

# The Weekly Michigan Argus.

Vol. XIX.

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1864.

No. 941.

## 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. BOND, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, \$3.00 a Year in Advance.

Advertising—One square (12 lines or less), one week, 25 cents; three weeks \$1.50; and 25 cents for each insertion thereafter. For less than three months, one square 3 mos \$4.00. Quarter col. 1 year \$20. One square 6 mos 6.00. Half column 6 mos 20. One square 1 year 9.00. Half column 1 year 35. Two squares 1 year 12.00. One column 1 year 30. Two squares 1 year 12.00. One column 1 year 30.

Cards in Directory, not to exceed four lines, \$4.00 a year.

Advertisements to the extent of a quarter column, regularly through the year, will be entitled to have their cards in Directory without extra charge.

Advertisements unaccompanied by written or printed directions will be inserted until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Legal advertisements, first insertion, 50 cents per folio; 25 cents per folio for each subsequent insertion. When a postscript is added to an advertisement, the whole will be charged therefor.

Job Printing—Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Circulars, Cards, Ball Tickets, Labels, Books, Bill Heads, and every variety of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, executed with promptness, and in the best style.

Cards—We have a Ruggles Rotary Card Press, and a large variety of the latest styles of Card type, which enables us to print Cards of all kinds in the neatest and most artistic manner, and at a cheaper rate than any other business in the city. Business cards for all professions, printed on parchment, Bill, Wedding and Visiting Cards, printed on parchment. Call and see samples.

BOOK BINDING—Connected with the Office is a Book Binding in charge of two competent workmen. Family Bibles, Ledgers, Journals, and all Blank Books made to order, and of the best stock. Pamphlets and Periodicals bound in a neat and durable style. The best of materials. Entrance to Directory through the Argus Office.

## Business Directory.

### COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

DEPOSITORY of Bibles and Testaments at the So. city press at W. Yocum's.

### J. C. WATTS & BRO.

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

### O. BLISS.

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

### C. H. MILLEN.

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. No. 2, Main Street, Ann Arbor.

### PHILIP BACH.

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, 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 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. 85317

### 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 Cloths, Cassimeres, Dressings, &c., No. 6, Piquette Block, Main St.

### WM. WAGNER.

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

### SLAWSON & SON.

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

### J. M. SCOTT.

AMMOYNE and Photograph Artist, in the rooms of one Casson's Clothing store, Piquette Block. Perfect satisfaction given.

### C. B. PORTER.

GURGEON DENTIST, Office Corner of Main and Huron Streets, over Bach & Piersen's Store. All calls promptly attended to. April 1859

### C. B. THOMPSON.

DEALER in Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, &c. Produce bought and sold, at the old stand at Piquette & Millen, Corner Main and Washington Sts.

### MACK & SCHMID.

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

### O. A. KELLEY.

PHOTOGRAPHER—Corner Fourth & Huron streets, Ann Arbor. Cases frames and Photograph Albums made to order, and at lower rates than can be found elsewhere. 1861

### ANDREW BELL.

DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Producers, &c., No. 2, corner Main and Washington streets, Ann Arbor. The highest market prices paid for country produce. 856

### I. O. O. F.

WASHTENAW Lodge, No. 9, of the Independent Order of Old Fellows meet at their Lodge Room, 85 Broadway, on Wednesdays, at 7 o'clock. P. B. Ross, Secy.

### KINGSLEY & MORGAN.

ATTORNEYS, Counselors, Solicitors, and Notaries in Law. Office in the County Court, 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. All kinds of perfect 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 Patent Cement Roofing.

### HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### Dissemination of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.

Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION, sent by mail on request, better explained, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. S. HILL, HOWARD Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1711

## THE HOMESPUN DRESS.

(Our correspondent "Commissary," that is Captain Brooks, of the 5th Michigan Cavalry, has forwarded us a couple of poems procured by our pickets from F. V. V. ladies of Culpeper County, Va. We insert one of them here. We shall have a new letter from "Commissary" whenever he has any news to tell.—Ed. ARGUS.)

Oh yes! I am a Southern girl,  
I glory in the name;  
I boast it with far greater pride  
Than wealth or glittering fame.  
I envy not the Northern girl,  
Her robes of Northern rare;  
Though diamonds grace her snowy neck,  
And pearls may deck her brow.

Chorus—Hurrah! hurrah! for the sunny South,  
So dear,  
Three cheers for the homespun dress  
The Southern ladies wear.

My homespun dress is plain I know,  
My hat Carolina too;  
But then it shows what Southern girls,  
For Southern rights will do.  
We have sent the bravest of our land  
To battle with the foe.  
And we will lend a helping hand,  
With goods of Southern make.  
We love the South, you know.

Chorus—  
Now, Northern goods are out of date,  
And since "Old Abe's" blockade  
We Southern girls will be content  
With goods of Southern make.  
I scorn to wear a Northern silk,  
A bit of Northern lace,  
But make my homespun dresses up,  
And wear them with much grace.

Chorus—  
Our Southern land is a glorious land,  
And our's a glorious cause;  
Three cheers for the Southern girls,  
And for the Southern boys.  
We have sent our sweethearts to the war,  
But, dear girls never mind,  
With goods of Southern make,  
The girl he left behind.

Chorus—  
And now young man a word to you,  
If you would win the fair;  
Go to the field where honor calls,  
I will give my heart and care.  
Remember that our brightest smiles  
Are for the true and brave,  
And that our tears will ever flow,  
Who fills a soldier's grave.

Chorus—  
A soldier lad is the lad for me,  
A brave heart I adore;  
And when the sunny South is free,  
And fighting is no more,  
I will choose for my lover brave,  
From out this gallant land,  
And to the soldier lad I love,  
I will give my heart and hand.

Chorus—  
Hurrah! hurrah! for the sunny South,  
So dear,  
Three cheers for the sword and plume  
The Southern soldiers wear.  
BESSIE HITT.

## THE SNOW! THE SNOW!

BY CLARENCE MELVIN.

The Snow! the Snow! how beautiful  
It falls on hill and plain,  
And weaves a shroud for Summer hours  
That will not come again.  
Each tiny flake that parts the air,  
When measured snows were slow,  
Reveals amid its beauty rare,  
A gem no king can show.

The Snow! the Snow! how beautiful  
The fields are heaped with white,  
Where'er the Summer breezes sweep,  
When trees with snow are bright;  
But now with naked branches tossed,  
They rear their giant forms,  
And breast with stern and fearless hearts  
The Winter's blasts and storms.

The Snow! the Snow! how bright and fair  
It comes the valley wide,  
As sweeping on before the wind  
Like ocean's restless tide,  
It twines amid the withered leaves  
That mark the Autumn year,  
And weaves a sad and faded wreath  
To bind the dying year.

The Snow! the Snow! how light it falls,  
As erst in other hours,  
Ere childhood's hopes had passed away,  
Or withered youth's gay flowers;  
Each crystal flake seems some past joy  
That cheered the morning beam,  
Then faded ere the light of noon  
Fell on the gliding stream.

The Snow! the Snow! how beautiful  
It falls on hill and plain,  
And weaves a shroud for Summer hours  
That will not come again.  
Stern Winter bids the sunny streams  
That rippled sweet and low,  
And covers earth with fleecy robe,  
The pure and spotless Snow!

## A FAITHFUL DOG.

BY UNCLE TOBY.

The Messrs. Hulbert kept a very extensive jewelry store in one of our large cities, and for the better security of their store against fire, and other casualties, they employed one of their clerks to sleep in it at night. The idea of the store being attacked by robbers was not for a moment entertained, but it was for other objects, such as security from fire, and the like, that young Loring, the clerk, slept there, for he was not supplied with any weapons to repel an attack of thieves. But one dark, dreary night, he was awakened by a singular noise which resembled that which a party of burglars might produce in an attempt to enter the building, and looking towards the back windows he soon satisfied himself that one or more persons were endeavoring as quietly as possible to effect an entrance at that quarter. They had already renoyed a part of the sash and shutters with their cunningly-devised instruments, and must have been at work some time before he was awakened.

Now young Loring regretted that he had no weapon, but not through fear, that was not a characteristic of the young gentleman, but that he might pepper the rogues a little. At first he determined to cry out and arouse the watch, but as they had advanced so far before he awoke, he thought he would drive them off by stratagem! He slipped on his clothes quietly and approached the spot where the thieves were busy; he saw the hand of one of them pass inside of the shutter, into the store, in its owner's endeavors to guide a small hand saw with which he was cutting an aperture for the body to pass through.

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ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1864.

Foreign Correspondence of the Argus.

BERNE.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 22d. 1863.

Never did Michigan see so beautiful a winter as the people of Lausanne are now enjoying. It seems like perpetual spring. The air is mild, roses are in full bloom, and the gardeners plant the seed in December that we plant in June. It is the very weather for traveling. "Let us off!" said a voice to me one day, "let us cease for awhile *Pelote du Francais*; let us throw aside the old grammar, and the lasting tradition, and the omnipresent Vinet; let us forget this cantional jargon in an unknown tongue which is buzzing about our ears, and which we try to make come out of our mouths; and welcoming once more our old mother English, and setting off, let us away to see what we can see, and hear what we can hear!" The voice was that of a young Cincinnatian, another representative of America here, who at all times and under all circumstances will support with dignity the title he bears, and will act, worthily the part of a man who hails from the New World. "Bravo!" responded I, glad of an adventure. "Ho! for Berne, the Capital of Switzerland and the city of bears, where we can see their excellencies the Councilmen, and their dignities the bears." Accordingly we were off, and upon the evening of the day on which we started, we were sleeping soundly at the Schweizerhof, in the capital city of Helvetia.

On the morrow our first act of course (of a public character) was to breakfast. And what think you we had for our morning repast. Ye queens of the culinary department, ye master of the fork, give a guess. Coffee, bread, butter, and honey—this was the bill of fare. And think not that the proprietors of the Schweizerhof treated us with indignity, for at the Hotel du Louvre at Paris even, you would scarcely get more! Go where you will upon the continent and you will find everywhere this simple morning meal. Ye American epicures, who rejoice in your *grands dejeuner*, what say you to this? ye *patres familias*, who grumble and look cross when the morning repast does not sweep itself into large proportions, what think you of this simplicity! But, O dyspeptic, come not hither hoping to find a sphere where thy palate is not tempted with such an array of *terrible dishes*; for, poor one, you will discover that the dinners and suppers here fully make up for the deficiency of the breakfast.

Our first desire was to visit the National Assembly, or Congress of Switzerland, which is now in session. You know that Suisse is divided into twenty-two cantons, or states. Each canton sends two members to the *Conseil d'Etats*, a body corresponding to the U. S. Senate, and a certain number, according to its population, to the *Conseil National*, corresponding to our House of Representatives. These two bodies elect seven of their number and a President who form the *Conseil Federal*. This President is also the President of the Swiss Confederation, and he with the other seven, his cabinet, are the executive power in the government.

The building in which the National Assembly sits, has lately been erected and is a *chef d'oeuvre* of its kind. Built of the light colored and beautiful Swiss stone; with its two immense pavilions upon each end; with its three entrances ornamented with Corinthian pillars; with the fine grounds before it; with the beautiful statue in bronze of Liberty—elevated upon a high pedestal, and surrounded with a marble fountain, in front it is the very picture of beauty and propriety.

Entering we passed through the beautiful halls and came first to the chamber of the *Conseil d'Etats*. It is not large, but amply so for the forty-four members that here sit. The color of the walls, curtains, and hangings are dark green. The general appearance of the room is dark and sombre. The colored glass of the windows represent the armories of the different cantons and the dates 1308 and 1848 appear conspicuously, denoting the foundation and completion of the Swiss Confederation.

Upon one end is the *tribune*, or public gallery, elevated and supported by large Corinthian columns and pilasters. The wall above is beautifully frescoed and adorned with paintings of the Goddesses of Liberty, Justice &c. The seats of the members are in two rows, arranged in a semi-circle.

We heard here four speakers. Each one remained seated, and gave vent to his enthusiasm as he sat. The first made known his thoughts in French, the second in high German, the third in low German, and the fourth in Italian! What I thought we, have we entered a Babel, and does confusion of tongues reign here! We were compelled to answer yes. Switzerland, herself, employs these four languages—can her representatives do otherwise?

From the *Conseil d'Etats*, we went to the other end of the building and entered the *Conseil National*. This chamber is larger than the other and its general appearance is lighter, but in particular features its style of decoration is like the other. Amongst the 150 members there were many good looking men, yet none did I see that seemed to me to support the dignity that one sees in the U. S. Senate. The speakers here rose; but we heard none that had Webster's power, or Everett's eloquence, or Phillips' grace.

From the Assembly we visited the second place of importance in Berne—the palace of their excellencies, the Bears. Have you not heard how Berthold, the founder of Berne, sprinkled the foundations of the new city with the blood of a bear? Do you not know that Berne means bear? Are you not aware its escutcheon is a bear? Have you not heard how the statues, fountains, and buildings are decorated with the effigy of the bear? Are you ignorant that bears have been kept here from remote antiquity, living on the appropriations of the government, in a sort of honorable retirement? Have you not read how the French army in 1798 made prisoners of the bears of the city, and marched them off to Paris to adorn the Jardin des Plantes? and how indignant all the Bernese were at this insult to their favorites, so that they rested not till they had, after a treaty of peace, restored these dignities to their former abode? Oh! who has not heard of the bears of Berne? Where has not their fame penetrated? Honored by the citizens, visited by travelers, commemorated by historians, has not their name gone well nigh into all the earth? Why is not their cup of happiness full?

Of course we joined the throng that went to pay their respects to the celebrated. We could not expect the honor of being invited into their palace, or of a personal introduction, so we had to content ourselves with standing outside the walls which enclose their domains, and with looking at them as they took their afternoon walk. They supported with modesty the honors which have been heaped upon them. As they walked about they scarcely noticed the vulgar gaze that was fastened upon them, and they bore the stare of the crowd with the utmost nonchalance. What dignity, what self-possession, what disregard for little things had they! All honor to the Bears of Berne! Long may they live to enjoy the reputation they have gained.

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## The 9th Mich. Cavalry—The Hospitals at Knoxville.

[We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter received by Rev. S. CORNELIUS, of our city, from his son-in-law, Dr. A. NASH, of the 9th Michigan Cavalry; and especially invite the notice of our Ad Society to what is said of the wants of the Michigan men in the Knoxville Hospital.]

GENERAL HOSPITAL, Knoxville, Tenn. Dec. 28th, 1863.

Since writing you last, we have seen a great deal of active field service.—At no time since entering the army have I experienced such constant work. Our regiment has remained in the vicinity of the enemy's lines since leaving Knoxville in October last, and have met him on twelve different occasions. We were engaged at the battles of Blue Springs, Carter Station, Morriston, Russellville and Bean Station, besides other slight skirmishing at sundry places. I trust I shall not be considered egotistical when I say that Michigan's Ninth Cavalry has more than sustained the high reputation her troops everywhere bear. I cannot speak in too high terms of the unflinching bravery of the field officers who led this noble regiment triumphantly on to victory at some of the above named places. The deeds of valor at Morriston and Russellville should alone immortalize that band of heroes. Conscious of the vast superiority numbers of the enemy and their great advantage in position, the Regiment, led by Col. Acker and Major Brockway, moved steadily forward regardless of the storm of bullets that seemed to fill the air. With such leaders no Michigan man will be a coward. Boys, the youngest in the regiment, all in fact proudly did all that could be expected of veteran soldiers. We have to regret the temporary absence of Col. Acker who received a flesh wound of

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The Constitution and the Union.

Andrew Johnson recently made a speech in Nashville, from which we take the following extract:

I want no better league than the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof. The Constitution that palladium of civil and religious liberty, is my league; it is small enough for me, and large enough for all—for the whole world. No institution must rise above it. This is the people's Constitution—the people's government. The voice of the people is the voice of God, and hence the purity, the beauty, the harmony of the government. Go back to the articles of confederation, which were designed to secure a perpetual union of the States; the C. constitution was framed to secure a more perfect Union. In it, provision is made for its own amendment, for the admission of new States, for everything but secession. Nowhere is found provision for letting a State out. It provides means to repel invasions and suppress insurrection; it also guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and to protect them from domestic violence. This government of ours was intended to be indestructible, to be perpetual. Like the Christian religion, the Constitution is comprehensive enough for the whole world. Away with the doctrine of secession, its twin brother! We are parts of a great whole, working at present somewhat inharmoniously, but as soon as the government puts down the rebellion, and the machinery be again put in running order, leaving out what ever may have before prevented its running smoothly, the State will stand firm. Some of her institutions may be rubbed out, but the State stands. She is, and will continue to be a State, whether with or without slavery, and the government will go on. I admit no such thing as reconstruction; the idea is as bad as secession; your Legislature run away; does that destroy the State?—The Governor run away, does that destroy the State? They took with them the bank fund and the school fund, but the State is here yet. The ordinary civil functions of the State have been for a time necessarily suspended, but the United States is bound to secure to us a representative form of government. Does that look like secession—like reconstruction? The President possesses the necessary power, and must exercise it. Officers may be appointed to administer the law; anything may be done to secure a representative form of government. The rebellion being put down, the Legislature might be convened to-morrow. To admit that a State can be out of the Union is virtually admitting the principle of secession. Nor can a State be put back to a Territorial condition. It is contrary to the genius of our government. The State cannot destroy herself, nor can the United States government destroy a State. When you destroy a State, you destroy the Union of States. Hold fast to your liberties under the Constitution. Were it possible to destroy a State, I would almost be willing to see South Carolina destroyed; but I do not depart from my theory, from the truth, and will not even have her destroyed. The Union and Constitution must be preserved intact.

Death of George M. Bates.

Doct. George M. Bates, eldest son of Asher B. Bates, Esq., of this city, deceased at Quison, in China, on the 3d of August last, from the effect of a sun stroke—after a short illness—aged 28 years. The intelligence was communicated to his father by a letter from Col. Barclay D. Tolly, of the Imperial Army, bearing date the 28th August, at Shanghai. Doctor Bates accepted service as Staff Surgeon under the late General Ward, and at the time of his death was in command of a company, and is spoken of by his Colonel, as universally respected and beloved, and one of the best officers in the service—and that he was followed to his grave by upwards of one hundred officers, who buried him with all military honors.

While in the discharge of his duty as surgeon or in command, one of his associates who is now in this port on his way to the United States, says, he knew no fear, and that his zeal, manifested in looking after the wounded during a battle on one occasion, impelled General Ward to order him to the rear, declaring his life was too valuable to be sacrificed. Doctor Bates was educated as a Physician in the University of Michigan and at "The Crosby School" in New York City, under the direction of Doctor Parker, and leaves a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his decease, who will be gratified to know that during his last illness he had medical attendance and that all that could contribute to his physical comfort was abundantly supplied.—"Polynesian" (Honolulu) of Oct. 17.

On New Year's Eve the Boston abolitionists jubilated over the negro, and the negro very properly was present with his white brethren. Among the speakers was a black lawyer named Morris. He referred to Port Royal and other Southern missions for the negro.—He said that considering the appreciative-ness of his race in things of beauty and the power that beauty has over them, the missionaries selected for the work were not the most suitable. "Why do you send ugly old women out there?" exclaimed the impassioned orator.

THE SILVER LEAD INTEREST.—There is more interest felt in this city upon the silver lead question than would at first appear to a casual observer. Frequent sales are being made in well known locations—at good, though not fabulous prices, but at those sufficiently remunerative to the owners of the land and at which capitalists are willing to invest and spend their money to prove up this new interest. Several strong companies will doubtless be organized during the coming winter with a sufficient capital to commence active operations in the spring. This will finally demonstrate the extent and richness of the deposit, and place the district upon a much higher basis than it now occupies.—"New York Correspondent."

General McClellan to Secretary Stanton.

On the night of the 28th of June 1862, during the seven days of battle, General McClellan addressed the following letter to Secretary Stanton:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SAVAGE'S STATION, June 28th, 1862—2 20 A. M. I now know the whole history of the day. On this side of the river—the right bank—we repulsed several strong attacks. On the left bank our men did all that men could do, all that soldiers could accomplish; but they were overwhelmed by vastly superior numbers, even after I brought my last reserve into action. The loss on both sides is terrible. I believe it will prove to be the most terrible battle of the war. The sad remnants of my men behave as men, those battalions who fought most bravely and suffered most, are still in the best order. The regulars were superb, and I count upon what are left to turn another battle in company with their gallant comrades of the volunteers. Had I (20,000) twenty thousand or even (10,000) ten thousand fresh troops to use to-morrow, I could take Richmond; but I have not a man in reserve, and shall be glad to cover my retreat and save the material and personnel of the army. If we have lost the day, we have yet preserved our honor, and no one need blush for the Army of the Potomac. I have lost this battle because my force was too small. I again repeat that I am not responsible for this, and I say it with the earnestness of a general who feels in his heart the loss of every brave man who has been needlessly sacrificed to day. I still hope to retrieve our fortunes; but to do this the government must view the matter in the same earnest light that I do. You must send me very large reinforcements, and send them at once. I shall draw back to this side of the Chickahominy, and I think I can withdraw all our material. Please understand that in this battle we have lost nothing but men, and those the best we have. In addition to what I have already said I only wish to say to the President that I think he is wrong in regarding me as ungenerous when I said that my force was too weak—I merely intimated a truth which today has been too plainly proven. If, at this instant, I could dispose of (10,000) ten thousand fresh men I could gain the victory to-morrow. I know that a few thousand more men would have changed the battle from a defeat to a victory.—As it is, the government must not, and cannot, hold me responsible for the result. I feel too earnestly to-night—I have seen too many dead and wounded comrades to feel otherwise, than that the government has not sustained the army. If you do not do so now, the game is lost. If I save this army now, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you, or to any other person in Washington.—You have done your best to sacrifice this army.

G. B. McCLELLAN.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON.

From Fortress Monroe.

Washington, Jan. 26.

The following has been received at the War Department:

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 25.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Brigadier General Graham, by my direction, went with three armed transports and a competent force to the Peninsula, and made a landing on the James River, seven miles below Fort Powhatan, known as the Brandon Farms, and captured twenty two of the enemy, and seven of the signal corps, and brought away ninety n negroes. They also destroyed 24,000 pounds of pork and large quantities of oats and corn, and captured a sloop and schooner, and 240 boxes of tobacco and five Jews preparing to run the blockade, and returned without the loss of a man. (Signed) B. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen. Com.

Major Burroughs, the guerrilla chief, was shot by the guard last night while attempting to escape from the pest house, where he was under treatment for the small pox.

The Army of the Potomac.

New York, Jan. 26.

The Herald's Army of the Potomac's special says: Our pickets near Raccoon Ford were driven in a few days since by about sixty rebel cavalry, who crossed the river and had a brief skirmish, but were afterwards repulsed and compelled to retire in confusion. A considerable force of cavalry and infantry is visible on the other side of the Rapidan. Deserters say Lee's army is widely scattered, but do not believe any portion of it has been cut off. They are certain no troops have been sent from their immediate command. They represent forage as being difficult to obtain, and the horses are reduced in number and efficiency; also, that no supplies are received by Lee's army in advance of its actual necessities. Among the deserters are guards who were assigned the duty of watching rebel pickets. A battalion of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry made a reconnaissance to Wolfe River Shoals and Occoquan, but discovered only five or six rebels, where they expected to meet a comparatively large force. The roads were bad and the mud deep. On Saturday the rebels in front of Kilpatrick's cavalry undoubtedly had a fight among themselves, heavy artillery and infantry fighting being heard there.

From Charleston.

New York, Jan. 26.

A correspondent of the Commercial writes from Folly Island, that rumors were still prevalent among the troops of a meditated expedition towards Savannah, but nothing reliable concerning it was known outside of headquarters. There was a general review on the 20th inst., of all troops on the island. Seven thousand men were in line, besides two gun batteries. Gen. Terry is now in command at Folly Island and occupies Gilmore's headquarters. All hopes of reaching Charleston this winter have died away among the troops. In England there are 62 individuals to every 100 acres; in Ireland but 34. In British North America there is but one person to the square mile.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN. FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1864.

National Democratic Convention.

At a meeting of the National Democratic Committee, held in New York this day, it was unanimously voted that the next National Democratic Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, be held at Chicago, Illinois, on MONDAY, JULY 4th, 1864. By a vote of the Committee at a meeting held September 7, 1863, the number of delegates for each State, was fixed at double the number of its electoral votes. AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman. FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary. New York, Jan. 12, 1864.

Bad Taste.

If AUSTIN BLAIR was engaged in a political campaign we should expect him to say some foolish things, some bitter things, some slanderous things. It is a way some "stump speakers" have, and on such we are not inclined to waste words in fault-finding. But, from Gov. BLAIR speaking in an official capacity, in fact from Gov. BLAIR delivering a formal message to the Legislature of the State, we should hardly have expected such words as the following:

Nor have our victories been those of the field alone. The loyal and true men of the country have crushed and silenced at the ballot-boxes, those more insidious enemies who, under spacious political pretenses, plead the cause of the more manly traitors who are in arms.

In 1862 Gov. BLAIR was re-elected by the meager—for this State—majority of 4,614. Of his fellow-citizens 62,102 voted for another man. Those 62,102 men, peers of Gov. BLAIR in rights, privileges, and patriotism, would have voted against the administration candidates had they been residents of the States whose elections are above referred to. And, if their fellow democrats in Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, or other States, are "insidious enemies," unmanly "traitors," then are the 62,000 democratic fellow-citizens of Gov. BLAIR "enemies" and "traitors."

We submit that such language in a Governor's message is not only in bad taste, but that it is an outrage upon the proprieties of the occasion. Such slang had better be reserved for the bustings or the pot-house. It would be even out of place on the floor of a respectable constituted political convention, or even in the columns of a second class political journal.

A New Doctrine.

Senator FOWLER, in a lengthy and exhaustive (exhaustive of common sense) report in favor of a bill enabling soldiers in service out of the State to vote, makes the following statement: "Many of the opposers of the measure have fallen into the error of considering the constitution of a State a granting instead of a limiting power," and then to this negative assertion of supreme power for the Legislature, adds the following affirmative declaration: "But it is believed to be well established by all of the elementary writers upon constitutional law, that all power vests in the people and that the constitution of a State is a limiting, and not a granting of power. And that the Legislature of a State, as a municipal organization, has a right to pass any law the public interest may require which is not prohibited by the constitution."

Well, admitting the truth of Senator FOWLER's proposition, what then? The "public interest" requires that the Senator and "all in authority" have brains, and with brains public and private integrity, and patriotism divested of partisanship; the constitution neither prohibits them having these qualities, nor the Legislature in default of their having them, from granting them; therefore, "the Legislature has a right" to pass a law empowering Senator FOWLER, and all his co-partisans, with abundant wisdom and integrity, both in an official and private capacity. Will it do so?

The Republicans have all along claimed to be the "Simon pure" Jeffersonian Democracy, but it seems they are about to cut loose from the great leader. A writer in the last number of the Continental Monthly, one of the radical organs has—or imagines he has—proved Jefferson a knave, a demagogue, and a fool, and of course hereafter his name will be tabooed in Republican circles. All right, having swung clear of the habeas corpus and other land-marks of national and individual liberty advocated by Jefferson, it is time that they swing clear of his name.

Both the Senate and House have passed a bill making an appropriation in aid of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. We have not seen the bill, but judging by the report of the Committee bringing it in it appropriates \$2,500 towards purchase of grounds, enclosings, burial expenses, monument, &c., and the further sum of \$1000 to defray the expenses of a special Commissioner to represent the State, and make improvements on the grounds set apart to Michigan. Brig. Gen. STEPHEN G. CHAMPLIN, late commandant of the conscript camp at Grand Rapids, died in that city on Tuesday afternoon last.

Soldiers Voting and gubernatorial Succession.

From a private letter from Lansing, under date of Jan. 25th, we extract the following paragraphs:

"Legislative business progresses slowly but smoothly. No 'friction' is apprehended, unless it be on the 'Soldiers' Suffrage bill.' The Republicans have introduced two bills allowing soldiers to vote; one, the bill defeated last winter, and a new one, copied from the New York law, allowing soldiers to vote by proxy. From present appearances the proxy bill will pass, though the radical portion of the Republicans, headed by the Governor, favor the old bill. The Governor has turned a complete somersault on this subject. One year ago he believed the bill to be unconstitutional, and urged his views strongly, now he says 'none but traitors will object.'"

"How easily is a noble spirit dispersed from harsh and sulphurous matter, that flies out in contumelies, makes a noise, and stinks." "Figureville" is all commotion as to the gubernatorial succession. Lt. Gov. May seems to have the inside track, with C. M. Crosswell, Senator from Lenawee, 2d. Judge Birney has been here. He has many warm friends who are urging his claims to "our Blair's" toga."

The Legislature.

The Legislature has under consideration an innumerable number of bounty bills, including a general one and special ones for almost every town in the State. A general railroad loan bill has been defeated in the House, and one or two special bills authorizing counties and towns to lend their credit to railroads have passed both Senate and House. Two or three "Soldiers' Suffrage" bills are under consideration, and enough of other business recommended by special message to occupy the full time the Legislature can remain in session.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Congress seems to be "pecking" away without accomplishing much of interest to the public.—The Senate has been engaged on the "test oath," the resolution expelling Davis for "freeing his mind" concerning the policy of the administration, and since it passed the enrollment bill, on the House Revenue bill. The House has materially amended the Senate enrollment bill, reducing the commutation to \$300, striking out the clause exempting Quakers and Clergymen, &c. We are neither a prophet nor a "meum," and can not predict in what shape it will go back to the Senate. In the meantime "ye draft" is postponed, and volunteering is being relied upon to fill the several State quotas.

The Legislature of the State of Alabama, not having in fear the arbitrary acts of the Jeff. Davis government, has passed a law making it a penal offense for any Judge or other officer authorized by law to issue writs of habeas corpus, to refuse to do so on proper application. Alabama, dyed as she is with secession heresy and kindred crimes, does not propose, without an effort, to yield up the writ of personal liberty. History would give the free States of the North credit if they would follow the example of Alabama in standing by the writ of habeas corpus. There is not a whit of personal liberty left to the citizen who can not take shelter against illegal and arbitrary arrests under the habeas corpus.

Congress has revived the joint committee on the conduct of the war, constituting it nearly as in the last Congress, Messrs. Harding and Loan taking the place of Andrew Johnson and Covode. It is now composed of Messrs. Wade, Chandler, Harding, Gooch, Julian, Odell, and Loan, the first three named are Senators, the others Representatives. We may now expect that a sufficiency of evils dire will be inflicted upon the country.

Gen. ROSECRANS has been assigned to the command of the Department of Missouri, and Gen. SCHOFIELD, recent commander of that Department, has been ordered to report to Gen. GRANT, and it is said will take a command in East Tennessee.

We invite a careful reading of the noble words of ANDREW JOHNSON in another column. ANDY scouts alike the modern heresies of secession, State suicide, and reconstruction. He believes in the Constitution, and in standing by it. We expect to hear the radicals clamor for the removal of ANDY JOHNSON. Such sentiments will not be tolerated.

We give in our columns to-day the report of State Treasurer OWEN, setting forth the receipts and expenditures of the State for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1863, with the condition of the several Trust Funds, the nature and amount of the State indebtedness, &c., &c. Also extracts from the reports of the Commissioner of the State Land Office, and the Quartermaster General. PROMOTED.—Report says that Major CUTCHERON, of the 20th Michigan Infantry, has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment; and that Capt. GRANT, of the same regiment, has been made Major. Glad to hear of their worthy advancement.

Second Annual Report of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

This Society was organized November 11th, 1862. A report of the labors and results of the first year was published.

This report will embrace only the operations of the Society from November 11th, 1862, to November 11th, 1863. It is with pleasure that we still bear testimony to the continued and increasing liberality of the people. Appeals have been made to them again and again, and have never been made in vain. Many touching instances of self-sacrifice have been met, which, though not suited to be related here have given us such glimpses of the possibilities of the human heart, as to increase our faith in humanity, and inspire us with gratitude to our Heavenly Father. It is due to the people of this vicinity to state, that probably not one-half of their benefactions have been distributed by this Society.

It is the duty of the officers of the Society to keep an account of all receipts and disbursements. This we have endeavored to do. But as the goods donated are generally made into garments, and other supplies are often pickled, or their character otherwise changed, it has been thought sufficient to publish an account of disbursements alone, except the money receipts, which account is kept by the Treasurer, whose report will accompany this.

LIST OF ARTICLES.

165 pairs cotton drawers; 217 shirts; 3 sheets; 15 quilts; 84 bed sacks; 109 handkerchiefs; 36 pillow cases; 99 napkins; 2 ring pads; 37 feather pillows; 29 husk pillows; 56 pairs slippers; 2 dressing gowns; 5 pairs woollen drawers; 2 pairs knit drawers; 4 woollen shirts; 110 pairs woollen socks; 50 pairs yarn mittens; 10 pairs cloth mittens; 21 flannel bandages; 2 pairs cotton socks.

SECOND HAND GOODS.

12 pair drawers; 175 shirts; 6 sheets; 1 pair socks.

FRUITS.

517 lbs. dried apples; 280 lbs. currants; 78 lbs. peaches; 30 lbs. cherries; 3 barrels apples.

VEGETABLES.

20 barrels onions; 4 barrels potatoes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

8 lbs. corn starch; 2 packages sage; 4 packages cocoa; 5 quires paper; 1 package envelopes; 120 magazines; 13 barrels pickles; 5 bottles raspe ry vinegar; 5 1-2 lbs. maple sugar; 2 lbs. tea; 3 cakes soap; 4 papers broma; 2 baking powders; one 5 gallon keg boiled cider; 3 spittoons; 7 tin cups; 1 tin plate.

In addition to the above two boxes have been forwarded, the invoices of which have been lost; but their estimated value was \$61.40.

Also, two barrels have been shipped to Libby Prison, Virginia, on Friday, Nov. 6th, for prisoners of war confined there.

LIST OF ARTICLES OF BARREL NO. 1.

12 fine combs; 9 pocket combs; 1 hair brush; 14 wooden combs; 4 1-2 lbs. dried currants; 6 pairs woollen socks; 6 pairs drawers; 4 under shirts; 10 lbs. coffee; 5 boxes essence coffee; 1 tin pal; 9 lbs. butter; 43 lbs. cheese; quantity of ginger cakes and crackers.

BARREL NO. 2.

Contained ginger cakes only. Value of two barrels, \$50 13 Express charges, 13 60 Total, \$63 73

Sanitary Commission Supplies, \$1290 33 Money sent to San. Com. 5 00 " " Grant's army, 100 00 Supplies to Libby Prison, 63 73 Total, \$1559 16

These supplies are generally sent through the Sanitary Commission, as being the safest and most reliable means of reaching the soldiers. Agents of the Commission always have access within the army lines, and they are ever present on the battle field.

To enable them to carry on their noble work—a work in which all have an equal interest, we must still give money and labor. The prospects for the armies of the Union are now encouraging. Let us do all we can in the great work which shall restore peace and union to our beloved country. A. A. ORMSBY, Sec'y, Ann Arbor Soldiers' Aid Society.

In account with the Treasurer thereof: To bal. in treasury Nov. 11, '62, \$19.69 Cash received from members during the past year, 73.99 Cash received from donors, 155.38 Cash subscription of July 4, '62, not paid, 3.00 Cash realized from collections taken in A. A. churches as follows: M. E. Church, 25.00 St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Congregational Church, 16.20 Cash realized from Dr. Palmer's Lo-tung, 63.00 Cash realized from Soldiers' Aid Party, 75.00 Cash realized from Soldier's Aid Festival, June 1863, 434.19 Cash realized from sale of goods, 20.00 Cash received from P. Bach as part of the Gettysburg fund, 50.00 \$951.90

By Cash paid on President's orders from Nov. 11, '62, to Nov. 10, '63, \$705.59 Amount sent to Chicago Sanitary Commission, 5.00 amount of expense of Soldiers' Aid Festival, 55.58 Amount sent Gen. Grant's Army 100.00 Amount paid for supplies for our prisoners in Libby Prison, Richmond, 50.00 \$916.17

Balance in treasury Nov. 10, 1863, \$86.78

Mrs. E. LAWRENCE, President. A. A. S. A. S.

MADAME:—I have the honor in the above, to submit through you to the Society, my second annual report as the Treasurer thereof, which account embraces from November 11, 1862, to November 10, 1863. From it the members and friends of the Society will see that the Society has been enabled to do much good in alleviating the sufferings of our brave soldiers, and that its financial receipts attest how well our efforts thus far have been supported. Very respectfully, &c., MARIANNE E. COLLEN, Treasurer.

State Treasurer's Report.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, Lansing, Nov. 30, 1863. To His EXCELLENCY AUSTIN BLAIR, Governor of the State of Michigan:

SIR—I have the honor to submit, as required by law, the annual report of this department for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1863. The total receipts of the office, including last year's balance, for the fiscal year, as shown by the accompanying accounts, are \$3,481,676 60

Of this amount there was realized from sale of two million bonds, \$2,000,210 00

From sale of war bonds, 71,100 00

2,071,310 00

Leaving as receipts from the usual sources of revenue the sum of \$1,401,366 60

The total payments for the year, as shown by the accounts is, \$3,127,555 52

Of this amount there was paid for redemption of five million loan bonds, and adjusted bonds, the sum of \$1,501,185 00

Two million loan, unexpended, 108,025 00

War bonds paid, 71,000 00

Balance of proceeds of war bonds sold, 100 00

2,080,310 00

Leaving for the usual payments, \$1,047,245 52

The balance in the Treasury is, 354,121 08

\$1,401,366 60

WAR EXPENDITURES.

The amount expended by the State for war purposes during the fiscal year is, \$232,903 94

The balance to the credit of that fund, Nov. 29, 1862, was 17,583 97

Leaving to be provided for the sum of, \$215,319 97

By the provisions of Act No. 109, approved March 4, 1863, I could have made this fund good at any time, by a sale of war loan bonds, but having had a considerable balance of cash unemployed, I have deemed it more for the interest of the State to save the seven per cent interest on the bonds, than to close the year with the additional balance of cash. Near the close of the year, I had \$71,000 of war bonds executed, and at once took them up for the sinking funds, under the provisions of Act No. 134, approved March 18, 1863. The "War Fund" is now overdrawn \$120,387 04, for which I can at any time put myself in funds, by a sale of new bonds, if the use of the money in hand shall become more important than the saving of the interest on the bonds.

STATE DEBT.

The funded interest bearing debt of the State is as follows:

Renewal Loan Bonds, 6's, due January, 1878, \$216,000 00

Two Million Loan Bonds, 7's, due January, 1868, 250,000 00

Two Million Loan Bonds, 6's, due January, 1873, 500,000 00

Two Million Loan Bonds, 6's, due January, 1878, 500,000 00

Two Million Loan Bonds, 6's, due January, 1883, 750,000 00

War Loan Bonds of \$100 and \$50, 7 per cent, called in Jan. 1, 1864, 16,400 00

War Loan Bonds, 7's, due January 1, 1866, 550,900 00

\$2,883,300 00

To which add for non-interest bearing debt as follows, to-wit:

Adjusted Bonds past due and called in, \$10,000 00

Full paid 5,000,000 Loan Bonds past due and called in, 12,000 00

Temporary Loan Bonds past due and called in, 5,000 00

War Loan Bonds, called in Jan. '63, 2,000 00

\$140,000 outstanding paid (unrecognized) Five Million Loan Bonds adjustable at, 80,999 80

\$109,999 80

\$2,993,299 80

THE TRUST FUND DEBT.

Is made up of the following items and funds, to-wit:

Primary School Fund, \$856,093 17

University " 214,332 87

Normal School " 27,575 48

Railroad Deposits, 2,217 32

Total trust fund debt, \$1,100,218 84

SINKING FUNDS.

The following sums have been, during the past year, set apart for the various sinking funds, to-wit:

War Loan Sinking Fund, from 1-16th mill tax, \$10,753 49

War Loan Sinking Fund, surplus of taxes levied for interest, 28,885 50

Two Million Loan Sinking Fund, from 1-8th mill tax, 21,506 98

Receipts of Primary School Fund, from Feb. 1 to July 1, 1863, 54,970 98

Receipts of University Fund, from Feb. 1, to July 1, 1863, 16,985 95

Receipts of Normal School Fund, from Feb. 1 to

July 1, 1863, 4,244 60

\$137,356 50

To invest the above sum, I have called in the Temporary Loan Bonds entire, \$50,000 00

War Bonds of \$50 and \$100 not included in previous call, 16,400 00

War Bonds, (new issue,) retired as soon as executed, 71,000 00

\$137,400 00

All but \$5,000 of the Temporary Loan Bonds have been paid. The small War Bonds are advertised for redemption January 1st, 1864.



