The Weekly Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus.

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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 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. 886

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.

S. 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 interests 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 articles of building materials constantly on hand at the lowest possible rates, on Detroit st., a few rods from the Detroit 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. 1y1

NOT YET.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Our country, marvel of the earth,
O realm to sudden greatness grown!
The age that gloried in thy birth,
Shall it behold the overthrown?
Shall traitors lay thy greatness low?
No, Land of Hope and Blessing, No!

And we who wear thy glorious name
Shall we like cravens stand apart,
When those whom they have trusted aim
The death blow at thy generous heart?
Forth goes the battle-cry, and lo!
Hosts rise in harness shouting, No!

And they who founded, in our land,
The power that rules from sea to sea,
Bleed they in vain, or vainly planned
To leave their country great or free?
Their sleeping ashes from below,
Send up to their thrilling murmur, No!

Knit they gentle ties which long
These sister States were proud to wear,
And forged the kindly links so strong
For idle hands in sport to tear—
For scoundrel hands aside to throw?
No, by our fathers' memory, No!

Our humming marts, our iron ways,
Our wind-tossed woods on mountain crest,
The hoarse Atlantic with its bays,
The calm, broad Ocean of the West,
And Mississippi's torrent-flow,
And loud Niagara, answer, No!

Not yet, the hour is nigh, when they
Who deep in Eld's dim twilight sit,
Earth's ancient kings shall rise and say
"Proud country, welcome to the pit!
So soon art thou, like us brought low?
No, sullen group of shadows, No!

For now, behold the arm that gave
The victory in our fathers day,
Strong as of old, to guard and save—
That mighty arm which none can stay,
On clouds above and fields below,
Writes in man's sight, the answer, No!

Speak to Him:

Speak to the young man entering that saloon! Tell him that no possible good can come to him there. Nothing that he can buy, nor any associations that he may ever meet there will ever benefit him. That is not where the mind is stored with useful knowledge, the heart refined or a pure ambition gratified—The noble, the virtuous and the good get none of their valuable traits there. Far from it! That is the road to other qualities That is where all that is truly valuable and fits a man for usefulness here and happiness hereafter is destroyed. There is not a quality of the human heart that any sane man ever desired to possess, that does not find its most implacable enemy there. The place is charged with a moral and physical poison, which spares nothing in the heart that raises man above the brute, nor anything in the human mind that can add to its usefulness or ennoble its aspirations. He will find nothing elevating there—but everything tending down! If he wishes to lose all that he now values—the early instructions of a mother, the sweet affections for a sister, the admonitions of a father, and all the cherished memories of childhood and youth—he is on the high road to that result. But do not—as you value his dearest interests, do not—let him go unwarned. Point him to the thousand of human wrecks which seem almost to block up the way he treads. Show him that haggard, tottering form, just emerging from the place he seeks. Tell him that but a few short years since that pitable being, a young man as noble, vigorous and promising as he now is, was entering as he now enters the broad road to ruin, as confident as he now is, that no such fate would be his. Tell him that neither intellect, education nor wealth can shield him from the gulf that yawns to receive all who set their feet in the tempter's path.—Point him to the long array of earth's mightiest men who have fallen in the toils of the insatiable monster, Rum.—Tell him there is but one possible way in which he can retain the respect and confidence of present friends or gain the lasting esteem of others, and that is to "Taste not, handle not" the unclean thing. No other course offers security

Speak to him! But speak kindly.—Speak as you would like to be spoken to, were you as sensitive in regard to your weakness as he is. Show yourself his friend—not his censor. But speak plainly and *don't delay*. His next step in that road may take him beyond the reach of warning. Speak to him—speak now.—*Toledo Blade.*

The American Eagle.

The following incident is related in a recent lecture by Rev. A. L. Stone, pastor of the Park Street Church, Boston:

"In the early part of the war, there stood on Shackleford Island, a high flag-staff, from which floated the national banner. Of course the secessionists soon tore this down. But there still surmounted the staff the national eagle. This was too loyal for the traitors and after a time they succeeded in getting it down, or breaking it off. Their work was hardly finished, when lo! the air quivered with the rush of lordly wings, and a majestic eagle swept down and lighted on the staff. In a few moments the marksmen sent bullet after bullet at the royal mark. In vain.—His piercing eye looked at them defiant; he rose, circled round a few feet, and settled again on his perch. At length, struck with awe, they ceased to fire, and soon the imperial bird, soaring up a hundred feet higher, lighted on the top of a lofty pine. The symbol of liberty may be desecrated and profaned; liberty itself may be the target of treason's aim, but above the smoke, and the din, the strife and hate, she will soar unharmed with a broader sweep, and up to a lordlier height in the serene blue of heaven.

Modesty in woman is like color on her cheek—decidedly becoming if not put on.

The War of the Roses.

The following "circular" was distributed at the recent "Freedman's Convention" at Louisville, Ky., and has widely circulated throughout the country. "The combat deepens, on ye brave." Good may come to the country from this family quarrel:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1864.

SIR—The movements recently made throughout the country to secure the nomination of President Lincoln render necessary some counteraction on the part of the unconditional friends of the Union, who differ from the policy of his administration. So long as no efforts are made to forestall the political action of the people, it was both wise and patriotic for all true friends of the government to devote their influence to the suppression of rebellion, but when it becomes evident that party machinery and official influence are being used to secure the continuance of the present administration, those who believe that the interests of the country and of freedom demand a change in favor of vigor and purity, have no choice but to appeal at once to the people, before it shall be too late to secure a discussion of principles. Those in behalf of whom this communication is made have thoughtfully surveyed the political field, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

1st. That even were the election of Mr. Lincoln desirable, it is practically *impossible against the union of influences* which will oppose him.

2d. That should he be re-elected, his manifest tendency towards compromise and temporary expediencies of policy will become stronger during a second term than it has been in the first, and the cause of human liberty and the dignity and honor of the nation suffer proportionately, while the war may continue to languish during the whole administration, till the public debt shall become a burden too great to be borne.

3d. That the patronage of the government, through the necessities of the war, has been so rapidly increased, and to such an enormous extent, and so loosely placed, as to render the application of the one term principle absolutely essential to the safety of our republican institutions.

4th. That we find united in Hon. Salmon P. Chase more of the qualities needed in a President during the next four years than are combined in any other available candidate. His record *closes unimpeachable*, showing him to be a statesman of rare ability and an administrator of the very highest order, while his private character furnishes the surest obtainable guarantee of economy and purity in the management of public affairs.

5th. That the discussion of the Presidential question already commenced by the friends of Mr. Lincoln, has developed a popularity and strength in Mr. Chase, unexpected even to his warmest admirers, and while we are aware that his strength is at present unorganized, and in no condition to manifest its real magnitude, we are satisfied that it only needs a systematic and faithful effort to develop to an extent sufficient to overcome all opposing obstacles.

For these reasons the friends of Mr. Chase have determined on measures which shall present his claims fairly and at once to the country.

A central organization has been effected, which already has its connections in all the States, and the object of which *is to enable his friends everywhere most* effectually to promote his elevation to the Presidency.

We wish the hearty co-operation of all those in favor of the speedy restoration of the Union upon the basis of universal freedom, and who desire an administration of the Government during the first period of its new life which shall, to the fullest extent, develop the capacity of free institutions, enlarge the resources of the country, diminish the burdens of taxation, and elevate the standard of justice and of public and private morality, vindicate the honor of the republic before the world, and in all things make our American nationality the fairest example for imitation which human progress has ever achieved. If these objects meet your approval, you can render efficient aid by exerting yourself at once to organize your section of country, and by corresponding with the chairman of the national executive committee for the purposes either of receiving or imparting information.

(Signed) Very Respectfully,

S. C. POMEROY,
Chairman National Ex-Com.

The following resolutions were also adopted by the "Freedman's Convention." A separate national convention was also voted down, and "ye radicals" resolved to fight it out in the regular republican convention. Go in, gentlemen, we'll hold your garments:

1st. That the unity of this country, with the present republican form of government, State and national, must be preserved and the rebellion suppressed.

2d. That slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of the rebellion; that we see no hope of permanent peace until the principles of freedom announced in the Declaration of Independence and the Federal constitution are carried into practice. The question whether slavery is to be perpetuated or not, is no longer exclusively a State, but a national one. It is, therefore, proper that the constitution of the United States should be so amended as to secure freedom to every human being within its jurisdiction, by such a guarantee of individual freedom as is necessary in the Constitution of the United States, as that of a republican form of government to each State.

3d. The government has the constitutional right to command the services of every man, no matter what his color or condition, whether bond or free. The master cannot interpose his right between the man and the government, and we are in favor of enlisting and enrolling all alike.

4th. That during the rebellion the President, in the exercise of the war power, has full and ample authority to free all the slaves in the rebellious districts, and they are thereby invested irrevocably with all the rights of freemen, and in the present rebellion he ought to exercise this power to its full extent.

5th. That with the effect of the President's amnesty proclamation before us, we declare that in our opinion the same has been injurious to the Union cause and its operations within the districts to which it especially applies, and humiliating and unjust to loyal men by placing them upon the same footing with rebels, and we would urge its recall or suspension until armed rebellion is wholly crushed

6th. That the slave States freedom convention be made a permanent organization by the formation of an executive committee of one member and one alternate from each of the slave States for the purpose of carrying out its principles, and that the delegation for each State represented in this convention appoint the members on such committee

7th. That we declare ourselves favorable to such an amendment of the constitution of the United States as shall make the Presidential election for one term only.

Our Gold Fields.

The extent and value of the mineral resources of the United States are now a subject of much interest and comment. To our great deposites of iron and coal, of copper and lead, and of silver and gold, the whole world must eventually be tributary. In an interesting paper lately addressed by Mr. E. E. Dunbar to the Traveler's Club, of New York, we find some startling observations upon the vast mineral fields on the eastern and western slopes of the Rocky Mountains greater, as he says, in extent, and yielding more abundantly of the precious metals than any other part of the globe Yet, he continues, we do not begin to comprehend the extent and value of these mineral fields, though they are now yielding a hundred millions per annum, and "I believe that some who now hear me will live to see our yield of precious metals a thousand millions a year." The Territories of Dakota, Colorada, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona will under the inducements of their gold deposits, soon become prosperous and powerful States.

Judge Doty, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah, and now appointed Governor of the Territory of Colorado, has traveled more than three thousand miles in the region of the Territories above named. While the gold fields of that region are all of vast richness and extent, he considers Idaho as more productive of gold than any other portion of it, not excepting Colorado. Gold in Idaho is found not only in placer diggings, but in quartz lodes from which it is more easily separated than from the iron pyrites wherein it is found in Colorado. Some of the ore which he caused to be assayed recently in New York yielded twenty-eight per cent. of pure gold.—He says of those mines which he found to exist in Idaho that if the United States government could work any one of them, it would yield enough to pay off the national debt. The extent of this gold region is more than 350 miles in length and breadth. It is situated about 400 miles north of Salt Lake city, upon the head-waters of the Missouri and Yellow Stone and other rivers.

It is believed that Colorado and Idaho will, even in the current year, produce more gold than California, and the product will be rapidly augmented with the increase of population. These mines are taken up by the first comers, under regulations which the miners established for themselves, and without *paying tribute or tax or royalty, in any* form, to the government of the United States. What with the homestead act and the absence of any tax on mineral products, the national domain is alienated from the government and people of the United States, though this common property might be so administered as to save the government from bankruptcy, and relieve the people from a grievous burden of taxation.

The Secretary of the Treasury suggests necessary legislation for the purpose of obtaining direct revenue from the gold-bearing lands of the government on their product, and it is understood that a proposition will be offered in the House for the creation of a standing committee on mines and mining. The miners of California, controlling as they do the legislation of that State, have hitherto resisted and defeated every State taxation upon their product, and hence the State taxes fall upon other interests. It is known, however, that the mining population have recently expressed, through authorized agency to the government, a willingness to be subjected by the government to a reasonable tax on their gold product, in consideration of military protection to be afforded by the government to their interest. This is the time for the adoption of some general policy on the subject.

The man who "stood upon his own responsibility," is to be indicted for infanticide.

The Public Domain—Another Letter from Mr. Weed.

Albany, Feb. 10, 1864.

DEAR SIR—The letter which I took the liberty of addressing to you on the 29th ultimo, is eliciting discussion.—Some regard the estimate of our war debt as excessive; others doubt the sufficiency of the proceeds of the public lands as an available source of revenue; while very few question the justice and wisdom of devoting the national domain to the uses of the national treasury.

The war debt estimate, unhappily, was too small. Should the war end with the passing year, we shall find ourselves called upon to provide for a debt of more than three thousand millions.

The value of the public domain depends upon its management. Protected and husbanded with vigilance and economy, its constantly increasing value would become a basis upon which the financial policy of the government could be firmly established.

In the past this domain has been by lavish legislation, fearfully impaired.—Congress has exemplified the prodigal impatient only to squander his inheritance. Nearly or quite one hundred and fifty millions of acres were thrown away. But the government still holds between fourteen and fifteen hundred millions of acres, which are distributed among the States and territories as follows:

STATES.	ACRES.
In Ohio	745,000
Indiana	2,751,000
Illinois	14,000,000
Missouri	23,216,000
Alabama	17,238,000
Mississippi	14,308,000
Louisiana	22,854,000
Michigan	24,864,000
Arkansas	27,402,000
Florida	31,801,000
Iowa	27,153,000
Wisconsin	26,821,000
Minnesota	56,000,000
Northwest Territory	376,000,000
Oregon Territory	218,536,000
Nebraska Territory	87,488,000
Indian Territory	119,789,000
California and Utah	287,162,000
New Mexico	49,727,000
	1,423,415,000

I know how much has been said about Swamp and Refuse Lands; but I know that after all such deductions, if the domain is protected, the lands now possess an intrinsic value of one dollar an acre. If, however, we assume half a dollar an acre as their present value, we fortify the Federal treasury with seven hundred millions of dollars. Even this at the outset of our *new* financial career, will be regarded with marked satisfaction as a security. But estimated as they may be if cared for, at one dollar per acre, we have on hand the means of extinguishing one-half of the national debt. It is, however, in the *prospective* value of the domain that we are to look for glowing pecuniary results. First, stop giving away the lands. Second, fence them with protective laws. Third, sell them, under such a system that the lands will increase in value as they diminish in acres; until, within five years, the available sections will sell for sums sufficient to pay, not only the interest on the debt, but to ultimately retire the debt itself as other war debts were, by the proceeds of the public lands retired.

Journals approving the suggestion which devotes the public domain to the public treasury under estimate its value. Of this class, the N Y. *World*, and Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in well considered articles, fail to discover, in those lands, what Dr. Johnson, speaking of another element, described as the "potentiality of acquiring wealth beyond the dreams of avarice."

Fortunately I am glad to fortify this position with "facts and figures." In 1850, Congress granted 2,595,000 acres of land to aid the construction of the "Illinois Central Railroad." That company commenced operations in 1853. In December, 1853, the Company had sold 1,312,373 acres of its land, on which $6,749,814 18 in cash has been received; while $9,914,008 44 in good and available securities, remain due The whole amount paid and payable, therefore, is $16,663,823 44.

Of their land grant, 1,282,626 acres remain unsold. These unsold lands are now estimated to be worth at least $17,000,000—making a total of nearly $34,000,000.

It is thus shown that public lands given to a single railroad company, properly managed, have in value risen to a sum equal to the payment of interest, at six per cent. on nearly $700,000,000 of our public debt! Similar grants have been made for railways in Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and other States.

Of lands granted to the Illinois Central road, several hundred thousand acres were classified as refuse, and had been offered, for several years, at 12½ cents per acre. The Company has sold these "refuse" lands for $3, $4 and $5 per acre Over 50,000 acres have been sold for $12 per acre!

The value of public lands, I repeat, depends entirely upon their management. They can be made valuable or worthless as the government choose. We have seen what they are worth in the hands of the Illinois Railroad Company. If the lands that were a drug in the market at twelve cents an acre, by a change of policy, sell for as many dollars per acre, can we doubt the intrinsic value of the domain which early in our history paid our national debt? If two millions and a half acres produced $84,000,000; what, under a proper managemet, will fourteen hundred thousand millions of acres be worth?

It is known and admitted that when the rebellion is ended, Europe will add millions to our population. The character of emigrants attracted by the public lands will be determined by the policy of our government. If the lands are to be given away, the Old World will send its refuse population to us. But if the lands are offered for sale, at reasonable prices, those who come will bring money to purchase and improve them.—We can draw from the other side of the Atlantic, either the idle and vicious, from poor houses and penitentiaries, or the industrious and thrifty, from farms and manufactories.

We shall need, when the war is over, all the financial strength the country possesses. Every element should be developed, cherished and concentrated.—My estimate of three thousand millions as the Federal debt, was intentionally moderate, for I am not a croaker, and would "crush out" rebellion whatever it costs. But while that is being accomplished by the army and navy, statesmen should be preparing the government for a financial crisis, emergency, or shock, more formidable than has been encountered by any other nation.

In the meantime, while contemplating the debt of the nation, thoughtful minds will not forget that States, counties and towns, have made and sold their bonds for money to pay bounties to soldiers—If, when the prodigal expenditure that always prevails during wars, ends with the war, and the people are again required to *earn* the money the tax gatherer demands, it shall appear that rulers and representatives failed either in wisdom or fidelity, to ease, as far as possible, their burdens, they will cease to be rulers and representatives.

In fastening the public domain to the Federal treasury, we shall have cast an anchor at which the national ship will ride through an approaching financial gale in safety. That domain belongs to the people, and should be preserved and managed for their benefit. Congress has the arbitrary but not the moral, right to give it away. A Congress that devotes this domain irrevocably, to the payment of the national debt, will signalize its wisdom and patriotism. A Congress that fails to do it will mistake its duty and regret its error.

Truly yours,
THURLOW WEED,

Hon. E. D. MORGAN.

General McClellan among the Soldiers.

A banquet was given to the first New York Cavalry at Jefferson Market Drill Room on Thursday. Their term of service having expired, four hundred and twenty-five of the five hundred remaining of the regiment re-enlisted for the war. During the course of the evening, it was announced that General McClellan was coming. In an instant there was such a scene of enthusiasm as cannot be adequately described. Every one turned toward the door, soldiers literally clambered over each other and the tables, cheering in the wildest manner. As he passed through the room they caught him by the hands, and gathered about him so that he could hardly move. Hats were waved in the air in all directions, and there was one unanimous voice of glad greeting.

McClellan was then introduced to the regiment by Col. McReynolds. The tumult of cheers subsided as General McClellan arose, and the room became as quiet as if for prayer. He spoke as follows:

"My friends and comrades: I came here not to make a speech to you, but to welcome you home, and express to you the pride I have always felt in watching your career, not only when your were with me, but since I left Army of the Potomac, while you have been fighting battles under others, and your old commander. I can tell you now, conscientiously, and truly, I am proud of you in every respect. There is not one page of your record—not a line of it—of which you, your State and your country may not be proud. I congratulate you on the patriotism that so many of you have evinced in your desire to re enter the service. I hope, I pray, and I know that your future career will be as glorious as your past. I have one other hope, and that is that we may yet serve together some day again"

The cheers that followed this speech were a repetition of the previous scene Officers and men cried out, "We'll follow you anywhere, General."

Mr. Philander Reed, who came in with Gen McClellan said: "Soldiers of the First New York Cavalry—Mrs. McClellan said, "Tell the soldiers of the First New York Cavalry I am only sorry I cannot come round to the market and shake each of them by the hand."—[Three cheers for Mrs. Gen. McClellan.]

It is useless to attempt to describe the enthusiasm with which the soldiers crowded about him as he left the room. They mostly followed him out to the street, and their cheers re echoed again and again.

A Single Act.

On the summit of a hill in a Western State is a court-house, so situated that the raindrops that fall on one side of the roof descend into Lake Erie, and thence through the St. Lawrence into the Atlantic. The drops on the other side trickle down from rivulet to river, until they reach the Ohio and Mississippi, and enter the Gulf of Mexico. A faint breath of wind determines the destination of these raindrops for three thousand miles. So a single act determines sometimes a human destiny for all time and for eternity.—*Rev. T. L Cuyler.*

A change is being made in the fashionable circles of New York to have the evening parties commence at 5 o'clock and break up before midnight. The custom has been to go at 9 or 10 o'clock

According to Borehave, the healthiest children are born in January, February and March.

This world cannot explain its own difficulties without the assistance of another.

"The War has Lasted too Long."

General Wool, in a recent letter, addressed to the Albany Sanitary Fair Committee, says:

"The war engendered by unprincipled and ambitious demagogues has lasted too long. It should not be permitted to last beyond the present year; and if the North, East and West will put forth their energies it will cease in 1864. They have the means, in men, money and supplies in abundance, and these should not be withheld to carry on the war. The Potomac Army should be increased to two hundred thousand men, with a standing force for the defence of Washington of fifty thousand. General Grant's army for Chattanooga and Knoxville should be increased to at least two hundred and fifty thousand These armies, rightly directed would soon end the war.

Delays are dangerous. All our disasters have been caused by unnecessary delays and the want of experience and skill to direct the operations of armies. The rebels are making great efforts to continue the war, and not withstanding the reported deductions from the rebel army it has within the last two months been largely increased. It is the intention of Jeff Davis to recapture Knoxville and Chattanooga. East Tennessee and Kentucky are necessary to obtain supplies for the rebel army, and therefore the necessity of recapturing Chattanooga and Knoxville. If, as Davis asserts, his troops should take the places above named, it will prolong the war. In such a case no one can tell what might happen in 1865. We are fully apprised of the desire and hopes of England, at least of the aristocracy, made known through their organ, the London *Times*. The aristocracy dread a re-union of the Union, for in such a case they see a power that in time might overturn the monarchies of Europe. The same may be said of Napoleon the III., who would be greatly gratified to see the United States divided. He is ready to aid the rebels whenever it can be done with safety to himself, with the expectation that he might derive aid from them to help him conquer the Mexican Republic. The rebel leaders, to save their necks from halters, would no doubt, accept as a protectorate from either France or England, rather than submit or yield to the Yankees. If the feverish state of Europe should pass away, it is possible that both England and France might be tempted to interfere in behalf of the rebels.

There can be no mistake in suppressing the rebellion in the shortest time possible. The war ought not to be continued until the people get tired of it, and this will be as soon as we cease to pay the enormous bounties now given for recruits. When this takes place, look out for a Dictator. A million of men in arms is a mighty power, and under some circumstances might become dangerous. Let us all unite and urge recruits, and forward them to their proper places of destination with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major General.

Refusing to be Buried.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* gives currency to the following story: "As one of the hospital wagons was proceeding slowly towards the graveyard, (the other day) with a load of coffins, the driver was disturbed in his chant, (he was whistling 'Dixie' to the time of the dead march) by a tutsle in his rear. He turned and looked in some trepidation upon the long, narrow boxes. Rap! rap! The reins fell from his hands. Thump! thump! Then a voice cried out—'Ha'lo! ho there! The driver was sorely frightened, and replied what's the matter? Can't you rest quietly and peaceably? What's the use of takin' it so hard for?' But I am not dead!' returned the voice, making a desperate effort, and wrenching out two screws from the lid. 'The devil, you say!' 'No, I'm not; let me out of this. 'Oh, go 'long. You'd better be quiet, we'll be there presently.' 'Be *where?*' 'Why, to the grave.' Another prodigious plunge, and three more screws out. The lid by this time was half off, and one arm and part of a leg protruded.—'Oh, Lord!' roared the terrified driver, 'don't, they'll lay the whole of it to me.' 'Well, let me out then.' The driver cracked his whip, and the horses dashed forward, and away went the dead and the semi-dead, and the wouldn't be dead at all, at a gallop, the coffin of the obstreperous corps creaking, and rocking to and fro, and the voice of its inmate crying, 'Wait till I get out o' here, and if I don't give you ——!' At length the graveyard was reached, where the poor fellow was relieved by the workmen and sextons present. He was full of fight, and swore roundly against the 'darn'd rascal that wanted to bury him dead or alive,' but on explanation and expostulation, he agreed to be pacified, and rode back to town sitting upright in his own coffin. He is now well and will join his command in a few days."

WORK.—The best lesson a father can give to his son is this: "Work; strengthen your moral and mental faculties as you would strengthen your muscles by vigorous exercise. Learn to conquer circumstances; you are then independent of your fortune The men of athletic minds, who left their marks on the years in which they lived, were all trained in a rough school. They did not mount their high position by the help of beverage; they leaped into chasms, grappled with the opposing rocks, avoided avalanches, and, when the goal was reached, felt that but for the toil that had strengthened them as they strove, it could never have been attained."

Address of the Rebel Congress to the People.

New York, Feb. 25.

The address of the Rebel Congress to the people of the Confederate States is published, it is very lengthy.

It says that the course of the Federal government has proved that it did not desire peace and would not consent to it on any terms that we could possibly conclude. In proof of this we refer to the repeated rejection of all terms of conciliation and compromise, to their recent contemptuous refusal to receive the Vice President who was sent to negogiate for softening the asperity of war, and their scornful rejection of the offer of a neutral power to mediate between the contending parties.

The motive of such strange conduct is obvious. The republican party was founded to destroy slavery and the equality of the States, and Lincoln was selected as the instrument to accomplish this object. The Union was a barrier to the consumation of this policy, because the constitution which was its bond recognized and protected slavery and the sovereignty of the States. The Union must, therefore, be sacrificed to insure its destruction.

The mass of the Northern people were not privy to and sympathized in no such design. They loved the Union and wished to preserve it.

To rally the people to the support of the war its object was proclaimed to be a restoration of the Union, as if that which implied voluntary assent, of which agreement was an indispensable element and condition, could be preserved by coercion. It is absurd to pretend that a government really desirous of restoring the Union would adopt such measures as the confiscation of private property, the emancipation of slaves, systematic aid offered to invite insurrection, forcible abuction from their homes and compulsory enlistment in the army, the division of a sovereign State without its consent, and a proclamation that one-tenth of the population of a State, and that tenth under military rule, should control the will of the remaining nine-tenths.

The only relation between the two sections under such a policy is that of conqueror and conquered, superior and dependent. It would hardly be fair to assert that all northern people participate in these designs. On the contrary, there exists a powerful political party which openly condemns them—The administration has, however, been able thus far, by its enormous patronage, and its lavish expenditures, to reduce, or by its legion of Hessian mercenaries, to overawe the masses, to control the elections, and to establish an arbitrary despotism. It cannot be possible that this state of things can continue. The people of the United States, accustomed to freedom, cannot consent to be ruined and enslaved in order to ruin and enslave us. Moral, like physical epidemics, have their allotted periods, and must sooner or later be exhausted and disappear. When reason returns, our enemies will probably reflect that a people like ours, who have exhibited such capabilities, and extemporized such resources, can never be subdued. That a vast expanse of territory, with such a population, can't be governed as an obedient colony.

Until some edidence is given of a change of policy on the part of the Federal government, and some assurance is received that efforts in negotiation will not be shunned, the Congress are of the opinion that any direct overtures for peace would compromise our self respect, be fruitless of good, and interpreted by the enemy as an indication of weakness.

We can only repeat the desire of the people for peace, and our readiness to accept terms consistent with the honor, integrity, and independence of the States, and compatible with the safety of our domestic institutions.

We have no alternative but to do our duty. The future of our children, the preservation of our fair land from pollution, and to avert a doom which we can read both in the threats of our enemies and the acts of oppression we have alluded to.

The situation is grave but furnishes no just excuse for despondence. Instead of harsh criticism on the government and our Generals, instead of bewailing the failure to accomplish impossibilities, we should rather be grateful for the results which have rewarded our labors, remembering the disproportion in military and naval resources and the different status of labor in the South.

Our accomplishments have surpassed those of any people in the annals of the world. There is no just reason for hopelessness or fear.

Since the outbreak of the war, the South has lost the nominal possession of the Mississippi river and fragments of her territory, but Federal occupancy is not conquest. The fires of patriotism still burn in the breast of those who are subject to foreign domination. We have in our uninterrupted control a territory which, according to past progress will require the enemy ten years to overrun.

The enemy are not far from difficulties with an enormous debt. The financial convulsion, long postponed, is surely coming. The short crops in the United States and the abundant harvests in Europe, will hasten what was otherwise inevitable.

Many sagacious persons at the North discovering the usurpations of the government the certain overthrow of their liberties, a large number revolt from the unjust war, and would gladly bring it to an end. Others look with alarm at the complete subversion of constitutional freedom by Abraham Lincoln, and feel in their own persons the bitterness of the slavery which three years of war has failed to inflict on the South.

Brave and earnest men at the North have spoken out against the usurpation and cruelty daily practiced. The success of these men over the radical and despotic party which now rules the North, may open the way to peaceable negotiations and an end of this bloody and unnecessary war.

In conclusion we exhort our fellow citizens to be of good cheer, and spare no labor nor sacrifices that may be necessary to enable us to win the campaign upon which we have entered.—We have passed through great trials of affliction, but suffering and humiliation are the school-masters that lead nations to self reliance and independence.

We hog that the supplies and resources of the country which are ample, may be sold to the government to support and equip its armies. Let all spirit of faction and past party differences be forgotten in the presence of our cruel foe.

Lord Palmerston on American Naval Captures.

During a debate on the subject of Federal Americans captures at sea, in the House of Commons on the 12th instant, Lord Palmerson said: I hope after the discussion which has taken place the honorable Member of Horsham will not press for these papers. The greater part of the papers for which he has moved relate to questions still still pending or under discussion between the two governments; and, as was stated by my honorable and learned friend the Attorney-General, injury to parties concerned would arise from the premature production of the papers moved for. We have heard this evening the cuckoo cry frequently urged by this House by those who like general assertions better than particular proof, that the government are in the habit of bullying the weak and truckling to the strong I entirely deny it. The government are anxious on all occasions to assert the rights and vindicate the honor of the country, whatever be the method we adopt to accomplish these objects. I think it right, however, to state with regard to the government of the United States—what has indeed been already stated by my honorable and learned friend the Attorney General—that we have no reason to mistrust the equity and independence of the tribunals of the United States, which have to try questions such as those now under discussion; and it is but due to the government of the United States to say that they have invariably received our representations in a spirit of equity and justice.—And in proof of this—to show that when we had a strong case of remonstrance justice has been done us by the United States—I need only refer to the case of the Trent—("Hear, hear," and a laugh)—in which the government of the United States very handsomely and properly did justice to the demands we made and the rights they did not deny. Therefore, I think it is prejudicial to the good understanding between the two governments, which are on good terms, that we should here accuse a foreign government of what it is not guilty, and express mistrust of equity and fairness when nothing has occurred to justify us in making those imputation. [Hear.] I think it only right, in regard to the government and tribunals of the United States, to declare that such accusation are not just, and that nothing has occured to warrant them. [Cheers.]

Feeding an Army.

The Duke of Wellington said that if he knew anything it was how to feed an army. This knowledge no doubt was the key to his success. It is indispensable in every great General, and those who lack it fail in an essential element of good generalship. The great Napoleon possessed it to perfection.—He understood better even than Wellington how to feed an army; for the latter was only called upon to exercise his talents in this direction on a comparatively small scale, and was never called upon to foot the bills. Pitt and Castlereagh did all that, and found the money, but Napoleon was obliged to furnish great hosts with rations, and find money to pay for them; yet Emmerson says of him, as his highest qualification, that for every month in his army—no matter in what part of the world situated—there was every night a cup of coffee and a biscuit—Only a mind of amazing breadth and compass is capable of the combination of details necessary to feed a great army, in motion and in camp, in the enemy's country and in garrison, with the unfailing regularity necessary for preserving the health of the men. A Pope and a Hooker fail utterly in this prime essential of generalship. They are incapable of the attention in detail and far reaching combination necessary to feed an army in the field. Hence soldiers in their hands degenerate into robbers, and die more numerous on the march than on the battle field. It is probable that the incapacity of our Generals on this subject has cost us more lives than the enemy's bullets.—Our soldiers are sent ten, twenty and thirty hours ahead of the supply trains, and are obliged to sleep and rise without food and without blankets. This thing is called vigorous generalship, but it has failed to secure other results than hastily made graves and hopelessly shattered soldiers. General McClellan seems to have been the most careful in this respect and for nothing has he been more bitterly reviled, or with less cause. Returned veterans of the army of the Potomac state that under him they never lacked sufficiency to eat. Wherever they marched they found supplies ahead of them, or so near the van that every man felt certain of a supper within half an hour after a halt. General Rosecrans exhibited high ability in this respect. As for most of out prominent Generals, they seem to evince but little knowledge of the difficulty and necessary art of feeding an army. They are content to let the duty devolve where it may—upon Stanton, Halleck, the commissary clerks, or others, in Washington or elsewhere, with an indifference to results unworthy the reputation of accomplished Generals.

☞ *Wilkes' Spirit* says: It is remembered that Old Abe, years ago, invented a machine to lift steamboats over bars on the Western rivers. It is said, he has brought the old invention into use to lift the administration over the bars that impede its progress. It has in the way the Missouri Bar, the German Bar, the Radical Bar, the Seward Bar, the Bates Bar, the Halleck Bar, the Schofield Bar, and the Blair Bar; and as the Administration craft is known to be heavily loaded, long and weak in the back, it is almost certain that Old Abe's invention will again fail to lift the ship over the bars.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR - - - MICHIGAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 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.

☞ The *pen* is well enough in its way, but *scissors* never come amiss—and we think the last named instrument has done its duty this week. The Editor is absent from his post, and the Editorial chair has had no occupant, consequently no editorial—of course our readers will excuse us.

From Washington.

Washington Feb. 29.

The Senate to day in executive session confirmed the nomination of Major General U. S. Grant, of volunteers, as Major General in the regular army, with commission dating from July 4, 1863, to fill an original vacancy, and the following were confirmed as Brigadier Generals in the regular army:

Major General George G. Meade, of the volunteers, commission dating from July 3d, 1863, *vice* Sumner, deceased.

Major General Wm. T. Sherman, of the volunteers, dating from July 14, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

Maj. General James B. McPherson, of the volunteers, dating from August, 1863, *vice* Harney retired.

H. Thomas, of the volunteers, dating from October, 1863, *vice* Anderson, retired, Brigadier General.

Alfred Pleasanton and Brigadier General Govenuer R. Warren have been confirmed as Majors General of Volunteers, the former from June 22, 1863, and the latter from May 3, 1863

Washington, March. 1.

The President, by message informed the House to-day that he had approved the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General. Shortly afterward the President sent to the Senate the nomination of General Grant for that position.

From Florida.

New York, Feb. 27.

The *Express* says from an officer arrived in the Fulton we derive some further particulars of the disaster to our forces near Lake City.

General Seymour who commanded the expedition had been placed under arrest by order of General Gilmore His successor is General Vodges who left Hilton Head Tuesday last with reinforcements for Jacksonville, consisting of an entire division. Our information says it saw the opinion of officers, who took part in the expedition, that our total losses in killed, wounded and missing are between 1,200 and 1,500. General Seymour is severely censured in not throwing out scouts and skirmishers as our troops advanced. As it was, our troops were led into a trap. Hamilton's artillery led the van and suffered severely. The rebel sharpshooters picked off their horses and the guns had to be abandoned. The Fortieth Massachusetts Mounted Infantry have also suffered severely. In the retreat many of our wounded were left behind within the enemy's lines. Our troops were right in front of the Confederate batteries in a piece of woods, before we were aware of their presence. When their batteries opened a galling fire, our men were driven back panic stricken in disorder. The rebel force is not known, but it is supposed to have been large. One of the prisoners captured stated that troops had recently been sent down from Charleston and General Beauregard was in command.

From the New York News.

Exchange of Prisoners----Lincoln to Blame.

Why are not our brave soldiers exchanged and brought back to resume their place in the rank, or to recover health in our well supplied hospitals, or better still, in their own comfortable homes, at the hands of their wives, mothers, and sisters? Who is to blame? It is President Lincoln. We want the suffering soldiers to know this. We want the wives and mothers and sisters of the soldiers who have died in the Southern prisons, and of those who are dying, to know this. President Lincoln, and he alone, is to blame. Confederate authorities are willing and anxious to exchange prisoners, man for man, upon equal terms. But President Lincoln has appointed an agent of exchange on the part of the United States a man, General Butler, whom he knows to be especially odious to the south, execrated by the people, and formally outlawed by their government; a man with whom the Confederate government cannot honorably conduct any negotiations, and will not have anything to do except to hang him, if they can catch him. President Lincoln knew this, and appointed Butler, *because he knew it.* He does not wish an exchange of prisoners to take place. It is not his policy. President Lincoln does not believe Northern soldiers to be the equivalent of Southern soldiers, man for man. He strikes the balance of value, as he understands it, between them, and for the sake of securing its effect in future military operations, he deliberately resolves to let thousands of Northern soldiers to languish in Southern prisons, that he may hold an equal number of Southern soldiers in ours.—This is President Lincoln's way of making Northern soldiers *serve their country.* We hope that they will remember, and thank him for it.

Thurlow Weed, it is asserted, holds more whiskey than any other man in the country—for speculation.

White hair is the chalk with which Time keeps its score—two, three or fourscore, as the case may be—on a man's head.

From the Mississippi.

Memphis, Feb. 26.

Reports of stragglers that General Smith's expedition was cut up, proves false. That General arrived here at 11 o'clock last night. From the officers diary kept during the progress of the expedition, I condense the following particulars in addition to those already furnished:

On the 18th the expedition reached Okalona, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, seventy-five miles south of Corinth, and one hundred and thirty miles southeast of Memphis. Here they heard Sherman had captured Meridian, and was advancing east on the 19th, and marched to Egypt Station, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where they captured and destroyed a vast quantity of Confederate corn. One column went through Aberdeen and another west of the railroad, concentrating at Prairie Station. The Aberdeen column, under Gen. Grierson, had considerable skirmishing near that place, and destroyed over 100,000 bushels of Confederate corn. At Prairie Station also a large lot of Confederate cotton. On the 20th broke camp at 5 30. Forest is reported in force at West Point. At 11 P. M. halted within one mile of West Point. Lost one Lieutenant killed and five wounded in the skirmish, killed one rebel Captain, captured and wounded a rebel Major and a private. On the 21st moved west, found Forrest, Lee, Chalmers, and Roddy combined against us. They tried to cut our column in two, but without success—Very heavy fighting occurred both in the rear and advance. The Twenty-eighth Iowa had a number killed and wounded in a gallant charge. 2,000 to 3,000 rebels were on each flank and a heavy force in our rear constantly charging. We have lost three pieces, four-pounder steel guns, which were spiked before being captured. All their ammunition was saved. General Smith now fell back slowly, our troops ambushing the rebels as they advanced. The rebel loss was quite heavy. Gen. Smith burned every trestle on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, destroying miles of the track, and a very large amount of corn as he fell back. On the 22d broke camp at 1 A. M., after resting only two hours. Severe fighting on the rear all day. The rebels lost heavily, as the roads were ambushed at every available point, and volley after volley poured into them at short range as they advanced, but having so much the largest force they continued to press our our rear heavily, a rebel column moving on each flank with the evident design of reaching the Tallahatchie in advance of our force, forming a junction and prevent our crossing and capture the whole command, but by forced marching, Gen. Smith passed both flanking columns, and marching all night, crossed safely at New Albany at noon on the 23d, the rear guard skirmishing all the way.—On the 24th skirmishing continued.—On the 25th marched fifty-three miles, arriving at 11 P. M. Most of the expedition, however, stopped at Colliersville.

The following are the estimate results of the expedition: Destroyed over a million bushels of corn, tore up and destroyed miles of track of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, burned many bridges and trustles, captured and brought in over 150 mules and horses, about 2,000 negroes, and over 300 rebel prisoners, who are now at Irving Prison. It is impossible to give our loss, but is much less than the enemy's. The expedition was successful in every point and in every particular, except the important one of making a junction with Sherman, which is attributed mainly to the slow movements of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania cavalry regiments, causing a delay of one week in starting the expedition. The retreat was not at any time a rout, although there was some straggling.

From Georgia.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, gives the following explanation of the recent advance from Chattanooga:

The general object of this movement may be stated in a few words. It had a two-fold, and, in a certain eventuality, a three-fold design.

The aspect of things in East Tennessee had been somewhat threatening, from the time we made our unfortunate advance upon, and precipitate retreat from, the town of Dandridge. Longstreet held, in reference to our forces there, a menacing position. We did not know exactly how great his strength was. We did know that he might, at at any time, be reinforced either from Johnston's army or Lee's; and it became us to watch him with the utmost vigilance, and, if possible, to prevent these reinforcements from reaching him. Any force from Lee's army could join him in spite of us; but in reference to detachments from Johnston, we could do one of two things; either we could, by threatening Dalton, prevent them from being sent out at all, or we could intercept them on their way. To effect, if necessary, the latter object, certain dispositions of troops were made, of which I shall not speak.

JOHNSTON'S AND LONGSTREET'S JUNCTION RENDERED DIFFICULT.

Suffice it to say, that with our troops thus disposed, neither Johnston could send reinforcements to Longstreet, nor could Longstreet rejoin Johnston without meeting a tremendous opposition, and running terrible risks of destruction. Only by traversing almost impassable routes through the vast mountain regions of West North Carolina and North Georgia, or by making an immense circuit by railroads running far to the east, could they avoid coming in contact with our vigilant and well prepared forces.

BEARING OF THE EXPEDITON UPON SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

But Sherman was penetrating to the centre of the Gulf-state region. The fifteen thousand troops under Bishop Polk were confessedly unable to check his progress; if the rebel army of the Mississippi were not reinforced, and that right speedily, Sherman would unquestionably soon reach his destination, whether that were Mobile, Montgomery, Selma or Rome. If, on the other hand, Johnston were allowed to to send any considerable portion of his army to the Bishop's assistance, Sherman might be overwhelmed or his march seriously retarded. This would interfere with the general plan for the conduct of the Spring campaign; and must at all hazards be prevented.

WE MIGHT TAKE DALTON.

No other means of effecting this prevention offered itself, except a direct movement from Chattanooga toward Dalton, menacing the enemy at the latter place.

But this movement might possibly develop the fact that the enemy had already so seriously weakened his force at Dalton, that he could offer no effectual resistance to a strong column moving upon them there. In that case of course we should have no objection to taking possession of Dalton itself, and continuing to hold it or not as might suit our further convenience or necessities.

Correspondence of the N. Y. World.

From New Orleans.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

New Orleans, Feb. 20.

The spring campaign is beginning very early and actively. The advance of Gen. Sherman into Mississippi already takes grand proportions, and promises great results It is now quite certain that he has for the third time re-captured Jackson, the State capital, and probably holds in undisputed possession all the country between the Yazoo City, and Pearl River, without any large force on the western side of the latter stream.

If Gen. Sherman should think it his duty to push forward and occupy Meridian, he will cut off communication between Mobile and Northern Georgia.—If it be true that a large land force has been sent from Charleston or further north to operate against Mobile, such an intervention by Sherman would be very effective. There is no force going from there with any such purpose that I can hear of; indeed there is none to spare. As I have said before, it might be that the men at Madisonville might be sent toward Jackson to co-operate with Sherman, but then there is need for them here. Bragg, who is now on the left bank of the river, may give some work to Banks to do which would interfere with any such designs, and even prevent the "reorganizing the State."

I still hear, however, that Mobile is to be attacked at once by the fleet under Farragut. At last accounts the Hartford and the Admiral were both quietly lying in the harbor at Pensacola.

The great mythical force at Ship Island is still the subject of much street discussion. It may be there, but if so it has independent sources of supply and communication. If there is any great force there it is shown that it is not drawing heavily from our commissary storehouse. My own idea is that the Mobile story has been gotten up to effect precisely what it has effected, the heavy reinforcement of that place by the withdrawal of troops from Johnson and Polk, and they will be kept there if possible by menacing statements if not actions.

Since writing the above, I learn that on Thursday, large reinforcements were sent up the Opelausas Railroad, which that day and yesterday was busily employed in transporting men and supplies toward the Tche. It is reported that the Confederates are in large force near Tigerville, this side of Brashear, the present terminus of the railroad, and that the workmen have come in from there. It was fortunate for the commanding general that the two fresh Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Maine, regiments, entirely full containing eight hundred men, should have arrived on the same morning, just in time to be sent down; and that the Second New York veteran cavalry came a few days before. This was a very great relief, both for the sake of the country and of "the government." As these soldiers have just arrived, and therefore had not "resided in this State one year and in the parish six months," they could not vote unless a further dispensation from the requirements of the Constitution was thought necessary.

I have heretofore informed you that the movements of the Confederates on the right bank of the river were quite threatening. I am now informed that they aim at nothing less than the entire recapture of all the country on that side of the Mississippi and holding it firmly in their hands. They believed that the designs upon Mobile, and upon Mississippi and the other States, by the route of Chattanooga, will employ the greater part of the Federal army, and that the attempts upon Mississippi and the other States, by the route of Chattanooga, will employ the greater part of the Federal army, and that the attempts upon Texas will take up the men who can be spared for the west of the river. It is their design, therefore to repossess themselves of all the lower country contigious to the river, and, avoiding the banks where gunboats can operate against them, except by occasional operations to annoy transports, to make the region untenable. They do not fear any advance into Texas and laugh at what has been done there as quite beneath notice. They insist that it will take 50,000 men to operate successfully in the interior of that State, as they can put as many as that, if not more, in operation against them. The accomplishment will fall very far short of this programme, but you may rely upon it that they are going to try something like this on.

☞ Of the hundreds of elegant seats put up all over the city of Paris for the repose of the public, not one will be seen disfigured by a penknife. From one end of the town to the other, everywhere, the choicest flowers are blooming, with only a barrier a foot high around the beds, and yet not a single plant or flower is ever touched. Paris has become the best lighted city in the world, and will soon be, if it is not already, the best ventilated. Its drainage is known to be nearly perfect. The policeman are not ruffians, but as civil as gentleman-ushers of the black and white rod. In the most polite and civil manner all your inquiries are answered, and every reasonable assistance is rendered if you get into a strait.

Further of the Fighting at Tunnel Hill.

The following is the full dispatch of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, from Tunnel Hill, Georgia, Feb. 26th, a brief synopsis of which was given in the telegraph report of Saturday. It will be seen that the movement to reach Dalton was not successful.

Early yesterday morning, General Baird and Crufts crossed Tunnel Hill Ridge with their commands and marching through the gap in Rocky Face range, drove the rebels from Cleveland road into Rocky Face valley, thus turning a strong position the enemy occupied on the road from the town of Tunnel Hill to Dalton. Marching back again along the Cleveland road, our troops descended into Rocky Face valley, down which they swept, carrying everything before them, until they arrived at the hill near where the Cleveland road descends into Rocky Face valley. The hill was just on the south side of the road and left side of the valley, looking toward Dalton.

About 3 o'clock Gen. Morgan's and Dan McCook's brigades, of General Davis' command, moved up into a gorge on Tunnel Hill, and after driving the enemy some distance, were assaulted by a fierce raking and cross fire from artillery, before which they quietly withdrew. Gen. Morgan's brigade lost considerably.

After nightfall our troops began to return, and to-day we are no further advanced than Tunnel Hill, which we still continue to hold.

General Baird's command was on the right, and General Crufts' on the left. It fell to Colonel Grose's brigade to carry the hill I have mentioned, which they did with a shout and a volley that that sent the rebels flying toward the town. This was about 11 A. M. Captain Simonson, turning, ran his battery (the Third Indiana) to the top of this hill, whence he carried on a fierce artillery duel with the rebels the remainder of the day. Skirmishing continued till half-past one, when Gen. Palmer sent General Turchin's brigade, of Baird's command, to drive the rebels from another hill on the right of the valley, and nearly opposite the one occupied by Colonel Grose. The brave boys of the brigade went in with a will, chased the enemy from the foot of the hill and across the summit, but, when they reached the top, they were met by a destructive fire from a superior force posted about half way down on the other side, which compelled them to withdraw, the enemy not attempting to follow. This was the severest conflict of the day. Heavy skirmishing continued till night.

As a reconnoissance, the affair has been entirely successful, reflecting much credit upon the bravery and endurance of the troops, and skill and prudence of the officers. No further doubt remains of the enemy's presence at Dalton in strong force—at least four divisions, as has been repeatedly telegraphed you from Chattanooga. The country around Dalton is a succession of narrow valleys and rocky ridges, exceedingly available for defensive purposes.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The French in Mexico at the Close of the Rebellion.

The Washington City *Chronicle* is known to be the court organ of the administration, and its views of public policy are, therefore, regarded with more interest than they otherwise would. Its leading editorial of Sunday, 14th inst., was devoted to Mexico, and expressed, in very plain terms, what had been heretofore circulated only in whispers, as to what will befall the French so soon as the rebellion shall have been put down. We give the commencement and the conclusion to show its drift and temper.—The *Chronicle* begins by saying:

"We feel no misgivings as to the final successes of the government of the United States in reasserting its authority over the revolted districts of the South; and we can, therefore, entertain no fears that Mexico will either remain long under European control, or that it will become permanently subject to monarchial institutions."

And concludes as follows:

"The leading powers of Europe took advantage of our temporary embarassment to gain a foothold on this continent; but let the rebellion be suppressed, and it will not be necessary to give them warning to quit. *Monsieur* will be bowed out as quietly as an unfortunate office seeker, and will apologize for the *contretempts* as he retires."

The meaning of all that is that, on the suppression of the rebellion, our armies will be thrown into Mexico to drive the French out, unless they voluntarily retire. The Washington city organ of the administration says so, Napoleon knows, therefore, what he may look for from us at the close of the rebellion. Is it likely that, with this warning and the knowledge it communicates, he will be an indifferent spectator of our struggle? His sympathies will be with the Confederates; and if he has to fight us sometime to maintain his posession of Mexico, the likelihood is that he will commence the dance of death himself, and that before the rebellion is closed. It seems to us that such organs of the administration as the *Chronicle* do not only it, but the country also, great damage by its indiscretion.

☞ Those very stiff-necked swells, the Austrian nobility have recently received a heavy rap upon their noble knuckles from no less a personage than the Emperor Francis Joseph. At one of the court balls, a young officer of artillery, of plebian birth, asked a lady of high rank to dance with him. All the lady's blue blood flushed into her face as she refused with marked disdain. The Emperor, who had seen the insult offered to his guest and his uniform, came up and said, "Captain, my mother wishes to dance with you!" and a minute after the gunner was clasping the hand, and perhaps the waist, of her Imperial Highness, the Archduchess Frederick Sophia Dorothea Wilhelmina, mother of his Imperial Majesty Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria.

Artemas Ward and Dr. Hingston, his agent, were captured by a band of Indians while on an excursion to Salt Lake, but were released through the efforts of Governor Reed and Brigham Young.

A Rotten Borough in Florida.

The *Times's* affects wonderment at the "scattering policy" which has sent Gen. Gilmore off from Charleston to Florida. It proceeds to assign reasons military for not liking this waste of an expeditionary force, as if the administration had nothing but military affairs to take care of; with coolness it adds, that Florida is not of the smallest military importance has no strategetic value whatever, as if it had no political value likewise, with gentle effrontery it states the obvious truth that the people of Florida can't afford to show their loyalty, such as it is, to flying visitors; and with just too exquisite a *naivete* the *Times* says: "It still remains difficult to see any adequate object to be accomplished by the occupation, and trusts there is a wisdom in the movement other than meets the eye; but for the present can't see it."

Refreshing simplicity! Courtly blindness! Convenient amaurosis! Is it, indeed so hard to see "any adequate object?" Have we not a new President to elect—oh, simple heart? And has not President Lincoln declared his willingness to receive and enjoy in the coming election one-tenth of the former vote, just as much as if it were the ten-tenths? And, oh! native and wondering politicians, is not Florida a very thinly peopled State and will not a very slight expeditionary force, all voters (and not to be diminished much, since, as you say, "the rebels there have no force worth speaking of,") amount to the one greatly desired tenth? And oh, blind and cordial adultors of our "Honest Abe," will not "the wisdom," now invisible, finally "meet the eye" when in November next, the votes of a single army corps in Florida help to counterbalance among the electoral votes the vote of New York with her four million inhabitants; or, the election falling to the House, wholly counterbalance the vote of the Empire State?—*World.*

Married.

At the House of Mr. John Rose, on Thursday 25th, by Rev. G. D. Gillespie, Mr. THOMAS COY, of Lima, Washtenaw County, Michigan, and Miss SARAH LOUISA, daughter of Mrs. Louisa Edwards, of Scio.

On Wednesday, 2d, inst., by Rev. G. D. Gillespie, at his residence, Mr. JOHN REMER, and Miss KATE SCULLEY, all of Geddesburgh, Washtenaw County, Michigan.

New Advertisements.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Choice New Styles of

DELAINES,

PRINTS AND OTHER

DRESS GOODS,

FOR

SPRING TRADE.

Just Received by

C. H. MILLEN.

Ann Arbor, March 3, 1864. 1m946

100 BUSHELS

PRIME CLOVER SEED!

For Sale by

P. BACH.

Feb. 26th, 1864.

200 BUSHELS

PRIME ILLINOIS TIMOTHY SEED.

For Sale by

P. BACH.

Feb. 26th, 1864.

Dissolution Notice.

THE FIRM OF CHAPIN, WOOD & CO., was dissolved January 26, 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,
V. CHAPIN.

Ann Arbor, June 24, 1863 910tf

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.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR,

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 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.

RELIC.—In tearing down the old Franklin House, which has stood the elements for 27 years, a relic was found plastered in the wall in the shape of a bottle of whisky. It appears that when the masons were putting up the walls, one among the number being fond of "old Rye," proposed to keep the "critter" conveniently by, so he purchased a bottle which was his constant companion in his labors,—but the men became tired of PHILANDER'S attempts to find the bottom of the bottle, got it away from him and bricked it up in the walls, and there it has remained until found the other day. We learn that the relic has been laid safely away until PHILANDER returns from the war when undoubtedly he will claim it as his own.

☞ HON. JNO. M. GREGORY, Superintendent of Public Instruction, will deliver a lecture before the Students' Lecture Association to-morrow evening at the M. E. Church. Subject—"The problem of Education." This lecture is said to be one of Mr. GREGORY'S finest efforts, and no doubt the church will be filled to its utmost capacity. Admission free.

☞ A new Fire Company has been organized under the name of Eagle Fire Co. No. 1. At their first regular meeting the following officers were unanimously elected:

Foreman—Nelson B. Nye.
1st Assistant Foreman—G. W. Effner.
2d " " Jacob Wise.
3rd " " John Harris.
Secretary—Nelson R. Nye.
Treasurer—James Monahan.

☞ Just now ABRAHAM is in a bad way. CHASE and his friends are circulating documents and holding meetings, annoying the old gentleman at the White House considerably. Why don't ABRAHAM stop this "fooling." Fort La Fayette is not yet full of prisoners and CHASE and his followers should immediately be put in irons. For any other man to think of being President but old "Abe," is *treason* against the government.

☞ C. H. MILLEN has received a large invoice of Spring Goods, which he offers at the lowest figures.

☞ MACFARLAND'S Dramatic Troupe is drawing large houses. To-night the "Lady of Lyons" will be played, and to-morrow afternoon a Concert will be given by the BERGER children. Those who have not heard this company should not fail to be present this evening, as the play is most unique. To-morrow night closes their engagement in this city. Let them have a bumper at parting.

☞ The President is preparing a new proclamation, reviewing his circular on amnesty.

☞ Gen. Beauregard's barge crew have deserted to Admiral Dahlgren.

From Georgia.

Philadelphia, March 1.

A special to the *Bulletin*, dated Cincinnati 1st, says General Thomas has advanced on the enemy at Dalton from Tunnel Hill. It is stated, in special dispatches received here, that he has been reinforced by a considerable number of men. If this is correct, a severe engagement will inevitably take place very soon.

☞ The Chicago *Times* says:—Mr. Lincoln if a good enough abolitionist to enlist the support of Garrison and of those who say "the Union as it was can never curse an honest people or blot the pages of history again."—He is a good enough conservative to enlist the support of the Sewardites, who profess to only desire only that the war shall be prosecuted for the restoration of the Union. He is a second Washington, and a smutty joker—a second Jackson in firmness, and a shuffling, indecisive time-saver—a military genius, and a blundering intermeddler in the affairs of the army—an orthodox christian, and an unbelieving spiritualist. These are a few, and but a few, of the qualities which are attributed to him by members of his own party.—His friends are not sincere in imputing to him these virtues, and the radicals are not convinced that he is as contemptible as they represent him to be.—Neither of the parties know what he is, nor does he know himself In humbugging others, he has humbugged himself, until he is lost in the business of his thimble-rig evolutions.

☞ Sumner wants Congress to pass a law forcing railroads to admit negroes in all cars with white people. We think he ought also to pass a law to abolish the *odors* of his African brother—in mercy to people of delicate olfactories. Four or five negroes in a small car on a hot day would drive every white man and woman out of it, unless their noses were made of leather.

A Vivid Picture of the Result of this War.

Some fifteen or sixteen months ago, in an address delivered at an Eastern city, a well-known orator and public man exclaimed:

"I will not speak of the cost of this war, though you know we shall never get out of it without a debt of at least $2,000,000,000. I will not remind you that debt is the fatal disease of Republics—the first thing, and the mightiest—to undermine Government, and corrupt the people. The great debt of England has kept her back in all progress at least a hundred years. Neither will I remind you that, when we go out of this war, we go out with an immense disbanded army, an immense military spirit embodied in two-thirds of a million of soldiers, the fruitful, the inevitable source of fresh debts and new wars. I pass by all these, and lying within those causes are things enough to make the most sanguine friends of free institutions tremble for our future.

"But let me remind you of another tendency of the times. You know, for instance that the writ of *habeas corpus*, by which Government is bound to render a reason to the Judiciary before it lays its hands upon a citizen, has been called the high water mark of English liberty. The present Napoleon, in his treatise on the English Constitution, calls it the germ of English institutions. Lieber says that with free meetings like this, and a free press, are the three elements which distinguish liberty from despotism, and all that Saxon blood has gained in the battles and toils of two hundred years are these three things.—Now, to-day, every one of these—*habeas corpus*, the right of free meeting, and free press—is annihilated in every square mile of the Republic. We live to day, every one of us, under martial law or mob law. The Secretary of State puts into his Bastile, with a warrant as irresponsible as that of Louis, any man whom he pleases, and you know that neither press nor lips may venture to arraign the Government without being silenced."

This is an eminently truthful picture of our present condition, and it well portrays the dangers of the future. Of all that has been said on the subject, we do not believe that the facts were ever so ably condemned and so boldly expressed as by the author of the above remarks. He continued:

"We are tending with rapid strides—you say, inevitable; I don't deny it, necessarily; I don't question it—we are tending to that strong Government which frightened Jefferson; toward that unlimited debt, that endless army; we have already those Alien and Sedition Laws, which, in 1798, wrecked the Federal party, and summoned the Democratic into existence. For the first time on the continent we have passports, which even Louis Bonaparte pronounces useless and odious. For the first time in our history Government spies frequent our great cities."

Now, who do our Republican friends suppose held up this political mirror to the Government? What distinguished Copperhead did it? Was it Vallandigham, Thomas H. Seymour, Horatio Seymour, George E. Pugh, Fernando Wood or D. W. Voorheis? Was it Brooks, Wall or Medary? Ah! they cannot guess—their conjectures are at fault. We will tell them: It was Wendell Phillips.—*Cin. Enq.*

The Aspiring Negro.

Under the teachings of the *Tribune*, the colored people are beginning to "put on airs." In the *Anglo-African* of this week we find a sharp attack upon Elizur Wright, a Boston abolitionist, because he presumes to say that the negro has not as much virility as the whites. The editor goes on to show that the colored race in this country doubles every twenty-two years, while it takes thirty years for the whites, even with the aid of emigration, to double their numbers. But hear how this darkey editor talks:

No, friend Wright, you need not disturb yourself about the black man in these United States; he has a good standing color, and an abundance of endurance; just brush some of those knotty cobwebs from your brain and look at him: *tall, brawny, well limbed, sound brained as God made him, a man and a brother. You sharp-nosed, hatchet-faced, lank-haired people,* aided by science and the "hub," have vainly tried to crush the manhood out of him, and failed; do give up; you cannot *lie* him out of his manhood. *He is a better man and a better citizen than you or your race "ever dare be," under any circumstances, in all climates;* if not, why do you cut down his equal chances?—Why shut your eyes to facts? Bluff Ben Butler, the other day, started on a forced march of some two or three days. He had two white and two black regiments of infantry. It was in a climate, moreover, "favorable to the whites." How was it when they arrived *there?* One half the white soldiers had straggled, exhausted, on the road—*every black soldier* answered to his name at roll-call. Pshaw! Don't "fool" any longer. If you want this rebellion wiped out *take three hundred thousand of our blacks: give us Ben Butler or let us go alone, and in sixty days the South shall be wiped out.*

This is decidedly rich. These darkies now claim, it seems, to be a healthier, sounder, brighter race than their New England admirers. These last are pronounced "sharp-nosed, hatchet-faced, and lank-haired;" while the negro is "tall, brawny, well-limbed and sound-brained." Negro equality is no longer the doctrine; it is now negro superiority. What next, we wonder? —*N. Y. World.*

☞ The estimated cost of a ship canal around Niagara Falls is five and a half millions. It is proposed to build it from Headwater to Lewiston, a distance of eight miles, with locks three hundred feet long, fifty feet wide and ten deep. In addition to this three and a half millions will be asked for enlargement in the locks on the Oswego and and Erie Canal from the St. Lawrence river to Albany via Lake Champlain, and $13,000,000 for enlarging the Illinois canal, so that vessels of 600 tons burden can pass through.

From the London Times, Feb. 12.

The English Pursuit of the Alabama.

It was currently reported on 'Change at Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon that in a few days one of the fastest screw steamers afloat would leave a British port on a cruise after the Alabama.—This new steamer has been purchased and is being fitted out at the sole expense of two first class English houses—one in London and the other in this town—both of whom have suffered heavily in consequence of the depredations of the famous Confederate cruiser. The new vessel, it is expected, will steam three or four knots faster than the Alabama ever could do, beside being much stronger, and, when armed, carrying guns of such a calibre and construction that the chances of the Alabama being able to cope with her will be hopeless. She will be commanded by a man who has already gained much noteriety in connection with ocean navigation, and in whom Captain Semmes will find a foe worthy of his steel." The mission of this new steamer, while it will be chiefly to hunt and catch the Alabama, will also be directed against the other Confederate cruisers—Georgia, Florida, Rappahannock (should the latter go to sea) and Tuscaloosa. Already two barks have left England with coals for the "new comer," which will be discharged at one or two ports where this vessel will make her rendezvous. This steamer of course will act in conjunction with the federal cruiser now on the lookout for the Alabama. We may here repeat that this action on the part of British merchants is prompted by heavy combined and personal losses in the destruction of neutral goods in American bottoms, and also from the fact that hitherto all the efforts of the Federal navy to capture the Alabama have been fruitless. The Manchester *Examiner* asks, "Can this be another Confederaie dodge?"

☞ The respective administrations at Washington and Richmond are just now agreed in one respect, at least.—A captured dispatch from the Richmond War Office to one of the commanding generals, says:

"So you see we can prolong the war and that is what we want to do. The enemy does not want it to end yet either. We will be accomodating.—We are pinched now, and suffer much, but relief is near at hand."

When will the people of the North awake to the fact that the administration at Washington "does not want the war to end yet,"—that it is prolonging it for partisan purposes it hesitates at no cost of treasure and blood?

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,	——	6.00 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.

☞ PROF. R. J. LYONS' Patients and all others interested 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:.

1y922 C. R. WALKER, General Agent, Buffalo, N. Y and Fort Erie, C. W.

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.

FOUND.

IN THE Store of C. H. Millen, a LADIES PIN, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement.

Ann Arbor, Feb. 25, 1864. 1w

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD COLLEGE, 1864.

TWO TERMS of Ninteen Weeks each, commencing MARCH 7th and SEPTEMBER 5th.

For Catalogue and Circular address JOEL PARKER, *Royal Professor.*

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 20, 1864. 3w945

Ayer's Ague Cure.

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 Irritability, &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 extraordinary 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, 29th.
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

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

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

☞ 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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

"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, cloves buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snakeroot, &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, RFV 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.

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

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.

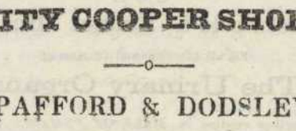
☞ Cash paid for Staves, Heading and Hoops.

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

SPAFFORD & DODSLEY.

Ann Arbor, Feb. 6th, 1864. 913tf

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

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, 22d, 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.

CLAWSON & SON.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 23 1863

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.

ARE YOU INSURED?

IF NOT CALL ON

C. H. MILLEN,

Agent for the following first-class Companies,

Home Insurance of New York,

Cash Capital over One and a Half Millions Dollars,

CONTINENAL INSURANCE CO.

Of New York,

Capital over One Million of Dollars In this Company the Insured participate in the profits.

CITY FIRE INS., CO.,

of Hartford,

Capital over Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

C. H. MILLEN.
933tf Main Street Ann Arbor.

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

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

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 5.00
" " " 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. 15th, 1864. 1944.

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

Real Estate For Sale.

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

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

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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 SCHEFFEL, 402 Michigan St."

"My wife has been suffering from Rheumatism 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 Weaknesses.

"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. 205 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

The Michigan Argus.

Song of the Shoddy Contractor.

If you wish to be directed,
In this world of crime and sin,
How to be by all respected,
Learn to take your neighbor in:
Cheat the poor and widows plenty—
Swindle orphans and old men;
Not by one, but by scores twenty,
And you'll be respected then;
For be sure your greatest curse
Is to have an empty purse.

If you owe a man, forget it—
Let the dunner dun in vain;
Tell him that you do regret it,
But he'll have to call again;
If he's angered, say he's funny,
Say that thousands owe you, too—
That he'll surely get his money
When the thousands have paid you.
Tell his friends the trick you've played him
Laugh and say your JOKE dismayed him.

Keep your pockets lined with money,
It will gain you every end;
Girl's will swear you're sweet as honey
Every man will be your friend;
Have gold plenty, it will kindle
Love for you in every heart;
And the more that you can swindle,
Then the more they'll call you smart.
For, be sure the greatest curse
Is to have an empty purse.

The Profit of Keeping Poor Cows.

There must be some great profit in keeping poor milkers, or else the majority of farmers do not know where their profit lies. Shrewd men do not maintain cows that give little and poor milk, in preference to those that give much and rich milk, unless they see advantage in it. Many such animals are raised and grow old upon farms. If there be no profit, then these farmers are not men of sense, but we know they are sensible men, so there must be, as we conclude, some decided profit in this way of stocking a dairy farm. We shall be much obliged if some one will show us exactly wherein this profit lies. In all our observation we never knew a farmer who set out to stock his farm with first rate milch stock, that did not succeed. With proper care in selecting, every herd of cows in the country may average, on good feed, 500 gallons of milk per annum. Isolated cases of cows that give 1,000 gallons are not very rare.

In a letter received from Mr. A. Niles, of Hampshire Co. Mass., he says: "I became convinced, years ago, that it was poor economy for a farmer to keep poor cows." This may seem strange to some farmers, but Mr. Niles asserts it without naming the reasons which influenced him, and proceeds to give the results of putting his convictions in practice as follows: "I have been trying for a length of time to practice according to my theory, by disposing of all ordinary cows, and supplying their places with others, and I am now quite satisfied with my course. From 4 cows I have made and sold since April 1st 700 lbs. of butter, at 20 cents per lb., and raised in part upon the milk of the same cows, 4 fine heifer calves, from stock on both sides. I call the calves worth at least $10 each, and the milk we gave to the hogs worth at least as much as the keeping of the calves besides the milk. One of the cows is about calving, and I hope to make from her, before the first of April next, 100 lbs more of butter, making, in all, 800 lbs. during the year, from 4 cows—being 200 lbs. from each cow. Calling the calves, as above, $10 each, $40; butter, 800 lbs., 20 cents per lb. $160; total, $200, or $50. Their keeping in summer was common pasture; in the month of April, hay, with one feed of mangel wurzels. Other farmers may do better with better feed."—*American Agriculturist.*

Facts for Farmers.

If you invest money in tools, and then leave them exposed to the weather, it is the same as loaning money to a spendthrift without security—a dead loss in both cases.

If you invest money in books, and never read them, it is the same thing as putting your money into a bank, but never drawing either principal or interest.

If you invest your money in choice fruit trees, and do not guard and give them a chance to grow and prove their value, it is the same as putting a good hand into the field with poor tools to work with.

If you invest your money in a good farm, and do not cultivate it well, it is the same as marrying a good wife and so abusing and enslaving her as to crush her energies and break her heart.

If you invest money in a fine house, and do not so cultivate your mind and taste as to adorn it with intelligence and refinement, it is as if you were to wear broadcloth and a silk hat to mill.

If you invest your money in fine clothes, and do not wear them with dignity and ease, it is as if a plowman were to sit at a jeweler's table to make and adjust a hair-spring.

If you invest your money in strong drink, it is the same as turning hungry hogs into a growing cornfield—ruin will follow in both cases.

If you invest your money in every new wonder that flaming circulars proclaim, it is the same as buying tickets at a lottery office, where there are ten blanks to one prize.

If you invest your money in the "last novel," it is the same as employing a tailor's dandy to dig potatoes.—*Valley Farmer.*

THE FOREST GUARDED HIGHWAY.—A traveller relates that when passing through an Austrian town, his attention was directed to a forest on a slope near the road, and he was told that death was the penalty of cutting down one of these trees. He was incredulous until he was further informed that they were the protection of the city, breaking the force of the descending avalanche, which, without this natural barrier would sweep over the quiet home of thousands. When a Russian army was marching there, and began to cut away the defence for their fuel, the inhabitants besought them to take their dwellings instead, which was done.

☞ A furious rebel writes "that he had rather be a bob-tailed dog in a confederate camp than commander-in-chief in the federal army." We had rather he would be, too.

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
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.

1*st. It has a Rotary Feeder.*
2*d. Will sow all kinds of Grain and Grass Seed.*
3*d. Never bunches the Grain.*
4*th. Never breaks the Grain.*
5*th. Sows Grass Seed broadcast behind the Drill.*
6*th. Has high wheels and long Hoes.*
7*th. Has long and wide steel points.*
8*th. It has a land measure or Surveyor.*
9*th. It has double and single rank drills.*
10*th. 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,	Solo.
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. 859tf

Oval Picture Frames

ALL SIZES, STYLES and PRICES just received and for sale cheap at
SCHOFF & MILLER'S.
1860. Dec. 25. 786tf

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,
[illegible]
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. PEYSICK*, 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 every where.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out the advertisement, and send for it, *AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.* 1y908

I am Bound for

M. GUITERMAN & CO'S!

—o—

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, OR WEAR, at the dance.

Pants! Pants!! Pants!!!

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

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

Furnishing 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 stand east 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 915m6

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,

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

Terrible Slaughter!

THE VICTORY IS OURS!

THE BATTLE

Which has been raging for the past four weeks at

MACK & SCHMID'S STORE

Has proved a grand success, although the slaughter of

DRY GOODS

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

DRESS GOODS,
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, &c.,

With a very large and attractive stock of

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
far below their Value

We hear it said every day that we are ruining the 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

French Twilled Cloth, Beaver Overcoatings, Doeskins, Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.,

Of all descriptions, and can furnish a whole suit on short notice much cheaper than it can be bought else where. An examination of this branch of our business will convince all that this is the place to buy their 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 desire to wear on head or foot.

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware &c.,

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

973tf MACK & SCHMID.

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.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

STEBBINS & WILSON, Ann Arobr, E. SAMSON, Ypsilanti, A. EWING, Dexter, WHEEDON & HATCH, Chelsea. Wholesale by FARRAND SHELBY & Co., Detroit. C. E. COBURN, Travelling Agent.

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.

☞ A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT ☜

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success.

Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stephens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring.—Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents.

Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. 926m6

Real Estate For Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.—In the matter of the estate of Joseph Kelsey, of the County of Washtenaw in the State of Michigan, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned Henry Rearick, Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1864, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises to be sold, in the Township of York, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Saturday the sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1864, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased), the following described Real Estate to wit: Situate in the Township of York in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, known and described as the east half of the north-east quarter of Section No. seventeen, containing eighty acres, The south-west quarter of the north west quarter of section No. sixteen, containing forty acres, and ten acres off the east end of the south half of the north-west quarter of section twenty one, all in town four south of range six east.

HENRY REARICK,
Dated, February 22d. 1864. Administrator.

Estate of Shubal T. Moore.

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 Monday, the twenty-second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four

Present, Thomas Ninde Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Shubal T. Moore, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Cassandria Moore, praying for the appointment of an administrator on the Estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the twenty-first day of March 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, 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, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing

(A true copy) THOMAS NINDE,
945td Judge of Probate.

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, Josiah 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. 941td

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. 30 of Mortgages, at 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.

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—Fourth Judicial Circuit—In Chancery:

Edward Briggs, Complainant, vs. Harry Estey, Jacob Estey, John Estey, Israel Estey, John L Beck, John G. Wahr, and John Wagner, Defendants.	Suit pending in the Cir. Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery, at Ann Arbor, on 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. 939w6
A true copy, TRACY W. ROOT, Register.

Notice.

Washtenaw and Livingston County Union Ditch.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, Commissioners, will sell to the lowest bidder, four miles of ditch, at J F. Avery's Hotel, Whitmore Lake, Township of Northfield, Washtenaw County State of Michigan, on Tuesday, 22d day of March 1864, ten 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 outward one foot to every of depth, and the dirt to be thrown two feet from the edge of each bank, and the dirt slope the same as the slope of the ditch. Inlets 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. 22, 1864. 945w4

Notice of Ditch Sale.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioner, will sell to the lowest bidder, 10 and ¾ 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 Commmissioners
J. F. AVERY,
Northfield, Feb. 15th, 1864. 3w944

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