

The Weekly Michigan Argus.

Vol. XIX. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1864. No. 953.

The Michigan Argus.

Published every Friday morning, in the third story of the brick block, corner of Main and Huron streets, ANN ARBOR, Mich. Entered on Huron Street, opposite the Franklin.

ELI H. B. BOND, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, \$3.00 a Year in Advance.

Advertising.—One square (12 lines of text), one week, \$1.00; three weeks, \$2.50; and 25 cents more for every insertion thereafter, less than three months.

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I. O. O. F. WASHINGTON Lodge, No. 9, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in their Lodge Room. Friday Evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. P. B. ROSS, Secy

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

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OFFICE OVER DONNELLY'S STORE, HURON STREET, B. F. GRANGER, } Ann Arbor, Mich. H. E. FINLEY, } Jan. 28, 1864. 9411

THE BEAUTIFUL.

BY G. D. STEART.

Thou canst not clasp the beautiful
And call it all thine own;
The beautiful is given for all,
And not for one alone.
It is God's love made visible
In earth, and sea, and sky,
A blessing wide as time and space,
For every human eye.

The foam that crests the ocean-wave
And sparkles to the light,
The star that gems the brow of morn
And glorifies the night,—
The brook, the flower, the leaf, the bird,
Whatever glads the sight—
Is God's own living gift to all,
The beautiful and bright.

And blessed 'tis, and beautiful,
That this one gift at least,
Defies the cruel tyrant's power,
And ban of wicked priest;
For spite of chains, the slave can see
God's love is with him here,
In beauty's light, in beauty's joy
And beauty's blessed cheer.

And God be praised! forevermore,
For this his blessed boon:
The beautiful—which all may share,
And none can take too soon.
The beautiful, which purifies
And leads us up to him,
Who is its source, its life and light,
From flower to seraphim.

WAITING FOR THE SPRING.

As breezes stir the morning,
A silence reigns in air,
Steel blue the heavens above me,
Moveless the trees and bare;
Yet unto me the stillness
This burden seems to bring—
"Patience! the earth is waiting,
Waiting for the Spring."

Strong ash, and sturdy chestnut,
Rough oak, and poplar high,
Stretch out their sapless branches
Against the wintry sky.
Even the guilty aspen
Hath ceased its quivering,
As though she too were waiting,
Waiting for the Spring.

I strain mine ears to listen,
If haply where I stand,
But one stray note of music
May sound in all the land.
"Why art thou mute, O blackbird?
O thrush, why dost not sing?"
Ah! surely they are waiting,
Waiting for the Spring.

O heart! thy days are darksome;
O heart, thy nights are drear;
But soon shall streams of sunshine
Proclaim the turning year.
Soon shall the trees be leafy,
Soon every bird shall sing;
Like them be silent, waiting,
Waiting for the Spring.

—Once a Week.

From the N. Y. World, April 11.

The "Expulsion" of Mr. Long.

Saturday, so far as we can recollect was the first day since the beginning of the session when Congress has felt sufficient interest in the business before it to debate that business with some show of vehemence. Had the dignity of the question corresponded to the warmth of the discussion, the country would hail Saturday's proceedings in the House as a sign that Congress is at last awakening from the dawdling, do-nothing apathy in which it has wasted an already long session. But unhelped by the heated debate of Saturday concerned itself with nothing more important than the personal opinions of a member of no mark or figure.

In comparison with the grave duties which Congress has been so long neglecting, of what consequence is it that Mr. Long, of Ohio, does or does not think? Three days ago, not one citizen of a thousand, if asked who Mr. Long is, could have told. The rays of Congressional indignation concentrated upon him as a focus, have served to illumine and render visible an obscure member, who otherwise would not have commanded public attention to anything he could say. "But Mr. Long declared himself in favor of stopping the war, and recognizing the independence of the South." Well, suppose he did? It is the most unpopular opinion he or any other man could have uttered. Is Mr. Long a man of such transcendent ability that he can stem the tide of odium which such a sentiment would encounter if put forth by a man of influence? Was there danger that if a great communion was not raised Mr. Long would convert the country to his principles.

"But there was danger that the unrebuked utterance of such sentiments would encourage the rebels." The rebels, then, are greater simpletons than we ever took them to be. They have reason to take courage when such frivolous and theatrical expenditures of indignation as consumed the whole of Saturday, and are to be renewed to-day, postpone legislation indispensable to save the country from financial ruin. When all efficient measures for sustaining the war are exhibited put off to find time for such exhibitions, the rebels have as much reason to be pleased as the friends of the Union have to mourn.

What can the country hope from the petty inquisitorial minds that spend the public time in idle attempts to strain at such a gnat as this Mr. Long while they are swallowing the camel of national bankruptcy?

The scene in the House, on Saturday, was a hypocritical electioneering trick; a device of squabbling politicians incapable of rising to the dignity of statesmanship. Its purpose was, not to disabuse the South of the idea that Mr. Long's sentiments would be of any avail toward their independence (for not even Colfax can believe the South to be such a pack of fools), but to convey to the North the false impression that all the Democratic members share Mr. Long's opinions. Knowing how fully the Democratic party is committed to freedom of discussion, these tricksters framed a resolution for which they knew Democrats could not vote,

Debts and Extravagance.

The rebels watch the rise in the price of gold at the North with as much apparent interest as the progress of our armies. Every successive depreciation of the United States paper they look upon as increasing the chances of southern independence. And they are right. Not long ago a rebel wrote home to Richmond from New York, describing the astonishing public and private prodigality prevailing there, and exulting in it as an indication that the North must soon exhaust its means and become bankrupt, in which case he felt sure we should "let the South alone," as he did not believe we care enough about preserving the Union to suffer for it any length of time. It is lawful to be instructed by the enemy, and although the rebels have shown little skill in the management of their own finances, it is quite possible they may comprehend the drift of things among us better than we do.

It is evident that the inflation of the currency has made us reckless in our expenditures, and that great perils are involved in this recklessness. How lavishly the general government pours out its money. Appropriations of hundreds of thousands of dollars are so little account in these days that Congress does not trouble itself to ask questions about them, but pushes them through at sight, and indeed the millions are not thought worthy of much deliberation. What's the difference? With a debt already touching thousands of millions, of what account are a few millions more or less? Is not the money "raised" very easily by a vote of Congress, and paper and ink are not so scarce but we may manufacture all the money we want; pass them along, and keep the greenback printers busy. And the national debt is but one large item of the burden we are rolling up, to be paid, or repudiated by prosperity. The States add millions to their debts with the greatest freedom, and counties, cities and towns follow the easy example. These mountains of debt, Pelson upon Ossa, rest upon a single base—the backs of the people. The interest must come out of their hard earnings, and the principal must be paid from the same source. There is but one alternative—general repudiation, and that in involves disgrace and ruin to rich and poor alike, and national disintegration and imbecility, from which a century would not recover us.

Not only does this recklessness of expenditure prevail in all our governments; the people have caught the infection, and those who have money make haste to spend. Never was so much squandered in luxury before, and the old fashioned virtue of economy is practised only upon details. There is no need to go into particulars in illustration of this fact. Every man with his eyes open sees it.

We cannot go on in this way. The loyal people are willing to do and suffer all that men can to save the Union, but they know there is a terrible possibility that national bankruptcy may fall upon us, and all our labor and sacrifice be lost. Do our rulers see this? Do they understand what fearful rapidity the avails of our present and future industry are being swept away? If they do then they know that this recklessness of expenditure must be checked, or all is lost. The great necessity at the moment is economy—in the expenditures of this general government, of State and local governments, and of citizens. Men who are growing rich out of the war, or by other means, have no right to send that wealth abroad to purchase luxuries. They should invest it in productive enterprises, from which labor may make new wealth, and so aid in lightening the general burden. Useless expenditure and miserly hoarding are alike hostile to the general welfare at such a time as this. Every dollar should be made to reproduce itself in material values of some sort, and in the quickest possible time. In no other way can we meet the vast and daily increasing draft upon the resources of the country.

Congress lavishes one day of its brief week upon buncombe speeches; if it would devote as much time to the honest consideration of ways and means for averting general financial ruin, the country would have more hope. This matter will soon press upon us in a shape to forbid further evasion. It will naturally become prominent in our national politics, and if there were a party, new or old, that could guarantee to the country an honest and economical administration, that party would prevail beyond a peradventure. The people would trust to its soundness on all other points, only assure them on this. But they want a dead certainty; they have too often been cheated by the demagogue cry of economy; they want to be sure of an honest and prudent administration of affairs, and by next November other questions will be in such positions that they will care for little besides. Let the out and the in weigh this, and see which can bid highest.—Springfield Republican.

MEAN IN BUSINESS.

There is no greater mistake that a business man can make than to be mean in his business. Always taking the half cent for dollars he has made and is making—Such a policy is very much like the farmer who sows three pecks of seed when he ought to have sown five, and as a recompense for the meanness of his soil, only get ten where he ought to have got fifteen bushels of grain.—Everybody has heard of the proverb of "penny wise and pound foolish."—A liberal expenditure in the way of business is always sure to be a capital investment.

The House Cleaning Mania.

"I would rather live in the dirt up to my knees," said Mr. Warren, as he came home one day in the dead of winter, and found everything "topsy-turvy" with house-cleaning. "It would be preferable to such a fuss every other week the year around."

"Well, if I had such a refined taste, I would not speak of it," said his wife, putting on quite an injured air. "It is all the thanks we ever get for trying to keep things decent. You know I never clean house oftener than once in three months."

"I only know the carpets are always up," said Mr. Warren, persistently. "I suppose it saves but one might better have none at all as far as I can see."

"Are you so wise as to suppose that things can all be taken up and put down the same day? You know I have a very large house to go over."

"I only wish it covered an acre of ground. Then it could be cleaned by quarter sections, and the family might migrate to those parts not deluged, while the rest was being soiled."

Mrs. Warren was accustomed to have her efforts for cleanliness looked upon with an unappreciative eye. So she did not condescend to waste more words in endeavoring to impress such stupid minds with a sense of its advantages.

Vices are said to be "only virtues carried to an excess," and certainly Mrs. Warren's neatness had become a positive vice. The family had never any assurance that they were "settled down," for the next day that traveled across the ceiling might turn them all out of their comfortable quarters. The children had no particular rooms for themselves, but all ways slept in some one that happened not to be "under water."

The boys, alas, learned very early to like the street better than a home so cheerless, where they were constantly cautioned and reprimanded about making dirt, or disarranging something. They did not possess the respect for their mother which they might, had they been accustomed to see her neatly attired, with a smile and a cheerful word for them when they entered their home. Tasteful orderly dress tells powerfully on the forming minds of children. The impressions they receive now with regard to their mother will go down to the grave with them.

Mrs. Warren's house keeping mania left her little time or opportunity for attending especially to her own personal appearance, and not infrequently she made tea for her family in the soiled morning dress she had not taken time to change. Such a course, persisted in, will do a great deal towards alienating the affections of the most devoted husband, and such habits grow with added years. It is strange that one so neat in regard to her carpets and windows should be so untidy with respect to herself; but it is quite common where the "vice" of neatness exists.

The "virtue" of cleanliness consists in such a neat orderly arrangement of the house as shall promote the comfort and good health of the family. When these are systematically sacrificed the virtue ceases. I know good house keepers who manage so cleverly to clean houses in the spring and fall, that no one is discommoded by it, so quietly is it all carried on. All the rooms are not put into confusion at once, but only one is taken at a time. So the members of the family who are not engaged in the work, may have a safe asylum from the storm, and not be compelled to wish, as Mrs. Warren's children sometimes did, that their "lived in a comfortable log cabin with bare floors."

"I presume, then," said unappreciative Dick, "that mother would pull up the boards to scrub the other side."

A Sound of Revelry.

The Fremont organ, the New Nation, is indignant over the jollifications at the White House and on the Rappahannock. Over the latter it says: "We do not hear of the rebels giving balls in their camps. Ye men who have forgotten your country and your duty for pleasure and ambition, do ye not fear to dance upon the graves where those dead patriots, your old comrades, lie buried? Do ye not fear that the sound of your dancing feet and the joyous strains of your festive music may disturb their last slumber, and their outraged shadows may rise up in the midst of your impious revelry to reproach you with unseemly gaudy before a country clothed in mourning?"

"But what strange sound is this that vibrates in the air, and sends a shudder through your hearts? It is the echo of your revelry? No; the wind comes from the direction of Richmond. It is only the plaintive voice of our wretched children, murmuring in their prisons, and dying with hunger! But what of that! Strike up again; on with the dance! Whirl again into the voluptuous vortex of beauty and flowers, with your arms braided about the young girls who have come from Washington to share your revelry! On with the jest and merry laugh, and may the plaintive voices of those who are suffering for their country, and for liberty not disturb your cruel joys; may the echo not change the sufferer's complaints into curses."

The Northwestern Sanitary Fair.

We have received a pamphlet volume of 184 pages, descriptive of the great Sanitary Fair held at Chicago in October and November last, with lists of donations, etc. The Treasurer's report puts the net receipts of the Fair at \$78,682.89.

We copy from the pamphlet the following notice of Michigan's contributions to the Exhibition:

When the Ladies' Convention met in Chicago, in the early part of September, to make preparations for the approaching Fair, Michigan, through her delegates, pledged herself to furnish all the fruit that was needed on that occasion, and all the evergreens to decorate the halls, ready made into wreaths, crosses, mottoes, &c. This pledge she amply fulfilled, and this, with the unequalled Exhibition of Tableaux given by the Detroit ladies, will render her connection with the Fair always memorable. Adrian, Ann Arbor, Kalamazoo, Jackson, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, Pontiac, Marquette, Grand Rapids, and Detroit, were handsomely represented. From Adrian, among quantities of other things, came a box of relics, collected by Rev. Gen. Duffield, at Gettysburg, within a week after the great battle, and a piece of cloth made from bark by natives of Africa.

From Jackson, a large box of most beautiful fancy work, and from the State Prison there located, a variety of articles, manufactured by the convicts expressly for the Fair—knives, hoes, hammers, hand mirrors, boxes, brushes, &c. One poor fellow, a convict for life, sent a tree, two and a half feet high, carved from one piece of wood, and painted to imitate nature, which was sold the first day for thirty dollars. The interest manifested by the prisoners in the Soldiers' Fair, and their earnest desire to contribute to it, shows that they are not wholly dead to deeds of generosity and nobleness.

The donations from Kalamazoo were remarkably attractive. Those sent from the "Lunatic Asylum" in that city were so pretty and saleable, that they were sold almost as fast as they were unpacked. They were received at three o'clock, P. M., and were all sold at five P. M.

Chiefly through the influence of Mrs. H. H. Greenough, of New York, who passed the summer at Marquette, a very deep interest was awakened in the Fair in that isolated region of country, and the contributions from Lake Superior, Sault St. Mary, and the copper and iron districts, were among the most profuse, the rarest and most valuable. Mrs. Greenough accompanied the donations, on her return route to New York. They were brought by the steamer Planet, which had a most stormy passage, and almost suffered shipwreck. The delay occasioned by the adverse weather retarded their arrival until the very last day of the Fair; but notification of their shipment had been sent some time before, and expectation was on tiptoe concerning them. Many of the gifts were sanctified by heart histories, and expressed the sympathy of patriotic souls, in most touching forms. The fancy work was speedily sold—so were many of the most attractive curiosities, and most showy minerals—the remainder were forwarded to Mrs. Greenough, for the New York Fair.

From Grand Rapids there were vases, paper weights, cups, &c., made from the beautiful gypsum of that locality, with a profusion of fancy articles in every style and variety; from Grand Haven, with a rich collection of very saleable goods, came handsome donations of money, T. W. Ferry, Esq., alone contributing \$500.

Detroit not only gave in great abundance to the Fair, loaned pictures for the Art Gallery, and gave a grand and indescribably beautiful Exhibition of Tableaux for its benefit, but many of her prominent ladies came to Chicago, and lent diligent hands and cheerful hearts to advance its interests. Mrs. J. S. Palmer and Mrs. Elisha Eldred labored throughout in the Fair, and were exceedingly valuable auxiliaries, while Miss Valeria Campbell and Miss S. Bley aided, not only by their presence in Chicago, but by their influence at home and in the State. To many other ladies of Michigan, whom we cannot mention, similar praise must be awarded; they worked for the Fair, and in it, and they have a large share in the honor of its success.

What We are Worth.

The entire value of land and other property in the United States is estimated at \$2,000,000,000. We have contracted a debt of \$2,000,000,000, within the period of three years. Mr. Chase has asked of the present Congress appropriations to the amount of \$800,000,000, and other expenditures will swell that sum to \$1,000,000,000, hence at the end of the present fiscal year, one half of the property in the United States of every description will have been expended by the Government at Washington. The debt of England is a little over \$4,000,000,000, the value of property of every description is \$30,000,000,000; in other words, the debt of the United States, at the end of 1864, will have risen to one-half of the value of the country while the debt of England is only about one-eighth of the real wealth of the country.—Pittsburg Post.

Caution.

Caution forbids a man to touch anything that can intoxicate—except a pretty girl's lips. You may taste that article after signing the pledge, if you'll only do it discreetly and with moderation.

From Cor. of the Boston Journal.

It is worth a visit to New York to see the lower part of the city on a Sabbath morning, and contrast it with the bustle and confusion of all the week. The South Ferry, that great receptacle for omnibuses and cars, where one's life is in danger in crossing the street, is as quiet as a cathedral. Broadway is nicely swept on Saturday night, and is silent as the wilderness. Old Trinity in the lower part of the city, and the aristocratic Grace in the upper, both in sight, seem to stand as sentinels over the holy time. The revelers and sons and daughters of pleasure sleep late on Sunday morning, and the portions of the city occupied by them are silent as the tomb. Passing up the west side of the city by the docks and steamboat wharves, one is impressed with the sanitary blessing of the Sabbath, and the hold it has indirectly on all classes. The laboring men, loitering about or smoking their pipes, have clean shirts and are shaved. Little children, from the lowest dens and darkest alleys in the city, come on to the sidewalk with an attempt at cleanliness, and some little ribbon or ornament on their persons. The newsboys offer their papers in subdued tones, and the boot-blacks ask in a quiet voice, "black your boots?" and exhibit their own shoes polished out of respect of the day. All along the docks the utmost quiet prevails, while the piers and wharves are swept clean, and the silence of a pestilence pervades these marts of trade. The sailors quietly do their work in a holiday rig, and every craft has its bunting flying.

All along the wharves are stationed Bethel churches for all nations, and floating chapels, where divine service is held. These are mostly attended by the "Old Country men," as they call themselves—the natives of Holland, or the Lutherans. The drum shops make a compromise with the day by sanding their floors, putting their employes in clean linen, and shutting up one-half of the shutter.

The churches are generally well attended in the morning. Even the down town churches have a good congregation. Trinity church is always crowded at the morning services. Seats in the aisles are all filled. The aristocratic church men can well afford the ride from uptown home to this cathedral. Their dashing teams and splendid outfits appear to great advantage on a beautiful Sabbath morning. The full choral service is also attractive.

No church in New York holds so large, fashionable and wealthy a congregation as old Trinity in the morning; the rest of the day it might as well be shut. [This is hardly correct, as a general thing.—Exp.] Indeed, the same may be said of nearly all the fashionable churches in the city. Dr. Spring's, Dr. Adam's, the Collegiate, all present a striking contrast in the crowd of the morning and the leanness of the afternoon. We have here about a dozen sensation preachers, who can grasp the crowd and get an evening audience. But for "Gospel preaching," as it is called, one sermon a day is as much as our people care inwardly to digest.

The sermon and the dinner of the morning being over, the lovers of pleasure appear in their strength. The quiet of the morning gives place to revelry—Funerals that require a military procession and bands of music are kept for Sunday afternoons. Central Park is crowded, and fashionable people who do not care to ride in the country, drive here in style. It is the harvest of livery men. Everything that can go on four legs is engaged in advance. From ten dollars to fifty dollars is the price of a team for an afternoon's drive. Those who do not own teams and cannot afford to hire them, take the public conveyances. The same cars and boats that bear the worshippers to their churches in the morning, carry the sons of pleasure to their scenes of recreation. Theatres of the lower order, concert saloons, gardens, lager beer enclosures, all are crowded.—As the day wanes the police is doubled, and some parts of New York are more dangerous to visit on Sunday night than any other night in the week. At twelve at night all is again still. With the early hours of Monday, Mammon awakens as a giant refreshed with wine, seizes the reins, and drives with unslackened speed till the dawn of the Sabbath compels him to a temporary repose.

Care of Dairy Cows.

A writer comments as follows on one point of this subject: Dairy cows should receive their food at regular intervals; their milk should be drawn at stated hours, and by quiet gentle milkers, and they should be treated at all times with the greatest kindness. In short, every means in the power of dairy farmers should be used to insure their tranquility. Harsh treatment also exerts a very injurious action on the milk, rendering it less buttery and more liable to acidity. Respiration is a species of combustion. At every breath we inhale oxygen of the atmosphere, which unites with and consumes the fatty matter of the food. When cows are worried or driven too rapidly, they breathe more frequently, inhale more oxygen, and more of the buttery portion of their food is consumed, leaving less to be converted into milk.

It is well known to all experienced dairymen that their cows yield more on pleasant days, or when they have the run of warm, well sheltered pasture, than on cold, bleak pastures.

At the New York Sanitary Fair on Monday.

At the New York Sanitary fair on Monday, the opening night, three notorious pickpockets were arrested and led through all the different halls, for the inspection of the guests.

Only one Church has been erected in Springfield, Mass., in 16 years.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York, & State St. Boston, are our Agents for the most in these cities...

Wm. H. Burk, Advertising Agent, No. 53, Griswold St. Detroit, is authorized to receive advertisements for the Argus...

Closing of the Mails. Mails leaving Ann Arbor for the East and West close as follows: Goro East, 4.30 P. M. Goro West, 11.20 A. M. John L. Thompson, P. M.

Read our new advertisements, and call on the advertisers.

Prof. E. P. Evans will lecture before the Students' Lecture Association, at the M. E. Church, this evening. Subject—Skepsis. Admision free.

We have of late received several Washington dailies from Commissary Sergeant CHARLEY BROOKS, and just as we go to press we get a letter from him which will appear in our next.

We have had no rain since Saturday last, and the sun and wind have done a good work toward drying up the mud and removing the embargo from business. Liveller times may be looked for.

Real estate has been very active during the last week, and we hear of a large number of sales, both of farm and city property, at prices which show that our advantages are beginning to be appreciated.

The Masons—not the bricklayers, but those "other fellows"—have been "hanging their banner on the outer wall," in the shape of an elegant gilt sign over their new hall, in the third story over A. P. Mills' store.

Miss FOSTER has met with such encouragement and success in the instruction of her first class in the new and popular Light Gymnastics, that she will organize a second one on Saturday, to-morrow—afternoon. Those wishing to give their daughters the physical education necessary to their healthy development, should remember that the New Gymnastics are now the rage. See the card of Miss F.

Gold reached 189 in Wall St., on Thursday last week, since which it has gone down to 166 and fluctuated between that and 172, closing on Wednesday at 167.—Stocks have dropped largely, and government securities "come down." The Wall Street brokers are short, and money with them is worth 2 per cent a month. A portion of them want it to enable them to keep their stocks until a rise, and the others to purchase while down. If none but stock and gold speculators lose who cares?

We were at Ypsilanti on Saturday morning last, and found a "powerful" snow storm in progress. We don't believe that snow fell any faster last Winter, or any more at one time than fell on Saturday. Had the mercury indicated a corresponding degree of cold we should have heard the sleigh bells.—We left bare ground here, waded through three inches of snow in Ypsilanti, and came back at noon to find bare ground at home.—Passengers coming West on the train said they saw the first signs of snow at Wayne.

Wool has gone up a peg since our last quotations, and is selling in our streets at 70 cents. Michigan fleeces sold in Boston a few days since at 80c.

Buttle Hides is coming forward, and our buyers are offering for Red \$1.30a1.35, and for White \$1.50.

Butter and Eggs have dropped a peg, and yesterday our merchants were paying 25 cts. for the former and 10 cts for the latter. The improvement in the weather has evidently started both the cows and hens.

Sergt. JONAS D. RICHARDSON, of Company D, 4th Michigan Infantry, son of EMILIS RICHARDSON, of this city, died in the Lincoln General Hospital, Washington, on Friday last. His remains will be brought home for interment, and the funeral is announced to take place at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday next, at the M. E. Church. Sergt. RICHARDSON sprained his ankle at the battle of Gettysburg and has been in hospital ever since. He had succeeded in getting promise of a discharge, and his brother expected to go to Washington in a few days and accompany him home. Sergeant RICHARDSON went out with the Fourth Infantry on its first organization, having been the first man enrolled in Co. D, and has made a good and brave soldier, never shrinking duty, nor flinching in the hour of danger. Ann Arbor's list of dead soldier-heroes is daily lengthening.

Death of Lieut. James E. Hawks. CAMP 4TH MICHIGAN INFANTRY, BEALTON, Va., April 12th, 1864.

At a meeting of the officers of the Fourth Michigan Infantry, held Monday evening, April 11th, 1864, at Headquarters 4th Michigan Infantry, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A brother officer, Lieut. James E. Hawks, of the 4th Mich. Infantry, who we had learned to appreciate and to love for the commendable and cheerful manner in which he manifested in the discharge of his duties as an officer and soldier, regardless of his peril, has fallen, though not as a soldier would prefer to fall, on some well contested field, with his regiment the wild shouts of victorious comrades, though none the less honorably he has quietly breathed his last in camp. Therefore,

Resolved, That we the officers of the Fourth Michigan Infantry mourn the loss and sudden death of this our beloved brother in arms, whom it has pleased God in his wisdom to call from the battles of earth.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted family who have been bereaved that has deprived us of an enthusiastic devoted comrade, and them of an affectionate, dutiful son, of a loved and only brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these preamble and resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, and to the Michigan Argus, the Ann Arbor Journal, and Livingstone Republican, for publication.

By order of the meeting. Capt. JAMES B. McLEAN, President. Lieut. GEORGE L. MAX, Secretary.

Complimentary. AARON SCHUYLER having resigned his position as Freight Agent at Dexter, the duties of which he has discharged to the credit of himself and the satisfaction of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, received a few days since the following letter from his associates in the employ of the Company, accompanying a beautiful Cane. The letter speaks for itself, and we need only add that AARON appreciates the compliment, and will long treasure the Cane as a reminder of his friends.

DETROIT, April 16th, 1864.

AARON SCHUYLER, Esq., Dear Sir: Having learned that you have concluded to sever your connection with the Michigan Central Railroad, we a few of your Railroad friends, have thought proper to tender you some slight testimonial of the very high regard in which you are held by your friends and associates in this employ. We regret that circumstances admonish you to make the change, but as a better field for prosperity is offered, and a brighter future lies before you, we cheerfully submit to the loss we sustain in parting with one who has been ever ready to respond to our calls, and whose latch-string always hangs out to his friends.

With this you will please find a Cane, accept it as a small token of our esteem, keep it in your family, and let it remain as a reminder of other days.

With our best wishes for your future health and prosperity, we remain,

Very truly yours, JOSEPH W. SMITH, FRANK CLAPP, GEORGE W. GILBERT, JOHN H. MASTERS, JAMES SHERMAN, SAMUEL SKELDING, THOMAS FRAYER, WM. HOPKIN, JOHN COCHRAN, JOHN LADD, and others.

There is likely to be mincing among the rebels. The Richmond Whig says, "It is useless for our people to mince words," and it might have added that they have no meat to mince.

The Richmond Sentinel reports \$196,883,000 of the rebel debt had been funded, and taken up by different States, while a large portion of the Confederacy is unheard from. The Sentinel estimates the total amount taken up at \$850,000,000.

Jay Cooke has purchased Gibraltar Island, at the mouth of Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, for \$5,000. He contemplates a commodious building for summer resort, the same to have a tower and lookout, commanding one of the finest views on this continent.

The recent debate in Congress, on naval questions, has elicited the original cost of our navy yards as follows: New York, \$39,000; Philadelphia, \$37,000; Boston, \$39,214; Portsmouth, N. H., \$5,500; Norfolk, \$19,000; Washington, \$4,000; Pensacola, \$100,000; Benicia, California, \$200,000. The only vessel built at the latter place was a failure.

The New York Journal of Commerce states that it "knows it to be a fact, and many others know the fact, that Mr. Lincoln has not only once, but again and again, since Gen. McClellan's removal from the command, stated frankly and openly his belief that McClellan is the ablest General in the American army, and that no one can question his 'honesty, his ability or his patriotism.'"

Special Notices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Passenger trains now leave Detroit, Chicago, and the several stations in this County as follows:

Table with columns: Leave, Arrive, Day, Ex. (Detroit, Chicago, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Dexter, Chelsea, Ann Arbor, Chelsea, Detroit).

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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 and St. Louis.

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

LUXURIOUS SLEEPING CARS upon all night trains. Ketchikan's celebrated "Ventilating Apparatus" upon all day trains—the best and most perfect in use.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

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, and 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.

(25 Cents a bottle, necessary to be given.) Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges. Price 25 cts. For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixir. LET NOT DEPENDENCY any longer be the ever prevailing ban of the fallen state of the human family. But, you ask, how is this to be prevented? Dependence, low spirits, despair, a tendency to look upon the gloomy side of everything, are all difficult to drive away. Doctors and medicine will not do it; the ordinary stimulating drinks of the day will not do it; but before you give up the case as hopeless, try WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR. As its name designates, it will put new life and animation into the drooping energies; yes, even young blood into your veins. You who pine upon the brink of the grave, who may have tried in vain to raise yourself from the "slough of despair," be induced, even though it may be at the eleventh hour, to try its soothing influence. Sold by all respectable druggists throughout the United States and Canada. See advertisement in another column. 851w

AN INTERESTING LETTER.—Messrs Post & Bruce, Agents N. Y. Sanitary Society, Rochester.—Gents: I deem it due to you to state the magical effect of that one bottle of People's Cure which I obtained from you in November last. Seeing the advertisement of your So, daily offering to give your medicine to clergymen for the poor of their parishes, I obtained a bottle for a poor girl of congregation, who had long been nearly helpless from Rheumatism and Stomach trouble. I induced her to take it, and she has been cured. 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, O. B. WILKINS, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsford, Monroe Co. N. Y.

The Great French Remedy!

MADAM BOVIN'S CELEBRATED SILVER-COATED FEMALE PILLS.

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

These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, in Leucorrhoea, or the Whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain Cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty that 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 earned by 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. 1yew222

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines. For unpleasant and dangerous disease, use HEMLOCK'S EXTRACT BUCHU, Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U. S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms originating from diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Inebriety, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, Gen'l Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out, ASK FOR HEMLOCK'S. TAKE NO OTHER CURES GUARANTEED. 25621 See advertisement in another column.

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, he is at his rooms, RUSSELL HOUSE, DETROIT, On the 18th and 19th inst., on the same date of and every subsequent month during 1864 and 1865, 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, Monday House, 20th, Jackson, Hibbard House, 21st, Adrian, Brackett's store, 22d and 23d.

MODE OF EXAMINATION.—The Doctor discloses no fees by the eye. He, therefore, asks no questions nor requires patients to explain symptoms. Afflicted, come and have your symptoms and the location of your disease explained free of charge.

TOBACCO.—You can buy the best grades of FINE CHEWING TOBACCO at from 50 cents to One Dollar. SMOKING from fourteen to twenty cents at M. DEVANY'S TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE

Sign—Red Indian. South side Huron street, a few doors from Cook's Hotel. M. DEVANY, Ann Arbor, Dec. 11, 1862. 8834f

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ANN ARBOR.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S. NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN.

This Bank is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive subscriptions to the U. S. National Loan authorized by the act of March 3, 1864. This Loan bears date March 31, 1864, is redeemable at the pleasure of the Government in ten years, and payable 40 years from date, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

The interest on this sum is payable in coin, on bonds not over One Hundred Dollars, annually, on the first day of March, and on Bonds over One Hundred Dollars, semi-annually, on the first days of March and September. Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer.

Subscribers will be required to pay their subscriptions in Legal Tender Notes or the Notes of National Banks, or in Gold or Silver. RICHMOND, Cashier. Ann Arbor, April 18th, 1864. 9524f

DWELLING FOR SALE!

CONVENIENT TO BUSINESS, and grounds well stocked with choice Fruit Trees. For terms, call on our place of business. A. J. SUTHERLAND.

CALIFORNIA OATS.

California Oats have been raised in this county for four years in succession, which fact shows that they will not degenerate. They are said to be a distinct species. They are one half heavier than the common Oats. For Sale by DEFOREST & STEWART.

FOR SALE!

A NEW GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE, also a NEW SINGER MACHINE, either Family or Manufacturing pattern. Apply at THE ARGUS OFFICE.

CAUTION!

ALL PERSONS are forbidden 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 ANNABLE.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS CARDS issued by the undersigned and circulated as coin will be redeemed at either of our places of business. C. H. MILLEN, PAUL BACH, WM. WAGNER, DEAN & CO. Ann Arbor, April 5th, 1864. 6w951

JUST RECEIVED

NEW CAPPETS, NEW SHAWLS, NEW DEANINES, NEW GRENADINES, New Cloaks, New Prints, NEW ALAPAGAS, NEW SILKS, New Dress Goods, IN GREAT VARIETY.

NEW GOODS OF ALL KINDS, FOR SPRING TRADE, AT C. H. MILLEN'S, Ann Arbor, April, '64. 852m2

Lyon's Periodical Drops. FOR FEMALES.

DR. JOHN J. LYONS' FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS THE GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.

Are the only known remedy that will successfully and invariably restore and regulate the female system, removing all irregularities, and producing health, vigor and strength.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Are a fluid preparation, the only one of the kind ever discovered in this country, and acts directly on the parts affected, whilst pills and powders can only reach them as they work through sympathy, but not at all direct and positive.

Are you suffering from a constant anxiety for the regular return of nature's prescribed laws? Give yourself no uneasiness, for Lyon's Periodical Drops, if taken a day or two before the expected period, will positively and invariably regulate its coming, as sure as effect follows cause, as certain as daylight follows darkness.

Are you sick, enfeebled by disease, or unable to bear the labor and danger of increase? Come to you as a blessing, for is not prevention better than cure? If regularly taken it is a certain preventive, and will save you much peril and many hours of suffering.

Have you been afflicted for many years with complaints incident to the sex, that have baffled the skill of physicians, and are hurrying you on to an early grave? Do not use the drops when forbidden in the directions, for although a positive cure, and harmless at all other times, they are so powerful and finely calculated to adjust and govern the functions of the sexual organism, that if taken at improper times, they would produce results contrary to nature, against which all, particularly those who would reproduce, should carefully guard.

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Glad News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR DISCOVERED AT LAST.

CHEROKEE REMEDY AND CHEROKEE INJECTION, Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic cure all diseases of the urinary organs, such as leucorrhoea of the Urine, Induration of the Bladder, Indian measles of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor A. Bus or Whites. It prepares a thick, concentrated form, the case only being from one to ten drops in water.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or adjunct to the Cherokee Remedy, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Fluor Album or Whites. Its effects are good, soothing and dampening, removing all swelling, heat and pain, instead of the burning and almost insupportable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap cheap injections.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or adjunct to the Cherokee Remedy, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Fluor Album or Whites. Its effects are good, soothing and dampening, removing all swelling, heat and pain, instead of the burning and almost insupportable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap cheap injections.

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