scott, whose army numbered less than ten thousand; and forgetting our geography conclude the empire will be a small affair. But comparing, we find that Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, and the Empire of Austria—four of the five great powers of Europe—are not together equal to it in extent of territory; that the original thirteen of the United States were not larger, and that the Roman Empire in its broadest extent, from the Atlantic to the Euphrates, and from the Rhine and the Danube to the Great Desert, was, the Mediterranean included, hardly twice as large.

In the natural fertility of the soil, Mexico is one of the most favored countries in the world. The interior is an immense plateau which, washed by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, rises almost insensibly to the height of 7000 feet above their level. The traveler as he ascends these slopes towards the interior finds in succession every variety of climate, every kind of natural riches, from the oppressive heat of the Senegal to the temperate climate of the Hudson, from the equatorial productions, coffee, sugar-cane, vanilla, cocoa, cotton, mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and dye-woods, to the olive tree of Spain and Italy, the grain of colder climates, and the pine of northern Maine. Timber is abundant and of the best quality. The gold and silver mines of Mexico are famed throughout the world. The silver mines especially, to the number of more than a thousand, appear inexhaustible, and for the abundance of product, may be reckoned the first on the globe. With the exception of a few localities along the Gulf coast, the climate of the country is healthy. In a word, Mexico is the part of the American continent most favored by nature.

It requires no uncommon sagacity to see that a country like this, with a stable government which would encourage agriculture, manufactures, mining, commerce and the building of roads and railroads, and which would offer protection to men of every useful trade and profession, from all countries, must in a very few years rival in wealth and prosperity the greatest powers of the world. The time is probably not far distant when the anarchy which has reigned in Mexico for half a century will give way to some permanent government, when the Celt or Anglo Saxon will take the place of the Creole, the Mestizo and the Indian. And is it a matter of indifference to us whether the immigration which is to give this country its new life, comes from the old world or the new?—*Morning Star.*

**Message of the Governor of Georgia.**  
The Georgia Legislature assembled at Milledgeville on Friday last, and the message of the Governor was read. With reference to army matters, he recommended the repeal by Congress of the substitute law, and the employment of negroes as teamsters and in similar capacities in the army. He thinks results have demonstrated the wisdom of retaining the State officers. It had enabled him to organize eighteen thousand troops, in response to a call for eight thousand; while Alabama, who had turned out her State officers, had, for want of an organizing force, not raised her quota, and the Governor was obliged to convene the Legislature, to reorganize the militia.

He recommends that the pay of officers be increased twenty-five per cent, and that they receive rations, and that the pay of privates be increased to twenty-two dollars a month. He also recommends an increase in the salaries of State officers. He recommends that cotton-planting be restricted to one-fourth of an acre to the hand, and that every energy be directed to the production of food. By doing this, and exercising the strictest economy, he thinks the supply of food will be ample.

He proposes that five hundred thousand dollars be appropriated to support soldiers' families, and that aid be extended to the counties along the Tennessee border recently overrun.

He recommends that \$8,000,000 be appropriated as a military fund, and \$2,000,000 as a clothing fund. All these sums he thinks should be raised by taxation, rather than by the further issue of bonds or treasury notes, as it is a bad policy to create a debt under the present inflated currency to be paid in gold and silver.

He opposes loaning the credit of the State to the Confederate government or the indorsement of its bonds, as damaging to the State credit and an improper assumption of the duties of the general government. He alludes to the improper conduct of impressing agents, and urges the passage of laws making a violation of the impressment law penal and subject to ten years' imprisonment, and impressing without authority punishable with thirty-nine lashes and ten years' imprisonment.

He recommends that the militia be reorganized, so as to include all between eighteen and sixty, and that the troops now organized for State defense be permitted to attend to their home affairs, according to the terms of enlistment, when not immediately needed to repel invasion.

He closes by recommending that the 10th day of December next be observed throughout the nation as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

**Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you.**

## The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR . . . MICHIGAN . . . FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1863.

**Gas Poisoning.**

The atmosphere that surrounds us, and in which we live and breathe, although to our senses generally quite homogeneous, is well known to be composed of various elements that sustain very important, yet widely different relations to all animated organisms, and equally so whether belonging to the vegetable or animal kingdoms.

Some of these elements bear to each other a definite, and generally a nearly uniform relation of quantity, in all situations; while others exist in only very small proportions, and being dependent upon accidental circumstances in part, are present in very fluctuating quantities in different localities. The two classes referred to have sometimes been designated by writers as the essential and the non-essential elements of the atmosphere.

To the former class belong the oxygen and hydrogen which constitute more than 99 per cent, while the latter comprises carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, carbureted, sulphureted, phosphureted hydrogen, ammonia and nitric acid, and last, though not least important in a hygienic point of view, a very minute proportion of organic constituents that have quite recently been detected by the most delicate tests.

This classification of the atmospheric elements, although perhaps convenient, it would be easy to show, were it important to do so, is essentially faulty; it may even be doubtful whether all the elements, if not equally so, are yet quite essential to the well being of all animated organisms when restricted to certain very strictly limited proportions. When, however, from any causes, the usual or normal quantitative relations of these elements are materially varied, the healthful exercise of the functions of life are interrupted, and disease results.

In order to ascertain if possible what range of variation in the proportion of these elements was compatible with health, physiologists have resorted to experiments upon living animals, generally electing those whose vital tenacity enabled them to endure the influence of noxious agents for a considerable period, hence cold blooded animals as toads, frogs, serpents, &c., have been generally chosen.

With the same end in view a somewhat extensive series of experiments on the respiration of cold and warm blooded animals in various gases, of either an exciting, an indifferent, or of a directly noxious character, was performed, the chief results of which are contained in the following brief notes condensed from the records of the experiments. The gases employed were carefully prepared under the inspection of an able chemist.

The subjects of nearly all the experiments were confined in vessels containing 85 or 140 cubic inches of gas, and so graduated as to exhibit at a glance the variation in the quantity of gas contained in the receivers. The muscular irritability as an evidence of partial or complete somatic death was tested by a galvanic-electric instrument.

**1st experiment.**—A large toad was placed in a graduated glass receiver containing 65 cubic inches of atmosphere composed of nearly 21 per cent. of oxygen and nearly 79 of nitrogen. During two days he seemed to suffer no inconvenience although the rise of water in the receiver indicated a loss of two cubic inches. During the third day the respiration became less frequent but more laborious. On the fourth day, irregularity was added to the increasing emphysema and it ceased at noon of the fifth day. The color of the surface had become quite livid. The rise of water indicated a loss of five cubic inches. It remained in the receiver nearly immersed in water for twelve hours, was then removed, and examined after six hours. The heart was still contracting slowly and feebly; the blood was, in both arteries and veins, of a deep purple or venous hue, and the globules much less elliptical than normal, some were nearly circular in outline, and none were shrunken or contorted. The carbonic acid of the remaining atmosphere was then absorbed by a strong solution of potassa, and the loss of volume was found to be at least twenty per cent; showing that the oxygen must have been almost completely absorbed before respiration ceased, and evincing great tenacity of life under the gradual and nearly entire loss of oxygen and a corresponding increment of carbonic acid.

**2nd experiment.**—Several frogs, tree-toads and turtles were enclosed each in a separate receiver of oxygen gas. All

exhibited by the brilliancy of the eye, and the activity and sprightliness of their motions, an unusual degree of animation, so long as the experiment continued; thus evincing an exaltation of the vital functions through the stimulating properties of this gas.

**3rd experiment.**—Several frogs were placed in receivers containing also 65 cubic inches of pure nitrogen gas on Saturday; on the next Monday they were still alive, but on Tuesday morning they were dead and rigid.

On inspection the auricles were found full of dark blood, while the ventricles were empty. The muscular irritability was not yet lost. This gas is not a supporter of respiration, but performs merely the mechanical office of diluting the oxygen, and expanding the lungs.

**4th experiment.**—Two turtles were placed in receivers containing 140 cubic inches of hydrogen gas. They lived for two days. A tree-toad and a frog ceased to live in the same gas in twenty-four hours; the result coinciding with those of other experiments, and evincing greater tenacity of life in the former than in the latter reptile.

**5th experiment.**—A frog was enclosed in a receiver of coal gas. In 4 hours it was completely asphyxiated and its muscles relaxed, but responded feebly to galvanic current. The heart had ceased to beat. The blood was of bright red color, contrasting with the color produced by carbonic acid.

A turtle immersed in the same gas lived for four days, but during the last two days vital manifestations were exceedingly feeble. By comparing the duration of life in coal gas and in nitrogen, it will be seen that the qualities of the former are much more pernicious than those of the latter. It is probable that this difference is mainly due to the presence in coal gas of a minute quantity of carbonic oxide from which it can with difficulty be freed.

**6th experiment.**—A tree toad that had been some hours in oxygen gas was put in a receiver of carbonic oxide. It ceased to breathe in four minutes, and its muscles were completely relaxed when removed from the receiver. Placed in oxygen gas it was resuscitated in half an hour.

A large turtle placed in the same gas was apparently quite dead in fifteen minutes. Immersion in oxygen resuscitated it also.

**7th experiment.**—A small green snake was put in an atmosphere containing eight per cent of carbonic oxide gas; in twenty-four hours it was nearly dead but dragged out a feeble existence nearly twenty hours longer. The muscles still retained some degree of irritability. The blood in the heart was bright purple. This gas is as pernicious to vegetable as to animal life, and hence, house plants are liable to suffer in health when gas fixtures are leaky, and the air is vitiated by coal gas, which contains some of the oxide; and trees in the vicinity of leaking lamp posts not unfrequently perish.

**8th experiment.**—A young turtle placed in a receiver of carbonic acid gas was comatose in fifteen minutes. A frog in the same gas died in eight minutes, the muscular irritability not quite lost, but the heart had ceased to contract. Blood dark.

A tree-toad that was apparently dead after four minutes immersion in the gas, was resuscitated by being placed in oxygen gas.

A tree-toad placed in an atmosphere containing eight per cent of carbonic acid gas was apparently dead in twelve hours, but was resuscitated in oxygen gas.

Imperfectly ventilated public halls, and wards of hospitals have been known to contain as much as from four to six parts per thousand of this noxious gas.

**9th experiment.**—A chimney swallow was placed in 63 cubic inches of common atmosphere in which it continued to respire for nearly two hours. After an hour of immersion, respiratory embarrassment became very marked, but soon subsided into the calmness of progressive coma and death.

Absorption of the carbonic acid exhaled proved a loss of volume of sixteen per cent, leaving but five per cent of oxygen remaining in the atmosphere.

This result which agrees very nearly with those of Claude Bernard, shows the vital tenacity of warm blooded animals as compared with the cold blooded frog in which the absorption of oxygen was almost complete.

Sulphureted hydrogen, which, in common with most of the noxious gases above named, is evolved during the decomposition of most animal and some vegetable substances, is even more pernicious than any of them, experiments having shown that even 1-800 part of this gas proves fatal to small animals in a short time, and even 1-3 of one per cent

was speedily fatal to domestic animals of the largest size. It is always present more or less abundantly about cess pools, unclean sewers, latrines, and wherever animal substances are in process of decay. It constitutes an important element of disease; but unlike carbonic acid, carbonic oxide and some other equally noxious, but insidious congeneric elements, distinctly reveals its presence to the unvitiated senses.

**Warlike Preparations in Russia.**  
A letter from St. Petersburg published in the New York Times says that the war preparations continue upon a scale unprecedented in the history of Russia. An immense recruitment has been ordered throughout the Empire. Very large earthworks and stone forts have been constructed at St. Petersburg, Cronstadt, Helsingfors, and other places. The old granite forts at Cronstadt are to be covered with 13-inch rolled iron plates. Ten or twelve monitors, and two or three iron-clads, of a different construction have been ordered, and will be ready for sea in May or June next. Large quantities of cannon and shot and shell have been ordered from England, and will be delivered during the winter. All the Government shops are being enlarged and every effort is making to render Russia independent of other countries in war material, as she is already in food and clothing for her armies. On the first appearance of the war cloud, the Russians dreaded it very much, although they were determined to do their utmost to sustain the Emperor, if it came to that. Now, however, the feeling has entirely changed, and they do not dread it at all. In fact, they rather court it than otherwise. Alexander's popularity is immense, and increasing every day.

**It's What You Spend.**  
"It's what thee'll spend, my son," said a sage old Quaker, "not what thee'll make, which will decide whether thee's to be rich or not." The advice was trite for it was Franklin's in another shape—"Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves." But it cannot be too often repeated. Men are continually indulging in small expenses, saying to themselves, that 'tis only a trifle, yet forgetting that the aggregate is serious, that even the sea-shore is made up of petty grains of sand. Ten cents a day is even thirty-six dollars and a half a year, and that is the interest of a capital of six hundred dollars. The man who saves ten cents a day only, is so much richer than he who does not, as if he owned a life estate in a house worth six hundred dollars; and if invested quarterly, does not take half that time. But ten cents a day is but child's play, some will exclaim. Well, then, John Jacob Astor used to say that when a man who wishes to be rich, has saved ten thousand dollars, he has won half the battle. Not that Astor thought ten thousand much. But he knew that, in making such a sum, a man acquired habits of prudent economy which would keep him advancing in wealth. How many, however, spend ten thousand in a few years in extra expenses, and then, on looking back, cannot tell as they say, "where the money went to." To save, is to get rich. To squander, even in small sums, is the first step towards the poor-house.

**THE SWORD OF MONTGOMERY.**—An Avon correspondent who was recently at Quebec, writes:

"Are you aware that the sword of Montgomery is still kept in Quebec? On a visit there, a few days ago, I was informed on credible authority, that a Canadian there still retains the identical weapon which his father took from the body of Montgomery, on the morning after he fell. The statement was that the man went out early in the morning to see what had been done, and found the body partly frozen. He took the sword and kept it. He lived to an old age, and then bequeathed it, with a written statement of all the circumstances, to his son, who has preserved them to this time. Is not this matter worth an investigation? I mentioned it to the American Consul there, Mr. Ogden, who seemed to be aware of it. How it would electrify the heart of every patriot to have brought home, at this late day, the sword which Montgomery carried to the walls of Quebec."—*Quebec Mercury.*

**THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**—Two hundred clerks are employed in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and many more are wanted to transact the business of auditing the accounts of paymasters of the army. So great is the pressure in this wise, that the clerks of the office of the Second Controller, are obliged to work at nights to keep up with the business. The little corner now occupied by the State Department will soon be absorbed by the immense Treasury structure, and a new building must be provided for the former. A new building is also contemplated for the Agricultural Department, in the immediate neighborhood of the Propagating Gardens.

**WEDDING THE ARMY.**—General order 253, issued by Major General Thomas, dismisses from the service forty-five officers for different offenses. The list embraces one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, one Surgeon, one Assistant Surgeon, fifteen Captains, fifteen First Lieutenants, and eleven Second Lieuts. The offenses charged are disobedience of orders, desertion, abandoning company in battle, cowardice, dishonesty, immorality, drunkenness, disloyalty, absence without leave, and a score of others.

**Never Trifle with Affection.**

How often in this life are we inclined to trifle with those whose love is the dearest object of our existence. How often does foolish pride or a wicked desire to show our independence, tempt us to scorn the kind offices of our best friends. How often does the heart, turned against its idol by some real or fancied grievance, repel all the advances, refuse to accept the explanation, or even the humiliating acknowledgments of an error committed by that idol, thinking, perhaps, that it has humbled itself thus far it may be induced to creep in the dust before the virtuous (?) indignation of that self-willed, stony heart. And how often does we know well enough that it is intended only for our good, cause a coldness to arise between us and those who are everything to us, shutting out the bright sunlight from our minds, leaving us in darkness bordering on despair.—Oh! who can live without love! Boast if you will, your independence; proud, haughty mortal; the time comes when you must see your folly; when you must acknowledge that help from others is not to be disdained, possibly you might get sick, will not then the kind words of sympathy and the soft hand that soothes your fevered brow be acceptable? And perhaps you may be called to die, will not the hand that wipes the death damp from your brow, and closes your glazed eye, be a precious boon? Then scorn not affection but seek after it early and late. Strive to so live that every one may prize your acquaintance. Above all, do not keep at a distance from those who would love you if they were permitted.

**The Mother.**  
Around the ideas of one's mother the mind of a man clings with fond affection. It is the first deep thought stamped upon our hearts when yet soft and capable of receiving the most profound impression, and all the after feelings of the world are more or less light in comparison. I do not know, that even in our old age we do not look back to that feeling as the sweetest we have through life.

Our passions and willfulness may lead us far from the object of our filial love; we learn even to pain her heart, to oppose her wishes, to violate her commands; we may become wild, headstrong, or angry at her counsel or opposition; but when death has stifled her monitory voice, and nothing but calm memory remains to recapitulate her virtues and good deeds, affection, like a flower beaten to the ground by a past storm, raises up her head, and smiles among her tears.

Around the idea, as we have said, the mind clings with fond affection; and even when the earlier period of our loss forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the place of our remembrance, and twines the image of our dead parent with a garland of graces and beauties and virtues, which we doubt not that she possessed.

**The Governor elect of Alabama.** accused of favoring reconstruction, said in his last speech: "He should be almost ashamed to own himself an Alabamian if he could believe there was a man in the State who would agree to the reconstruction of the old Union."—*Boston Post.*

The Governor of Alabama and our northern radical abolitionists agree perfectly. The reconstruction of the old Union is not more hateful to the one than to the other, and the grand danger is that these extremes, working together for a common object, will accomplish it. Said Vice President Hamlin, in a public harangue in Maine a few weeks ago: "There are those who want the old Union: well, they can't have it." How faithful is his echo in Alabama.—*Times.*

**MAKE A BEGINNING.**—Remember in all things, that if you do not begin, you will never come to an end. The first seed in the ground, the first shilling put in the savings' bank, and the first mile traveled on a journey, are all important things; they make a beginning and thereby a hope, a promise, a pledge, an assurance that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor idle, erring, hesitating outcast is now creeping and crawling his way through the world, who might have held up his head and prospered, if, instead of putting off his resolutions of industry and amendment, he had only made a beginning!

**NEGRO SERMON.**—"There are," said a sable orator, addressing his brethren, "two roads to this world—the one a broad and narrow road that leads to perdition; and de order a narrow and broad road, that leads to destruction." "What is dat?" said one hearer: "say it again." "I say my brethern, there are two roads to dis world—the one a broad and narrow road that leads to perdition; the oder a narrow and broad road, that leads to destruction." "If dat am de case," said his sable questioner, "dis eluded individual takes to de woods!"

A jealous woman at Washington cowdied her husband for dancing with a former sweetheart, and was fined \$5 for assault and battery. What is the country coming to if a wife can't whip her own husband.

You need not make mouths at the public because it has not accepted you at your own fancy valuation. Do the prettiest thing you can and wait your time.

# Rebel News from Chattanooga.

Atlanta, Nov. 28.  
The city is full of conflicting rumors of the battle of Chickamauga. We have lost many prisoners, estimated at 5,000 and upwards. All our dead and seriously wounded are in the hands of the enemy. In the attack on Lookout Mountain the enemy's loss was greater than ours. They drove us back by force of numbers. Skirmishing continued Saturday and there was intense firing Sunday and Monday. The enemy charged with 4,000, at the same time occupying the attention of our right wing at the foot of Missionary Ridge. The corps of Gen. Breckinridge met the shock with unflinching courage and determination. In the afternoon the enemy increased in number, and by repeated attacks succeeded in making an impression on our lines. At 4 P. M. the left of the centre gave way, the enemy pouring through the valley like a flood. Our troops seeing themselves cut off, got confused and retreated in disorder. After repeated charges we evacuated Missionary Ridge on Wednesday. Our army is now at Chickamauga. We have 600 prisoners. Washington and General Wadsworth were lost at their guns. General Wadsworth was wounded. Our wounded are arriving here and being cared for. General Bragg's headquarters are now at Ringgold.

## The Relief for Prisoners.

Washington, Nov. 26.  
A letter received to-day at central office in Washington, from an agent of the Sanitary Commission at New York, says Gen. Meredith states that although there may be some doubt about the disposition which has been made of the government stores sent to Richmond, he has every reason to believe that the supplies sent by the Sanitary Commission have been properly distributed. On Saturday the flag of truce took up to City Point 280 cases of supplies from the Sanitary Commission storehouse at Norfolk, chiefly nutritious food and warm clothing.

Baltimore, Nov. 30.  
The American says a correspondence with Commissioner Ould has been opened, which may probably lead to the establishment of some systematic arrangement for the sustenance of our unfortunate prisoners at Richmond, until such time as a change may be effected, with the condition that there is neither sufficiency of food at Richmond for the people or the prisoners.

DIRECT FROM RICHMOND.—Surgeon Alexander Ewing, of the Thirteenth Infantry, passed through this city last evening, en route to his home in Dexter, direct from the Libby Prison, Richmond. Surgeon Ewing was captured at Chickamauga, having been left in charge of the division hospital, when the other surgeons found it convenient to get to the rear. He spent two months in the Libby Prison, but does not recommend it as a boarding house especially of those who are fond of good living. The reports of destitution in the South are not at all exaggerated. The rebels have not enough to last them until another harvest, and if we can conquer the South in no other way, we can bring them to terms by starvation. He gives it as his opinion that if not another battle is fought, but our armies hold their present position, confining the Confederacy to its present limited quarters, the war must end before the close of another season.

Dr. Ewing was included in the recent general exchange of surgeons. The following were the Michigan surgeons included in this exchange: Alexander Ewing, Surgeon, Thirteenth Infantry; G. H. Blaker, Assistant Surgeon, Twenty-first; H. A. Goodell, Assistant Surgeon, Twenty-first; Assistant Surgeon Raney, of the Second Cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon Griswold, of the Eleventh Infantry.—Free Press.

LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Post writes:  
Mr. Chase will not issue any more legal tender notes, except of the kind bearing interest. He has authority to issue four hundred millions of this description of legal tenders, bearing five per cent interest. This will satisfy all his wants during the next year. The Secretary has no power to issue notes except for the national banks, and enough legal tenders (without interest) to replace the notes which have been destroyed, and it is asserted here that he will not ask Congress to give him further authority to issue notes without interest unless it may be to a small amount, in times of dangerous stringency in the money market. The notes bearing five per cent interest and made legal-tender will undoubtedly be issued in sufficient quantities to pay the debts of the Government, internal taxation, and sale of fifty-two bonds are exhausted.

## New York Election.

New York, Dec. 1.  
The election to-day has passed off quietly. The following is the vote for Mayor: Boole, regular democratic, 22,581; Blunt, regular Union, 18,460; Gunther, independent democrat, 29,045. Gunther is elected.

At the late election for Governor of Georgia the contest was very spirited, a determined attempt being made to defeat Gov. Brown. The vote shows that Gov. Brown had 36,558; Hill, 18,122; Furlow, 10,024—total vote, 64,704. For President the total vote was 106,665; so there has been a falling off of nearly 42,000, or nearly 40 per cent.

An order from the War Department declares that veteran volunteers re-enlisting will be allowed a furlough of thirty days, and transportation to and from their homes.

The last bon mot in Paris was one uttered by a distinguished foreign diplomatist, which characterized Napoleon as "the man who says nothing, and yet always lies."

The readiest and best way to find out what future duty will be, is to do present duty.

## From Europe.

New York, Dec. 1.  
The following news by the steamship City of New York, is not covered by the Scotia's dispatches:  
The Hiawatha arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, Oct. 22. She reports having met the Alabama in the Bay of Bengal. She signalled the Hiawatha, and immediately on receiving her answer, set sail with steam on, hoisting the rebel colors.

The Russian Ambassador at Paris had communicated a reply of Prince Gortschakoff to invitation to Congress. It is in substance that Russia will take part therein, but not until after pacification of Poland.

It is stated Lord Brougham at a soiree in M. Thiers' salon in Paris, spoke freely of his conviction that a congress was impossible, and stated the intention of England and Austria to make their participation in congress dependent on the reply of France to certain preliminary questions, would not meet with a favorable reception at Paris.

## From Cairo.

Cairo, Dec. 1.  
The steamer Lady Franklin, Memphis 29, with 289 cotton bales for Cincinnati, has arrived. Guerrillas erected a battery, water proof below Vicksburg, which fired into the steamers Welcome and Emerald. Five or six persons are reported killed and wounded. The tow-boat Hamlet was fired into at Grand Gulf. She reports a battery of seven 12-pounders two miles below the mouth of Red River. Refugees reported 1,300 guerrillas there. This battery fired into the transport Black Hawk. Thirteen shells burst in her Texas and set fire to the boat which burnt the pilot-house and Texas. One negro killed and four white men badly wounded. The gunboat Choctaw blocked the battery. A guard house and block of buildings were burned at Columbus, Kentucky, to-day. It was fired by prisoners. None escaped.

## From Chattanooga.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—  
A dispatch from Chattanooga says that in a battle at Ringgold the 7th Penn. suffered severely, losing Col. Creighton, Lieut. Col. Crane killed, and Adjutant Baker wounded. Only one commissioned officer escaped unhurt. The 7th Ohio suffered severely.

Prisoners still come in in large numbers. They will foot up 7,000.

The mountains are full of Kentucky and Tennessee deserters, trying to get home.

Bragg, with the skeleton of his army, is making his way South.

The heads of a number of our soldiers on the Chickamauga battle field were found severed from their bodies, and stuck up on stumps and poles.

GAETIES.—We need no longer wonder at the Parisians who thronged the theatres during the worst excesses of the French revolution. In the midst of this terrible civil war, which is draining the best blood of the country and mortgaging its property with a debt our children will stagger under, we here in New York are spending more money in amusements and gaieties than ever before. In our city columns to-day will be found a statement concerning the public balls which are to take place during the coming season, from which it will be seen that our young people are determined to drink, dance, and be merry, no matter how many of their friends or relatives may be dying on the Rapidan or Tennessee. All the public balls are engaged for every night to the end of February, and some of them far into April. Private balls and parties were never so numerous, and as for theatres, they were never so thronged. It is quite safe to say that this winter will see twice the money spent on balls, parties, theatres, opera, and dresses to attend them, of any former season in the metropolis. This state of things cannot last always. The intoxication the country is now laboring under will be followed before long by a season of profound depression.—N. Y. World.

BROWNLOW'S OPINION.—The Knoxville Whig comes out anew on the 11th inst., and it says in reference to slavery: "We will take the ground which experience and logic prove, and that is, it cannot longer maintain itself in the temperate zone after this rebellion—and that the African race when emancipated will disappear." It says, also, that "no greater mistake was ever made, than in supposing the masses of the South really favor the institution. They are opposed to emancipation in their midst, because of the repugnance of negroes to labor, and of the demoralized state of society that must follow." The Parson signs his name to this editorial address. His solution of the question of the disposal of the African is, at least, thorough, for, on his theory, when he is emancipated he "will disappear."

WOOD ASSOCIATIONS.—In view of the high prices of wood and the combination of wood dealers in this vicinity, several associations have been formed in this village already, having in view the procurement of fuel, and several other companies are being organized. The members purchase the standing wood upon land near the village, cut it themselves, both by hand and machinery, and thus obtain their fuel for almost half the going rates—a good move and we hope to see it extensively prevail. One combination is as good as another sometimes.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.—The notes of the National Banks will have engraved on their backs reduced copies of the historical picture in the rotunda of the Capitol, occupying nearly the whole surface of the note. They will also bear on their faces the gilt ring which is now on the new postal currency, and which is regarded as a sure protection against photographing, as the yellow mordant will always "take black."

About 2,000 boxes and packages have arrived at Fortress Monroe by Adams' Express, en route for Union prisoners in and about Richmond, from their friends at the North.

# The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR - MICHIGAN.  
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1863.

## THE ARGUS FOR 1864.

The expenses of carrying on business have increased so enormously within the last two years, that we find it absolutely necessary to make a change in our terms—both in subscription and advertising. We have been furnishing the Argus at old rates, but articles of food and clothing have attained such prices that it is absolutely impossible for us to do so longer and support our family. We have tried the utmost economy, but have failed to make the "two ends meet."

Two years ago the \$1.50 we got for the Argus would buy us 15 yards of cotton cloth, it will now buy 4.—Other articles of dress—both for men and women—have increased, not in the same proportion, but largely. In articles of provision, coffee is about three times the old price, and sugars from two to three times. Farm Produce of all kinds, fuel, &c., &c., have also largely increased in price, so that while we have been keeping our paper at the old rate, the expense of living has fully doubled.

And, aside from the expenses of living, the increased price of paper and printing material of all kinds, makes our paper ready for delivery, cost us one-third or one-half more than two years ago, while we get the same for it, and that same will buy us nothing, or near to nothing, in the market.

Any of our subscribers can soon demonstrate mathematically that we can not stand this longer. Now, for the remedy.

After the first day of January next, we shall charge \$2 a year for the Argus, and not a name will be entered on our subscription book without the pay in advance.

Subscribers who have already paid for the Argus for the whole or part of the coming year, will be furnished at the old rate for the time paid for, and new subscription will be received up to January 1st at \$1.50 in advance.

Subscribers in arrears can secure the paper for 1864 at \$1.50 by paying up all arrears to prior January 1st, and a year in advance. After January 1st all those in arrears will be charged \$2 a year both for the past and future.

These terms we shall strictly adhere to until prices of other articles go back to the old figures.

From and after the first of January our rates of advertising will be increased 25 per cent from our present published terms, and advertisers should take notice accordingly. At that date a new scale of prices will be placed in the proper columns.

We hope that every subscriber will see the necessity of this action, and by making immediate settlement accommodate both themselves and us.

In addition to this announcement we have only to promise that we shall endeavor to make the Argus worth the money we ask for it. If our subscribers are prompt in paying their dues we shall be able to do better by them than we can, if compelled to spend time from day to day in making out and running around with small bills that should be given to the paper.

## The News.

The victory at Chattanooga proves complete, and Bragg's army is effectually scattered. The latest estimate of prisoners captured is 7000. As a winter campaign is practicable in that section, it is not probable that Grant will rest long over this victory.

The siege of Knoxville has been raised, but we are without report of either our losses or gains. The reported capture in another column—of two entire rebel divisions is probably a canard. Longstreet is said to be falling back into Virginia.

Gen. Meade's campaign has terminated by his re-crossing the Rapidan.—The losses and gains of the Army of the Potomac are yet to be summed up, but from what we can make of the many rumors we fear the balance will not be largely in its favor. When the smoke has cleared away we shall see.

The news from Banks' department is favorable.

At Charleston matters are as "of old."

The Gov. of New Hampshire—a sound Republican—is reported as saying that it is now time for those who have talked war so long to enlist. True, and why will not some of the "originals" in this State say come instead of longer crying go!

Gen. John Morgan, and Captains J. C. Burnett, S. B. Taylor, Ralph Sheldon, F. H. Hines, L. D. Hookersmith, and C. S. Magee, escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus on Friday, night last. With two knives they dug through the cement and nine inch brick floor of one of their cells, followed the air passage under the building to the wall, mined that with their hands, and scaled the prison walls by means of rope ladders made from their bedding. After preparing for their exit, Col. Dick Morgan obtained permission to exchange rooms with his brother for the night, preferring the escape of the General to his own.

The following note was left behind for the Warden:

"CASTLE MERION, CELL No. 20, Nov. 27th, 1863.—Commencement Nov. 4th. 1863. Conclusion, Nov. 20th, 1863.—Number of hours for labor per day, 3. Tools, 2 small knives. La patience est amer mais son fruit est doux."

Gen. Morgan arrived at Toronto, C. W. on Monday, and will probably lead the next Canadian-rebel invasion of the States. His associates have all probably effected their escape.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, convened in extra session by Gov. Andrews, enacted a law giving a bounty of \$325 to volunteers, payable in advance, or in lieu thereof \$20 per month extra pay during service. Massachusetts evidently desires to fill her quota with volunteers. Gov. Blair, of our State, by proclamation withdraws the bounty of \$50 he is authorized to offer volunteers, assigning as a reason the liberal bounty offered by the Government. Is it not fair to presume that Gov. Blair does not wish to fill our quota with volunteers, but prefers that a draft should take place on the 5th of January. He has certainly done all that he can to stop enlistments.

Maj. B. G. BENNETT, of the Eleventh Michigan Infantry, was killed in the recent battle at Chattanooga.—Maj. BENNETT was a practical printer, and for years publisher and editor of the Centerville Chronicle. During PIERCE'S and BUCHANAN'S administration he was Postmaster on the Michigan Southern Railroad, but on the incoming of Mr. LINCOLN gave up his place to a "peace" Republican, and immediately "shouldered arms," serving as Orderly Sergeant in the old Michigan First.—When that regiment was mustered out he raised a company for the Eleventh, and on a change of Colonels was promoted to Major. Knowing him personally we can vouch that he was a brave and gallant officer.

We regret to see the name of Lieut. Col. COMSTOCK in the list of the reported killed in one of the recent engagements at Knoxville. Lieut. COMSTOCK held the same position in the old Michigan First, went into the Seventeenth as Captain, and by merit won his way up to his old position. Lieut. Col. COMSTOCK was formerly in business at Manchester, and was well and favorably known to many of our citizens.

Appearances indicate that recruiting progresses slowly, and unless something is done to encourage enlistments, the next draft—to take place January 5th—will cause greater suffering in our county than the last.

The reported arrival of John Morgan at Toronto, C. W., is denied, and it is supposed the announcement was made to make his escape easier in another direction. Two of the escaped Captains have been re-captured near Louisville, Ky.

The Detroit Tribune says that the Provost Marshal of this State has received official instructions that by payment of the \$300 commutation money, a drafted man will be exempt for three years.

SAM HOUSTON is reported dead again. This time he is said to have died at Huntsville, Texas. Date not given.

The Tenth Cavalry left Grand Rapids on Wednesday for Tennessee. The regiment is full nearly to the maximum. THADDEUS FOOTE is Colonel, and LUTHER S. TROWBRIDGE, late Major in the Fifth Cavalry, Lieut. Colonel.

Capt. J. S. NEWBERRY has tendered his resignation as Provost Marshal of the First Congressional district, and the position has been offered to Lieut. Col. Flanagan of the 24th Michigan Infantry.

The wife of Ex-President Pierce died at Andover, Mass., on the 2d inst. Mrs. Pierce was an accomplished lady.

Congress will convene in annual session on Monday next. The chances are thought to favor COLFAX for speaker.

Gen. Meredeth officially announces that all supplies sent forward by the Sanitary Commission or State agents are received and forwarded by the rebel authorities.—We believe the Soldiers' Aid Society of this city has received advice of the receipt at Richmond of the box forwarded to our Michigan men.

## Foreign Correspondence of the Argus.

Over the Alps.  
INTERLAKEN, Oct. 31st, 1863.  
I bade the readers of the Argus good bye, at the town of Martigny, in the valley of the Rhone; let us shake hands again at Thun, the guardian city of the Thuner See. We are here to see Alpine scenery in its greatest grandeur.

Let us ascend the well constructed path which extends up the lofty hills just behind the Belle Vue Hotel. The Belle Vue possesses not only a charming situation, and is the picture of retirement amid the English grounds which surround it, but it has also a walk up the hill side behind it, where its guests may ascend and get the grandest view in Switzerland. Along the walk are placed here and there seats to rest the climber, and now and then a pavilion stands in a commanding position, which, shaped antequely and peering out from the forest of trees that clothe the hill-side, looks like some old castle or hermitage in a position impregnable.

We pass the English chapel which belongs to the hotel; we ascend by stairs a steep ascent; we wind around the edge of the hill between arbors of trees; now resting a moment, we press on, going higher and higher, until at length we stand in the little round summer house, called the pavilion of St. Jacques. And now what a view is before us! In the East the whole range of the Bernese Alps bursts upon us. There stand the Jungfrau, the Monch, the Eiger, the Finsteraarhorn, and the Blumli Alps, upon whose summits vegetation never springs, but the snows of winter ever dwell. How near and distinct they seem! How contrasted their forms with the darker and smaller mountains before them! Immensity envelops them, and grandeur rests upon their summits.

From them our eyes wander around the amphitheatre of the Alps, and rest upon the two dark forms of the Niesen and the Schreckhorn, just opposite and quite near to us. No snows tinge their summits but Nature has spread there the turf and the forest and the rock. Now our eyes turn lower, and we see the calm waters of Lake Thun quietly resting within her banks of mountains. A little gem she seems, in the roughest setting. Along her banks are scattered numerous villages, and vineyards without number extend up the gradually ascending mountains. And now we turn in the opposite direction, and we see spread out, like a panorama, the beautiful valley of the Aar, abounding in fertile fields and rural life; while just beneath us is the town of Thun, with its white-washed stone houses, its crooked and narrow streets, and the Aar rushing through its midst.—Within it, on a high hill, stands its castle, dating from 1400, older than America's discovery; but why look upon the little modern thing, when the castle of the Alps, as old as the world, and massiveness itself, can be seen? There too stands its church which man calls ancient; but what is it in comparison with the grand old cathedral of Nature, the Jungfrau and its attendants? Look upon one side and see the works of man—the little city and its houses—then turn to the other and gaze upon the works of Jehovah, the eternal mountains with their rocks and snows. Contrast them. How puerile seems humanity before Divinity! Could any one ask for a greater variety than is seen here?—Mountain, lake, plain, river, city, country, all are spread before him. Here is the grand, the beautiful, and the useful. Here is power, majesty, and endurance.

After having enjoyed this scene for an hour, and feasted upon the richness of Nature, let us descend from the pavilion. Behold! the little steamer is ready to cross the lake. Let us aboard! and discover more closely the beauties of the Thuner See.

To the Wolverine, accustomed occasionally to look upon the great lakes which make Michigan a peninsula, and to feel their waters toss the vessel like the ocean's waves, the Thuner See seems indeed a diminutive specimen of the lake species. "Pond" would be a more appropriate title, (no insinuation is intended, Mr. Editor,) since ten miles is its length and about two its breadth. But what it lacks in magnitude it makes up in beauty. Clear are its waters, calm is its surface, beautiful its position. Some of the mountains that border it, press near and stand frowning over it, others are more retiring, and of gentler slope offering a place for the cottage or the villa. Here an old castle keeps guard beside it a Parisian has built for himself a palace where he may retire from the busy and gay life of the metropolis to "a purer spring."

After an hour's puffing our gallant little steamer arrives at the head of the lake. We disembark, and proceed immediately to Interlaken, about two and a half miles distant, with its long list of hotels and pensions, with its quaint old houses standing side by side with modern structures, with its meadow where have congregated yearly, from the time of Berthold, the young men of the canton, to celebrate the games peculiar to Switzerland, with the lofty mountains which surround it upon all sides, with its almost endless excursions upon land and water, Interlaken offers many attractions to the traveller. And now in this old

town, as the sun disappears behind the hills and hastens to the West, towards America, my home, carrying with it my thoughts, and tender emotions, let the readers of the Argus and I part once more. We may meet again by the Staubbach or on the Wergern Alp.

F. W. B.

## Federal Victory at Knoxville.

New York, Dec. 1.  
The Tribune has a special dated Knoxville, Saturday via Cumberland Gap, Monday, saying we are now in the twelfth day of the siege. The enemy has gained no advantage. We are better prepared for attack than the most sanguine expected. Longstreet is delaying for reinforcements from Virginia.—The enemy moved a division Wednesday upon our position over the river, but, after an hour's fight, was driven back.—On Tuesday a detachment of the Second Michigan, made a gallant charge, and captured a rebel rifle pit within 500 yards of our works, but subsequently were compelled to give way to a superior force, with great loss. Major Byington was taken prisoner, Adjutant Noble and Lieutenant Halpin were killed, and Lieut. Colonel Comstock, Seventeenth Michigan, died Friday, from wounds. It has been comparatively quiet for the past two days.

A dispatch from Burnside the 25th of November, says the enemy on the 25th moved three brigades and attacked his brigade, in strong position, south of the river, three miles from Knoxville. A hard fight followed. The enemy was repulsed with a loss of 150 killed. The position was strengthened, and though the enemy was moving down with a large force with the evident intention of renewing the attack, Burnside believed it could be held. He has been able, by using roads left open, to keep a supply of provisions and forage. Reinforcements are on the way to him.

Cumberland Gap, Dec. 1.  
All available forces left the Gap to-day, under the command of Gen. Foster, with a view of intercepting Longstreet's retreat into Virginia. Burnside is said to be closely pushing the enemy's rear. Decisive results are anticipated.

Later—8 o'clock P. M.  
An official courier has just reached here from Knoxville. The rebels succeeded in throwing a pontoon bridge across the river on Sunday, but were prevented from crossing by our batteries commanding the point, resulting in the rout of the enemy and capture of Wheeler's entire division of 5,800 troops.

Married.  
Oct. 29th, by Rev. S. Cornelius, Mr. DAVID K. BROWN, of Novi, and Miss MARY BRIANT, of Salem.

November 29th, by the Rev. S. Cornelius, Mr. ORLANDO B. WHEELER, of Detroit, and Miss ANANDA M. BENNETT, of Ann Arbor.

## New Advertisements.

THE DRAFT  
On DeForest's National Office is wonderful. Everybody seems to have found out its superior qualities and go in for a study. It is warranted to give satisfaction and to be better than any other office in market, at any price, or the money refunded. Two shillings per lb.

A. DEFOREST

## TAKEN UP.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the first day of July last, a three year old Steer, red and white with speckled horns. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take said steer away.

Northfield, Dec. 3, 1863. BRYAN COMSIEKE. 533-6

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Passenger trains leave Detroit, Chicago, and the several stations in this County, as follows:

GOING WEST.  
Leave Detroit, Mich. Arrive Chicago, Ill.  
Ypsilanti, 11:20 " 5:50 " 6:50 " 10:50 "  
Ann Arbor, 11:40 " 6:10 " 7:15 " 11:10 "  
Dexter, 12:05 P. M. 6:30 " 7:35 " " "  
Chicago, 12:25 " 6:50 " 7:55 " " "  
Ar. Chicago 10:30 " 6:00 " 10:00 " 6:30 "

## GOING EAST.

Leave Chicago, Ill. Arrive Detroit, Mich.  
Chicago, 4:40 P. M. 8:00 " 9:00 " 10:00 " 11:00 "  
Dexter, 6:10 " 8:20 " 9:20 " 10:20 " 11:20 "  
Ann Arbor, 6:30 " 8:40 " 9:40 " 10:40 " 11:40 "  
Ypsilanti, 6:50 " 9:00 " 10:00 " 11:00 " 12:00 "  
Ar. Detroit, 6:00 " 8:10 " 9:10 " 10:10 " 11:10 "

The Day Express each way is the Mail Train.  
Trains do not stop at stations where figures are omitted in the table.  
Trains leave at Detroit with the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways of Canada, and the Detroit and Toledo, and Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads, and Cleveland.  
At the Company's Ticket Office at Detroit, Chicago, and other principal cities, through tickets can be purchased to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canada.  
LUXURIOUS SLEEPING CARS upon all night trains.  
Return's celebrated Ventilating Apparatus, upon all day trains—the best dust preventive in use.  
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

## 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 15th, A. D. 1863, against the goods and chattels, and 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 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 range number 15 (15) and according to the Recorded plat of the Village, now city of Ann Arbor, being eight (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, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County of Washtenaw on Saturday the fifth day of December, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

October, 5th 1863. PHILIP WINGGARD, Sheriff.

## Farm For Sale.

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN, in the town of Ronald, Ionia County, Mich., in the best wheat growing region in the State.  
160 ACRES,  
of choice land with seventy acres under improvement, with some three miles of good oak fence. It is well watered, has a good log house, a frame horse barn a good SUGAR BUSH,  
and a thrifty Orchard. It is well located for school and other privileges. The owner having no help of his own, and wishing to locate in the region of the University, would like to exchange for property in or near the city of Ann Arbor. Address P. O. Box 106, Ann Arbor or in care of Dr. GEO. F. PRAY, 929-3 Detroit St., opposite Arkley's wagon shop.

## FAIRBANKS' SCALES!

Standard  
OF ALL KINDS.  
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Press, &c.  
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,  
172 Lake Street, Chicago.  
Sold in Detroit by FARRAND & SHELLEY.  
Be careful to buy only the genuine. 860-1

# 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 932-1

## Terrible Slaughter!

THE VICTORY IS OURS!

Which has been raging for the past four weeks

## MACK & SCHMID'S STORE

Has proved a grand success, although the slaughter

## DRY GOODS

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

## DRESS GOODS,

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, 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 business in this city by selling so cheap but we must help it.

## The Goods Must be Sold.

1000 New Style and best quality HOOP SKIRTS—cheap, and for the Gentlemen we have a very large assortment of

## French Twilled Cloth, Beaver Overalls,

ings, Dooskins, Pancy Cassimeres, Vests, &c., &c.

Of all descriptions, and can furnish a whole lot of short notice much cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere. An examination of this branch of our business will convince all that this is the place to buy for Pants, Coats and Vests. We have also a complete stock of ladies and children's Shoes.

## HATS AND CAPS,

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

## Groceries, Crockery, Glassware &c.

At astonishing low prices, and in short our stock must share the same fate for we are determined to sell, no matter what old crockery may say. All are invited to inspect our stock as it is to show our goods, and we are bound to meet the wants of all.

932-1 MACK & SCHMID

## P. BACH

Has received

## A LARGE STOCK

OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS

INCLUDING

## LATEST STYLES

Shawls, Dress Goods

and everything for

## Ladies & Gents Wear

</

No. 37 Park Row, New York, & 6 State St. Boston, are Agents for the Agents in these cities and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

Tax Receipts.

Township Treasurers will find at the Assessor's office a new form of Tax Receipts just printed on good paper. All orders accompanied by the cash promptly filled.

Wood Inspectors Appointed.

The Common Council of this City, at a special meeting held on Friday evening, Nov. 27th, appointed Messrs. L. R. Slawson, Seth Thompson, and W. W. Saunders, Inspectors of Fire Wood, under Ordinance No. 17 of the city ordinances, and resolved that said ordinance should be enforced from and after Tuesday, December 1st. That our readers may know what the requirements of the ordinance are we extract therefrom Secs. 2, 3, and 4, and invite therefor a careful reading both by wood sellers and wood buyers:

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of each Inspector of Fire Wood, when required by either the seller or the purchaser of any fire wood brought within the limits of the City of Ann Arbor for sale, to inspect and measure the same, and to give a certificate of the date and amount of such measurement in words at full length, and to take the same to that part of the common side of said City, within forty rods of the Court House Square, other than at the place above specified, or who shall sell or offer to sell in said City, fire wood by the load, without first having the same inspected and measured, and obtaining a certificate thereof as aforesaid, and shall forfeit for the first offense the sum of one dollar and costs of prosecution, and for every subsequent offense the sum of five dollars and costs of prosecution.

Sec. 3. If any person within the limits of said City having obtained such certificate shall sell or dispose of such wood contrary to said certificate, or shall attempt to impose a false certificate in the sale thereof, or shall in any manner violate the provisions of this ordinance, he shall for every such offense forfeit and pay a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution.

By resolution of Council Wood teams may also stand on Broadway in the 5th Ward.

This ordinance does not assume to fix the price of wood, but leaves that to be governed, at all other articles of traffic are, by its commercial value. But wood-sellers must hereafter fix their price by the Cord, and buyers will know what price they are paying. Certainly no honest man can object to selling his wood as he does every thing else, by measure, and we may therefore presume that the threats of freezing the city out mean nothing, and that the new order of things will satisfy all parties—at least all who do not desire by a system of sharp practice, really a system of robbery—to get pay for double or treble the quantity of wood they sell.

We trust that every citizen will stand by the Council and Inspectors in enforcing the ordinance.

Dr. Lewis, of Boston, author of "The New Gymnastics," lectured in Hanger's Hall, on Thursday evening of last week, under the auspices of the Detroit Gymnastic Association, on "Physical Culture and the New Gymnastics." It being Thanksgiving evening, and our citizens generally full of turkey and other good cheer, the audience was not as large as the Dr. or his subject deserved. The lecture was an excellent one, and throwing aside the few points on which the lecturer might be considered ultra, contained more good sense than is often crammed into a full hall dozen popular lectures. It bristled with points, and no hearer could fail to profit at least a little. The lecture, that is the portion of it especially bearing upon Physical Culture, was illustrated by exercises in the New Gymnastics given by Prof. Porter, now teaching in Detroit, and seven members of his class. No one who witnessed the exercises can but believe that the light gymnastics develop the whole physical man much better than the old heavy system. The Light Gymnast must bring into use every muscle, and thus insure a harmonious physical development. Our citizens are under many obligations to Prof. Porter and his class.

The Dr. was announced to appear again on Monday evening, before the Students' Lecture Association, but "failed to connect," and the large audience gathered to hear him was very much disappointed.

Efforts are being made to get up a class in the New Gymnastics, and we hope they may succeed.

Dr. Holland lectured before the Students' Lecture Association, in the M. E. Church, on Wednesday evening, on which occasion he was greeted with a large audience. His subject, "The National Heart," was so handled as to give satisfaction to his hearers. Dr. Holland is fortunate enough to retain his lecture-popularity in full vigor.

—EDMUND KIRKE, author of "Among the Pines," and "My Southern Friends," will lecture before the Association this evening, in the M. E. Church. Subject:—"The Southern Whites; their Characteristics, and their relation to the future of the Union." KIRKE is one of the most popular writers on the "peculiar institution," that is with the "radicals."

L. B. STEWART, for some years Principal of the First Ward School of this city, having concluded that buying and selling will do more for the pocket than essaying, ever so successfully, to teach "the young idea how to shoot," has purchased the stock of C. M. Root, and settled down to business. He has a fine stock of Furs, Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to the examination of which he invites the public. We can vouch that our friends will find him an honorable dealer. Go and see him.

The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards Mutual Protection Association will meet at the Court House on Monday evening next, instead of at Firemen's Hall.

The Fall term of the several Public Schools of this City closes to-day. The Winter term will open on Monday next.

Remember the anniversary supper of the New York Society, which is to take place at the Monitor House, on Tuesday evening next. The committee of arrangements promise a good supper, good speeches, good music, and a general good time. Join in!

A meeting of the tax-payers of this City was held at the Court House last evening, on call of the Common Council to vote a bounty to volunteers. Our "forms" were on the press too early to give the result.

We are indebted to our friend and subscriber, F. P. GALPIN, of Superior, for a large and fine fat Turkey, for which we tender the thanks of our numerous wife and children—we mean our wife and numerous children—printers included.

The Ladies' of the Catholic Church, of this City, opened their Fair on Wednesday evening, in the Exchange, with a large attendance and a spirited sale of articles. Refreshments were served, and music by Gwinner's Band. The Fair will be open this and to-morrow afternoon and evenings.

The November number of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, just received, has the following papers: Chroniques of Carlingford—the Perpetual Curate; Old Maps and New; Tony Butler; Ducal Darmstadt; The Fall of King Otho; Hawthorne on England; Tara; May Song; and Our Rancorous 'Cousins.' \$3 a year; with the four Reviews reprinted by the same house \$10. Address LLOYD, SCOTT & Co., 88 Walker St., New York.

The December number of the Ladies' Repository has a very beautiful landscape engraving, "The Ford in Maine," and a superb steel portrait of Sir Walter Scott, with, at the four corners of the latter, fine views of Abbotsford, the Scott Monument, Ivanhoe and Melrose Abbey. Such a pair of pictures are rarely found in a single number of a magazine. The table of contents is, as usual, excellent. Nothing nobby-pammy or demoralizing ever finds a place in the Repository, and without reservation it can be warmly commended as a family magazine. This number closes the XXXII volume, and a new one will begin with the January issue. \$2.50 a year. Address Poz & Hircocock, Cincinnati, Ohio.

We have the December number of the Eclectic Magazine, with a varied, readable, and instructive table of contents. Besides the interesting table of Miscellaneous, there are twenty-two papers, carefully selected from ten of the leading British periodicals, and covering a wide range both of science and literature. Among these are: Thomas DeQuincy—Grave and Gay; The Ancient World of America; Fresh Air—its importance; The Sinal Bible; The Sicilian Vespers; Disintegration of Empire; The Earlier Heroes of the Geneva Republic; and a number of lighter nature, but none the less attractive. The number has a finely engraved portrait of Abdul Aziz, present Sultan of Turkey. This number completes the LX Volume of the Eclectic and a new one will begin with the January issue. Now is the time to subscribe for the new year. The Eclectic makes three elegant volumes yearly, each number being illustrated with a first class engraving, either a portrait, or historical picture. \$5 a year with two beautiful parlor prints or a very fine portrait of Everett as a premium. Address W. H. BIDEVELL, 5 Beekman street, New York.

"A Subscriber," and perhaps well wishing friend, writes us to inquire "why we advertise patent medicines." We will here and now answer him that we do not. Our readers are aware that we have for years excluded everything of the sort, and the only seeming exception that we know of is the advertisement of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s remedies, which now stands in our columns. If our friend does not know we will inform him that these are not "patent" or even secret medicines. Their composition has been made as publicly known as any other scientific fact, and has moreover had the approval of the highest medical authority in the land. But what affords us perhaps still greater confidence in their worth is our personal knowledge of the man who makes them and the results that have followed from their use; results as familiar to our readers and to the whole community as they are to ourselves.

It has been our privilege to know Dr. Ayer ever since he graduated from the Penn. University in the same class with one of our personal friends, nor have we ever ceased to watch with interest his singular success in and untiring devotion to the noble profession he has chosen. If anybody will tell us what we can advertise of more interest to our patrons than remedies that will cure them when they are sick, we shall cheerfully give it the benefit of our circulation.—TAMMORIS (III), Baptist.

Special Notices.

THE MARKETS.

ANOTHER OFFER, December 4, 1863.

Apples, Green, per bu.	87 @ 90
Apples, Red, per bu.	87 @ 90
Butter, per lb.	18 @ 20
Beans, per bu.	1.50 @ 1.75
Barley, per bu.	1.25 @ 1.40
Blackhead flour, per hundred.	4.00
Corn Meal, four, per hundred.	4.00
Corn, per bu.	75 @ 82
Cheese, per lb.	12 @ 15
Eggs, per doz.	15 @ 18
Flour, per bu.	6.00 @ 7.00
Hay, per ton.	12.00 @ 15.00
Honey, per lb.	12 @ 15
Lard, per lb.	10 @ 12
Oats, per bu.	55 @ 60
Potatoes, per bu.	50 @ 60
Wool, per lb.	60 @ 70
Wheat, white, per bu.	1.35 @ 1.40
Wheat, red, per bu.	1.15 @ 1.25

SAPONIFIER.

OR CONCENTRATED LYE.

FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR.

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It is a cheap way for Four cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the Patented article put up in Iron cans, all others being Counterfeits.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia—No. 127 Walnut Street.

Pittsburg—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way.

DIPHTHERIA.

DR. DEGLUBO'S

DIPHTHERIA SPECIFIC.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP.

In the past year over 200 Cases of DIPHTHERIA and CROUP, N. Y., CONSIDERED HOPELESS, have been cured with this medicine. Names and residences can be given.

ALL THE PHYSICIANS THERE NOW USE IT. It never fails to cure! Get a bottle; it costs 50 cents.

For sale by EBERBACH & CO.

Prepared and sold by 1903 W. E. SKINNER, Rochester, N. Y.

LYON'S KATHIRON.

Kathiron is from the Greek word, "Kathro," or "Katharo," signifying to cleanse, rejuvenate and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring and beautifying the human hair it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the head cool and clean.

It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.

It prevents the hair from falling and turning gray. It restores hair upon bald heads.

Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Kathiron. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers.

6m922 DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Prop'rs, N. Y.

Mathews' Chocolate Worm Drops?

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm medicines, and nauseous Vermifuges in use. They can be taken at all times, with perfect safety, as they contain NO MERCURY, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever is necessary to be given.) Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges. Price 25 cts. For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

C. R. WALKER, General Agent, Buffalo, N. Y. and Fort Erie, C. W.

HEIMSTREET'S

Inimitable Hair Restorative.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. Its instantaneous dye is composed of *linear castile*, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a Luxuriant Beauty.

It promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agents, D. S. BARNES & CO., 202 Broadway New York. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. 6m922

WYNKOOP'S ICELAND PETORAL

Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Pulmonary organs are ever prevalent, insidious and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to alleviate, cure and uproot these complaints, must be Expectant, Anodyne and Invigorating, loosening the mucus of the throat, and imparting tone to the entire system. No discovery in medical science has mastered this class of diseases like Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Petoral. It is used with the most astonishing results in all cases of Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria or Putrid Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Irritability, &c.

Rev. J. J. Potter Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Petoral for several years, myself and in my family, for severe Pulmonary Complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and never seen its equal.

Thousands and thousands of important testimonials could be produced, showing its remarkable cures and that it never fails.

It is composed of pure Iceland Moss, Balm of Gilead, Peruvian Balsam, Eucalyptus, Conifer, Burdock, and other valuable expectorant and tonic ingredients. It is harmless, prompt and lasting. Invalids and sufferers cannot afford to neglect a trial. Every family should have it. It is remarkable for Croup. Full description, recommendations, and directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all principal Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. R. D. Wynkoop, and sold by D. S. Barnes & Co. New York. 922m6

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands into a pearly satin texture of exquisite beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distinctive appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving it fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Demas's Barnes & Co., General Agents.

202 Broadway, N. Y.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE—Messrs. Post & Bruff, Agents N. Y. Sanitary Society, Rochester—Gents: I deem it due to you to state the magical effect of that one bottle of People's Cure which I obtained from you in November last. Seeing the advertisement of your Society offering to give your medicine to clymermen for the poor of their parishes, I obtained a bottle for a poor girl of my congregation, who had long been nearly helpless from Rheumatism, and strange to say, that one bottle cured her entirely. I write this hoping it may aid the Society in its efforts to introduce the medicine, and bless those who may need such a remedy; and I use strong terms, as I believe its merits will fully justify the most imperative forms of speech.

Yours, Respectfully,

C. R. WILKINS,

Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, 9221 Pittsford, Monroe Co. N. Y.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY!

MADAM BOIVIN'S CELEBRATED SILVER-COATED FEMALE PILLS.

The only certain and Safe Remedy for all Uterine Obstructions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and all the other diseases to which the Woman, Wife and Mother is peculiarly liable.

These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, in Leucorrhoea, or the Whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain Cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by Pregnant Females (during the first three months, as miscarriage is certain) to be brought on, but at other periods their use is perfectly safe.

N. B.—One Dollar enclosed to any authorized Agent, will ensure payment of Pills by return of mail.

C. CROSBY, General Agent, Fort Erie, C. W., Buffalo, N. Y.

CAUTION.—Beware of Counterfeits, the genuine have the signature of C. CROSBY, on the outside wrapper. For sale by all respectable Druggists. 1yco922

"A smile was on her lip—health was in her look, strength was in her step, and in her hands—Plantation Bitters."

S-T-1860-X.

A few bottles of Plantation Bitters

Will cure Nervous Headache.

"Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips. Sour Stomach and Felted Breath. Flatulency and Indigestion. Nervous Affections. Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath. Pain over the eyes. Mental Depression. Prostration; Great Weakness. Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels, &c.

Which are the evidences of LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA

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

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

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

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

CAUTION.—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Syria, in 1640, and afterwards sold by the Jesuits for the enormous price of its own weight in silver, under the name of *Jesuit's Powder*, and was finally made public by Louis XVI, King of France. Humboldt makes special reference to its beneficial qualities during his South American travels.

CASCABATA BARK—For Diarrhoea, colic and diseases of the stomach.

WISTARIA—For scrofula, has recommended it in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

CAUTION.—Beware of Counterfeits, the genuine have the signature of C. CROSBY, on the outside wrapper. For sale by all respectable Druggists. 1yco922

S-T-1860-X.

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

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES.

Rochester N. Y. December 28, 1861.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.—I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for three or four years and had to abandon my profession. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy, I am now nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am respectfully yours, REV. J. S. CATHRON.

Philadelphia, 10th Month, 17th Day, 1862.

RESPECTED FRIEND—My daughter has been much benefited by the use of your Plantation Bitters. They will send me two bottles, please.

Yours, Truly, ASA CURRIEN.

Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. Feb. 11, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.—Please send us another twelve cases of your Plantation Bitters. As a morning aperient, they appear to have succeeded everything else, and are greatly esteemed.

Yours, &c. GAGE & WAITE.

Arrangements are now completed to supply any demand for this article, which from lack of government stamps has not heretofore been possible.

The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the Plantation Bitters be departed from. Every bottle bears the face of our signature on a steel plate engraving, or it cannot be genuine.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers through out the country.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

922m6 202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

TOBACCO—You can buy the best grades of FINE CHEWING TOBACCO at from 50 cents to One Dollar.

SMOKING from fourteen to twenty cents.

M. DEVANY'S TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE.

Sign—Red Indian. South side Huron street, a few doors from Cook's Hotel.

M. DEVANY.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 11, 1862. 834f

A GOOD TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT.

So is a good Physician by his Successful Works.

PROFESSOR R. J. LYONS,

THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN OF THE THERMIDORE, LUXEMBOURG AND GENEVA.

Known all over the country as the Celebrated INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!

From South America, he will be at his rooms, RUSSELL HOUSE, DETROIT.

On the 18th and 19th inst., on the same date of and every subsequent month during 1862 and 1863, Dr. L. will visit Ann Arbor, Jackson, and Adrian, Mich., as follows:

Ann Arbor, Monitor House, 20th.

Jackson, Hubbard House, 21st.

Adrian, Brackett House, 23d and 24th.

MONSIEUR EXAMINATION.—The Doctor examines diseases by the eyes. He, therefore, asks no questions nor requires patients to explain symptoms. Afflicted, come and have your symptoms and the location of your disease explained free of charge.

A NEW PATENT.

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