The Weekly Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus.

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Business Directory.

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J. C. WATTS & BRO.

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

C. 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. &c. 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., &c., 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. 885tf

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 Counsellor 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. GUITERMAN & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Ready-Made Clothing, Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c., No. 5, Phœnix Block, Main st.

WM. WAGNER.

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

SLAWSON & SON.

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

J. M. SCOTT.

AMBROTYPE and Photograph Artist, in the rooms over Campion's Clothing store, Phœnix Block. Perfect satisfaction given.

C. B. PORTER.

SURGEON DENTIST. Office Corner of Main and Huron streets, over Bach & Pierson's Store. All calls promptly attended to Apr1859

C. B. THOMPSON.

DEALER in Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, &c. Produce bought and sold, at the old stand of Thompson & 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 & Liberty sts.

O. A. KELLEY,

PHOTOGRAPHER—Corner Fourth & Huron streets, Ann Arbor. Cases frames and Photograph Albums constantly on hand, and at lower rates than can be found elsewhere. 1y891

ANDREW BELL.

DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Produces, &c., &c., corner Main and Washington Streets, Ann Arbor. The highest market prices paid for country produce. 866

I. O. O. F.

WASHTENAW Lodge, No. 9, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meet at their Lodge Room, every Friday Evening, at 7½ o'clock.

E. SONDHEIM, N. G. P. B. ROSE, Secy

KINGSLEY & MORGAN.

ATTORNEYS, Counsellors, Solicitors, and Notaries Public, have Books and Plats showing titles of all lands in the County, and attend to conveyancing and collecting demands, and to paying taxes and school interest in any part of the state. Office east of the park.

D. DEFOREST.

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Water Lime, Grand River Plaster, Plaster Paris, and Nails of all sizes A full and perfect assortment of the above, and all 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.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No 2 South Ninth Street, Phila., Pa. 16y1

THE FLIGHT OF THE HOURS.

Beneath this starry arch
  Naught resteth or is still,
But all things hold their march,
  As if by one great will;
    Move, one, move all;
    Hark to the footfall!
      On, on, forever!

Yon sheaves were once but seed;
Will ripens into deed;
As eave drops swell the streams,
Day thought feeds nightly dreams;
And sorrow tracketh wrong,
As echo follows song,
      On, on, forever;

By night, like stars on high,
  The hours reveal their train;
They whisper and go by;
  "I never watch in vain."
    Moves one, move all;
    Hark to the footfall;
      On, on, forever!

They pass the cradle-bed,
And there a promise shed;
They pass the moist new grave,
And bid rank verdure wave;
They bear through every clime
The harvests of all time,
      On, on, forever!

—*Miss Martineau. Quoted in "Angel Voices."*

ONE HUNDRED YEARS TO COME.

Who'll press for gold this crowded street,
  A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread yon church with willing feet,
  A hundred years to come?
Pale, trembling age, and fiery youth,
And childhood, with his brow of truth,
The rich and poor, on land, on sea,
Where will the mighty millions be
  A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep,
  A hundred years to come;
No living soul for us will weep,
  A hundred years to come;
But other men our land will till,
And others then our streets will fill,
And other birds will sing as gay,
And bright the sunshine as to-day,
  A hundred years to come.

SOMEBODY'S ESCAPE.

In the old town of Limerick are many fine houses, built when it was thought the town would stretch out by Lord Clare's, instead of going as it did.—There is Back Clare street, built of handsome private houses, which were afterwards let and sub-let cheap to lodgers—many of the lower class of tradespeople. It was in one of these houses that a reduced gentlewoman—Miss Sally Carmody—lived, in or about the year 1761. There was a deal of French money sent over in those times, and some, it was thought, appropriated it to their own purposes. Frank Arthur even, when he was building Arthur's Quay, was accused of having got some. I am quite sure this was untrue, but the story was believed, because, you see, in those days it was thought such an imprudent thing for a Catholic to build a whole quay. Three times, they say, he was on the point of being hanged, but the Earl of Limerick saved him. However this might be, Frank Arthur, being considered mighty "uppish" (that was the word) for a Catholic, was suspected, and not himself alone, but all who were known to be connected with him. Arthur's wife was better born than himself, and poor Miss Sally Carmody was a cousin of hers, and well known as such. So she, good old lady, was under suspicion also.

Miss Sally being, as I said, reduced, was obliged to take in needlework to support herself. She was very skillful at her needle, and numbers of fine ladies used to mount the stairs to her lodgings, to entrust her with work they were particular about. One would think there could be nothing very dangerous in this poor gentlewoman. Still, being related to Arthur's wife, she was watched, and she knew it. Above all, she lived in constant dread of a fellow-lodger who occupied the rooms on the ground floor, immediately below her. This woman, who followed the calling of clear-starcher, was an acrid, close, uncommunicative little body—very industrious, but very odd in her ways. She was what the neighbors called "a bitter Protestant;" consequently she was employed by all the Protestant ladies of Limerick, and was, moreover, a weekly pensioner of some religious society. By Miss Sally the little Protestant clear-starcher was looked upon as a spy, and dreaded and avoided accordingly.

One day a handsome carriage stopped at the door, and a lady of modish appearance having inquired for Miss Sally, alighted, and ascended the stairs to her room. She had some very fine work with her, and concerning this she had a hundred instructions to give. Miss Sally remembered afterwards, that while she was talking about the work the lady's eyes kept glancing here and there rather curiously. But as this was by no means unusual in her fine lady visitors, it caused her no uneasiness at the time. Her customer at last departed, and Miss Sally resumed her occupation, suspended during the rather tedious directions to which she had had to hearken.

The visitor's sharp eyes, however, had not gone a-prying in vain. Inside the front room there was, as I have often seen in those old houses, a little room or closet, without any window, only lighted by means of a glass door connecting it with the apartment without. It came out subsequently that the fine lady spy had seen the shadow of a man inside.—In less than half an hour the whole street was filled with soldiers, and up to Miss Sally's room they came to secure their prisoner. They knew he had not had time to escape—they also knew that from the closet there was no second outlet; so, when they were in the room without, they were sure he was trapped.

Into the closet, then, they thronged, Gen. Duff himself at their head. But the room was apparently empty. It was without furniture, save a mattress, a chair, and a table on which was a little heap of firewood, but not large enough to conceal a man. For a moment the soldiers were taken aback—next moment they were re-assured.

There was a bricked up fireplace in the room, and round it they gathered.—At that time there was a tax called hearth-money, and people used to build a sort of wall of bricks round a fireplace, that the inspector might see when he came that they made no use of it.—Ay, and may be when he'd turn his back, the bricks would be taken down until the time came for the next visit. However, as luck would have it, Miss Sally had really no use for this fireplace; I suppose it was as much as she could do, poor lady, to keep up the fire in the front room. And so it happened that the bricks were well and firmly built, and even plastered over, and that they reached to within a couple of feet of the ceiling. There was just room for a man inside and down there, as the soldiers guessed, the poor fugitive had dropped. He had only a few minutes' notice of their coming, and, catching up a hatchet that was in the corner with the firewood, he had just had time to clamber up and gain his temporary place of refuge when they broke in.

With a throbbing heart he listened to their threats, their cries of anger, their oaths. He heard them asking if it would not be best to shoot down upon him, and kill him in his lair. But General Duff bawled out: "No, no!—not for a hundred thousand pounds! He must be taken alive! He cannot escape us; pull down the brickwork, and he is ours!" They then set to, and worked hotly; and what with the knocking and hammering, and cursing and shouting, there was such an uproar as was never heard before in poor Miss Sally Carmody's lodgings.—The bricks being solidly built and plastered, it was not so easy as they anticipated to tear them away. And when at last they did effect that purpose, their supposed prisoner had again baulked them—*how* was plainly to be seen.—While they were uprooting the bricks that screened him from them, he, seeing, or rather feeling, that there was no hearthstone under his feet, had conceived the hope that by cutting away the floor he might drop into the room below, and so have another chance of getting off.—With the hatchet he had caught up, he fell to work, the noise he made completely drowned by the uproar without; and, some minutes before their object was effected, he landed in the room below.

Instantly the alarm was given by the soldiers nearest the hearth-place. Some of their number remained above, while the rest hurried down to get into the room below. But here was another delay, for the woman who occupied it—a good Protestant, as several of them knew, and therefore not to be suspected of voluntarily harboring a French spy (for such they declared the fugitive to be) was absent, and the door was locked. Some, who had hurried round to the back of the house, found the window of this room fast bolted on the inside, and there was no other outlet from it. With a shout they announced their certainty that the Frenchman was still in the house, caught in his own trap. So they called for a crowbar to break open the door, and seize him at last. Somehow none of them ventured to follow him through the opening he had made in the floor and ceiling. They knew he must be armed—they had abundant proof of his energy and desperation; and the bravest man that ever stepped might well be pardoned for not adopting a means of descent sure to be fatal to himself

But, just as the crowbar was about to be put into requisition, there was a cry of "Stop! stop!" from a female voice in the crowd, and presently a little woman, greatly flurried and excited, came elbowing her way towards them. "Oh, General, honey!" she cried, "sure ye won't break open my little room. I have the kay somewhere—only wait one minnit!" And the little clear starcher fumbled desperately in her pockets and in the bosom of her dress, vowing the while, as well as she could speak, that it was "the Lord sent her back from her errand in time to prevent her little place from being smashed. Still, the poor creature was so frightened and so confused that it was not until the General, losing all patience, had again called for the crowbar, that the key at length made its appearance, in answer to a despairing dive into the depths of a capacious side pocket.

It was snatched from her, the door was flung open, and the men poured in. In a moment every nook and cranny was ransacked—in vain! There was no trace of the fugitive, and they were completely at fault. The window shut, and bolted on the inside, precluded any idea of escape in that direction; the fire cheerfully burning in the large grate, as effectually proved that he could not have ascended the chimney; he was nowhere in the room, yet there was plain to all beholders the aperture in the ceiling by which he had got down. And louder than the cries of the angry soldiers were those of the little clear starcher, whose apartment had been so unceremoniously disfigured. The would-be captors were baffled—they swore that they were baffled by the devil himself.

But the Evil One had no need, even were he so inclined, to interfere in the matter. The little Protestant clear-starcher had contrived very cleverly to outwit the soldiery. That she *was* odd in her ways was certain; for while every man, woman or child, except herself, was in commotion on the arrival of the military, she remained at her wash-tub, rubbing away, and listening to the uproar and the blows overhead, as if nothing at all unusual were the matter. There she was, when the ceiling gave way, and the poor hunted Frenchman pale and covered with dust, stood before her. She never cried out, not even spoke; she just looked at him for a second, then pointed to the open window; he sprang out, and hastened off in the direction she indicated. The little woman dusted the window sill where he had left the prints of his feet, shut the window, bolted it on the inside, threw some fresh fuel on the fire, slipped out, locking the door behind her, and mingled unobserved with the people in the street.

Whoever the Frenchman was, he was saved. When he jumped out through the window, he made off across a garden, on through other gardens, on into a field where some men were digging potatoes. These seeing him running, and his dress all torn, guessed how it was, and one of them gave him his jacket, another his brogues, another his caubeen, and they rubbed clay over his hands and face, and otherwise aided his disguise. They put a spade into his hand, and set him to dig with them. By-and-by the soldiers came to make inquiries, and were sent off on a wild goose chase after a gentleman without a hat whom they said they had seen running in an opposite direction—The soldiers never found him, and the fugitive got safe back to France. It was not rightly known who he was; some said one thing, and some another; but from what Gen. Duff cried out when the soldiers wanted to fire down on him, it was believed he must be somebody of great consequence. The poor people said it was the King of France.

A Legal Anecdote.

The Round Table of last week has something over a column of pleasant gossip about Washington Irving, in the course of which occurs the following anecdote related to Mr. Irving by the late ex-President VanBuren, of the celebrated legal orator, Elisha Williams, of Columbia county:

He was a most graceful speaker, and his voice, particularly in its pathetic tones, was melody itself. All who remember Ogden Hoffman's voice (he was called "The Flute' by his fellow members of the bar of New York), can appreciate the mellifluous organ of Mr. Williams. His power over a jury was astonishing. He swayed them as with the wand of an enchanter; and it was very seldom that he failed to secure a verdict for his client. But on one occasion he did, in such a perfectly ridiculous manner, that a crowded court and judges on the bench were convulsed with laughter at the burlesque of the result. He was completely discomfited by an ignorant, impudent, unlettered pettifogger, who knew not a particle of law, but somehow or other had obtained the credit of shrewdness, and the reputation among his farmer neighbors of being hard to beat.

The case, if we remember rightly, was an act of murder. Mr. Williams of course, on the ground of his power ever the jury, was for the defence. His peroration was exceedingly beautiful:

"Gentlemen of the Jury," said he, "if you can find this unhappy prisoner at the bar guilty of the crime with which he is charged, after the adverse and irrefragable arguments which I have laid before you, pronounce your fatal verdict; send him to lie in chains upon his dungeon floor, waiting the death which he is to receive at your hands; then go the bosom of your families—go lay your heads on your pillows—*and sleep if you can!*"

The effect of these closing words of the great legal orator was at first thrilling; but by-and by the pettifoger, who had volunteered to follow the prosecuting attorney, arose and said:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: I should despair, after the weeping speech which has been made to you by Mr. Williams, of saying anything to do away with its eloquence. I never heard Mr. Williams speak that piece of his'n better than what he spoke it jest now. Once I heerd him speak it in a case of stealing down to Schaghticoke; then he spoke it ag'in in a case of rape, up to Æsopus; and the last time I heerd it, before jest now, was when them niggers was tried—and convicted, too, they was—for robbing VanPelt's hen-house, over beyond Kingston. But I never know'd him to speak it so elegant and affectin' as what he spoke it jest now!"

This was a poser! The jury looked at one another, whispered together, and our pettifogger saw at once that he had got them. He stopped at once—closing with the single remark:

"If you can't see, gentlemen of the jury, that this one speech don't answer *all* cases, then there's no use't of my saying any thing more!"

And there wasn't: he had made his case, and they awarded him their verdict.

GO-AHEADISM—Sir Charles Lyell, when in the United States, received the following advice from a friend:—When you are racing with an opposition steamboat, or chasing her, and the other passengers are cheering the captain who is sitting on the safety valve to keep it down with his weight, go as far as you can from the engine, and lose no time, especially if you hear the captain exclaim, "Fire up, boys—put on the rosin!" Should a servant call out, "Those gentlemen who have not paid their passage will please go to the ladies' cabin!" obey the summons without a moment's delay, for an explosion may be apprehended. "Why to the ladies' cabin," said I. "Because it is the end of the boat, and they are getting anxious for the personal security of those who have not paid their dollars, being of course indifferent about the rest." Therefore, never pay in advance, for should you fall overboard during the race, and the watch cries out to the captain, "A passenger overboard!" he will ask, "Has he paid his passage?" and if he receives an answer in the affirmative, he will call out, "Go ahead!"

Sorghum Culture.

We extract the following discussion, touching the cultivation of sorghum, from the *Free Press* report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, held last week at Ypsilanti:

The President stated that arrangements had been made for the delivery of a lecture on the subject, but they had been disappointed. He would, however, call upon Mr. Tafft, President of the Sorghum Association, for a few remarks.

Mr. Tafft, of Plymouth, though not prepared for a lengthy discourse, had considerable experience in the manufacture of sugar from the cane. Six years ago one of his neighbors conceived the idea of entering upon sugar raising extensively. He planted about twenty acres, but only five of which he cultivated properly. He went on and produced an article which was pronounced worthless, but he (Mr. Tafft,) thought he discovered enough from the experiment to satisfy him that, with proper facilities, a good article of sugar could be manufactured. He therefore went on experimenting till within the last year he had succeeded in producing a good article. He considered that the fodder secured from the cane amply paid for the putting of the cane through the mill. The greatest difficulty with farmers was, that they planted too much. No one should attempt more than half an acre to commence on, and the cane should be carefully handled and cultivated. When the stalk can be secured about ripe, then a good article of syrup can be had, but if otherwise, a poor article of syrup must be the consequence. With regard to the ultimate result he had no doubt. He believed that Michigan was destined to be a great sugar producing State, and he could see nothing about the whole growth that could be considered discouragingly. Other crops would fail as well as the cane, and we should not be disappointed at any occasional failure of a plant not wholly, as yet, adapted to our climate.

In answer to a question he said he thought the land best adapted for the growth of cane was that which produced the best corn. He did not consider a frequent renewal of the seed necessary.

To Mr. Lyon—I have produced 250 gallons to an acre, and have never produced less than 100 gallons, which I sold at fifty cents per gallon.

Mr. Baxter had some difficulty in accommodating himself to the taste of the syrup, yet he thought that those who could adapt themselves to the use of tobacco need not despair.

Mr. Tafft said the frost would not kill the cane nearly as quick as it would corn, but when it freezes hard, the cane would become porous, and the juice turn sour. He would not strip the cane when it stood in stooks in the field, but would not lay it up with the leaves on.

Mr. Richards, of Tecumseh, exhibited several specimens of sugar manufactured by him, and explained his process of cultivation and manufacture.—He considered that the question of raising the cane was firmly established in the affirmative. Every man who could raise an ordinary crop could raise cane. The average crop of syrup is safely estimated at 160 gallons per acre, which sells readily at 75 cents per gallon; the fodder could be estimated at $10 more, making a total of $130. The expense of raising would only reach $52.70 per acre, thus leaving a net profit of $77,30. The State of Michigan is now ahead of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in the growth of sugar. We have competed with them, and always successfully. All he thought now wanting was the enlistment of some scientific process to bring the manufacture to a state of perfection. His experience led him to the belief that if the Stase offered a premium of $1,000 for a perfect scient fic plan, it would be the most judicious expenditure of money that could be made.

Mr. Weeks, of Napoleon, also exhibited several specimens of syrup and sugar. He said that one gallon of the syrup should produce from four to six pounds of sugar. His process of manufacture has already been explained in these columns.

Mr. Clisbe, of Hillsdale, thought the seed should not be planted too deep, probably not more than half an inch, and then rolled.

Mr. Bodwell, of Ann Arbor, had not grown much cane, but had manufactured considerably. He had worked cane that had produced 250 gallons to the acre. An acre of ground that would yield fifty bushels of corn, would produce two hundred gallons of syrup. He gave preference to the cane crop over the corn, making an estimate somewhat similar to that of Mr. Richards The fodder was most valuable for cattle. He did not think the crop exhausted the ground more than corn. He preferred a yellow, gravelly, sandy soil for growing the cane. The finest cane he ever grew was on soil from which a crop of corn had been gathered. He was doubtful whether steeping the seed before planting hastened its generation.

Mr. Emery, editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, said that a person in Nebraska had patented a process for granulating sugar, from syrup, in a very short time, but he did not understand the process.

On motion of Mr. Baxter, it was

Resolved, That the State society be requested to offer an increased premium for the best specimens of sorghum syrup and sugar, accompanied with full written description of the variety of canes from which the same was produced, and the process of manufacture. Adopted.

Resolved, That the State Society be requested to use their influence to secure action on the part of the State of Michigan to encourage the manufacture of sorghum syrups and sugars.—Adopted.

Mr. Howard, of the Boston *Cultivator*, made a few remarks on the pleasure it gave him to see the progress the Northwestern country had made in the manufacture of sugar. He believed it to be a fixed fact, beyond a doubt, that sugar could be successfully raised in these States. In the Eastern States its manufacture was not extensive, as tobacco culture was found to be more profitable.

From the Washington Star.

The John M. Botts Letter.

As there have been many misrepresentations in regard to a letter written by John M. Botts to Hon. George S. Smith, treasurer of the Virginia state government, decling, (for reasons stated there in) the position of United States senator from Virginia. Mr. Smith furnishes us with the original letter for publication, in order that Mr. Botts may be set right before the country. It is as follows:—

"AUBURN, CULPEPPER COUNTY, VIRGINIA, January, —

"DEAR SIR: I have received the letter of Mr. S., in which he urges in very earnest terms that I should accept a seat in the Senate of the United States at the hands of the Legislature now in session in Alexandria, an election which he seems to think I have no right to decline as the friends of the Union everywhere desire it.

"Permit me to say, my good sir, that I duly appreciate the honor designed, which is far beyond anything that I have reason to expect, now or hereafter, from any other source; but high and dignified as is the position of United States Senator, which in ordinary times is one that might reasonably satisfy the ambition of any moderate man, yet in the present condition of the country, and of the state of which I am "*native here* and to *the manor* born," I could not wth propriety and with my convictions of duty, accept any appointment at the hands of either of the *numerous governments*, now exercising legislative powers over any of the dismembered fragments of what once constituted the proud and revered old commonwealth of Virginia.

"In taking the position I have done in reference to the rebellion, I have been actuated by no sordid considerations and by no selfish desire to advance my political or personal fortunes; but it has been forced upon me by the *clear, unclouded, conscientious* and *overwhelming*, convictions of my best judgment, free from all passion, prejudice or ambition.

"From the present aspect of affairs, as they appear from the stand point I occupy, it looks as if the day was not very far distant when (if ever) I may be of some service in healing those dissensions and distractions (growing out of the grossest misrepresentations and frauds) that now divide the nation, the state, and almost every locality, to a greater or less extent, and which, though smothered for the time, have never yet been extinguished: but this can only be done, *if it all*, by adhering firmly and consistently to the opinions and principles of a long life, which have 'grown with my growth and strengthened with my strenth' until they have become a part of my second nature. In other words, I must permit no shadow of suspicion, *from any quarter*, to attach to my unselfish patriotism or the disinterestedness integrity of my purpose, which the acceptance of office might subject me to.

"The extent of my aspirations for the present is to return 'good for evil,' to this once venerable and venerated, but now poor, down trodden, shattered, heartlessly sacrificed, and dilapidated old 'Mother of States,' that has been reduced to her present miserable condition, by her leading and trusted statesmen, who, with miscalculation upon miscalculation, and blunder upon blunder, with every prophecy and promise unfulfilled, have been groping their way in Siberian darkness and with the most inexcusable ignorance after a phantom, engendered by a corroded and diseased imagination, which was excited by a heartless selfishness, and insane ambition to perpetuate their own power, that has been without a parallel in the history of the world.

"I am aware that my counsels for the past three years have been spurned and derided, and my person even threatened with violence by many who once looked with a more charitable and friendly eye upon my suggestions and advice. I have reason to think this hallucination is passing off, and is being rapidly dissipated by the terrible ordeal to which the fortunes of the South have been subjected, and it may be—at least I am not without hope—that at a future day I may *in some way* stand as a link between the North and the South, by which the chain that once bound them together may again connect them, and *to this complexion it must come at last*; for neither passion nor prejudice, nor suffering, nor want, nor hunger, nor pride, nor strife, can endure forever, and the time must come when men will look at things as they are, and no longer close their eyes at bright midday, and swear the sun does not shine because they desire to shut out the light.

"For these and many other reasons not necessary to enumerate here, I must beg to be excused for respectfully declining the high position to which it was proposed to elevate me.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"JOHN M. BOTTS."

We use riches as children use toys—to amuse us till we fall asleep.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 8.

Peace Propositions.

The following extraordinary resolutions were yesterday introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Wright of Georgia. The House went into secret session before taking any action upon them:

Whereas, The President of the United States, in late public communication, did declare that no *propositions* for peace had been made to that government by the Confederate States, when, in truth such propositions were prevented from being made by the President of the United States, in that he refused to hear, or even to receive, two commissioners appointed to treat expressly of the preservation of amiacable relations between the two governments:

Nevertheless, that the Confederate States may stand justified in the sight of the conservative men of the North of all parties, and that the world may know which of the two governments it is that urges on a war unparalleled for the fierceness of the conflict and intensifying into a sectional hatred unsurpassed in the annals of mankind; therefore

Resolved, That the Confederate States invite the United States, through their government at Washington, to meet them by representatives equal to their Representatives and Senators in their respective Congress at ——, on the —— day of —— next, to consider

FIRST—Whether they can not agree upon the recognition of the Confederate States of America.

SECOND—In the event of such recognition, whether they can not agree upon the formation of a new government, founded upon the equality and sovereignty of the States; but if this can not be done, to consider

THIRD—Whether they can not agree upon treaties, offensive and commercial.

Resolved, In the event of the passage of these resolutions, the President be requested to communicate the same to the government at Washington, in such a manner as he shall deem most in accordance with the usages of nations; and, in the event of their acceptance by that government, he do issue his proclamation for election of delegates, under such regulations as he may deem expedient.

Miscellaneous and News Items.

You can not dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself.

Winter too often changes into stone the water of heaven and the heart of man.

The loveliest faces are to be seen by moonlight, when one sees half with the eye and half with the fancy.

There are 28,182 houses of worship in the United States, of which 12,814 or 33 per cent are in the South.

There is no fault so small that it will disappear of itself. You must make a business of pulling it up by the roots, and throwing it away.

Congress isn't done with the whisky question yet. It seems to be a cherished subject. Every member has to relate his experience, hence the delay.

On Monday evening, Feb. 8th, the splendid residence of Mr. M. H. Crane, in Albion, formerly owned by Mr. G. Hannahs, was entirely consumed by fire.

Mr. P. Stone, an old citizen of Adrian, died on Saturday last. He has lived in that city since 1836, was a prominent man, and a liberal and public spirited citizen.

A special dispatch from San Francisco, dated the 9th, states that the Supreme Court of California has decided that the law permitting slodiers to vote is unconstitutional.

In a late speech, Fred Douglass said; "This country will have no true dignity till the colored man is allowed to vote and hold office."

Commisisoner Newton's Agricultural Report discloses the fact that there is a deficiency in the corn crop, for the year, of 150,000,000 of bushels.

The wine crop in the vicinity of Sandusky is estimated at 200,000 gallons in 1863, and its value $400,000. It is expected to be more than double in 1864.

There are 10,000 children in Lenawee county, of which only 3,000 to 4,000 attend Sabbath schools.

Over 500 of the rebel officers held as prisoners of war on Johnson's Island have made known their desire to take the oath of allegiance.

Since July last between 130 or 140 heavy guns have been landed on Morris Island, Charleston harbor. One of the guns weighed 27,555 lbs.

The Paris *Presse* computes the population of the globe at one thousand millions, speaking three thousand and sixty four languages, and having eleven hundred different forms of religion.

The salt product of the Saginaw Valley for 1863 will reach the immense aggregate of 700,000 barrels, or 2,500,000 bushels. Of this amount, 400,000 barrels were marketed at Chicago.

The bank of England covers an entire parish, and it has a clergyman whose salary is £700 per year. A room in the bank is kept to represent the church for the sake of keeping up the living and its emoluments.

A correspondent tells of a soldier wounded by a shell at Fort Wagner. He was going to the rear with a mutilated arm.

"Wounded by a shell?" he was asked.

"Yes," he coolly answered, "I was right under the darned thing when the bottom dropped out."

Proclamation by the Governor.

The order of the President, of the date of Feb. 1, 1864, requiring "that a draft for five hundred thousand men, to serve for three years or during the war, be made on the 10th day of March next, for the military service of the United States crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the 1st day of March, and not heretofore credited," is construed to be equivalent to a call of that date for two hundred thousand men. The quotas of the districts and sub-districts of this State will be easily ascertained by adding two thirds to the quotas under the last call; these quotas however, will be assigned in detail by the Provost Marshals of districts at an early day.

The government of the United States will continue to pay the same bounties under this call as under the previous one

By the act of the extra session, approved Feb. 5, 1864, both local and State bounties are authorized to be raised and paid.

By virtue of sections 8 and 9 of that law the Quartermaster General will pay at such times and places as he may designate a uniform State bounty of one hundred dollars to each person below the rank of a commissioned officer, who may have enlisted after the 5th day of February, instant, and been mustered into the military or naval service of the United States, and who shall be credited on the quota of this State, or any military district thereof, under any call made since January 1st, 1864. Provided that such person, if a resident of this State has been credited to the township or ward in which he is enrolled, or actually resided at the time of his enlistment.

By virtue of sections 6 and 7 of the same act the townships and cities have power to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each of the persons mentioned in the next preceding paragraph and under the same conditions as to the time of enlistment and place of credit.

The towns and cities are also authorized to pay a bounty not exceeding two hundred dollars, to such persons as enlist under the calls made previous to January 1st, 1864, subject to the same conditions as to the place of credit as in the other cases.

The State bounty of fifty dollars will continue to be paid by the Quartermaster General to the veterans re-enlisting in their own regiments.

Under these liberal provisions I hope the entire quota of this State may be filled by the first of March. The quota under the first call for three hundred thousand men is now nearly or quite full. I earnestly entreat the people of the State and all the officers of cities and towns to give their influence promptly and energetically to this duty. The great struggle seems approaching its termination.—Let us by a vigorous and united effort put into the field such an overwhelming force as will no longer leave in doubt the speedy and final overthrow of the rebellion This is the only sure and honorable road to peace.

Given under my hand, at the capitol in Lansing, this eleventh day of February, A. D. 1864.

AUSTIN BLAIR.

JAMES B. PORTER,
Secretary of State.

Fire at the Presidential Mansion.

From the Washington Chronicle, Feb. 11.

Last night, at 8:40 o'clock, smoke was seen issuing from the private stables of the President, located between the Presidential mansion and the Treasury building, and almost instantaneous with the discovery of the smoke, the entire building was enveloped in flames. The building, which was of brick, contained at the time some six horses, all of which were burned to death before they could be extricated from the stables. Two of these horses, of a brown color, were the private property of the President; a pair of bay blooded horses were owned by Mr. Nicolay, the President's private secretary, while the remaining two ponies were those used by the President's son, "Tad" Lincoln. One of these ponies was all the more highly prized, in consequence of having once been the property of Willie, the deceased son of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln. Three carriages, one of them the property of Mr. Nicolay, were fortunately saved from destruction. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The stables were lighted with gas, the pipes of which were protruded from the walls of the building on either side, in the rear of the horses, and all combustible matter was far removed from the jets. Only a few minutes before the discovery of the fire, the President's private coachman had left the stable to get his supper, and at that time no indications of a fire existed. Early in the evening Nicolay had given orders to the coachman to have his carriage in readiness at 9 o'clock, but, before leaving the stable the coachman received word that Mr. N. had countermanded his order. But for this fact the coachman would have been in the stables at the time of the occurrence of the fire, and might probably have obtained some clue to the origin of the fire. The different steam engines and fire companies of the city were on the ground within a short time after the alarm was given; but owing to the combustible nature of the material within the stables, but little could be effected by them other than preventing a further spreading of the flames. The large quantity of old timber scattered over the grounds in the rear of the Treasury building made this act quite a task for the time being. The building was entirely gutted, and will undoubtedly have to be rebuilt throughout.

POPULATION OF CANADA.—The census of Upper and Lower Canada, which has just been taken, gives the following result:

Upper Canada	1,386,091
Lower Canada	1,110,664
Total	2,506,755

The French element in Lower Canada seems to hold its own remarkably well, as the following figures show:

Natives of French origin	847,320
Natives not of French origin	167,578

This shows how much slower diverse nationalities assimilate in Canada than they do in this country.

Proclamation of Jeff. Davis.

New York, Feb. 15.

A special to the *Herald*, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Feb. 14, says: There is nothing special to report from this department.

I have received Richmond dates to the 10th inst. The following is Jeff. Davis' proclamation to the rebel armies: "Soldiers of the Army of the Confederate States, in the long and bloody war in which your country is engaged, you have achieved many noble triumphs. You hove won glorious victories over vastly more numerous hosts. You have cheerfully borne privations and toil to which you were unused. You have readily submitted to restraints upon your individual will, that the citizen might better perform his duty to the State, as a soldier. To all these you have lately added another triumph, the noblest of human conquests, a victory over yourselves. As the time drew near, when you, who first entered the service, might well have been expected to claim relief from your arduous labors and restoration to the endearments of home, you have heeded only to the call of your suffering country. Again you come to tender your services for the public defense, a free offering which only such patriotism as yours could make—a triumph worthy of the cause to which you are devoted. I would in vain attempt adequately the emotions with which I received the testimonials of confidence and regard which you have recently addressed to me. To some of those first received, separate acknowledgments are returned; but it is now apparent that a like generous enthusiasm pervades the whole army, and that the only acknowledgment to such magnanimous tender will be to those who first entered the war, and who display anew their zeal in the public service.—It is therefore deemed appropriate, and it is believed will be equally acceptable to make a general acknowledgment instead of successive special responses. Would that it were possible to tender my thanks to you in person, and in the name of our common country, as well as in my own, while pressing the hand of each war worn veteran, to recognize his title to our love gratitude, and admiration. Soldiers; by your will, for you and the people are but one, I have been placed in a position which debars me from sharing your dangers, your sufferings, and your toil.

With pride and affection my heart has accompanied you on every march; with solicitude it has sought to minister to your every want; with exultation it has marked your every heroic achievement; yet never in the toilsome march, nor in the weary watch, nor on the desperate assault, have you rendered a service so decisive in results as in the last display of the highest qualities of devotion and self-sacrifice which can adorn the character of the warrior patriot. Already the pulse of the whole people beats in unison with yours; already they compare your spontaneous and unanimous offer of your lives for the defense of your country with the halting and reluctant service of the mercenaries who are purchased by the enemy at the price of higher bounties than have hitherto been known in war. Animated by this contrast, they exhibit cheerful confidence and more resolute bearing. Even the murmurs of the weak and timid to shrink from the trials which make stronger and firmer your noble natures, are shamed into silence by the spectacle which they present. Your battle cry will ring loud and clear through the land of the enemy as well as our own, will silence the vain glorious boastings of their corrupt partisans and their pensioned press, and will do justice to the calumny by which they seek to persuade a deluded people that you are ready to purchase dishonorable safety by degrading submission.

The victories of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickahominy, Manassas, Fredericksburg and Chancellorville, are referred to. The downfall of the Union armies is confidently predicted.

Remarks of Gen. Meade.

General Meade made a brief speech in Philadelphia on Tuesday last in response to Mayor Henry's address of welcome. He said:—

When I came to the city to visit my family, I did not anticipate such a demonstration as this of to-day, and, through you, I thank the citizens of Philadelphia. I fear, however, you attach too much importance to the services you have been kind enough to mention. With the Divine assistance it is to the officers, and particularly to the heroic valor of the private soldiers, we owe the victory at Gettysburg. (Cheers.) Had it not been for the spirit of determination in every private soldier when the army left Frederick, that he would leave his bones upon the field or drive back the invader, no ability of mine would have sufficed to win the battle of Gettysburg, and therefore, on this occasion, I desire to give the private soldiers this public acknowledgment. (Cheers) Before that battle I felt the deepest concern, as I knew what would be the result of a failure, and to my officers, corps, brigade, regimental and company commanders, and the privates, the country is indebted for the victory which crowned our efforts. I assure you that the army, which has sometimes been called 'unfortunate,' is and will be acknowledged the most gallant army the world ever saw. (Cheers)

As a statistic it may not be uninteresting to know that since March, 1861, when that army left its lines in front of Washington, not less than one hundred thousand men have been killed and wounded. Such a record proves the valor of the troops. That army is inspired with a spirit of devotion to its country, and when the season for active work arrives, it shall be my pleasure to again lead that army, with the knowledge that its services are appreciated at home, and I shall be inspired by the thought that my fellow citizens are interested in my welfare and will appreciate whatever is done. Allow me again to thank you.

DAIRY SALT.—We have seen some of the dairy salt being manufactured in this city, by G. H. Merrill, Esq., and we are confident that its equal cannot be produced anywhere. It is much whiter than the Onondaga or Boston dairy salt—being whiter than flour! In point of flavor it is pronounced by competent judges to be also superior. —*Saginaw Republican.*

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR - - - MICHIGAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 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.

COPPERHEADISM WILL STICK OUT.—It is indeed, bred in the bone and can not be entirely concealed, like the cloven foot of Satan it leaves its track behind it.

I notice in the *Argus* of the 5th instant, a conspicuous place is made for a Rebel song of the most insulting character towards the Northern people. Of course it meets the approbation of the very amiable Mr. Pond, or he would not publish it without note or comment; it is a specimen of the *Argus* rebel literature. I quote the last lines, in the sentiment of which the "moral" Democrat who accepted a seat in the Senate of this State, obtained to say the least in a questionable manner, undoubtedly concurs.

Chorus—The sweetest and dearest place on this earth,
Is Dixie sweet Dixie, the land of my birth:
I love! I'll adore her and to her prove true,
And we'll die fighting the red white and blue.
—*State News.* P.

We give the above as a specimen of editorial courtesy and maliciousness, and of "P's" stupidity. The insinuated charge of "copperheadism" is too contemptible to be noticed, but our readers can see with what venom one is to be pursued who dare to differ from the sycophants who fawn around the administration. The "Poem" in question, and one in a preceding number of the ARGUS, were published as specimens of rebel literature, and we did not conceive that they needed "note or comment." We had not—in our simplicity—supposed that an editor endorses all his miscellaneous selections not specially disapproved; that he vouches for the truth of every news item finding a place in his columns; or that he is even responsible for the sentiment of original communications though taking the "conspicuous place" usually given to his leaders

Do "P." and our cotemporary charge G. P. PUTNAM, Esq., Publisher, and FRANK MOORE, editor of the *Rebellion Record*, with "copperheadism" because in each monthly part of that standard work they publish, "without note or comment," a number of rebel songs, with other specimens of rebel literature? Did all our cotemporaries—including the orthodox Detroit *Tribune*, and other republican organs—exhibit the "cloven foot" in giving a few days since in their news columns, "without note or comment," the address of Jeff. Davis to his army? Or does "P." imagine that our "moral," virtuous, and patriotic, cotemporary, "Sister Davis,"—*vide* "Father Seaman,"—approves and takes "Radway's Ready Relief," "Roback's Bitters," "Billington's Fig Electuary," "Lyon's Periodical Drops," or "Cheeseman's Female Pills," because he sounds their praise in a "conspicuous place," "without note or comment." If he does take them *all* we pity his taste and stomach, as much as we despise his anonymous correspondents prating about "copperheadism" or fling at "the 'moral' Democrat."

☞ We invite attention to the proclamation of Gov. BLAIR. His interpretation of the Bounty Law is that cities and towns are limited to $100 in the bounties they can vote to volunteers to fill their quotas under the call of Feb. 1st, and that they are prohibited paying bounties to any resident of the State, who is not credited to the township or ward in which *he is enrolled or actually resided at the time of his enlistment.* We think his construction right in both particulars, and urge our citizens to carefully examine both the law and the proclamation prior to the meeting to be held to-morrow evening. If the law restricts us to a bounty of $100 it is not best to vote $150.

☞ A nice little row is being kicked up in Kansas over the election of GOV. CARNEY to succeed JIM LANE in the United States Senate. LANE's term does not expire until after the meeting of another regular session of the Legislature, and his friends regard his being laid out as premature. We have no tears to shed.

☞ The Regents of the University, at their Wednesday session, appropriated $50 towards procuring a portrait of the late Prof. FASQUELLE, to be placed in the library as a token of regard for his memory.

☞ We see the names of Col. W. B. McCreery, of the 21st Michigan Infantry, and Lieut. Col. JAS. M. WELLS, of the 4th Michigan Cavalry, in the list of prisoners who recently tunneled their way out of Libby prison, Richmond, and arrived safely within the Federal lines. We congratulate them on their escape, and only wish that they had been accompanied by all their comrades in Libby.

☞ Sen. ROBERT TOOMBS has been arrested by order of Gen. BEAUREGARD, for attempting to travel without a pass. He asserted himself a citizen of Georgia, and owing no allegiance to any other government. He has seceded from Secessia.

Death of Regent Sweetzer.

We extract the following from the proceedings of the Board of Regents of the University, at their session held in this city on Tuesday:

The decease of Hon. Alvah Sweetzer was announced by the President.

Regent Willard presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted.

Whereas, It has been announced to this Board, that since their last meeting, by the inscrutable dispensation of Providence, one of their number, Hon. Alvah Sweetzer, has been removed from this world, therefore

Resolved, That this Board, in the acquaintance which they had formed with the deceased, and especially through their intercourse with him in their deliberations and councils, recognize him as a man of clear intelligence, of sound judgment, of dignified and courteous demeanor, and in his removal they feel that they have been deprived of a valuable member of their body, whose loss they sincerely deplore.

Resolved, That this Board deeply sympathize with the bereaved family and afflicted friends, in this dispensation, and tender them our heartfelt condolence, commending them to Him who can alone, in His wisdom, make the mystery of all human sorrow plain, and in His compassion apply the balm of consolation to the stricken heart.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate these resolutions to the family of the deceased, with such other words expressive of respect and sympathy as he may think suitable and proper.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to furnish the above resolutions to the Detroit, Ann Arbor and Port Huron papers for publication.

Agricultural Library and Museum.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, at the meeting held at Ypsilanti last week, adopted the following resolutions, which look to very important action:

Resolved, That the State Agricultural Society establish permanent rooms for winter meetings, a museum, library, etc., at Ypsilanti, on the Normal School grounds, and in connection with that institution, provided proper consent and co-operation can secured from the proper authorities.

Resolved, That the amount of $2,000 be appropriated by this Society for the erection of a building on the Normal School grounds, provided the amount of $3,000 shall be raised for the same purpose by the State Board of Education, and the citizens of Ypsilanti.

Resolved, That the sum of $250 be appropriated annually to make collections for the museum, &c., provided an equal amount shall be appropriated by the State Board of Education for the same purpose. Adopted.

Resolved, That the whole matter of the above objects, arranging details, stipulations, &c., contemplated by the above resolutions, be referred to the Business Committee to act in conjunction with the State Board of Education.

Dr. Tappan and the University.

At the session of the Board of Regents on Tuesday, Regent KNIGHT presented a set of papers containing,

I. A memorial discussing the policy of the administration of the last Board of Regents, reviewing especially their action in reference to Dr. Tappan, urging the return to the policy pursued by their predecessor, and the reinstatement of Dr. Tappan.

This memorial was written by a former member of the Board, signed by people in Detroit, Monroe, Jackson, Marshall, and Ann Arbor.

II. A memorial by all the members of the Board preceding the late Board, now in the State, with one exception, praying for the restoration of the Doctor.

III. The address of the Alumni.

IV. A communication of the citizens of Detroit, asking their consideration of the pamphlet entitled "The University Question."

V. A memorial from the citizens of Allegan and Battle Creek.

On motion of Regent GILBERT, the consideration of the memorials was made the subject of a secret session at seven o'clock, P. M.

The result of the evening session was a reference of the paper to a special committee consisting of Messrs. GILBERT, WILLARD, and SWEEZEY. The Board adjourned on Wednesday until last evening, in order that Regent WALKER might attend the funeral of his brother's wife, and we presume during the recess the committee will prepare its report. We certainly hope that the Regents may definitely determine the matter at this session, so that peace may be given to the University. Insubordination has been advisedly and purposely kept up for effect, and it is time the excitement was quicted.

☞ The House has passed the conscription bill, but in such a shape that when it went back to the Senate the Senate knew it not. The Senate has refused to concur in the House amendments, and the bill probably now hangs fire in a committee of conference. It may be perfected and passed in time for the draft ordered for March 10th, that is if the Senate and House shall get through with the hundred-and-one bills on the negro. We will not attempt a synopsis of the bill until the two Houses agree upon something.

☞ The Legislature of East Virginia has adjourned without electing a United States Senator. JOHN M. BOTTS—see his letter on first page—repudiates the three State governments of Virginia—that is, the rebel government and the two bogus concerns.

The Medical College Enlargement.

We understand that the Regents of the University do not find the funds of the institution in such a state as to warrant the appropriation of the $25,000 necessary for the erection of the proposed building for the accommodation of the Medical Department, and that with a view of getting aid from our citizens the following resolutions were adopted on Wednesday.

Resolved, That the committee on the Medical Department be and are hereby authorized to let a contract to the best advantage, to erect the addition proposed to the medical college, as soon as ten thousand dollars shall be provided from sources other than the treasury of the University.

Resolved, That Regent Knight and Professors Palmer and Douglass, be a committee to take such steps as they may deem proper, to raise the sum of $10,000 from the citizens of Ann Arbor and other places, towards the construction of an addition to the medical college Adopted.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held yesterday forenoon, and preliminary steps taken to raise the sum asked.

—Mayor WELLS has, by request of the meeting, called a meeting of the taxpayers of the city to be held at the Court House this evening to consider a proposition for loaning or voting by tax the sum of $10,000 to aid the Regents in making the addition to the Medical College. There should be a full turn out.

☞ Col. JOHN F. MILLER, of this city, has been nominated to the Senate by the President as Paymaster in the army, and the nomination will doubtless be confirmed. Col. MILLER will make an excellent and popular officer.

How to Send Letters to Union Prisoners.

A citizen of Cincinnati, having a son confined in Danville as a prisoner of war, made inquiries as to the proper method of forwarding a letter, and received the following instructions from Gen. Foster, which will doubtless be of interest to many people:

Letters sent to prisoners and others within the rebel lines must not exceed in length one page of a letter sheet, and must relate to merely personal and domestic matters. They must be sent with five cents inclosed (in coin) if to go to Richmond, and ten cents (in coin) if they are to go beyond that point.—They must be sent inclosed to the Commanding General, Department of Virginia, at Fortress Monroe. The letter of the prisoner must not be sealed.

Return of the Veteran Sixteenth Infantry.

The thirty days' furlough of the Veteran Sixteenth Infantry having expired, they are again on their way to the field. They left Saginaw, their rendezvous, yesterday morning, and arrived in this city last evening at six o'clock. They left again at ten o'clock by the Detroit and Toledo Railroad. They are ordered to report at Pittsburgh, but in what direction they will go from there is not yet known. About a hundred and fifty new recruits have been added to the regiment since it returned, and others will yet be added, which will swell the ranks again towards the minimum number.

Just before the departure of the regiment, the officers presented Colonel Welch with a magnificent gold watch.—The watch was of the best American make, with fine heavy gold cases. On the exterior of the front of the case was engraved the badge of the Fifth Army Corps, bearing the inscription, "Col. Norvel E. Welch, Sixteenth Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry." The rear case bears an eagle and shield. The interior of the front case bears, inscribed in a circle, the names of all the battles in which the regiment has participated. The interior of the back case bears, in like manner, the names of all the officers of the regiment by whom it was presented.—The watch is altogether a splendid piece of workmanship, and reflects much credit upon its manufacturer, Mr. Charles H Banks, of this city. In addition to the watch, there was also a very heavy gold chain and a keystone, or charm, of white onyx, bearing masonic emblems. The cost of the whole was $350, and is a most valuable and appropriate present.—*Free Press, Thursday.*

From Richmond.

FORT MONROE, Feb. 15.

A telegram, under date of Feb. 14, has been received from Gen. Wistar, which states that Col. Straight with 110 other Union officers escaped from prison in Richmon by digging a tunnel. Col. Straight, with 17 others are safe.

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER.
Major General.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived this A. M. from Beaufort, with 50 rebel prisoners. All quiet at Newbern when the steamer left. Two Union officers escaped and arrived on the Yorktown mail boat, having effected their escape from Libby Prison. They reported that thirty prisoners, mostly officers, had escaped just before they left, as yet none of them had been heard from.

FLINT Mich, Feb. 16.

The following dispatch was received here this morning:

"FORT MCGRUDER, Va., Feb. 15.

"To Reuben McCreery, Flint:

"I have made escape from Libby Prison—am in God's country—will be home soon."

WM. B. MCCREERY.
Col. Twenty-first Mich. Inf.

From North Carolina.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

The Raleigh, (N. C.,) *Progress* contains a strong article against the new Confederate enrollment act, says, if Congress is bent on fastening military despotism on the people, they must submit quietly or resist the tyranny. That resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, and the people of North Carolina would besitate which course they should pursue. Pass the tyrannical bill reported by the Military Committee and the collision so long talked of between North Carolina and the Confederate States is upon us.

Raid on a Railroad Train.

Baltimore, Feb. 13.

A morning paper publishes the following: The passenger train which left Camden street depot Thursday night, for Wheeling and intermediate points was captured by a company of rebels, near Kearnyseville depot, about eight miles west of Harper's Ferry. The train was there surrounded by the rebels and a number of armed men entered the cars. The passengers, among whom of course there was great consternation, were more or less mulcted, in the shape of ransoms. Some produced greenbacks, others watches, diamonds and rings, as equivalents for their liberty. We are informed by one of the sufferers, who returned to this city by the express train yesterday, that the aggregate amount of money taken from the passengers was not less than $30,000, while the value of the jewelry was also large. Conductor Perry, who had charge of the train, it was stated, was compelled to hand over a check for $4,500, the property of the Company. A number of the passengers who arrived here yesterday had interviews with some of the passengers of the captured train and their statements materially differed, both as to the amount of money, &c., confiscated, and the character of the raiders. It is said that Major Harvey Gilmore, of the rebel cavalry, was in command of the expedition. No one was injured, nor was there the least disposition on the part of the raiders to take any prisoners. Several members of the Maryland State Legislature, delegates from western counties, were among the passengers.—After accomplishing their purpose they ran the locomotive and tender off the track, causing some injury to the engine. They then left, going in the direction of Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va. Although a company of Federal troops were stationed within a short distance, none of the passengers were enabled to get any information to them, until all hope of capturing the robbers had vanished. All the trains were running as usual yesterday afternoon.

The robbing of the affrighted passengers was very general. Not one of them escaped. One man is said to have lost over $4,000 in greenbacks. The passengers made no resistance. They were surrounded by an overwhelming force of rebels A good many threw their watches and money away, some of which have since been found.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 13.

Hong Kong papers of the 1st of December, do not mention the sale of vessels to Jeff. Davis, which were fitted out in England for China. They say the Chinese government repudiates the bargain which its agent made for the vessels with Mr. Osborne, the agent of the British government, on the ground that his instructions were exceeded. Instead of furnishing a river flotilla, which was intended, Osborn brought a fleet sufficient to guard the entire Chinese coast composed of expensive vessels far too large for river service. Moreover the owner's agent, Mr. Lay, entered into an engagement with the officers and crew, involving a great outlay, without authority. After the first refusal, Osborne went to Pekin, making there every effort for the acceptance of the steamers, but in vain. The Chinese Government preferred to forfeit the advances already made. Osborne consequently returned to Shanghai, registered the vessels at the Consulate and dispatched them part for England and part for Bombay.

The Hong Kong *Press* of the 15th of December, says they have all left ere this.

Arrived—ship Lydia Schoefield, Boston; bark. Edith Rose, York.

Butter firm, owing to advices of diminished shipments from the east.

The continued dry weather operates to the injury of the growing crops, causing the grain market to assume increased firmness.

The Collector of the port, Mr James, sailed to-day on the Constitution for Washington. Naval officer, Farwell sailed twenty days ago for Washington.

From Western Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, Feb 16th, 1864.

A snow and wind storm prevails here to-day, partially interrupting telegraphic communication.

Reports are in circulation of a rebel movement towards Romney. These reports lack confirmation.

From two captured rebel letters we glean much interesting information. One letter says there are secret Union Associations formed in Virginia, that are known to have over 10,000 members, some of these being of wealthy and influential citizens. The letter says Jeff. Davis knows this, and has ordered several suspected parties to be arrested, and that secret agents are now on the hunt for all the suspected traitors

From the New York World.

Florida.

The administration has raised the siege of Charleston for the purpose, as it now appears, of conquering the State of Florida. General Gilmore, with ten thousand men, is now in the midst of the swamps of that peninsula. Of course no military purpose took him there, as the conquest of Florida will do no more to put down the rebellion than would the occupation of Yucatan or Coney Island. The object is political. Florida has been marked out as one of the rotton borough States which is to help make Mr. Lincoln President. General Sherman's movement in Mississippi, which is so puzzling the military strategists, is, as will presently be discovered, to conquer that State for the same purpose. So we go; the war for the Union is first perverted into a war for abolition, and now it is a war for the republican succession.

Rebel Recruits.

New York, Feb. 17.

The *Tribune* has a Washington letter which says Lee has received 30,000 recruits. Longstreet is now to be strengthened. His force is said to be 45,000 men. Breckinridge and Buckner, the writer says, are to invade Kentucky, assisted by Longstreet, either by remaining in reserve at Bull's Gap, or advancing to central Tennessee, to attempt a movement on the rear of Grant. The latter seems out of the question.

From Chattanooga.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

The following dispatch from Chattanooga to the 12th is interresting.

The cavalry expedition under Grierson and Smith crossed the country from Corinth, moving South. It is understood these columns are intended to act in conjunction, the one to attack, the other to cut off Polk's retreat and disperse the cavalry of Forrest, who is reported as scouring Central and Northern Mississippi. There is no reason to doubt, though beyond this enterprise the combinations are merely conjectural, but that a great flank movement on Johnston's army is intended. The army at Chattanooga is by this time in motion for Tunnell Hill and Dalton. Its movements may have been delayed by circumstances unknown to us, but it is under marching orders.

A special to the *Post*, dated Washington, 15, says the Senate Military Committee voted, this morning, to not concur in the house enrollment bill.—This will send the bill back to the House for a committee of conference.

New York, Feb. 17.

The *World's* Nashville letter of the 12th says at Chattanooga the army is preparing for immediate operations.—Chattanooga is now a base well stored with munitions of war. The roads in Georgia are in better condition than was expected. The writer believes General Logan with the 16th Corps, which has moved from Huntsville, will strike for Rome, Ga., to operate on Johnston's flank. Grant will march against Johnston, assuming Logan's destination to be Rome, with nearly 80,000 men. Gen. Sherman's force will be ample for the purpose he is intended to accomplish, even if Mobile should be the ultimate objective point.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* writes: "The demand for General McClellan's History of the Army of the Potomac continues to be very great, and the first bound copies were delivered to members last evening. They were going off to-day by the cart load, and I do not see how the House can refuse to print the additional copies asked for. Unlike most public documents, the probability is that this one will be read by thousands from the first to the last page."

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, Feb. 17th, by the Rev. George Taylor, Mr. JAMES M. COOK, of Ann Arbor and Miss MARY L. COLBY, of Northfield.

Died.

On Saturday, 13th inst., EDITH, Infant of George and Lucina Gibbs, aged 4 weeks.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED.

FROM the premises of the subscriber on Monday, Feb. 15th, five last Spring Calves, three Heifers and two Steers, and all in first-rate condition. A liberal reward will be paid for their return or for information of their whereabouts.

DARIUS DOUGLASS.

Pittsfield, Feb. 18th, 1864. 9w4

Real Estate For Sale

—o—

HOUSES & LOTS,

Also the ENTIRE STOCK of the subscriber, consisting of Groceries and Liquors, on the most reasonable terms for *CASH.*

LUKE COYLE.

Ann Arbor, Feb. 15th, 1864. 3w945

Notice of Ditch Sale.

—o—

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioner, will sell to the lowest bidder, 16 and ½ miles of ditch, at J. F. Avery's Hotel, Whitmore Lake Township of Northfield, Washtenaw County, State of Michigan, Tuesday 15th day of March 1864, 10 o'clock A. M. Width of bottom made known on day of sale, and of a depth as marked on station stakes set in line of ditch, six rods apart. Each bank to slope one foot outward to each foot of depth, the dirt to be thrown two feet from the edge of each bank, and the dirt to slope the same as the slope of the ditch. Inlets are to be left in all natural water channels, and other low places, they are to be not more than 18 rods apart in any place.

J. J. PARSHALL,
PRINCE BENNETT, } Drainage Commissioners.
J. F. AVERY.

Northfield, Feb. 15th, 1864. 3w944

NOTICE.

WASHTENAW COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Persons holding orders on the Washtenaw County Volunteers' Family Relief Fund, are hereby cautioned not to dispose of them for less than the amount they represent as they are always paid in cash when presented at this office.

HORACE CARPENTER,
Treasurer of Washtenaw County.

Ann Arbor, Feb. 2d, 1864. 3w942

TAKEN UP.

ON the 5th day of December a COW and CALF. The cow about six years old, red and white, and the Calf about six months old—a Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take the animals away.

NOAH STEVENS.

Lodi, Jan. 14th, 1864. 6w939

NOBLE & RIDER,

are selling their large stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

CHEAPER THAN EVER!!

LOW PRICES FOR CASH

Good Stoga Boots : :	$2.50a$4.50
Men's good Calf Pegged,	3.00 a 6.00
" " " Sewed :	5.00 a 6.50
Woman's " Lace Boots : :	1.00 a 1.85
Ladies' " Congress G'ts, :	75 a 2.50
Boys' Youth's and Children's Shoes : : : :	15 a 1.50

Now is the time to buy as BOOTS and SHOES are rapidly advancing in Eastern Markets.

THEY ALSO MAKE WARRANTED

☞ WORK TO ORDER. ☜

AND REPAIR.

Remember we can not and will not be undersold.

Please call and examine their stock

LAWRENCE NOBLE, CHARLES RIDER.

Ann Arbor, Feb. 18th, 1864. 1y946

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR,

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1864.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

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

Wm. H. Burk,

Advertising Agent, No. 53, Griswold St.,
Detroit, is authorized to receive advertisements for the ARGUS, as well as for all other leading northwestern papers.

Closing of the Mails.

Mails leaving Ann Arbor for the East and West close as follows:

GOING EAST, 4.30 P. M. | GOING WEST, 11:30 A. M.

JOHN I. THOMPSON, P. M.

DIED.

On Saturday Morning, of Congestion of the lungs, GEORGE DANFORTH, aged 55 years.

Born at Williamston, Mass. July 1808, and graduating at Williams College, Mr. Danforth came to this State and town in 1837, and for twenty seven years he has been closely identified with both. He has held several places of trust and honor. He was Postmaster of this city during the administration of John Tyler; for a long time Master in Chancery; in 1850, under the old district system, a Senator from the district comprising the Counties of Washtenaw, Jackson, and Livingston; and at the time of his death Circuit Court Commissioner. Probably no man was better known in the State of Michigan.

In every sense, he was attached to this city. No citizen could have been taken from among us, more likely to be missed from the public meetings, the public offices, and the street. For many a month, whenever one familiar with this place shall visit it, he will feel and often remark, I miss George Danforth.

He was identified with St. Andrew's church in its temporal interests. Arriving here before the Church edifice was completed, both as a Member of the Vestry and a Parishioner he interested himself its welfare. He has been a frequent attendant on the services, and a careful listener to the word.

There was that in the character and manners of the deceased, to make the enduring impression. He was a genial man, he mingled with his fellow citizens whether in social gatherings or in the every day intercourse of life, "the merry heart that maketh the cheerful countenance." To meet him was to receive the kindly recognition. To all he was a kindly man, warm in his friendships and not cherishing offense. The many young men who have been beneath his roof, and of his family, will so recall him, and tell how he drew them to him.

Mr. Danforth's death was sudden, only *three or four* days confined to the House, his *friends* were scarcely aware of his sickness when they were startled by the intelligence that he had breathed his last. Even upon his own household the terrible blow fell with perfect surprise. His children, two of them residing in Detroit, could not be summoned in time to stand at his dying bed.

The funeral services were held at St. Andrew's church on Tuesday afternoon, a large number of citizens, some from abroad, testifying by their attendance their respect for the deceased and their sympathies for the bereaved household, each tender relation of life bleeding and a warm heart and kind hand taken from the spot where they were most needed, most blessed. COM.

☞ We tender our thanks to Hon. J. W. LONGYEAR for a copy of Gen. MCCLELLAN's Report. This document which was withheld so long from the public through fear of swamping the treasury, is comprised in 242 pages. It includes a full report of the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac—in Virginia, on the Peninsula and in Maryland—while commanded by Gen. MCCLELLAN. No man can give it a candid perusal without feeling that Gen. MCCLELLAN has been vilely traduced. We have already extracted somewhat from this report, and shall from time to time draw on its pages for our columns. We see that Congress has ordered printed another edition of 20,000 copies.

DWELLING BURNED.—The dwelling house of J. H. MORRIS, corner of North and State streets, Fourth Ward,—an old landmark—was destroyed by fire about the hour of 4 o'clock A. M., Tuesday. As soon as the alarm was sounded the residents of the vicinity were on the spot, and succeeded in saving most of the furniture. The wind was very high at the time and the cold severe, and it is fortunate that there was no other building in immediate proximity. The fire company reached the ground in good season, but no water was near, and had there been it would be useless to play on the devouring flames.—We never saw fire rage more fiercely. Mr. MORRIS roomed in the house, and boarded at Judge LAWRENCE's, but at the time was at Saginaw, whither he went on Saturday, leaving the house vacant. It was probably the work of an incendiary. No insurance.

☞ "Doesticks" had the *cheek* to deliver his lecture on "Cheek" in the Congregational Church on Wednesday evening.—We were not among the "sold," but have heard a general expression of disgust from those who were, both with the matter and manner.

☞ We have paid two visits to the Art Gallery of Mr. S. WOOD, Jr., at the Monitor, and we have no hesitation in saying that there are many real gems in his collection, such as our citizens will not be privileged to see again in many a day. We would advise the lovers of the beautiful to visit the gallery and those with taste, and time at their disposal, to learn Mr. WOODS' art of sketching from Nature."

☞ Mr. L. W. BODWELL, of this city, has placed a bottle of Sorghum Sugar, manufactured by him, on our table. It is of good grain and color, and of excellent flavor, and proves that good sugar can be made from Sorghum. We believe that with a little experience and improved machinery, Sorghum Sugar growing will become a profitable business in our State.

☞ The Board of Regents adjourned on Tuesday out of respect to the memory of Hon. GEORGE DANFORTH and accompanied by President HAVEN, attended his funeral.

☞ Prof. R. J. LYON's, the "Indian Herb Doctor," will be at the Monitor House to-morrow. See his advertisement.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS—ARREST OF BURGLARS.—On Tuesday Mr. ROTHSCHILD, of Detroit, on a business visit to our city, recognized three suspicious persons whom he had seen in Detroit, and pointed them out to officer MARTIN, and other citizens, as fit subjects for being watched. Mr. MARTIN made it his special business to keep his eye on their movements. He found that they purchased trunks, took the trunks to their closely covered wagon—in the barn of Cook's Hotel, we believe—and afterwards deposited two of the trunks in the Express Office, addressed to a Philadelphia party. He immediately suspected that these trunks might contain a portion of the $15,000 worth of silks stolen from the store of GEORGE PECK, Detroit, on the night of Feb. 8th. Mr. PECK was immediately telegraphed, and came out on the late train. AMES was called up, the trunks in his office opened and they were filled with PECK's Silks.

In the meantime the three men had left the city, one by the cars, and the other with their wagon. Pursuit was immediately made, officers going both to Dexter and Ypsilanti.—The three burglars were found at Ypsilanti—at the Palmer House we believe—and arrested between 7 and 8 o'clock, Wednesday morning, by officer MARTIN, assisted by officer FORSYTH of our neighboring city. Two trunks, a box and a bundle of goods were found in their wagon, also identified as PECK's. The officers also obtained a most complete set of burglar's tools. The men were brought to this city and lodged at Sheriff WINEGAR's boarding house.

Mr. PECK thinks that about two-thirds of his lost goods were recovered. The other may have been shipped from some other point, and but for the merest accident those recovered would now have been on their way to Philadelphia, and the burglars looking up another stock.

The men arrested are German Jews, but refuse to give their names or converse at all with the officers in charge of them.

Mr. PECK had offered a reward of $2,500 for the goods and burglars, or $2,000 for goods and in proportion for any part of them.

Officers MARTIN and his associates make a good thing of it, besides doing the country some service.

READINGS.—Miss EMILY SHAW, will read before the Students' Lecture Association in the Methodist Church, this evening. The programme will consist of selections from Shakspeare, Dickens, Hood, Lowell, and other English and American Poets. Miss SHAW has fulfilled engagements in the principal cities and towns East and West, and has been commended by literary men and the Press in the most generous terms. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, assuredly a competent critic, speaks of her as follows;

"Miss Shaw has much grace and dignity, a very sweet, sympathetic voice, a fine ennunciation, and, to my ear, almost faultless pronunciation. I found so little to criticise, that I feared I must be wanting in the eye which detects faults. I think that Miss Shaw must prove a most effective and interesting reader in public, and I hope you will convey to her my best wishes for her success.

☞ The February number of the *Ladies' Repository* has a beautiful landscape engraving, such a landscape as can hardly be found in any other magazine, and a portrait of John Locke. The table of contents is of the usual high order of excellence. $2.50 a year. Address Messrs. POE & HITCHCOCK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ We invite the attention of our Agricultural readers to the discussion on Sorghum Culture—see first page—extracted from the proceedings at the recent meeting of the State Agricultural Society, at Ypsilanti.—And also to the article on Butter—see fourth page—extracted from the late Report of the Agricultural Department. We shall make other extracts from this volume from time to time.

ANTICIPATED REBEL MOVEMENTS.—Army officers from the front express the opinion, that within 10 days the roads will enable the rebels to move, and they will initiate the spring campaign. Two opinions prevail, one that they will attack square in front, and endeavor to drive Meade within the defenses of Washington, and the other is that Lee will go rapidly up into Pennsylvania, plundering vastly more than last year, and fighting pitched battles only on a line of safe retreat.

RE-ENLISTING VETERANS.—The Secretary of War has decided that the term three-fourths used in connection with veteran regulars, means three-fourths of the organization serving together, and does not include men absent in prisons, hospitals, etc. Men who have not served two years will be allowed to go on furlough with their regiments, provided it goes as an organization, if they agree to re-enlist as soon as they come within the limits of re-enlistment.

Guns are a drug now. Many foreign muskets, imported on speculation, are going back; and a lot of 10,500 Austrian muskets, destined for the rebels, but captured by the Government, were sold at auction in Boston, the other day, for $3 50 and $3 75 each. We are now manufacturing all we want, and more too.

The loss by the destruction of Colt's armory at Hartford, Ct., is estimated at nearly $1,500,000. The books and papers were mostly saved. In the office, which was destroyed, were drawings which it will be almost impossible to replace. The number of workmen thrown out of employment will not exceed eight hundred, and it is believed that a good portion of them will be employed very soon as fast as machinery can be placed in the buildings now remaining. The aggregate insurance was $660,000 in special risks. By this plan the insurance companies will save, and the Arms Company will lose, at least $250,000.

A car load of elk for the prince of showmen, P. T. Barnum, recently passed through Kalamazoo. They were purchased for Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, and are destined for his royal parks.

In contests among men, the party doing the most wrong is commonly harder to be reconciled than he who has suffered most wrong. The reason is, he hath a quarrel with himself which makes him doubly irritable.

Miscellaneous and News Items.

Barnum, the showman, is said to have made another fortune—$250,000.

The receipts at the New York Custom House last week were $1,790,000, nearly all gold.

The Senate committee on slavery has decided to report a bill legalizing the President's emancipation proclamation.

By order of the War Department, no volunteer shall be rejected on account of his height who is at least five feet.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has agreed to an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting slavery in the United States.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: It is understood government is preparing a protest against the French occupation of Mexico.

The Admiralty Court has given a final decision on the Chesapeake. The vessel and cargo are restored to their original owners.

The Supreme Court has refused application for a writ of *certiorari* in the case of Vallandigham, on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

The savings Bank of South Scituate was broken into on Sunday morning, and robbed of $500 in bills of various banks, and about $2,500 in bonds, papers, &c.

The *Post's* Washington special says there are over $25,000,000 in the treasury, and it is surmised Mr. Chase will, ere long, sell part of it for notes, to apply to expenses of the war.

The House Military Committee has agreed to a resolution that all generals who, on the 15th day of March next, have not been in active service the previous three months, shall be dismissed.

It is stated that insanity, produced by exposure, is prevalent in the Western armies. Twenty-five insane soldiers were sent to Cincinnati a few days since.

There is great excitement in Lower Canada, in consequence of recent discoveries of gold in that quarter, and which are on the increase. It bids fair to rival the California rage for gold in 1848.

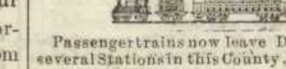
General Butler has commenced the establishment of a common school system in Norfolk and at Fortress Monroe, pacisely like that of Massachusetts. It will insure the education of hundreds of colored children.

Four hundred rebel prisoners from Johnson's Island have been transferred to General Butler's department, including Jeff. Thompson and Captain Breckinridge, son of General Breckinridge.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 10th has an editorial denouncing the Virginia Legislature for attempting to interfere with State and war matters by the passage of an act requesting Davis to remove the outlawry against General Butler to facilitate an exchange of prisoners.

Special Notices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.



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

GOING WEST.

Leave	Day Ex.	Dext. Ac.	Eve. Ex.	Night Ex.
Detroit,	10.00 A. M.	4.50 P. M.	6.30 P. M	10 00 P. M.
Ypsilanti,	11.20 "	6.10 "	7.40 "	11.30 "
Ann Arbor,	11.40 "	6.35 "	8.00 "	11 55 "
Dexter,	12 05 P. M.	7.10 "	"	—— "
Chelsea,	12.25 "	—— "	8.05 "	—— "
Ar. Chicago	10 30 "	—— "	6.00 "	10.30 A. M

GOING EAST.

Leave.	Eve. Ex.	Dex. Ac.	Night Ex.	Day Ex.
Chicago,	5.40 P. M.	——	10.00 P. M	6.30 A. M.
Chelsea,	——	—— A. M.	7.40 A. M.	4.00 P. M.
Dexter,	——	6.15 "	8.0 "	4.20 "
Ann Arbor,	4.20 A. M.	6.45 "	8.25 "	4.45 "
Ypsilanti,	4.40 "	7.10 "	8 45 "	5.05 "
Ar. Detroit,	6.00 "	8.30 "	10 00 "	6.30 "

The Day Express each way is the Mail Train.

Trains do not stop at stations where figures are omitted in the table.

Trains connect at Detroit with the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways of Canada, and the Detroit and Toledo, and Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads, and Cleveland Steamers.

At the Company's Ticket Offices at Detroit, Chicago, Joliet and Lafayette, through tickets can be purchased to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas.

LUXURIOUS SLEEPING CARS upon all night trains.

Ruttan's celebrated Ventilating Apparatus upon all day trains—the best dust preventative in use.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

TO THE YOUNG OR OLD,

Male or Female,

If you have been suffering from a habit indulged in by the

YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES,

WHICH CAUSES SO MANY ALARMING SYMPTOMS,

It unfits them for Marriage,

And is the greatest evil which can befall MAN OR WOMAN.

See symptoms enumerated in Advertisement, and if you are a sufferer,

Cut out the advertisement,
And send for it at once.
Delays are dangerous.
Ask for Helmbold's
Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. 2m943

☞ PROF. R. J. LYONS' Patients and all others interrested will please take notice that he will continue his visits at the Monitor House, Ann Arbor, during 1864 and '65 and at the expiration of which he will discontinue his visits and open an Infirmary at Cleveland, Ohio, for the treatment of Lung and Chest diseases.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

Kathairon is from the Greek word, "Kathro," or "Kathairo," signifying to cleanse, rejuvinate 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 off and turning gray
It restores hair upon bald heads.

Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Katharion. 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 confections, nd nauseous Vermifuges in use. They may 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,
1y922 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. All *instantaneous dyes* are composed of *lunar caustic*, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford 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,

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 gentleman 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

WYNKOOPS ICELAND PETORAL.

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

The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "I have used Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Pectoral for several years, myself and in my family, for severe Pulmonary Complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and never seen its equal."

Rev. J. J. Potter Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hundreds 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, Elecampane, Comfrey, Burdock, and other invaluable 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 remarkble 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 extraord'nary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* 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,
922m6 202 Broadway, N. Y.

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 THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST,

Known all over the country as the Celebrated

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!

From South America, 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,

A NEAT PAMPHLET

Of the life, study and extensive travels of Dr. Lyons can be procured by all who desire one, free of charge.

Dr. L will visit Ann Arbor, Jackson, and Adrian, Mich., as follows:

Ann Arbor, Monitor House, 20th.
Jackson, Hibbard House, 21st
Adrian, Brackett House, 22d and 23d.

MODE OF EXAMINATION.—The Doctor discerns 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.

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

SMOKING from fourteen to twenty cents at

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. 883tf

DIPTHERIA.

DR. DEGLUBO'S

DIPTHERIA SPECIFIC.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIPTHERIA AND CROUP.

In the past year over 200 CASES OF DIPTHERIA in and around Rochester, 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 has failed to cure!
Get a bottle; it costs 50 cents.
For sale by EBERBACH & CO

Prepared and sold by
1y913 W. E. SKINNER, Rochester, N. Y.

☞ AN INTERESTING LETTER.—Messrs Post & Bruff, Agents N. Y, Sanitary Society, Rochester.—Gents. I deem it due to you 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 clergymen 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 superlative forms of speech.

Yours, Respectfully,
C. R. WILKINS,
Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church
922y1 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 Leucorrhea, or the Whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain Cure that can be found. It is on account of this certrinty 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 package 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. 1yeow922

SAPONIFIER,

OR CONCENTRATED LYE,

FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

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

NOTICE.

ALL persons to whom the late Philip Schenck was indebted either by note or book account are requested to present their claims to the undersigned within ninety days from date, and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

MARY SCHENCK Widow.
Freedom, Jan. 26, 1864. 941m3

"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 Fetid Breath.
" Flatulency and Indigestion.
" Nervous Affections.
" Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath.
" Pain over the eyes.
" Mental Despondency.
" 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 biliary secretions of the liver overflowing into the stomach poison the entire system and exhibit the above symptoms

After long research, we are able to present the most remarkable cure for these horrid nightmare 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 effectual tonic and agreeable stimulant suited to all conditions of life.

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

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

CASCARILLA BARK—For Diarrhœa, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake-root, &c.

S—T—1860—X.

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

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES.

Rochester N. Y. December 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 benefitted by the use of thy Plantation Bitters. Thou wilt send me two bottles more.

Thy Friend, ASA CURRIN.

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 appetizer, they appear to have superceded 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 fac simile 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.

CITY COOPER SHOP.

SPAFFORD & DODSLEY,

successors to

O. C. SPAFFORD & D. HENNING,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they are now manufacturing and keep constantly on hand a

Large Assortment of

COOPER WORK!

Such as

Pork and Cider Barrels,
Kegs, Firkins, Churns,
Well Buckets, Flour and
Apples Barrels, &c.

Merchants and Brewers are invited to examine their Butter Firkins and Beer Kegs.

CUSTOM WORK,

done to ORDER on SHORT NOTICE and warranted.

☞ Cash paid for Staves, Heading and Hoops.

Shops corner of Detroit & North Streets, and corner of North & Fifth Streets.

SPAFFORD & DODSLEY.

Ann Arbor, Feb. 6th, 1864. 943tf

GRANGER & FINLEY,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Collecting and Land Agents

OFFICE OVER DONELLY'S STORE, HURON STREET,

B. F. GRANGER, } Ann Arbor, Mich.
H. H. FINLEY, } Jan. 28, 1864. 941tf

Brownell & Perrin,

GEN'L COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

183 South Water Street,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Dealers in Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, Green and Dried Fruits, Cider, &c.

References:
Preston, Willard & Keen, Chicago. S. Botsford & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Green and Dried Fruits, Cider, &c.

Orders for the purchase of Clover and Timothy Seed, Cut Meats, &c., promptly attended to if accompanied with cash or satisfactory reference. 939tf

The President's Proclamation

AGENTS WANTED FOR EVERY TOWNSHIP in the State of Michigan, to sell the genuine Fac-Simile copies of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. Agents can make from $5 to $10 per day, as every man who loves freedom humanity, and his country will buy one. A very small capital only required. Disabled soldiers will have the preference Address, with stamp inclosed ASHLEY & CO.,
State Agents, Office 122 Jeff. ave., Detroit,

CAUTION.

Every genuine copy of the Fac-Simile contains not only the Proclamation, but also the Letter of President Lincoln, dated Oct. 26, 1863, and may be easily recognized by the certificate on its face, of Thos. B. Bryan, authenticating it, also by the Soldiers' Home device and motto, and by the Proclamation Seal stamped upon every copy which is honestly in the market for the benefit of the soldiers. 4m942

SCHOFF & MILLER

ARE STILL ON HAND at their old Stand,

No. 2, Franklin Block,

with the most complete assortment of

Books and Stationery,

PERFUMERIES,
FANCY GOODS,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS,
SHADES,
ROLLERS,
CORDS,
TASSELS.
GILT CORNICES,
CURTAINS,
HOOKS AND PINS,
STEREOSCOPES & VIEWS &c.

Ever offered in this Market!

☞ They trust that their long experience in selecting goods for this market, and strict attention to the wants of Customers, may entitle them to a liberal share of Patronage.

AMERICAN WATCHES
AT
M. S. SMITH'S
55 WOOD. AVE.
DETROIT.

THE BEST
—IS—
THE CHEAPEST!

Insure with the

1. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.
2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dispatch and accuracy.
3. LOSSES always met with promptness and complete justice

Net Assets, January 1864,

3,002,566.39

4. THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the ÆTNA, after 45 years severe trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. Is now better than ever prepared for duty.
5. 16,000 Loss Claims have been settled and paid.—SIXTEEN MILLION OF DOLLARS!
6. THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE, in the United States, averages over $100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?
7. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.
8. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

Policies issued without delay.

941m2 S. ABEL, Agent.

Dissolution Notice.

THE FIRM OF CHAPIN, WOOD & CO., was dissolved January 16, 1863, by mutual consent. C. A. Chapin and A. B. Wood will settle the accounts of the firm.

C. A. CHAPIN, A. B. WOOD,
V. CHAPIN, E. WELLS.

Ann Arbor, June 24, 1863.

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED entered into partnership Jan. 16, 1863, by the firm name of Chapin & Co., and will continue the business of manufacturing printing and wrapping paper.

C. A. CHAPIN, N. CHAPIN.
L. JAMES, V. CHAPIN.

Ann Arbor, June 24, 1863 910tf

Dissolution.

THE FIRM of Slawson & Geer is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts due the firm, are to be settled by, and paid to L. R. Slawson as per agreement.

L. R. SLAWSON,
J. R. GEER.

Ann Arbor, Dec, 21, 1863.

Notice.

THE GROCERY and provision business will be continued at the old stand by Slawson & Son. The patronage of the old customers *and others*, is solicited.

SLAWSON & SON.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 22, 1863.

Tobacco! Tobacco!

I AM SELLING

GOOD FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO

At from Fifty cents to $1 *per pound.*

SMOKING TOBACCO,

From 11 *cents to* 20 *cents per pound at retail.*

M. DEVANY.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 17, 1862. 883tf

SILVER WARE
AT
M. S. SMITH'S
55 WOOD. AVE.
DETROIT.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

THE subscriber is making large preparations to bring a very extensive variety of fruit trees into this city, as early in the Spring as they can be removed.

I shall have for sale,

10,000 *Pear Trees.* 20,000 *Apples Trees.*
10,000 *Peach Trees*, 5,000 *Grape Vines.*

Also—a large assortment of Evergreens, and flowers and shrubs.

Orders may be sent to me by mail or otherwise.

T. DuBOIS.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 2d, 1863. 4m934.

Rifle Factory!

Beutler & Traver,

[Successors to A. J. Sutherland,]

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Guns, Pistols, Ammunition

Flasks, Pouches Game Bags, and

Every other article in that Line.

All kinds of

REPAIRING

done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

KEYS.

a full assortment always kept on hand and made order.

☞ Shop corner Main and Washington streets.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 8, 1862. 873tf

N. Y. SANITARY
THE People's
CURE
SOCIETY

Buffalo Testimony.

THE PEOPLE'S CURE Cures Rheumatism.

"I was troubled with Rheumatism for two years, suffering more or less every day. I have taken two bottles of the 'Peoples Cure,' and have not had any pain since I left it off more than four weeks ago. I consider myself as entirely cured, and the medicine has made me feel very light and good—just like a young man though I am sixty two years old.

GODFREY SCHIFFEL, 402 Michigan St."

"My wife has been suff ring from Rheumati m of an inflammatory character for about six or seven years sometimes very acutely. About the first of June last she commenced taking the 'People's Cure,' and continued to take it some three weeks. In ten days after she commenced, the swelling and stiffness of her joints very materially lessened, and in three weeks had disappeared altogether.

"THOMAS POLLOCK, (at W. H. Glenny's,)
"Buffalo, October 1, 1862."

THE PEOPLE'S CURE Cures Fever Sores.

"Two of our subscribers— one of them afflicted with a bad Fever Sore. the other with Rheumatism— having seen the advertisement of the 'People's Cure' in this paper, purchased the Medicine, and now, after having thoroughly tried it, report to us, commending it most heartily as a thorough remedy in their case.—Editors Christian Advocate.

THE PEOPLE'S CURE Cures Diseases of the Skin.

"My face has for more than ten years been greatly disfigured by eruptions and bunches, which at times extended over my whole body, and once for three days made me entirely blind; but having taken two bottles of the 'People's Cure,' my acquaintances hardly recognize me—Indeed I hardly know myself— as I am now a well man. Let all who are alike afflicted try the 'People's Cure,—the Medicine prepared by the Sanitary Society—and I think they will not begrudge their dollar.

"JOSEPH SOUR, Turner, Mechanic St
"Buffalo, Nov. 15, 1862."

THE PEOPLE'S CURE Cures Scrofula & Salt Rheum.

"I have used the 'People's Cure' in my family with great benefit, in cases of Scrofula and Salt Rheum, and have recommended it frequently to my friends, all of whom I believe have been benefitted, and most of them entirely cured by it.

CHAS. SCHARFF, 273 Main St., up-stairs."

THE PEOPLE'S CURE Cures Female Weakness.

"I have been in feeble health ever since the birth of my boy, who is now twelve years old. I have had many troubles and difficulties, all this time, unfitting me for every kind of labor, and destroying all my comfort, Last summer I commenced taking the 'People's Cure,' and have used four bottles, and am now almost a well woman. My difficulties have nearly all disappeared, and I feel cheerful and happy.

"MRS. CATHARINE DEWALD,
Dressmaker, Goodell Alley, above Tupper st.
"Buffalo, Oct. 20, 1862."

THE PEOPLE'S CURE Cures when other medicines fail.

"My wife has been in poor health for a long time having frequently to call a physician to attend her: but she was recently very much worse. For five or six weeks she had no appetite, lost all her strength, and was each day growing worse, She had night sweats, coughed a great deal during each night and considerably during the day, and we all supposed she was going off with the consumption, when a friend advised her to take the 'Peoples's Cure. On taking the medicine she perceived a change at once. On the third day she had recovered her appetite, and was fast regaining her strength, until, on the eighth day, not yet having taken one bottle, she has stopped taking the medicine saying she was as well as anybody could be, and she has continued so ever since.

"PAUL KLEIN, Gardner, 32 Pearl st.
"Buffalo, October 1, 1862."

☞ For Sale by all Druggists. 922y1.

C. CROSBY, General Agent, No. 255 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y., to whom all orders should be addressed.

For Sale by STEBBINS & WILSON, GRENVILLE & FULLER, and C. EBERBACH & Co.

TIS FOUND
WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

☞ The attention and research of the most distinguished Chemists and Physicians for years have been devoted to the production of a remedy for those most distressing maladies NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. After long study and many experiments, a *specific preparation* has been discovered. WATSON'S Neuralgia King, an *Internal Remedy*, is curing *thousands* of cases where all other remedies have utterly failed. We are assured that it is no mere "ANODYNE," relieving for the moment while the cause remains, but is a perfect SPECIFIC and CURE for those painful diseases. The vast number of Liniments, Embrocations and External Medicines, which act as stimulants of the surface only, are merely temporary in their effects and of doubtful virtue The NEURALGIA KING reaches the source of all trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from the system.

Price—One Dollar per Bottle. Prepared by
C. R. WALKER,
1y922 Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C. W.

For Sale by STEBBINS & WILSON, GRENVILLE & FULLER, and C. EBERBACH & Co.

NEW

FURNITURE ROOMS

One door North of Risdon and Henderson's Hardware Store.

The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of W. D. Smith & Co., and added largely to the same, is prepared to furnish his friends and patrons a good assortment of well made furniture, consisting of

SOFAS, BUREAUS,

BEDSTEADS, BOOK-CASES!

TABLES and CHAIRS,

of all kinds, and in fact of everything pertaining to the business.

LOUNGES, MATRASSES,

&c., &c., made to order by good and experienced workmen, and warranted to give satisfaction. He also keeps a good assortment of Cherry and Walnut Lumber for sale at reasonable prices. And will also pay the highest market price for Cherry, Walnut, and White Wood Lumber.

P. S. He has also purchased the new and

ELEGANT HEARSE!

of Smith & Co., and is prepared to furnish all kinds of

Wood Coffins, Metalie Cases,

AND CASKETS,

On the shortest notice. Also attends to laying out deceased persons day and night, without charge. All furniture delivered in the city free of charge.

W. U. BENHAM.

Ann Arbor, January 18th, 1863. 910tf

BRADBURY'S

New Scale Piano-Fortes.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!

SEVEN FIRST PRIZES!

Received within four weeks: From New Jersey State Fair, at Patterson, N. J.; from New York State Fair at Utica, N. Y.; from Ohio State Fair, at Cleveland, O.; Pennsylvania State Fair, at Norristown Pa.; Illinois State Fair, at Decatur, Ill.; Indiana State Fair, at Indianapolis, Ind.; from the American Institute Fair in New York—Judges: Gottschalk, Berg, Beames, and F. H. Brown. The following note was received from one of the jurors:

"Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY: Dear Sir; *You have received the Gold Medal!* I congratulate you upon being the successful competitor for the FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL for the BEST PIANO FORTE, at the Fair of the American Institute at the Academy of Music. Your instruments FULLY MERIT this award for their richly beautiful, voluminous tone—so powerful, yet so sweet!"

GOTTSCHALK,

The celebrated Pianist, says of them:

"I have examined with GREAT CARE Mr. Wm. B. Bradbury's NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, and it is my opinion that they are *very superior instruments*. I have especially remarked their thorough workmanship, and the power, purity, richness and equality of their tone. I recommend, therefore, these instruments to the public in general, and doubt not of their success.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

New York, July 12, 1863.

The most eminent of the musical profession of New York have also given the most unqualified testimonials in favor of these instruments.

☞ Send for a Circular.

WM. B. BRADBURY.
938 No. 427 Broome St, N. Y.

Butter.

We extract the following from an able and extended article on the "Preservation of Food," in the late Report of the Department of Agriculture. It is by Prof. L. C. Loomis, M. D.

There is not within the whole range of agriculture so large a product liable to so large a per cent. of depreciation as butter. The amount of the butter crop of the United States is estimated at $65,000,000. Of this it may be said one-half might be sold for three cents more per pound. At the present time scarcely one firkin in four opens perfectly sweet. This deterioration arises not from any real chemical or practical difficulty, but solely from want of knowledge or want of care in its manufacture.

Butter is mostly an oil so well fixed that it is quite unsusceptible of chemical change. Cream is a peculiar mixture of this oil and certain watery fluids found in the milk. Churning consists in so agitating the cream as to cause the butter globules to adhere to each other. Now, as the principal part of the butter is not exposed to decay, it becomes a fair subject of inquiry, what is the cause of so large a per cent. of butter losing its sweetness so soon.

1. Milk being of itself one of the most perishable of animal products, its decomposition may have gone so far before the removal of the cream as to contaminate the fluids of the cream; and if so, then the butter, when first made, has already within it putrescent material which will soon infect the whole.

2. Even if the cream were entirely sweet, the milk remaining in the butter will soon decay, and if not removed will, of course, deteriorate the butter. The practical questions, then, are when to remove the cream and how to free the butter from the butter-milk.

As to the first, it is desirable to allow the milk to stand as long as possible, in order to secure all the cream; but in doing this, there is risk of spoiling the whole. The real decay of the milk is indicated, not by its thickening as it sours, but by the watery effusion following the thickening. The cream may remain till this thickening process is complete, without exposure to the butter, *but no longer*. The cream should not, for the same reason, be kept too long after being removed before churning.

The process of churning and dressing or working the butter are as various and valuable as there are intellectual and careful housewives; but in every successful method there must be one essential—the *thorough removal of the butter-milk*. To accomplish this, some recommend two or three washings of the butter in cold water till the water brings away the butter-milk, whilst others rely upon thorough workings.—But whatever method is used, the removal of the butter-milk is a *sine qua non*.

As the milk is warmed in the process of churning, the first requisite of the butter on being removed is to be cooled. A small amount of salt may be worked in with as little stirring as possible, and then it should be placed where it will cool rapidly. After a few hours it is worked, adding as much salt as may be needed to prepare it for market. Care should be taken that the salt be pure and good. A little more than an ounce per pound is sufficient. Five or six hours after, the butter is to be worked again; the manner of working being to press with a ladle or butter-scoop, not to cut it through nor spat it, the most common method and the poorest of all.

For keeping for family use, stone jars are unquestionably the best. For packing for market, a new tub should never be used till it has been thoroughly saturated with strong brine. Cover the bottom of the tub with a thin sprinkling of salt, and solid; and, placing a cloth over the top, sprinkle on a thick layer of salt, pouring on a gill of water to form an air-tight covering of brine. When it is to be sent forward to market, the brine should be poured off and a new coating of salt laid on.

Perpetual Motion.

A Western correspondent of *Harper's Magazine* gets off the following excellent joke: "I was traveling in Virginia by stage, and, spending the night at a country tavern, was greatly entertained by the talk of the stage drivers and others sitting by the bar room fire in the morning. One old codger worked of a good thing. 'When I was down to the fair, a good many years ago,' said the old fellow, 'there was a prize offered to the one who would come the nearest to making a perpetual motion. Well, all sorts of machines, of all shapes and materials, were fetched there and shown, and the makers of them told how long they would run. As I was walking about among them I saw a sign over a tent:—"All who want to see a perpetual motion, and no mistake, meet here." So, I paid the admission fee, and went in. Very soon a queer little fellow got up on a box that served for a platform, and addressed the audience: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am going to exhibit to you the most wonderfullest invention you have ever seen. It has been runnin' for full three years, and if nobody stops it, it'll run for ever." Here he unrolled a strip of paper. "This is a PRINTER'S BILL!" And as he held it up to the gaze of the people, they admitted that, whether the bill was paid or not, they had been sold.'"

PHOTOGRAPHIC CREWS.—The Gloucester *Advertiser* states that among the regulations of one of the fishing firms of that town is that of requiring every man who ships in their vessels to have his picture taken before leaving port. These pictures are kept in a large frame and hung up in their counting room. In case of any accident to the vessel, it can be known for a certainty who were the crew, and their friends can be satisfied by reference to the pictures.

THE

American Collecting Agency,

No. 240 Broadway, New York.

Claims of all kinds against the General Government, State Government, the City, or private parties, prosecuted and collected at *my expense and risk*.

Against private parties I possess superior facilities for collecting claims everywhere in the United States and Canadas, relieving merchants, assignees, bankers, and others, of the care and all responsibility.

Special attention given to old debts, hard cases, divorces, wills, estates, etc.

Being familiar with all the details of the "*Internal Revenue Law*," I will attend promptly to the collection of drawbacks, and taxes overpaid through ignorance of the law.

Soldiers' pensions, pay, and bounty secured for them or their heirs. For that purpose, and for prosecuting claims against the Government, I have a branch office at Washington. No charge made unless claims are collected.

All soldiers discharged by reason of wounds—however short the time they have served—are entitled to One Hundred Dollars Bounty. All soldiers having served two years, are entitled to the same.

☞ The highest market price will be paid for soldiers' claims, and other demands against the General Government.

Information and opinions given, and investigation made *without charge*, upon claims proposed to be placed in my hands.

For particulars, address

H. HUNTINGTON LEE,
900tf No. 240 Broadway, N. Y

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
932tf C. H. M.

HOLIDAY GOODS
AT
M. S. SMITH'S
55 WOOD. AVE.
DETROIT.

RISDON & HENDERSON

Have the

BUCKEYE

GRAIN DRILL,

and

Grass Seed Sower,

Manufactured at Springfield, Ohio.

THE VERY LATEST IMPROVEMENT, and better than all others; adapted to sowing Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley and Grass Seed.

1st. *It has a Rotary Feeder.*
2d. *Will sow all kinds of Grain and Grass Seed.*
3d. *Never bunches the Grain*
4th. *Never breaks the Grain.*
5th. *Sows Grass Seed broadcast behind the Drill.*
6th. *Has high wheels and long Hoes.*
7th. *Has long and wide steel points.*
8th. *It has a land measure or Surveyor.*
9th. *It has double and single rank drills.*
10th. *It has a self adjusting shut off slide.*

It is neatly and substantially made.

There is hardly a Drill offered in the market but can boast of more or less

"*FIRST PREMIUMS.*"

They are about as indiscriminately bestowed as the title of "*Professor*," which is sometimes applied to the "*fiddler*" or "*bootblack*." They cease to convey the idea of *merit*.

The Buckeye Drill has been on Exhibition at quite a number of State and County Fairs, and without seeking favor at the hands of any Committee, has received its full share of Premiums

TESTIMONIALS:

We give the following names of a few Farmers in this vicinity who have bought and used the Buckeye Drill:

Godfrey Miller,	Scio.
Jacob Polhemus	"
Jacob Tremper,	"
Thomas White,	Northfield.
John Brokaw,	"
Christian Kapp,	"
Edward Boyden,	Webster.
James Treadwell,	Ann Arbor
Daniel O'Hara,	" "
John G. Cook,	Lodi.
O. A. Marshall,	"
L. Edmonds,	Saline.
George Cropsey,	Green Oak, Liv. Co.

We are also Agents for the

Ohio Reaper & Mower,

acknowledged to be the very best in use.

We are just in receipt of

100 Grain Cradles

Which we will sell Cheap.

Also a large assortment o

Grass Scythes.

And the largest and best selected stock of

BENT STUFF

FOR CARRIAGES ever before offered in this market

We also keep a large and full

STOCK OF HARDWARE

NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINT, and LINSEED OIL.

A complete assortment of

STOVES, TINWARE,

AND EAVE TROUGHS always on hand and put up at the shortest notice.

RISDON & HENDERSON.
Ann Arbor, June 29th, 1862. 856tf

Oval Picture Frames

ALL SIZES, STYLES and PRICES just received and forsale cheapat

SCHOFF & MILLER'S.
1850. Dec. 25.

THE ALL SUFFICIENT THREE.

THE GREAT "AMERICAN REMEDIES,"

Known as "Helmbold's"

GENUINE PREPARATIONS, VIZ.:

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU,"
" " SARSAPARILLA,
IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATION,

CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A Positive and Specific Remedy,

For Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the *WATERY OR CALCEROUS* depositions, and all *UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS* are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *MEN, WOMEN, OR CHILDREN.*

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR WEAKNESSES

Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, or Abuse,

ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMTOMS:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Flushing of the Body,
Hot Hands,	Eruptions on the Face,
Dryness of the Skin.	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY EPILEPTIC FITS

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

Insanity and Consumption,

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION, ONCE AFFECTED WITH ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which *HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU* invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females, Females, Females,

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,

In many affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of the Customary Evacuations Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea, or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

Decline or Change of Life.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES

Secret Diseases.

In all their stages; at little expense; little or no change in diet; no inconvenience,

AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling *POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN OUT MATTER.*

Thousands upon Thousands

WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIM OF

QUACKS,

And who have paid *HEAVY FEES* to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and

PERHAPS After MARRIAGE.

USE

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all Affections and Diseases of

The Urinary Organs,

Whether existing in *MALE OR FEMALES*, from whatever cause originating, and no matter

OF HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And it is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases, for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the Blood, and attacks the Sexual Organs, Linings of the Nose, Ears, Throat, Windpipe, and other Mucus Surfaces, making its appearance in the form of Ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the Blood, and removes all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, giving to the Complexion a Clear and Healthy Color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its Blood-Purifying Properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Helmbold's Rose Wash.

An excellent Lotion for Diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection in Diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,

From eight to twenty years standing, with names known to *SCIENCE AND FAME*.

For Medical Properties of *BUCHU*, see Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor *DEWEES'* valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated *Dr. PHYSICK*, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by *Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL*, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Cirurgical Review, published by *BENJAMIN TRAVERS*, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU,	$1 00 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR	$5 00
" SARSAPARILLA	1 00 " "	5 00
IMPROVED ROSE WASH,	50 " "	2 50

Or half a dozen of each for $12 00, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

☞ Describe symptoms in all communications.—Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who, being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM P. HIBBARD.
Alderman, Ninth-street, above Race, Phila.

Address Letters for information in confidence.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist
Depot 104 South Tenth-street, below Chestnut, Phila.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,
" " Extract Buchu,
" " " Sarsaparilla,
" " Improved Rose Wash.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement, and send for it, *AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.* 1y909

I am Bound for

M. GUITERMAN & CO'S!

Dispute the fact if you can,
It takes the TAILOR after all to give appearance to the outer man.

If you wish to appear well
You must accordingly Dress Well.

Go to M. Guiterman & Co's.,
There you will find things exactly SO.

SONDHEIM always ready to take your measure,
GUITERMAN will sell you Goods with great pleasure,
At figures LOWER than you will find in the State,
Take heed—CALL EARLY, else you are too LATE.

The INDUCEMENTS are now greater than ever,
Our CLERKS you will find obliging and clever.

We will show you good CLOTHING of our own GETTING UP,
Filling our Store from BOTTOM TO TOP.

STUDENTS especially will find it to THEIR ADVANTAGE,
For it takes but LITTLE MONEY to replenish.

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

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

Pants! Pants!! Pants!!!

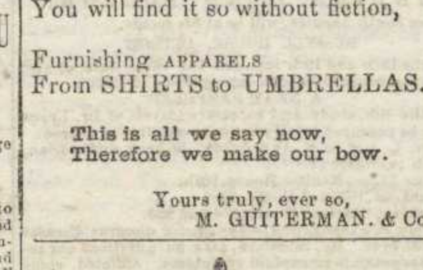
Fancy CASSIMERES and DOESKIN of every grade,
We sell them from ONE DOLLAR up to EIGHT.

VESTS, &c., of every description,
You will find it so without fiction,

Furnishing APPARELS
From SHIRTS to UMBRELLAS.

This is all we say now,
Therefore we make our bow.

Yours truly, ever so,
M. GUITERMAN. & Co.,



C. BLISS

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

Stock and Assortment!

and having adopted the

CASH SYSTEM BOTH IN BUYING & SELLING

is prepared to sell Goods at Reasonable Prices. His stock consists in part of the following:

AMERICAN AND OTHER

Watches!

The Celebrated

SETH THOMAS

CLOCKS! Fine Jewelry Setts GOLD CHAINS, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY!

Razors, Shears, Scissors and Brushes,
ROGERS PLATED WARE, the best in market,

Gold Pens, Steel Pens, Pencils,

PAPER and ENVELOPES,

Musical Instruments,

Strings & Books for Instruments,

SPECTACLES,

of Gold, Silver, Steel, and Plated, with

PERISCOPIC GLASS,

a superior article

Persons having difficult watches to fit with glasses can be accomodated, as my stock is large and complete.

P. S. Particular attention to the

REPAIRING

of all kinds of fine Watches, such as

Making and Setting new Jewels,

Pinions, Staffs, and Cylinders. Also

CLOCKS, & JEWELRY

neatly repaired and warranted, at his old standeast side of Main Street.

C. BLISS.
Ann Arbor, Nov. 25, 1862 826tf

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c. Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ ! ! ! BEWARE ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ Principal Depot, No. 428 Broadway New York.
☞ Sold by all the Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Ann Arbor, Mich 915m3

RICH JEWELERY
AT
M. S. SMITH'S
55 WOOD. AVE.
DETROIT.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

GREAT. GREATER GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED

1859. 1859.

In this City, are now being offered at the

CHEAP, CLOCK, WATCH, &

Jewelry Store.

THE Subscriber would say to the citizens of Ann Arbor, in particular, and the rest of Washtenaw County in general, that he has just IMPORTED DIRECTLY from EUROPE, a

Tremendous Stock of Watches!

All of which he binds himself to sell CHEAPER than can be bought west of New York City.

Open Face Cylinder Watches from			$6	to	$10
do do Lever	do	do	8	to	21
Hunting Case do	do	do	14	to	35
do do Cylinder	do	do	9	to	28
Gold Watches from			20	to	150

I have also the

CELEBRATED

AMERICAN WATCHES,

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

Clocks,
Jewelry, Plated Ware,
Fancy Goods. Gold Pens,
Musical Instruments and Strings,
Cutlery, &c.,

and in fact a variety of everything usually kept by Jewelers can be bought for the next ninety days at your

OWN PRICES!

Persons buying anything at this well known establishment can rely upon getting goods exactly as represented, or the money refunded. Call early and secure the best bargains ever offered in this City.

One word in regard to Repairing:

We are prepared to make any repairs on fine or common Watches, even to making over the entire watch, if necessary. Repairing of Clocks and Jewelry as usual. Also the manufacturing of RINGS, BROOCHS, or anything desired, from California Gold on short notice. Engraving in all its branches executed with neatness and dispatch.

J. C. WATTS.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 28th 1859. 724w

DIAMONDS
AT
M. S. SMITH'S
55 WOOD. AVE.
DETROIT.

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

Bible.

Prof. R. J. LYONS,

THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN of the THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, LIVER AND THE BLOOD,

Known all over the country as the

CELEBRATED

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!

Of 282 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Will visit the following places, viz

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1862, 1863 and 1864.

Prof R. J. Lyons can be consulted at the following places every month, viz:

Detroit, Russel House, each month, 18th and 19th.
Ann Arbor, Monitor House, each month, 20th.
Jackson, Hibbard House, each month, 21.
Adrian, Bracket House, each month 22d and 23d.
Toledo, Ohio, Collins House, each month, 24th, 25th, and 26th.
Hillsdale, Mich., Hillsdale House, each month, 27th.
Coldwater, Mich., Southern Michigan House, each month, 28th.
Elkhart, Elkhart House, each month, 29th.
South Bend, Ind., St. Jo. Hotel, each month, 30.
Laporte, Ind., Tee Garden House, each month 31st.
Wooster, Ohio, Crandell Exchange, each month, 7th and 8th.
Mansfield, Ohio, Wiler House, each month, 9th and 10th.
Mt. Vernon, Kenyon House, each month, 11th and 12th.
Newark, Ohio, Holton House, each month, 13th and 14th.
Painesville, Ohio, Cowles House, each month, 4th

CLEVELAND, OHIO, RESIDENCE AND

OFFICE, 282 SUPERIOR STREET.

East of the public square, opposite the Postoffice. Office days each month, 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 15th.—Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M, and from 2 P. M. to 4 P. M. On Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M., and 1 to 2 P. M.

☞ Maxims strictly adhered to—

I give such balm as have no strife,
With nature or the laws of life,
With blood my hands I never stain,
Nor poison men to ease their pain.

He is a physician indeed, who Cures.

The Indian Herb Doctor, R. J. LYONS, cures the following complaints in the most obstinate stages of their existence, viz:

Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Dropsy in the Chest, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Fits, or Falling Sickness, and all other nervous derangements. Also all diseases of the blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Cancers, Fever Sores, Leprosy, and all other complicated chronic complaints.

All forms of female difficulties attended to with the happiest results.

It is hoped that no one will despair of a cure until they have given the Indian Herb Doctor's Medicines a fair and faithful trial. ☞ During the Doctor's travels in Europe, West Indies, South America, and the United States, he has been the instrument in God's hand, to restore to health and vigor thousands who were given up and pronounced incurable by the most eminent old school physicians; nay, more, thousands who were on the verge of the grave, are now living monuments to the Indian Herb's Doctor's skill and successful treatment, and are daily exclaiming: "Blessed be the day when first we saw and partook of the Indian Herb Doctor's medicine."

Satisfactory references of cures will be gladly and cheerfully given whenever required.

The Doctor pledges his word and honor, that he will in no wise, directly or indirectly, induce or cause any invalid to take his medicine without the strongest probability of a cure.

☞ Mode of examination, which is entirely different from the faculty. Dr. Lyon professes to discern diseases by the eye. He therefore asks no questions, nor does he require patients to explain symptoms. Call one and all, and have the symptoms and location of your disease explained free of charge.

☞ The poor shall be liberally considered.
☞ Postoffice address, box 2663.

R. J. LYONS, M. D.
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1862. 1y880

Notice.

MY Wife ELIZA having left my bed and board without reasonable cause, I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

HENRY M. TRIPP.
Saline, Jan. 14th, 1864.

P. BACH

Has received

A LARGE STOCK

—OF—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

INCLUDING

LATEST STYLES

—OF—

Shawls, Dress Goods,

and everything for

Ladies & Gents Wear.

GOING FAST FOR CASH!

Call and See!

Ann Arbor, Oct. 1863.

A Farm for Sale.

SITUATED six miles North of Ann Arbor. Said farm consists of 122 acres. On the premises are good buildings, a fine orchard and a living stream. It is known as the Rosecrans farm. It will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy. Enquire of

L. C. RISDON.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 26, 1864. 941tf

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

JUST OPENING?

The largest Stock and best assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE?

ever brought to this city, including

SOFAS,
TETE-A-TETES,
LOUNGES,
BED ROOM SETS
CENTER TABLES,
BUREAUS, CHAIRS,

Looking Glasses

Gilt Frames and Mouldings,

COFFINS

METALIC CASES, &c., &c.,

and all other goods kept in the best and largest houses in the country. We keep no second hand furniture or Auction goods. Coffins kept constantly on hand, and made to order. My goods are offered at

THE LOWEST CASH PRICES

N. B. I must have money, and respectfully request those indebted, to call and fix up their old matters without delay.

O. M. MARTIN.
Ann Arbor, Oct. 6, 1863. 925tf

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known firm of Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost everything a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as anybody's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., N. Y.

DR. AYER: I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as anybody. Being in a public place, my case is known to everybody in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunckhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis*, and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER—My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness, are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia Heart Disease, Neuralgia,

when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

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Family Dye Colors.

FOR Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel

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For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. 220m6

Chancery Sale.

IN PURSUANCE and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court, for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery, made on the first day of July 1863, in a cause therein pending, wherein Alonzo Clark, is complainant, Laban A. Sergeant, Else Sergeant, Edwin Kellogg, John W. Smith, Fanny E. Sergeant, Sally Mansfield, William Lincsley, William W. Mansfield, Fisher Dearborn, and John Smith are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday the 5th day of March next, at the front door of the Washtenaw County Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, all the following pieces or parcels of land situated lying and being in the Township of Bridgewater, Washtenaw County and State of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit. Sixty acres of land from the north end of the East half of the South east quarter of section number thirty-four; also sixty acres of land from the North end of the West half of the South west quarter of section number thirty-five, Township number four South of range number four East, being in all one hundred and twenty acres of land.

GEORGE DANFORTH,
Cir. Court Com. Wash. Co., Mich.
E. B. WOOD, Complainant's Solicitor.
Dated, Jan. 28th, 1864. 941tf

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a mortgage, executed by William J. Whipper to Elijah W. Morgan, dated March second, A. D., 1863, and recorded in the Registers Office, in Washtenaw County, March sixth A. D. 1863, in Liber No. 39 of Mortgages, page 459, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage became operative, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and the sum of two hundred and sixty one dollars being now claimed to be due thereon: Notice is therefore hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, to wit: The west half of the east half, and the east half of the west half of section No. thirty one, in township No. four south in range No. seven east, being in Augusta in the County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, excepting the south west quarter of the south-east quarter of said section, or some part thereof, at public vendue, at the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on the twenty-sixth day of March next, at noon.

E. W. MORGAN, Mortgagee.
JAMES KINGSLEY, Attorney.
Dated, Ann Arbor, Dec. 23d, A. D. 1863.

Estate of Joseph Kelsey.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the eighth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

Present, Thomas Ninde, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Kelsey, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Henry Rearick, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, praying for license and authority to sell certain real estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the twenty second day of February next at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted:

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true Copy.) THOMAS NINDE,
939 Judge of Probate.

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—Fourth Judicial Circuit—In Chancery:

Edward Briggs, Complainant, vs. Harry Estey, Jacob Estey, John Estey, Israel Estey, John L. Book, John G. Wahr, and John Wagner, Defendants. } Suit pending in the Cir. Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery, at Ann Arbor, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1864.

It satisfactorily appearing to the undersigned, Circuit Court Commissioner for said County, by affidavit, that the above named defendant, Harry Estey, is not a resident of this State, but that he is a resident of the State of California: On motion of A. Felch, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant Harry Estey, cause his appearance in this cause to be entered within two months from the date of this order, and, that, in case of his appearance he cause his answer to complainant's bill to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on complainant's solicitor, within twenty days of the service of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof that the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant Harry Estey: and it is further ordered that within twenty days after the making of this order the said complainant cause this order to be published in "the Weekly Michigan Argus," a newspaper published in said County, and that said publication be continued in said paper, at least once in each week, for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant, Harry Estey, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

Dated, January 8th, A. D. 1864.

GEO. DANFORTH,
Circuit Court Commissioner for Washtenaw County, Michigan.
A. FELCH, Complainant's Solicitor. 929
A true copy, TRACY W. ROOT, Register.

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THE BATTLE

Which has been raging for the past four weeks

MACK & SCHMID'S STORE

Has proved a grand success, although the slaughter

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Has been terrible. We now make the announcement that we shall continue "For Many Years" to 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 desirable shades and styles of

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With a very large and attractive stock of

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far below their Value

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

The Goods Must be Sold.

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

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Of all descriptions, and can furnish a whole suit at 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 Pants, Coats and Vests. We have also a complete stock of Ladies and Childrens' Shoes.

HATS AND CAPS,

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

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware &c.

At astonishing low prices, and in short our entire stock must share the same fate for we are determined to sell, no matter what old croakers may say.

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

932tf MACK & SCHMID.

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