

The Weekly Michigan Argus.

Vol. XIX.

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864.

No. 951.

The Michigan Argus.

Published every Friday morning, in the third story of the brick block, corner of Main and Huron sts. ANN ARBOR, MICH. Entrance on Huron Street opposite the Franklin.

ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, \$3.00 a Year in Advance.

Advertising—One square (12 lines or less), one week, 15 cents; two weeks, \$1.00; and 25 cents for every insertion thereafter, less than three months. One square 3 mos \$4.00 (Quarter col. 1 year \$20.00) One square 6 mos 6.00 Half column 6 mos 35.00 One square 1 year 9.00 Half column 1 year 65.00 Two 1/4 col 1 year 5.00 One column 6 mos 25.00 Four 1/4 col 1 year 12.00 One column 1 year 35.00

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

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

Advertisements unaccompanied by written or verbal directions will be published, and ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Legal advertisements, black insertion, 50 cents per line, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion.

When a postscript is added to an advertisement the whole will be charged the same as for first insertion.

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

Cards—We have a Ruggles Rotary Card Press, and a large variety of the latest styles of Card type which enables us to print Cards of all kinds in the most beautiful and cheapest manner any other house in the city. Business cards for men of all professions and professions, Birth, Wedding and Visiting Cards, printed on short notice. Call and see samples.

BOOK BINDING—Connected with the Office is a Book Binding in charge of two competent workmen. County Records, ledgers, Journals, and all Bank Books, and all varieties of the best stock. Pamphlets and Periodicals bound in a neat and durable manner, at the lowest prices. Entrance to Bindery through the Argus office.

Business Directory.

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.

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, &c. Main St., Ann Arbor.

O. COLLIER.

MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots and Shoes, one block 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.

SPAFFORD & DODSLEY.

MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of Cooper Work, City Cooper Shop. Custom work done on short notice. Cor. Detroit and North Streets, and our North and Fifth Streets, Ann Arbor.

A. J. SUTHERLAND.

AGENT for the New York Life Insurance Company, A. Office on Huron street. Also has on hand a stock of the most approved sewing machines. 8551

GEORGE FISCHER.

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

HIRAM J. BEAKES

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in A. Office. Office in City Hall Block, over Webster's Book Store.

WM. LEWITT, M. D.

PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Office at his residence, 1 North side of Huron street, and second house west of Division street.

M. GUETERMAN & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Ready-Made Clothing, Importers of Cloth, Cassimeres, Dressings, &c. &c., No. 5, Phoenix Block, Main St.

WM. WAGNER.

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

SLAWSON & SON.

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

J. M. SCOTT.

PHOTOGRAPHER and Photographer Artist, in the rooms of over Campbell's Clothing Store, Phoenix Block. Perfect satisfaction given.

C. B. PORTER.

DENTIST—Office Corner of Main and Huron Streets, over Bath & Johnson's Store. All calls promptly attended to. April 1864

C. B. THOMPSON.

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

MACK & SCHMID.

DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c., Corner of Main & Liberty Sts.

O. A. KELLEY.

PHOTOGRAPHER—Corner Fourth & Huron streets, Ann Arbor. Prints and Photographs of all kinds. Albums made to order, and all other work done in the best possible manner, and at the lowest prices. Send elsewhere.

ANDREW BELL.

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

I. O. O. F.

WASHINGTON Lodge, No. 9, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meet at their Lodge Room, on Friday evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

P. B. ROSS, Secy.

KINGSLEY & MORGAN.

ATTORNEYS, Counsellors, Solicitors, and Notaries Public, have books and Plate showing titles of all lands in the County, and attend to conveying and recording same, and to paying taxes and school interest in any part of the state. Office east of the park.

D. D. DEFORD.

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Water Pipe, Grand River Plaster, Plaster Paris, and Wall of all kinds. A full and perfect assortment of the above, and all other building materials constantly on hand at the lowest possible rates, on Detroit st., a few rods from the Railroad Depot. Also operating extensively in the Cement business.

GRANGER & FINLEY,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT

LAW,

Collecting and Land Agents

OFFICE OVER DONNELLY'S STORE, HURON STREET, E. F. GRANGER, Ann Arbor, Mich. H. B. FINLEY, Jan 28, 1864, 94115

PARTING WORDS.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Now close the chamber door, mother,
And kneel beside my bed,
And pray that ere the dawn, mother,
My spirit may be fled;
A pang is in my heart, mother,—
A thorn you may not find;
A wound within my heart, mother,
No human hand can bind.

Should some one call, perchance, mother,
When he shall hear I'm dead,
O! give him this one curl, mother,
And tell him what I've said!
For they're my last, last words, mother,
Till these poor eyes grow dim;
It may be I've been weak, mother,
But I've been true to him.

But all is over now, mother—
And we shall meet no more;
He'll never know this heart, mother,
Till all his love is o'er!
You've closed the chamber door, mother,
You're kneeling by my bed—
Now pray that ere the dawn, mother,
My spirit may be fled!

Where is My Wife?

A correspondent, who has not seen his wife for three weeks, asks the *Round Table* where she can be found. The lady referred to has been seized with the Sanitary Fair fever, and the poor husband complains.

For two months she was out most of the time calling upon persons to solicit their aid for this most deserving charity; and when she was at home I could get no chance to see her, for she was overrun with callers, each one having very important business. Bundles of all shapes and sizes began to arrive. The garret was already filled with them, and the balance has been stored in the back parlor. But my wife was so earnest (she is positively bewitching in her enthusiasm) that I hadn't the heart to refuse, so I went to work and helped to carry the bundles into the house and store them where she wished. When the job was finished I was glad to retire, though I had not read my paper. My wife—but have you seen her?

The bereaved husband heard of his wife at the committee rooms and elsewhere, but can't get a sight of her. The poor fellow says:

I have hung about the building in Fourteenth street in hopes of seeing her, but in vain. Everybody has seen her, but nobody can tell where she is. This week I have been about the new building now erecting on Union Square, and have heard of her time and time again, but have not seen her. Once I thought I caught a glimpse of her dress whirling around the corner of Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, and I started to run, but owing to the effect of the wind I wound myself while I was in the army, I had to give up the chase. I got very much out of breath, too. Still I would not have minded it so much if I had only found my wife. Have you seen her?

I am sure you have. Everybody has—except her husband. My friends meet me and congratulate me so warmly on the achievements of my wife, that I can't help blushing with marital pride, and when I inquire if they have seen her, I get the same answer: "Why, of course we have. She is everywhere. How very strange that you have not met her!" Well, I suppose I must give up all hopes of seeing her till the Fair is closed. Three weeks more without a wife! Perhaps I may meet her at the Fair, but I don't count much upon that.

Invisible Armor.

General Schuyler was one of the American officers in the army which fought for our freedom. He figured largely in those stirring scenes which took place on the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, when the English generals hired the Indians to come and fight on their side. General Schuyler had great influence with red men. They loved and feared him; so the English wished he was out of the way; and as he did not get shot on the field of battle, a plot was hatched to waylay and murder him.

Two men were picked out to do this bloody deed, an Englishman and an Indian. The day and time were set; they shouldered their rifles, and took their stand behind a clump of trees which he had to pass on his way home. After waiting and watching some time the General hove in sight. He was on horseback and alone. Now, or never! They took aim. In a minute more the General would have been a dead man. At that instant the Indian knocked down the Englishman's gun crying,—

"I cannot kill him; I have eaten his bread too often!"

The General rides on unharmed; he has buckled on an invisible armor stronger than brass, and he is safe. What was it? The armor of friendly actions. The General had often relieved the distresses of the poor red men; he had fed them when hungry, and clothed them when naked; and now British gold cannot buy up the grateful memory of his kindness, as it melts the murderer's heart.

"I cannot kill him; I have eaten his bread too often!"

O! what power there is in friendly actions. They not only make you friends, but disarm your enemies.

Rowland Hill said once to some people who had come into his chapel to avoid the rain, "Many people are to be blamed for making religion a cloak; but I do not think those much better who make it an umbrella."

Seventeen thousand votes were cast at the recent election in Arkansas; only two hundred against the new constitution.

The London Times Printing Office.

A correspondent of the *Exchange* has paid a visit to Printing House Square, and passed through the various offices of the *London Times*, except the "Lion's den," which no one is permitted to enter, or have communication with unless by writing. This is the office of the Editor-in-Chief. The writer says:

At the right hand of the square is the office for advertisements, looking like a busy and crowded post office—the advertising of the *Times* is immense. Everything about the *Times* office is done with the utmost system and economy—there is a place for everything, and everything is in its place. There is a perfect division of labor, and a place for each division. You enter a long room on the first floor where the form is got ready for stereotyping; for with the exception of a single page, left open till the last moment for the latest intelligence, every particle of the paper is stereotyped before it goes to press. A part of this room, as well as one of the same size above it, is used by the compositors; these are always at work, day and night, having two sets of hands.

In another room are two telegraphic apparatuses—one communicating with the office of Reuters, the king of telegraphs, the other with both houses of Parliament. What comes from Louis Napoleon or Palmerston's brain, is here almost as soon as it is there. The department of proof readers is prominent and complete. Every word and point undergoes the utmost scrutiny.

The stereotyping was to me the point of culminating interest. To set up a single page of the *Times* takes six men eight hours, and there are sixteen pages. From the moment the "form" is finished until it is reproduced in stereotype is exactly twenty-five minutes. Away it is whirled to the press, and another page quickly follows. In stereotyping, tissue paper is laid on the types, and over that pasteboard; the whole is subjected to heavy pressure—the impression thus obtained is inclosed in a mould, the metal is poured on it, and the work is done. Sixteen tons of paper is consumed each day. From the *Times* office 130,000 sheets are sent forth daily.

I have not time to speak of the luxury of the reporters' room, of the library or the multitude of things curious and useful, that were shown to me.

"And now," said I, when the gentlemanly conductor had taken me through the establishment, "can you let me see Jupiter, the head thunderer? He answered solemnly, "He is invisible." He is to be communicated with only by writing."

From the Boston Courier.

Our Only Specie.

It is ungracious, perhaps, just now, when pennies are our only specie, to criticize the proposed new issue of brass or bronze cent and two cent pieces. The coins themselves are desirable, but the material is anything else. The "nickel" is not a beautiful coin, though this is chargeable more to the tasteless designers of the mint than to the alloy of which it is composed. But it is neither offensive to the smell, nor subject to poisonous corrosion. Both of these objections, and they are grave ones, lie against a brazen coinage. It is complained of the nickel coin, that at the present price of the metal it cannot be manufactured at a profit, and may even occasion loss to the government. There is no difficulty, however, in that. It is only necessary to reduce its thickness or its diameter in proportion to the increased cost of material. That would solve the problem, which seems to puzzle the wise officials, who have now no other care upon their hands than the manufacture of the least coin of the Republic.

But if a love of change, or any other motive, makes a new alloy desirable at the mint, why cannot we have the inconvertible, seamless, light and beautiful aluminum bronze, for the small denominations of currency now alone represented in metal? This compound is lighter in weight than the ordinary bronze (aluminum weighing only about a third as much as tin), and has a beautiful, lively color, between gold and copper. The proportions of the ingredients are 5 aluminum and 95 copper, or 10 aluminum and 90 copper, the former having the richest color, and the additional advantage of being easily malleable when hot. As the proportion of aluminum is increased, the bronze becomes hard and brittle, and with 80 per cent of copper imparts a yellowish white color. The cost of this bronze is no more than that of the other description. Prof. St. Clair Deville, of Paris, to whose talents, industry and lavish expenditure of means, the world owes the discovery of the commercial or practical process of eliminating the metal from its chloride, stated two years ago that the only condition necessary for the utilization of the aluminum in the arts, was its production at a cost considerably less than that of silver. This condition has now been realized; but thus far the utilization of the metal has been limited. That it could be used in coinage there is no doubt, and we must protest against any such change as the one now proposed, from an innocuous to an offensive and poisonous substance for the composition of a coin, universally circulated, and more commonly in the hands (and mouths) of children at all times than any other.

In a tract distributed by the Mormon preachers, the following question and answer occurs: "What shall be the reward of those who have forsaken their wives for righteousness sake? A hundred fold of wives here, and wives everlasting."

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR — MICHIGAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1864.

Written for the Argus.

The Future.

The harmony we observe in the vast domain of nature, in the regularity of the motion of the planetary system, producing the vicissitudes of the seasons, day and night, summer and winter, the eclipse and other interesting astronomical changes between the different bodies and particles of matter in the inorganic kingdom, and the certainty with which the organic laws develop form, structure or organization in the vegetable and animal kingdom, regulating all their different relations and dependencies and the adaptation of tissue to organ and organ to function, constitute that condition in the material universe which is called—order.

All the changes and phenomena which result from the causes governing the solar system, can be known with as much certainty before as after they transpire, even for thousands of years.— But this is not altogether true in regard to the laws underlying the physiology of the human system, regulating growth and development, life and health; for these conditions depend not only on the chemic-vital agencies, but they are modified by the exercise of reason and judgement. The observance of the dynamic agencies acting on material conditions tend to preserve that harmony of function, of circulation, respiration, and nutrition upon which the future safety and well being of the human system depends.

Those fundamental rules and principles designed to control and regulate our social, moral, and intellectual natures; our commercial, national, and international intercourse; our civil and military relations, duties and obligations, are still more precarious, being influenced by passion and caprice, hence, the uncertainty of knowing or calculating any thing definitely in regard to their future condition or destiny. These relations are all mutable, liable to change and revolution according to the rule of policy set up, that of military necessity or of the public safety, with or without reason. Although the moral law is as immutable as that of attraction and repulsion, the perverted reason of man often interferes and prevents its legitimate results; it, however, can no more be violated with impunity, than the physical laws of our being. Every infraction tends to disorder and to ruin our present happiness and future prospects; incapacitating the intellect still more and more for penetrating the shadowy veil that separates time from eternity. It is only in proportion as these great antecedent, moral principles (that underlying our social duties and civil relations) are venerated, defended and obeyed, in their true essence and spirit, that the union, peace, happiness, prosperity, intellectual illumination, and moral virtue of a people can be realized and enjoyed. It is only as those broad and controlling principles are permitted to revolve in their legitimate sphere, that the tranquility of a nation can be perpetuated and their future relations, character and history be known. Infidelity and apostasy to human and divine laws; prejudice and fanaticism bring on individuals society or a nation intolerable difficulties and swift destruction. Thus, fanaticism is the hot-bed of strife—a fetter to moral improvement and to a progressive civilization blunting our perception, perverting our reason on all the great questions relating to our present condition and future destiny. Observation, experience, and industry are essential to knowledge and success in the development of new facts in mathematics, and in the wide unexplored fields of scientific research and philosophical inquiry. Man possessing the highest order of moral and intellectual faculties is capable of vast improvement and progressive elevation. Still, the point of attainment has not been reached of breaking down the boundary line which separates the present from the future.— This should be a check to his presumption, a rebuke to his pride and ambition. That with all his boasted greatness, forecast and strength of mind at the head of vast armies, as logical statesman and profound diplomatists, or as distinguished for the highest attainments of professional science and judicial wisdom, is at best short sighted and not capable of knowing one single approaching human event.

The chemist, with his furnace and blow-pipe; his crucible and balance can analyze and decompose substances; can recombine elements into compounds resolve water by galvanism into hydrogen and oxygen, and by the electric spark reunite these elements and generate water; can detect poison in the human system; thus, explaining some of the greatest mysteries and most interesting phenomena in nature, pathology, and physiology. The philosopher may explain the laws of mechanics, of motion, attraction, repulsion, and gravitation.— The astronomer, computing the magnitude of planets, their distance and revolution; and, with the aid of the telescope his assisted vision penetrating far into illimitable space, viewing innumerable worlds, (which to the naked eye were invisible,) as they perform their grand circles in the immensity of that space which has no conceivable limits. With all these attainments and distinguishing qualifications, nothing can be understood beyond the present moment; nothing to explain the problem of the great future before us. Human wisdom falls short of any explanation of it. We gaze with silent admiration on the radiant beams of sunlight, in early morn, as the darkness of night gives way revealing the serene sky, the beautiful groves, and the carpet of green of summer, or the nipping frost and fleecy snow of winter.— These pleasing varieties of scenery so interestingly spread out before us is a source of instruction and pleasant contemplation, without opening up a fairer future; so we gain no glimmering of light from that great hereafter to which we are rapidly tending.

Expectation alone sustains our anxious spirits, rendering life tolerable, and, however gratifying it may be to those who have set out on the precarious sea of life with eager hopes and ambitious aims even with the fairest and most encouraging prospects of success, to be able to read futurity it is, perhaps, wisely concealed from their view; more or less uncertainty attends every human enterprise from the beginning to the end of life.— The heavy venture which the disciple of mammon makes to-day, may turn out brilliantly, but, to-morrow's investment may prove abortive and produce a sea of trouble. Merchandizing, stock trading, land or job speculations are all attended with more or less doubt and disappointment. The nearer any person pursues that line of policy which most closely approximates the line of rule, regulating the profession, trade, or business in which he is engaged, the greater will be the chances of success. The man who is well up to time, and to principle in business, will prosper; while he who is groveling in the wake, grubbing and blundering along, vacillating like the weather-cock, with no settled purpose or principle of action, will fail in every undertaking present or future. The whole range of our intellectual vision should not be confined to this brief opening of our existence. A higher and nobler range of thought should govern our mental aspirations and reflections. The highest flights of intelligent imaginations, the boldest conceptions must stop short of "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," that untrodden ocean of futurity cannot be explored by mortal eye. Nevertheless all are deeply interested, (the wise, the ignorant, the rich, and the poor,) in the great matters treasured up in that unknown abyss. The issues of prosperity and adversity, pleasure and pain, happiness, and misery, life and death, are all safely registered in that obscure volume beyond the confines of time.

These grave considerations should constitute our earnest regard and solicitude. For who can know what a day may bring forth. The infatuated clairvoyant or spirit rapper stultifies himself by attempting to supersede God's law, which has concealed all the momentous concerns of the great future from the human comprehension. But time will soon make manifest our destiny. It is the great interpreter of the future, developing the good or the ill which is before us. How true the words of Solomon, "the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong." The approaching future has one ray of light, one key to unlock its great mystery and that is the Bible. Its promises and revelations never fail, all else is blind and uncertain. Therefore, it is wisdom in man to improve the present, it is within the scope of his understanding, on it hangs every interest, present and future, trusting in this sure word of promise, that all things will work together for good to those who walk uprightly.

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have some very near and dear friends and relatives in the old Veteran Third Regiment of Michigan Cavalry, I have come to the conclusion that it might be of some interest to them to know something of their whereabouts, and their present condition.

The regiment left Kalamazoo, Mich., for St. Louis, on Saturday, the 19th inst., and after three days' hard riding on the cars, they arrived here somewhat fatigued by their journey. They went immediately into camp, and the first night were obliged to sleep on the bare ground, without either tents or blankets, which some of the new recruits thought decidedly disagreeable. We have now drawn new tents and blankets, which has greatly improved the spirits and patriotism of those latter named individuals. They all seem to be very well contented, and a stranger would surely suppose they were the bravest set of people in the world, to hear them express their anxieties to "go to the front." It is the opinion of the old soldiers that they will soon have an opportunity to test their bravery on the field of battle, where the old veterans of this regiment have so frequently and so nobly battled for the great cause in which we are engaged.

It is not yet known where is our future destination. But by some it is supposed that we are going into Texas. One to take a military view of this would at once say it is a very absurd supposition; but if taken into consideration the way that our army has been disposed of of late, they would, immediately change their views on the subject.

We will, in all probability, remain where we are for at least a month, as there are no horses in the department. Three of our Lieutenants—Webster, Drew, and Wirts—are ordered North to select horses. One is to go to Keokuk, Iowa, and two to Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Our camp is situated about two miles east of the city of St. Louis, just outside of Camp Benton. The weather here is very warm and pleasant—something like summer in Michigan.

The regiment is commanded by Col. Mizner, a very prince of Colonels—He is loved and respected by all who know him. He has already been assigned to the position of Chief of Cavalry in this Department. It is feared by the officers and men of the regiment that he will be promoted to a Brigadier, and then of course we will lose him. The present field officers of the regiment are: Colonel Mizner, Lieut. Colonel Myers, Majors Taylor, Wilcox, and Henderson, and finer men and braver officers cannot be found. They are to their men, as a father to his children, always having an eye to their welfare and comfort. Capt. T. V. Quackenbush, of Whitmore Lake, is the senior Captain, and will probably be soon promoted to Major. A more worthy promotion cannot be conferred upon any man. He at present commands Company G, of this regiment—of which your humble servant is a member. His loss to the company would be deeply felt.

The present strength of the regiment is about 1,400 men, and we are soon to be joined by an additional number of about 300 from Memphis, Tenn. We are to be armed with the celebrated Colt's navy side revolvers, and the Spencer seven shooting rifle, and sabres. It is not yet known for certain that we will get the latter named weapon; but such is the supposition.

The health of the regiment is quite good. There was quite an excitement in camp to-day, caused by the savage and barbarous treatment of five of our regiment by about twenty-five of the Third U. S. Cavalry. It appears that a Corporal and four men of Co. L, of our regiment, were ordered to go outside of our camp and patrol in the vicinity of a brewery about half a mile from camp, with instructions to arrest any of the regiment that should be found there. Immediately upon their arrival there they were beset by this ruffianly band, without any cause, and most unhumanly treated. The desperadoes, encouraged by the fact that they outnumbered the patrol five men to one, drew their sabres and commenced a furious onslaught, which our boys nobly withstood until they were so completely overpowered that they could do no more. One man by the name of Case, a private of Co. L, of this regiment, was so badly injured by a bit of a stone in the forehead, and a sabre cut on the back of his head, that it was impossible to move him until this morning. It was reported that one of the regulars was killed, but I could not ascertain whether it was so or not. The onslaught was commenced by the regulars without the least cause, as our boys had not molested them in the least. The regiment feel highly incensed against the regulars, and all combine in declaring that it is only lent; that they will pay them off, and with interest too. It would not surprise me if it should cause bloodshed yet.

I will not write any more this time.—
More anon. D. E. H.

Old-Fashioned Comforts.

Boston Wool Market.

Boston, April 2.

Notwithstanding the dull weather, there has been increased activity in the wool market during the past week, with considerable sales of both foreign and domestic. Either from their pressing exigencies, or a conviction that wool is as cheap now as it is likely to be, buyers manifest a better disposition to operate, and several large manufacturing corporations are now in the market for supplies—some of them, contrary to their usual policy, purchasing considerably ahead of their immediate wants. This is a good symptom; and taken in connection with other commercial signs of the times, has inspired dealers with such confidence in the future course of trade, that they are holding the best portion of their stocks with greater firmness, and for choice lots of fine staple—which are getting scarce both in the Eastern and Western markets—have advanced their rates a trifle.

The sales of domestic for the week have also been large, and for up some 755,000 lbs at a range of 68a83c for fleeces, and 62a82c for the various grades of pulled. Included are 125,000 lbs Wisconsin fleece at 72a75c; 75,000 lbs Michigan and New York do. at 73a74c; 2,600 lbs Michigan and Indiana do. 75a76c; 17,000 lbs medium Western do. 70a74c; 65,000 lbs fine Ohio and Pennsylvania do. 78a80c; several choice lots of the latter (say 1,500 lbs) at 82a83c; 240,000 lbs, chiefly Western, in one lot, for delaine manufacture, at a price we did not learn; and considerable super and extra pulled at 75a82c. In California, 10,000 lbs (full clip) at 41c.

In foreign, the sales have been large, including 1,500 bales Cape at 37a42c; some small but choice lots of the same (new clip) at 44a45c; and some 700 bales Messtiza at 35a41c; the outside figures for choice new clip.—*Com. Bulletin.*

Montana.

The boundary of the new Territory of Montana, as provided by the House bill, is as follows: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the 27th degree of longitude west from Washington with the 45th degree of north latitude, thence due west on said 45th degree of latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the 44th degree and 30 minutes of north latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the crest of the Rocky Mountains; thence following the crest of the Rocky Mountains till its intersection with the Bitter Root Mountains; thence northward along the crest of said Bitter Root Mountains to the intersection with the 39th degree of longitude west from Washington; thence along said 39th degree of longitude northward to the boundary line of the British possessions; thence eastward along said boundary line to the 27th degree of longitude west from Washington; thence southward along said 27th degree of longitude to the place of beginning. Montana is possessed of gold in considerable quantities, and the work of mining is prosecuted with growing vigor at this time.

East Tennessee.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says: The social state of East Tennessee is deplorable, houses ruined, farms wasted and unfenced; farmers hopeless and dependent, without the means or energy of planting crops. Besides, their cattle have died for the want of forage. They have not timber to fence in their farms, and if they had they fear the return of the rebels and the chances of their crops being destroyed again. Turn which way they will, ruin and want and death stare them in the face. Knoxville itself is looking ruinous and dilapidated. The streets are out up into deep rats, and are always crowded with wagons and soldiers passing over them. It must have been a pretty place enough before the war, but now it looks like a perfect picture of desolation. Forts and redoubts front upon it from every side. Its position has been rendered so strong that it might justly be styled the Gibraltar of America. The country about is very picturesque with its varied undulating hills and rich valleys. It needs but new life and energy to make this the granary of America. The climate, too, is pleasant and salubrious, though we have had a heavy fall of snow, a thing unknown before in this part of the country. It is a land blessed by God and cursed by man. Society here is in a very disorganized morbid state. Every man's hand is raised against his brother, and a dark spirit of selfishness, revenge and retaliation, is the guiding principle. While the rebels were in power the Union people suffered at their hands; where ever the others get the chance now, they are bitterly repaying the debt. We have no civil government, no ruling principle to check and punish crime; therefore, society is one chaotic mass without the least cohesive principle.

Southern Presbyterianism.—A correspondent of the Presbyterian writes from New Orleans as follows: "The condition of Presbyterianism here is melancholy. Of six churches, only three are open, and they are thinly attended. The Presbytery of New Orleans has not convened for two years, though a quorum is within the lines. The truth is, a large proportion of the original members remaining in the city are schismatics and secret secessionists."

Pork.—A few months since a hundred persons sat down at a festive celebration in the Hartz mountains, Germany, where pork in various forms was the principal food. Of these eighty persons are in their graves, and of the remainder, the majority linger with a fearful languor. This strange event has led to the discovery that this food was charged with flesh worms in all stages of development, or trichinae, found in the muscular tissues of the survivors and traced to the pork. These flesh worms are not killed by ordinary cooking, and multiply rapidly by thousands. A great alarm exists in Germany, and the eating of pork in many places is now entirely abandoned.

The Rothschilds have arranged for the use of all the Italian railways.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR — MICHIGAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 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. PAISER, Secretary.
New York, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The annual charter election took place on Monday last, notwithstanding the rain; and the rain very fortunately furnished both parties an excuse for their partial defeat. The vote was not a full one, except in the First Ward, and the absentees were mostly Democrats. The Republicans have a secret organization in working order, and it succeeded in getting out every Republican voter not necessarily absent from the city. Had it succeeded in making the Republicans all vote the "straight ticket" not a Democratic city officer would have been elected, for the vote, as polled, shows a Republican majority, which might have been reduced, however, had the Democrats a working organization, with canvassers, committees, &c., &c., on active duty—or had Democrats all voted the "straight ticket."

The Democrats re-elected our excellent Mayor, Dr. WELLS, by 22 majority over a candidate never before beaten, and who counted on 100 majority.—This is an increase of 8 over his majority of last year, and considering the effort made against him it is a proud endorsement of both his personal and official worth. The Democrats also elected Street Commissioner, and the Republicans—gaining Recorder—take the balance of the ticket.

As last year, the Democrats elect one Supervisor, three Aldermen, and three Constables; and the Republicans one Supervisor, two Aldermen and two Constables.

Three Democratic Aldermen and two Republicans hold over, so that the Council will stand 7 Democrats and 5 Republicans, as follows:

Mayor—Ebenezer Wells.
Recorder—Charles A. Chapin.
Aldermen—
First Ward—C. B. Thompson,* Jas. B. Gott.
Second Ward—John S. Henderson,* Christian Schumacher.
Third Ward—George W. Smith,* N. P. Parsons.
Fourth Ward—L. R. Slawson,* Fred. A. Horn.
Fifth Ward—John Taylor,* Geo. H. H. Rhodes.

Republicans in Italian; hold-over Aldermen marked with a *.

The old Council meets to close up its labors on Monday evening next, after which the new Council will organize.

St. Louis is not to be outdone by her sister cities of the East, and has arranged for a "Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair," to open May 17th, and continue two or more weeks. Maj. Gen. ROBERTSON is President, and among the Vice Presidents we see the name of Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, formerly of this State. Mrs. Gen. Fisk is a member of the Ladies' Executive Committee, and chairman (or chairwoman) of the "Freedmen's and Union Refugee Department."

Contributions of clothing, fruits, vegetables, grains, and produce of all kinds are solicited. Packages should be marked with the name of the place and donor, and addressed to JAMES E. YEATMAN, St. Louis, Mo., for M. V. S. Fair, and bills of lading sent by mail to Major ALFRED MACKAY, Corresponding Secretary, No. 10 Lindell Hotel.

—There is evidently some Yankee connected with the Fair, for we notice an offer of \$50 premium for the best three Hospital Shirts donated; \$40 for the best three pairs of Socks; and \$30 for the best three pairs of Drawers. If any of our lady friends wish to compete for these premiums they can find the directions for making the articles at our office.

It is announced from Washington that during Gen. Grant's recent visit to Fortress Monroe preliminaries for the satisfactory exchange of prisoners were concluded, and approved by him. We hope that this is so, and that no mere point of etiquette or caprice will prevent an early exchange. Thousands of wives and mothers will rejoice when their husbands and sons are freed from the close confinement at Richmond, and other points, which is doing more to destroy their lives than hard service in the field.

Major JAMES W. HALL has been appointed Lieut. Colonel of the Fourth Michigan Infantry, *vice* LUMBARD promoted. Col. HALL left our city as Second Lieutenant, and has won his way to his present rank.

Hon. F. C. BRAMAN has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the Committee on the District of Columbia, caused by the decease of Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY of Illinois.

The Townships Elections.

We append the returns from the several Towns of the County as far as we have received them. Had hoped to be able to give a complete list of the officers elect in all the townships:

ANN ARBOR TOWN.
Elects the whole Republican ticket, but by greatly reduced majorities.—Geddes, for Supervisor, beats Parshall but 20 votes. The officers elect are: Supervisor—John Geddes. Clerk—William A. Lovejoy. Treasurer—Orpheus White. Justice—John C. Bird. Commissioner of Highways—Lemuel Foster. School Inspector—Warren A. Millard. Constables—David Mowerson, Frederick Huson, John F. Stabler, Amos Hicks.

AUGUSTA.
J. Webster Childs, Republican, is elected Supervisor, report says by two majority. At a general election Augusta is always Republican, but for several years Aaron Childs, Democrat, has been elected Supervisor by reason of personal popularity. So we have lost a man, but not a Town. We have not been furnished with a list of officers.

BRIDGEWATER.

Notes from Bubbles.
Spring breaking about claiming its rights from Winter, which, like some old incumbent of a fat office, would like to retain his seat despite the claim of his successor.

The housewives getting fidgety, longing for warm weather to accelerate their operations in cleaning and burnishing the old mansion, preparatory to the Spring campaign.

The husbandman is wondering "what in tunket" Winter "used up" his wheat so for, and, to tell the truth, what he did get an awful scorching thro' the agency of some of those cold days which were visited upon us. Acres upon acres will be plowed up and put into Spring grain in this Town this Spring.

Fodder in some instances getting "rather scarce," but no serious lack.—Wheat generally has wintered well.—Stock sells for \$1.25, equivalent to about 75 cts. Democratic currency, and we find in case of purchase that is the basis upon which our money is reckoned.

Town Meeting yesterday, and enclosed ticket elected. Stormy day and slim turn out.

Supervisor—Daniel LeBaron. Clerk—David W. Palmer. Justices—Adam Riddle, William H. Stoner for vacancy.

Treasurer—Franklin D. Lancaster. Commissioner of Highways—Jacob Blum.

School Inspector—Emmett N. Palmer.

Constables—William Quick, George Shutes, William Bunker, Franklin D. Lancaster.

DEXTER.

The Republicans stand no chance in this town, and hardly make opposition enough to call out the Democratic strength. The following are the officers elect, with their majorities:

Supervisor—Lorenzo H. Jones, 49. Clerk—James Reid, 48. Treasurer—Joseph Murphy, 51. Justices—Henry Hall, 52; Fredrick R. Snyder, for vacancy, 52. School Inspector—Charles D. Allyn, 51. Commissioner of Highways—Henry Hall, 52. Constables—Joel Negus, Thomas Fuller, Richard Wheeler, James Lyman.

FREEDOM.

In Freedom we presume but one ticket was run, but be it one or be it a dozen, the following Democratic corps of officers were elected:

Supervisor—John G. Feldecamp. Clerk—William Buss. Treasurer—Michael Weimer. Justice—John Haab. Commissioner of Highways—Jacob Breining; Edward Weiss, for vacancy. School Inspector—Michael D. Howard.

Constables—Jacob Knapp, Martin Kousch, Michael Weimer, Jacob Raimold.

LODI.

Lodi elects the whole Democratic ticket as usual. The majorities have not been furnished us. The officers elect are:

Supervisor—Philip Blum. Clerk—William Humphrey. Treasurer—James H. Clough. Justice—Noah Stevens. Commissioner of Highways—Jacob U. Reimold. School Inspector—Edward E. Sheldon. Constables—J. W. Drake, Henry Harper, J. G. Laubengayer, Jr., Geo. Lutz.

LIMA.

LIMA, April 4th, 1864.

FRIEND POND.—Knowing that there are times when a few words from a heretofore strong Republican locality

are decidedly interesting and welcome, I have concluded to give you the result of the town election held to-day. We have elected the Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace, besides tying them on Highway Commissioner. The Republicans, who are elected, boast of majorities ranging from one to twelve. This is decidedly encouraging, when we remember how many different ways the Republicans took to carry the day. They even endeavored to cast of the polluted garments of Republicanism and assume the clothing of "Loyalists." Yes, there was no Republican ticket in the field in Lima to-day, but its old members cloaked themselves under the name of "Loyal Ticket," and with their petted—but not always practiced—theme, they fought the battle. Although they elected the most of their ticket we made some inroads upon them which they dislike very much.—Doubtless by another year they will assume the name of "Black Loyal Ticket," as they can't well get along without the "black" hitched on in some shape. We hope we may hear as good and cheering news from other localities soon.

R. Supervisor—Morris Thompson, Rep. Clerk—George S. Freer, Dem. Justice—Charles Webb, Dem. Names of other officers not furnished us.

MANCHESTER.

A letter from an old Democrat, one who has not run for "strange gods," says, "Manchester O. K." The following are the officers elect, and their majorities:

Supervisor—Philetus Coon, 9. Clerk—Arthur Case, 15. Justice—Oliver Nichols, 8. Treasurer—John D. Merithew, 7. School Inspector—Marcus D. Case, 10. Commissioner of Highways—William J. English, 7. Constables—George G. Mathews, 7; Wm. N. Clark, 7; John D. Merithew, 7; John Goodyear, 6.

NORTHFIELD.

No Republican ticket was run in this Democratic stronghold, but the regular ticket was opposed by an "Anti-Masonic Democratic Ticket," a new compound in these days, but which failed to defeat the "old liners" who were all elected by the following majorities:

Supervisor—Patrick McKernan, 24. Clerk—John Ryan, 59. Treasurer—Timothy Donovan, 75. Justices—George Sutton, 61; Jas. F. Avery, for vacancy, 54. Commissioner of Highways—Christian F. Kapp, 68. School Inspector—John Kapp, 68. Constables—Michael Loughlin, 59; William Quigley, 56; William Sheffer, 48; John Taylor, 57.

The principal fight was made on Supervisor.

SCIO.

The election was held at Dexter Village, one extreme corner of the Town, and considering that the Democratic vote is largely in the southeast corner, full 10 or 12 miles from the polls, the roads bad and the day worse, the Democrats did more than well in electing their whole ticket—for the first time in 15 or 20 years. A special fight was made on Supervisor and Treasurer, but without Republican success. The whole Democratic ticket was elected as follows:

Supervisor—Patrick Tuomy, 15. Clerk—Keran Costello, 31. Treasurer—Edward Moore, 16. Justice—Comstock F. Hill, 56. Commissioner of Highways—Jacob J. Jeddele, 48. School Inspector—Charles Goodwin, 33. Constables—James R. Joyner, 41; Volney H. Potter, 61; Henry Paul, 49; James Hill, 44.

SUPERIOR.

Superior comes out right side up, electing a clean Democratic ticket by increased majorities. Here is the list:

Supervisor—Ezekiel M. Cole, 47. Clerk—William Geer, 33. Treasurer—Harrison Ruthuff, 49. Justice—Warren Babcock, 31. School Inspector—Peter T. Gill, 30. Commissioner of Highways—Charles Collins, 29. Constables—Jerry L. Wheelock, 29; Lauren Sanford, 33; Andrew J. Murray, 29; Samuel M. Vought, 33.

WEBSTER.

Elected the whole Republican ticket, "of course" it did, by majorities ranging from 40 to 58. The Supervisor candidate—McColl—had 57. The officers elect are:

Supervisor—Robert McColl, Clerk—George C. Arms. Treasurer—Thomas G. Haight. Justices—Amos Ball, James W. Hicks. School Inspector—Pomeroy VanRiper. Highway Commissioner—John Alexander.

Constables—Harris Ball, Pomeroy VanRiper, Milton Thomas, Richard Alexander.

THE POTOMAC.

The Potomac army is stuck in the mud. All McCLELLAN's fault.

The Board of Supervisors.

We have returns from nearly all the Towns of this County, and "guess" at the balance. The Democrats have lost one in Augusta, by two votes report says, and gained "nary" one. This breaks the tie, and makes the new Board 13 Republicans to 11 Democrats. We append the names of the Supervisors elect;

DEMOCRATS.
Ann Arbor City, Richard Beahan. Bridgewater, Daniel LeBaron. Dexter, Lorenzo H. Jones. Freedom, John G. Feldkamp. Lodi, Philip Blum. Lyndon, Philetus Coon. Manchester, Patrick McKernan. Northfield, Patrick Tuomy. Scio, E. M. Cole. Superior, John Gilbert. Ypsilanti City, —.

REPUBLICANS.
Ann Arbor City, Conrad Krapf. Ann Arbor Town, John Geddes. Augusta, J. Webster Childs. Lima, Morris Thompson. Pittsfield, Allen Crittenden. Salem, Rufus Babbitt. Saline, S. L. Haight. Sylvan, H. A. Smith. Webster, Robert McColl. York, Thos. Gray. Ypsilanti City, H. Batchelder. Ypsilanti Town, E. D. Lay.

Those marked with a * served on the Board last year, and Messrs. Beahan, Childs, and Haight have served on former Boards, leaving but a small proportion of inexperienced members.

Democratic Committees.

We give the names of the following Democratic Committees in addition to those published last week:

City Committee—Hiram J. Beakes, Jacob A. Polhemus, Nelson B. Nye, Wm. M. Sinclair, and R. B. Chase.

First Ward—H. D. Bennett, H. J. Beakes, and A. H. King.

Second Ward—W. S. Maynard, J. S. Henderson, and Geo. F. Lutz.

We are requested to say that a petition has been left at the store of A. P. MILLS, asking Congress to impose a tariff of 15 per cent. on wool, which farmers are invited to call and sign.—It has already a large number of signatures, an evidence that our wool-growers are looking after their own interests, and also that they do not believe in the old Whig doctrine that a protective duty cheapens the article protected. However, as the government must raise money, it is right that imported wool should bear its proportion.

TALCOTT E. WING, Esq., Democrat, was elected Judge of Probate of Monroe County, on Monday last, by about 500 majority. Eleven of the 17 Supervisors are Democrats, and Monroe City gave 100 Democratic majority.—The "Independent State" is some.

The grand Metropolitan Sanitary Fair, New York, was opened on Monday evening with imposing ceremonies. Nothing has been left undone to make this Fair attractive, and it is expected the receipts will eclipse those of all preceding Fairs.

The recent rains—especially if followed by a few days of warm sunshine—will soon enable our farmers to judge of the prospects of the wheat crop. We are no "orakers," but we fear that the injury is general and severe, and advise farmers to make ready to crowd in a wide breadth of Spring grains.

The Citizen, Republican, says that the Democrats will probably have a majority of the Board of Supervisors of that County. Good on Jackson.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 5.

Major General Pleasanton has arrived and reported to General Rosecrans.

A report has reached here that a forage train sent out from Batesville, Arkansas, under the command of Capt. Majors, was captured last week by Col. Freeman's guerrillas.

Advices from Alexandria, 27th, says the main body of Franklin's army arrived there the day before, meeting no opposition. The country through which it marched is deserted of whites and blacks, they having gone to Texas.

Indications are that Banks' army will remain there some time.

The gunboat Bragg established a blockade at the mouth of the Red River.

A body of cavalry, under, Gen. A. J. Smith, left Alexandria on the 27th, Gunboats probably follow.

General Mower has captured seventeen cannon since reaching Red River.

Mr. Flesh is elected Mayor of Jefferson City, by twenty-five majority over Wagner, radical.

The New York *Vindicator*, sent to subscribers, and the *Metropolitan Record*, in this department, have been promptly suppressed by General Rosecrans.

The Twenty-first Illinois, General Grant's old regiment, and the Twenty-eighth Illinois, re-enlisted veterans, arrived to-day and received an enthusiastic reception.

Receipts—Cotton, 860 bales; sales eight bales.

At recent levee at Jeff. Davis' house 75 hats were stolen.

Elections.

Milwaukee, April 5.

At the city election, to-day, the democratic ticket was elected by the usual majority. Abner Kerby is elected Mayor.

St. Louis, April 5.

Mayor Thomas' Majority 2,500.—New Council will stand thirteen radicals and seven conservatives. Aggregate vote 10,000. One third less than last spring when the democrats ran a candidate.

Hartford, April 5.

We have returns from all but three towns in the State, New Fairfield, Chester and Roxbury. The footings are, Buckingham, 38,445; Seymour, 32,904. Buckingham's majority, 5,541. The Senate is 18 Union to 3 democrats. The House is 158 Union to 72 democrats.

Providence, April 6.

The State election took place to-day. Returns from nearly the whole State indicate that James Y. Smith, Union, is re-elected Governor by a small majority, over George H. Brown, democrat, and Amos C. Barstow, independent Union. In this city, Smith is in the minority by 100 votes. There is no election of Assemblymen. The Legislature will be strongly Union.

From South America.

New York, April 6.

The steamer Ocean Queen has arrived from Aspinwall, March 26, with passengers and specie, brought down from San Francisco by the Orizaba.

The Illinois was awaiting the arrival of the America at Panama.

The United States sloop-of-war *Elanena*, with President Murillo, of Colombia, on board, reached Cartagena, March 16.

Among the passengers by the Ocean Queen is Samuel Ward, bearer of the Central American Transit Company's ratified contract.

The Nicaragua House of Deputies had rejected Captain Pina's British railroad project.

An experiment of growing cotton in Guatemala has had some success.

General Medina had been elected President of Honduras.

The Nicaraguan Congress refused to accept President Martinez's resignation.

The office crop of Nicaragua is calculated at about 20,000 quintals. Extensive preparations were making for the next crop.

A disastrous fire in Valparaiso on the 28d of February destroyed \$400,000 worth of property. There was but \$221,000 insured.

MUNIFICENT GIFTS TO YALE COLLEGE.

—Recently the gifts to Yale College have reached the munificent sum of \$480,000, viz:

Ellsworth bequest,	\$ 90,000
Joseph E. Sheffield,	100,000
State of Connecticut,	100,000
J. S. Battell,	35,000
S. B. Chittenden,	30,000
A. R. Street,	35,000
Unknown,	90,000
Total,	\$480,000

Mr. Sheffield's donation is to place the Scientific School on a firm foundation. The State donations are the avails of Congressional grant in aid of agricultural and mechanical education. Mr. Battell's donation is for the erection of a College Chapel; Mr. Chittenden's towards a fund for the support of a college preacher; Mr. Street's for establishing a professorship of modern languages; the unknown donor, for the erection of a building for the occupancy of the students.

Vermont has sent fifty clergymen to the war in various capacities, from colonels to privates.

Died.

At Water Valley, Erie Co., N. Y., March 26th, MARY ANN HAVILAND, daughter of Marvin and Amelia Cadwell of Webster, aged 24 years.

At his residence adjacent to Scio Village, on Monday last, the 4th inst., TIM M. PALMER, Esq., in the 73d year of his age.

The deceased was a native of the State of New York, whence he emigrated to this State in the spring of 1836 and settled in this Village where he has lived until the time of his death. Having been intimately acquainted with the deceased for the last 26 years, in all the relations of life, both of a public and private character, I can truly say he was an obliging neighbor, a good citizen, and an honest man.

H.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALE!

THE Household Furniture of Mrs. H. Becker, consisting of Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Bedsteads, Beds, Stoves, Pipes, &c., &c., will be sold at Auction at her residence, on Main street, TUESDAY, APRIL 19th, COMMENCING at 10 o'clock A. M. Sale absolute. TERMS.—All sums under \$5, cash; all sums over \$5, six months credit with approved paper with interest.

Ann Arbor, April 7th, 1864. MRS. H. BECKER. 851w2

CAUTION!

ALL PERSONS are forbid trusting any one on my account without a special order from me, as I shall pay no debts of others' contracting, after this date.

Sharon, April 5th, 1864. HARVEY ANNABILL. 951w6

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS CARDS issued by the undersigned and circulated as coin, will be redeemed at either of our places of business.

C. H. MILLER. WM. WAGNER. DEAN & CO. PAUL BACH. 851w2

Ann Arbor, April 5th, 1864. 951w2

Ditch Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Drainage Commissioners of Washtenaw County will sell at public auction, at the house of James S. Sear, in the township of Lodi, at one o'clock P. M., the 30th inst., two hundred and eighty-eight rods of ditch in said township, bearing as more fully appears on a map on station stakes, with slope, and all other particulars made known on the day of sale.

J. PARSHALL, PRINCE BENNETT, J. F. AVERY, Lodi, April 1st, 1864. Drainage Commissioners. 951w6

Ditch Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Drainage Commissioners will sell to the highest bidder, at one o'clock P. M., the twenty-eighth inst., at the house of Andrew Campbell, in the township of Pittsfield, Washtenaw County, eight hundred and eighty rods of ditch in said township, bearing as more fully appears on a map on station stakes, with slope, and all other particulars made known on the day of sale.

J. PARSHALL, PRINCE BENNETT, J. F. AVERY, Pittsfield, April 1st, 1864. Drainage Commissioners. 951w6

JUST RECEIVED

New Carpets, New Cloaks, New Shawls, New Prints, New Delaines, New Alpacaes, New Grenadines, New Silks, New Goods, at

C. H. MILLEN'S.

1m 951 ANN ARBOR.

NEW YORK

STEAM DYE HOUSE,

No. 2 Burch Block, Detroit St., Ann Arbor, will be open on

MONDAY, APRIL 11th, 1864.

WM. ROBERTSON, the celebrated English Dyer, has opened Rooms in this city. Goods entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to. All goods warranted equal to any sent elsewhere in the Union. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine. 951w4 Wm. Robertson, Proprietor.

WIZARD OIL!

The greatest internal and external remedy ever offered to the public, for the cure of Aches and Pains, is

Hamlin's Wizard Oil.

No family, once having thoroughly tried, will be without it.

Hamlin's Wizard Oil.

It will cure Nervous and Inflammatory Pains more readily and surely than any other article in use. It requires only a few minutes application of

Hamlin's Wizard Oil.

To cure the pain entirely in all cases of Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Cuts, and Bruises.

Hamlin's Wizard Oil.

Is also a certain and speedy cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Lame Backs, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Diarrhea, Cramp Colic, Frost Bites, Burns and Scalds.

Hamlin's Wizard Oil.

Is no humbug. Try it, and the wonderful effects will astonish you. PRICE 25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. The fifty cent bottles contain nearly three times as much as the twenty-five cent size.

Manufactured by J. A. Hamlin & Bro., 102 Washington Street, Chicago.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 and 26 Market St., Chicago, are Wholesale Agents for

Hamlin's Wizard Oil.

with a great addition to the

ANN ARBOR NURSERY!

Geo. W. Allen, Proprietor.

SUMMER APPLES.

Red Astrachan,	Yellow Harvest,
Sweet Margart,	Sweet Bough,
Jersey Sweeting,	Shine Quo Non,
Early Strawberry,	Spice Sweeting,
Black Detroit,	Lady Lee,
Tart Bough,	

FALL APPLES.

Monstrous Pippin,	Fall Pippin,
Golden,	Twenty on a Pippin,
Red Rome,	Red Rome,
Flemish, or Snow,	Alameda,
Cooper,	The Golden Apple,
Black Crab,	Canada Black,
Forbes's Crab,	

WINTER APPLES.

Northern Spy,	King Apple,
Wagner Apple,	Rhodes L. Greening,
Well's Sweeting,	Newtown Pippin,
Wine Apple,	Lady's Sweeting,
Flushing Spitzenberg,	Esopus Spitzenberg,
Yellow Bullough,	Snow Apple,
Red Bullough,	Red Bullough,
Black Gifford,	Seek no Further,
Black Detroit,	Seary,
Golden Russett,	Roxbury Russett,
Michigan Sweeting,	Van Rensselaer,

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Detroit, is authorized to take advertisements and sub-
scriptions for us at our lowest rates.

Closing of the Mails.
Mails leaving Ann Arbor for the East and West close
as follows:
GOING WEST, 11:30 A. M.
GOING EAST, 4:30 P. M.
JOHN I. THOMPSON, P. M.

The City Election—Official Vote.

We have compiled the following tabular
statement of the votes polled at the Charter
Election held on Monday, for the several City
and Ward Officers, from the returns on file in
the Recorder's office. The vote of the City
falls 8 short of last year's poll.

Wards—	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Mayor	112	111	134	49	49	355
Deputy Mayor	116	95	70	67	47	395
City Clerk	1	1	1	1	1	5
E. Wells,	1					1
L. Lawrence,						1
Uriah B. Wilson,	83	106	101	120	47	457
Chas. A. Chapin,	139	103	73	23	68	403
Wm. F. Roth,	69	180	105	125	48	466
John H. Spalding,	300	90	73	73	68	504
E. Hendricks,						1
Justice—vacancy,	73	114	105	139	50	471
R. B. Chase,	136	92	73	72	64	496
McDonald,	1					1
Marshall,	61	91	94	117	45	408
Richard C. Dillon,	295	115	85	80	71	667
Collector						1
Dr. W. S. Sanford,	70	101	122	51	81	425
Chas. J. Johnson,	294	93	86	65	51	489
Street Commissioner,	119	162	131	48	40	499
Dr. J. McMillan,	88	117	77	70	70	472
George Saxton,	174	86	77	70	70	477
E. With,						1
Superior, Wards 1 & 2,	18	150				168
John Cole,	78	132				210
Ward 3,	108	85				193
Ward 4, 3 & 5,						1
John Beahan,	108	115	46	223		462
John McShon,	69	86	68	96		319
Clarence						1
First Ward—John B. Geer,						72
Second Ward—Christian Schumacher,						109-127
Henry Krause,						116-27
G. Bauer,						89
Third Ward—Nehemiah P. Parsons,						115-49
Geo. F. Sperry,						115-49
Fourth Ward—Fred A. Horn,						122-65
Charles B. Porter,						67
Fifth Ward—Paschal Mann,						70-24
George H. Rhodes,						99
Castalio						104-66
First Ward—Ben. F. Cole,						111-23
Alonzo J. Bliss,						88
Second Ward—John Eissle,						108-45
Chas. F. Wilson,						63
Third Ward—Thos. J. Hoskins,						123-47
John D. Wise,						72
Fourth Ward—Patrick Donnelly,						65-16
Geological D. Johnston,						65-16
Fifth Ward—John Scabell,						65-16
Nathan H. Pierce,						65-16

