The Weekly Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus.

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ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

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

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

C. H. MILLEN.
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c. Main Street, Ann Arbor.

PHILIP BACH.
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, &c., Main st., Ann Arbor.

GEORGE W. SNOVER,
DEALER in Miscellaneous and School Books, Stationery, Wall Papers, &c. Huron Street, Ann Arbor.

O. COLLIER.
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots and Shoes, one door north of the Post Office.

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.

S. G. TAYLOR,
DEALER in Hats, Caps, Furs, Robes, Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc. East side Main Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

A. J. SUTHERLAND,
AGENT for the New York Life Insurance Company. Office on Huron street. Also has on hand a stock of the most approved sewing machines. 885tf

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

HIRAM J. BEAKES
ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Office in City Hall Block, over Webster's Book Store.

WM. LEWITT, M. D.
PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Office at his residence, north side of Huron street, and second house west of Division street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANDREW BELL.
DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Produces, &c., &c., corner Main and Washington Streets, Ann Arbor. The highest market prices paid for country produce. 886

I. O. O. F.
WASHTENAW Lodge, No. 9, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meet at their Lodge Room, every Friday Evening, at 7½ o'clock.
S. SONDHEIM, N. G. P. B. ROSE, Secy

M. C. STANLEY,
Photographic Artist.
Corner Main and Huron Streets, Ann Arbor, Mich.
PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, &c., &c., in the latest styles, and every effort made to give satisfaction. 956tf

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

GRANGER & FINLEY,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Collecting and Land Agents
OFFICE OVER DONELLY'S STORE, HURON STREET,
B. F. GRANGER, H. H. FINLEY, } Ann Arbor, Mich. Jan. 28, 1864. 941tf

"GOING ALONE."

With curls in the sunny air tossing,
With light in the merry blue eyes,
With laughter so clearly outringing,
A laugh of delight and surprise;
All friendly assistance disdaining,
And trusting no strength but its own—
The past fears and trials forgotten,
The baby is "going alone."

What woful mishaps have preceded
This day of rejoicing and pride!
How often the help that he needed
Has carelessly gone from his side!
He has fallen while reaching for sunbeams,
Which, just as he grasped them, have flown,
And the tears of vexation have followed;
But now he is "going alone."

And all through his life he will study
This lesson again and again,
He will carelessly lean upon shadows,
He will fall, and weep over the pain.
The hand whose fond clasp was the surest
Will coldly withdraw from his own,
The sunniest eyes will be clouded,
And he will be walking alone.

He will learn what a stern world we live in,
And he may grow cold like the rest,
Just keep a warm, sunny welcome
For those who seem truest and best;
Yet, chastened and taught by past sorrow,
And stronger and manlier grown,
Nor trusting his all in their keeping,
He learns to walk bravely alone.

And yet not alone, for our Father
The faltering footsteps will guide
Through all the dark mazes of earth-life,
And "over the river's" deep tide.
O, here is a Helper unfailing,
A strength we can perfectly trust,
When, all human aid unavailing,
"The dust shall return unto dust."

The Cause for which we Fight.

[We extract the following from the recent eloquent oration of Gen. McClellan, delivered at West Point, on the occasion of the dedication of a Battle Monument, to be erected to the memory of the slain of the regular Army. It will bear a close reading:—Ed. Argus.]

But what is the honorable and holy cause for which these men have laid down their lives, and for which the nation still demands the sacrifice of the precious blood of so many of her children.

Soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, it was found that the confederacy which had grown up during that memorable contest, was falling to pieces from its own weight. The central power was too weak. It could recommend to the different States such measures as seemed best, and it possessed no real power to legislate, because it lacked the executive force to compel obedience to its laws. The national credit and self respect had disappeared, and it was feared by the friends of human liberty throughout the world, that ours was but another added to the long list of fruitless attempts at self-government. The nation was evidently on the brink of ruin and dissolution, when, some eighty years ago many of the wisest and most patriotic of the land met to seek a remedy for the great evils which threatened to destroy the great work of the revolution. Their sessions were long and often stormy; for a long time the most sanguine doubted the possibility of a successful termination to their labors. But from amidst the conflict of sectional interests, of party prejudice, and of personal selfishness, the spirit of wisdom and of conciliation at length evoked the Constitution under which we have lived so long. It was not formed in a day; but was the result of practical labor, of lofty wisdom, and of the purest patriotism. It was at last adopted by the people of all the States—although by some reluctantly—not as being exactly what all desired, but the best possible under the circumstances.

It was accepted as giving us a form of government under which the nation might live happily and prosper, so long as the people should continue to be influenced by the same sentiments which actuated those who formed it; and which would not be liable to destruction from internal causes, so long as the people preserved the recollection of the miseries and calamities which led to its adoption. Under this beneficial constitution the progress of the nation was unsurpassed in history. The rights and liberties of its citizens were secured at home and abroad; vast territories were rescued from the control of the savage and the wild beasts, and added to the domain of the Union and civilization. The arts, the sciences, and commerce grew apace; our flag floated upon every sea, and we took our place among the great nations of the earth. But under this smooth surface of prosperity upon which we glided swiftly, with all the sails set before the common breeze, dangerous reefs were hidden which now and then caused ripples upon the surface, and made anxious the more careful pilots. Elated by success, the ship swept on—the crew not heeding the warning they received, forgetful of the dangers escaped at the beginning of the voyage, and blind to the hideous maelstrom which gaped to receive them. The same elements of discord, sectional prejudices, interests and institutions which had rendered the formation of the Constitution so difficult, threatened more than once to destroy it. But for a long time the nation was so fortunate as to possess a series of political leaders, who to the highest abilities, united the same spirit of conciliation which animated the founders of the republic, and thus for many years the threatened evils were averted. Time and the long continuance of good fortune, obliterated the recollection of the calamities of years preceding the adoption of the Constitution. They forgot that conciliation, common interests and mutual charity had been the foundation, and must be the support of our government, and all the relations of life. At length, men appeared with abuse, sectional and personal prejudices and interests, outweighing all considerations of the general good. Extremists of one section furnished the occasion, eagerly seized as a pretext by equally extreme men in the other, for abandoning the pacific remedies afforded by the Constitution. Stripped of all sophistry and side issues, the direct cause of the war as it presented itself to the honest and patriotic citizens of the North was simply this:

Certain States, or rather a portion of the inhabitants of certain States, feared, or professed to fear, that injury would result to their rights and property from the elevation of a particular party to power. Although the Constitution and the actual condition of the government provided them with a peaceable and sure protection against the apprehended evil, they prepared to seek security in the destruction of the government which could protect them, and in the use of force against national troops holding a national fortress. To efface the insult offered to our flag, to save ourselves from the fate of the divided republics of Italy and South America; to preserve our government from destruction; to enforce its just powers and laws; to maintain our very existence as a nation. These were the causes which impelled us to draw the sword. Rebellion against a government like ours, which contains within itself the means of self adjustment and a pacific remedy for evils, should never be confounded with a revolution against despotic power, which refuses redress of wrongs. Such a rebellion cannot be justified upon ethical grounds, and the only alternative for our choice are its suppression or the destruction of our nationality.

At such a time as this, and in such a struggle, political partisanship should be merged in a true and brave patriotism, which thinks only of the good of the whole country. It was in this cause and with these motives that so many of our comrades have given their lives, and to this we are all personally pledged in all honor and fidelity. Shall such devotion as that of our dead comrades be of no avail? That after all these noble lives freely given, we hesitated and failed to keep straight on until our land was saved? Forbid it heaven, and give us firmer, truer hearts than that.

Oh spirits of the valiant dead, souls of our slain heroes, lend us your own indomitable will, and if it be permitted you to commune with those still chained by the trammels of mortality, hover around us in the midst of danger and tribulations cheer the firm strengthen the weak, that none may doubt the salvation of the republic and the triumph of our grand old flag.

In the midst of the storms which toss our ship of state, there is one great beacon light to which we can ever turn with confidence and hope. It can not be that this great nation has played its part in history; it can not be that our sun, which arose with such bright promises for the future, has already set forever. It must be the intention of the overruling Deity that this land, so long the asylum of the oppressed, the refuge of civil and religious liberty, shall again stand forth in bright relief, united, purified, and chastened by our trials, as an example and encouragement for those who desire the progress of the human race. It is not given to our weak intellects to understand the steps of Providence as they occur; we comprehend them only as we look back upon them in the far distant past; so it is now. We can not unravel the seemingly tangled skein of the purposes of the Creator—they are too high and far-reaching for our limited minds. But all history and His own revealed word teach us that His ways, although inscrutable, are ever righteous. Let us, then, honestly and manfully play our parts, seek to understand and perform our whole duty, and trust unwaveringly in the beneficent God who led our ancestars across the sea, and sustained them afterward amid dangers more appalling even than those encountered by His own chosen people in their great exodus.

He did not bring us here in vain, nor has He supported us thus far for naught.

If we do our duty and trust in Him, He will not desert us in our need. Firm in our faith that God will save our country, we now dedicate this site to the memory of brave men, to loyalty, patriotism and honor. [Loud appause.]

The Pope's Family.

Pius IX., now seventy-four, is the youngest surviving son of his family. He has still two brothers, Counts Gabriel and Gætan, who are eighty-four and eighty years of age. His sister, the Countess Benigni, is seventy-seven. His father, Count Jerome died at eight-four, and his mother at eighty-two. His grandfather, Count Hercules, lived to the age of ninety-six. The Massai family is very numerous. The Pope's eldest brother, Count Gabriel, has two sons, one of whom is married to the Princess del Drago, the other to the niece of Cardinal Cadolini. Count Gætan is a widower and has no children. His deceased brother, Count Joseph, who was a Captain in the gendarmery, died without issue; but his four sisters, of whom only one survives, have left a numerous progeny of sons and grandsons. It must be said to the honor of the Pontiff that his brothers, sisters, and their descendants have not cost the State a single penny. None of them have ever been in office or employed in any mission, so that it cannot be said that the elevation of Cardinal Massai to the supreme dignity has made any addition to the fortunes of his family.—*Semaine Liturgique.*

The ladies may not go much upon the highway, but they are complained of by their husbands as being very much addicted to buyways.

Shaking out the Reef.

On the wide ocean, between us and India, the winds blow for weeks in one direction, Then the ship moves on, day and night, safely, rapidly and pleasantly. A sea captain has been heard to say that he has sailed his ship six weeks without altering a sail. These are called "Trade Winds."

"I will tell you a fact about drinking," said a noble old sea captain. "And I tell you, boys, that when people say, 'It don't hurt anybody, if they don't drink too much,' they don't know what they are talking about. There is no such thing as drinking spirits without drinking too much. When I used to sail to India, and got into the trade winds, I would put all the sail on my ship which she could possibly bear. But I noticed a curious fact. Every morning about eleven o'clock, I used to go down into my cabin and take a good horn of brandy. Before going down I would cast my eye over the ship, see that every sail was full, and every rope taut, She was under all sail she could safely carry. On coming up out of the cabin, having taken the brandy, it always seemed as if the ship was sailing too slow, and the winds had fallen. Then I would cry, 'Up there, lads, and shake out that reef!' For about thirty minutes, my poor ship would stagger under the new press of sail. By that time, when the brandy began to subside, I found she was under too heavy pressure, the winds seemed to blow harder, and again I would shout, 'Up there, lads, and clew up that reef.' So I found it, day after day. I was utterly unable to account for the lull in the wind just about that hour. But one day I was unwell, and omitted my brandy, and over-heard my cook, black Cæsar, say, 'Captain drink no brandy to-day—guess no shake out reef!' Then I understood it all! From that time I dropped my brandy, and there was no change in the sails of my ship. I drank moderately, and yet it was too much, and it would not have been strange if I had lost my ship in consequence. I tell you, boys, there is no such thing as drinking without drinking too much!"

It is even so. We know but little about it. Many a shipmaster has felt cold or hot, tired or sleepy, vexed and troubled, and has gone to the bottle, gained courage to be rash, "shaken out the reef," till his ship was dashed on the rocks, or swamped in the seas.

Many a physician has been worn down by labors and anxieties, his nerves weak and his mind wavering, and has gone to the bottle, and thus he "shakes out the reef"—is rash in dealing his powerful medicines, and he loses his patients, loses self-reliance, and the confidence of the community, and he loses practice and character, and is ruined.

Many a merchant drinks a little, feels more confidence, makes bargains when thus stimulated, "shakes out his reef," and is ruined.

Many a mechanic takes a contract which he examined after drinking a little, forgot the number of hard blows it would cost to complete it, and thus he "shakes out his reef," and is ruined.

Many a young man falls into jovial company, feels that it would not be manly to refuse to drink with them, and he drinks—"shakes out the reef," and acquires a taste that will prove his destruction.

And many a bright boy, the hopes of his father and the pride of his mother, early learns to drink a little, and thus he "shakes out the reef"—disappoints the hopes of his friends, lives a poor creature, dies a drunkard, and reads over the gate of Heaven, "No drunkard shall inherit eternal life."

The Democratic Party and Civil Liberty.

The New York *World*, of the 18th says: The *Evening Post* pays the following deserved tribute to the Democratic party, and its bold and uncompromising defense of Freedom of Speech, of Ballot, and of the Press:

"When Mr. Seward began to put men into Fort Lafayette, the journals and politicians which call themselves Democratic instantly cried out against these arbitrary arrests. When the Postmaster General denied to certain journals the privilege of the mails, the opposition leaders and journals denounced this act as violent and unjustifiable. When several presses were stopped by order of the President, the denunciations of this as tyrannical and unendurable, by the opposition press and speakers, were violent and long continued. When unlawful assemblages threatened to destroy journals, and when government officers or private persons attempted to interfere with the rights of free discussion, these acts and threats again called forth the severest rebuke from the opposition.

"In all this they planted themselves upon the great rights of freemen, freely and openly to discuss, by voice or press, all interests whatsoever, and to be free in their persons and property from arrest and harm, except by due process of law. There let them stand * * * They have pledged themselves under all circumstances to protect a free press, and to protest against arbitrary arrests and illegal punishments."

The *Post* must be conscious that it is the one and only exception among the republican press, in endorsing the position of the democratic party on these subjects. But since the administration has constantly disregarded and outraged all these rights, and since all the other republican journals defend the administration in so doing, the *Post* bears false witness when it says "the whole people are of one mind."

So long as a woman loves she loves right on, steadily; a man has to do something between whiles.

The Federal Generals under Fire at Charleston.

The following is the correspondence between Gens. Jones and Foster, referred to in a recent dispatch of Secretary Stanton:

Charleston, June 13th, 1864.

General—Five Generals and 45 field officers of the United States army—all of them prisoners of war—have been sent to this city for safe keeping. They have been turned over to Brig. Gen. Ripley, commanding the first military district of this department, who will see that they are provided with commodious quarters in a part of the city occupied by non combatants, the majority of whom are women and children. It is proper, however, that I should inform you that it is a part of the city which has for months been exposed, day and night, to the fire of your guns.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
SAM JONES.
Major-General Commanding.

To Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster, commanding U. S. forces.

GEN. FOSTER'S REPLY.

Hilton Head, S. C, June 16, '64.

Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones, commanding Confederate forces, Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida:

General—I have to acknowledge the receipt this day of your communication of the 13th inst., informing me that five Generals and 45 field officers of the United States army, prisoners of war, have been turned over by you to Brig. Gen. Ripley, with instructions to see that they are provided with quarters in a part of the city occupied by non combatants, the majority of which latter you state are women and children. You add that you deem it proper to inform me that it is a part of the city which has been for many months exposed to the fire of our guns. Many months since Maj. Gen. Gillmore, United States Army, notified Gen. Beauregard, then commanding at Charleston, that the city would be bombarded. This notice was given that non-combatants might be removed and thus women and children spared from harm. Gen. Beauregard, in a communication to Gen. Gillmore dated, August 22, 1863, informed him that the non-combatant population of Charleston would be removed with all possible celerity. That women and children have been since retained by you in a part of the city which has been for many months exposed to fire, is a matter decided by your own sense of humanity.

I must, however, protest against your action in thus placing defenseless prisoners of war in a position exposed to constant bombardment. It is an indefensible act of cruelty, and can be designed only to prevent a continuance of our fire upon Charleston. That city is a depot for military supplies. It contains not merely arsenals, but also foundries and factories for the manufacture of munitions of war. In its ship yards several armed iron-clads have been already completed, while others are still upon stocks, in course of construction. Its wharves and the banks of the rivers on both sides of the city, are lined with batteries. To destroy these means of continuing the war is, therefore, our object and duty. You seek to defeat this effort, and by means not known to honorable warfare, by placing unarmed and helpless prisoners under fire. I have forwarded your communication to the President, with a request that he place in my custody an equal number of prisoners of like grade, to be kept by me in positions exposed to the fire of your guns so long as you continue the course stated in your communication. I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant.

J FOSTER.
Major-General Commanding.

Anecdote of Gen. Grant.

From a biography of General Grant, which will be soon published, under the title of "The Tanner Boy," we extract the following anecdote:

Maj.-Gen. Grant was born on the 27th day of April, 1822, and is consequently now only forty-two years old. He was called Hiram Ulysses Grant, but subsequently this was changed to Ulysses Sidney Grant.

"Ulysses," said his father to the boy one day, "I want you to drive the team down to the woods, where the hands are ready to load up some logs."

Ulysses was then about twelve years old; but the spirit of enterprise and self-reliance he had received from his parents was strong within in him. He therefore started at once with the team, and found the logs, but no men to load them.

"Ah!" said Ulysses to himself, "I see how it is. These logs have got to be loaded, for father wants them. I must make up in wit what I lack in strength."

So he looked carefully around him, until he came to a fallen tree, one end of which was lying on the stump, about the height of his cart from the ground. Unhitching his team, he drew the log nearest to him up the side of the prostrate tree, and so on with the next, until all he wanted were in the right position. He then backed his cart under the load, and drew each log over the tree, fastened it with his chain to the cart, and drove off triumphantly with his team, reaching his home in safety.

"Why, Ulysses!" said his father, as he saw him driving up. "Where are the men? Didn't they help you?"

"I don't know where they are," replied the boy; "and I don't care either: for I got the load without them."

This was the first home enterprise of Ulysses. It was an early and striking indication of his character, showing a latent power to adopt means to ends in any emergency.

Senator Douglas' Letter.

On the 2d of February, 1862, Senator Douglas wrote a letter to the Memphis *Appeal*, in answer to an editorial in that paper. This letter evinces the Senator's remarkable political sagacity and foresight, and is well worthy of a reproduction at this time. Mr. Douglas wrote:

Messrs. Editors:—I have this morning read with amazement an editorial in your paper of the 30th ult., in which you assume that I am "favoring the immediate withdrawal of the remaining States from the Confederacy as a peace measure, to avert the horrors of civil war, and with the view of reconstruction on a constitutional basis." I implore you by all those kind relations which have so long existed between us, and which I still cherish with so much pleasure and gratitude, to do me the justice promptly to correct the unaccountable error into which you have been led.

In regard to secession, whether viewed as a governmental theory, or as a matter of political expediency, I have never had but one opinion, nor uttered but one language—that of unqualified opposition. Nothing can be so fatal to the peace of the country, so destructive of the Union and of all hopes of reconstruction, as the secession of Tennessee and the Border States under existing circumstances. You must remember that there are disunionists among the party leaders at the North, as well as at the South—men whose hostility to slavery is stronger than their fidelity to the Constitution, and who believe that the disruption of the Union would draw after it, as an inevitable consequence, civil war, servile insurrection, and finally, the utter extermination of slavery in all the Southern States. They are bold, daring, determined men; and believing as they do, that the Constitution of the United States is the bulwark of slavery on this continent, and that the disruption of the American Union involves inevitable destruction of slavery, and is an indispensable necessity to the attainment of that end, they are determined to accomplish their paramount object by any means within their power

For these reasons the northren disunionists, like the disunionists of the South, are violently opposed to all compromises or constitutional *amendments*, or efforts at conciliation whereby peace should be restored and the Union preserved. They are striving to break up the Union under the pretense of unbounded devotion to it; they are struggling to overthrow the constitution, while professing undying attachment to it, and a willingness to make any sacrifice to maintain it; they are *trying to plunge the country into acivil war*, as the surest means of destroying the Union, upon the plea of enforcing the laws and protecting the public property." If they can defeat every kind of adjustment or compromise by which the points at issue may be satisfactorily settled, and keep up the irritation, so as to induce the border States to follow the Cotton States, they will feel certain of the accomplishment of their *ultimate designs*. Nothing will gratify them so much, or contribute so effectually to their success, as the secession of Tennessee and the border States. Every State that withdraws from the Union increases the relative power of northern abolitionists to *defeat a satisfactory adjustment*, and to *bring on a war*, which sooner or later must end in *final sepreation* and recognition of the independence of the two contending sections.

If, on the contrary, Tennessee, North Carolina, and the Border States will remain in the Union, and will unite with the concervative and Union loving men of all parts in the North, in the adoption of *such a compromise* as will be alike honorable, safe and just to the people of the States, peace and fraternal feeling will soon return, and the Cotton States will come back, and the Union be rendered perpetual. Pardon the repetition; but it cannot be too strongly impressed upon all who love our country, secession and war will be the destruction not only of the present Union but will blast all hopes of reconstruction upon a constitutional basis.

I am, very truly, your friend,
S. A. Douglas.

Treatment of Fowls when Confined.

Linseed meal is found to be a great promoter of egg laying. Mixed with scalded meal or shorts, or with sour milk, it is readily eaten, and is a good substitute for animal food and insects. Hens like Indian corn better than any other grain, and it is their cheapest food. For confining hens, a covered room with a dry earth floor, is much better than an open yard which the rain keeps in a filthy state most of the time. With sand to roll in, hens may be confined under cover the whole season Half an hour before sunset they should be let out to range over the yard and garden. They will then be too busy picking grass, gravel, etc., to scratch and do mischief, being always in a hurry to return to the roost before twilight. Hens thus kept will more than twice pay for their keeping, if not too old to lay well.

It is remarked that in no wise did the subjects of Maximilian demonstrate any joy on his arrival. They were, of course, curious to have a look at the imperial couple, but beyond this they were as cold and impassible as though born in those regions which gave his Majesty birth, instead of under the tropical rays of Old Sol.

Men slip on water when it is frozen, and on whiskey when it isn't.

Petersburg.

Petersburg was a handsome and flourishing post town and port of entry of Dinwiddie country, Va., on the right or south bank of the Appomattox river, at the crossing of the Great Southern railrord, twenty-two miles South of Richmond, and ten miles from James River at City Point. It was the third town of Virginia in respect of population, and possessed extensive facilities for business. Vessels of one hundred tuns can ascend to the landing, six miles below. The south side railroad has its eastern terminus at this place and the Appomattox road unites it with City Point at the mouth of the river. The large vessels engaged in the trade at Petersburg discharge their cargoes at City Point. Large quantities of flour and tobacco were exported from this place. The quantity of tobacco exported in 1851 amounted to 7,222 hogsheads; in 1852 to 11,489 hogsheads; and in 1858 to 11,405 hogsheads. Petersburg was well built, and contained two churches of the Presbyterians, two of the Methodists, two of the Episcopalians, and one of the Baptists, one of the Catholics, beside several places of worship for the colored people, It had also three banks, several cotton factories, one woolen factory, two ropeworks, one iron furnace, six forges, and numerous mills of various kinds. Three newspapers were published there. The falls of the river, which arrests the ascent of the tide immediately above Petersburg, furnishes extensive water power. Around these falls a canal has been constructed, by which means small boats ascend the river about one hundred miles. The limits of the brorough include the decayed village of Blanford, in Prince George county, which was once superior to Petersburg in some respects. The remains of its churches were among the most interesting and picturesque ruins of Virginia. In 1815 a great fire occurred there, by which nearly four hundred houses were consumed. The shipping of the port June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 464 tons registered, and 2,110 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter 2,091 tons were employed in the coal trade, and 332 tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were sixteen (tons, 10,147), of which five (tons, 2,773) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were ten (tons, 4,102), six of which (tons, 3,806) were in foreign bottoms. The population in 1850 was 18,010, and in 1853 about 15,000. Richmond, the object point of General Grant's movement, contained, in 1850, a population of 27,570 and in 1854, 32,389. At the commencement of the war the population was about 40,000. Petersburg is the grand center for five lines of railroads. The City Point road, ten miles long; the Great Western road, 160 miles to Weldon, and 162 miles to Wilmington; the Norfolk road, 80 miles long; the Petersburg and Lynchburg road, 123 miles; and the Richmond and Petersburg road, 22 miles.—*New York World.*

A Romance of the War.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* tells the following:

Among the passengers on the New York express train upon the Hudson River Railroad, on Monday, was a brave fellow from the Army of the Potomac, with a comrade accompanying him, both dressed in the uniform of the United States, with canteens, etc. At the first glance nothing uncommon could be detected in the looks of the pair, nor should we have been able to recite the romantic history connected with the couple were we not made acquainted with it by a friend, who was told it by a hospital nurse. It appears that at the breaking out of the rebellion, these lovers (for one of them was a young girl dressed in the garb of a soldier) were engaged to be married, which ceremony was either to be postponed on account of the lover going to defend the flag of his country, or else the marriage must take place, and his fair inamorata must follow him. She chose the latter, and married they were, he enlisting afterward in the Second Michigan Regiment as a private, and she, donning the "blue," followed him. Amid the crash of shot and shell at the battle of the Wilderness, this heroic girl stood by the side of her husband, and with her good musket defended him, and struck for her country at the heart of the chivalry. Passing safely through that desperate fight, they pressed on with their regiment to the bloody field of Spottsylvania, where the brave Michigander had his arm broken by a piece of shell. Seeing him fall, she bound up his wound, and raising him from the ground, amid the thickest of the fight, she carried him to the rear, and placing him on a caisson, which was about starting back for ammunition, she had the satisfaction of seeing him carried to a place of safety, he being soon after conveyed to Carver Hospital, the heroine and young wife attending him until he got well enough to start for their home in the far West, they being *en route* for there yesterday. Could some skillful novelist get hold of the details of this affair, they could be worked up into a first class romance, and as such command heavy sales. Such a woman is worth her weight in gold.

A person who looks at the world in somewhat gloomy colors recently complained, in Mr. Auber's presence, how hard it was that people must grow old. "Hard as it is," replied the veteran composer, it seems to be the only means of enjoying a long life."

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 6th inst., says that the Secretary of the rebel Navy has received information that Admiral Farragut arrived off Mobile on the 4th inst., with a fleet of sixteen large ships.

Lee and Beauregard.

[From the Richmond Whig, June 15.]

It will be Grant's effort to precipitate a large body of his forces upon Petersburg, which he may fancy of as much importance to Richmond as Grand Gulf was to Vicksburg. Herein he again errs; but to what extent we shall make all haste to inform him. There are contingencies which may serve ere long to enlighten him, and that very suddenly. Around Petersburg, there are fortifications superior to those which held Ulysses in check for two months before Vicksburg. Behind these works there is no incompetent leader with an army disgusted and disheartened at his imbecility. The first engineer of the age, and a field captain equal to any in the world are there; his troops have unbounded confidence in him; he has proved them and him on many fields; he awakens enthusiasm as none other can awake it; and when Grant comes in contact with him, he will find another master—nay, two masters; for the day which sees the bulk of Grant's army on the south side will find the two best heads, and the two bravest, purest, and most magnanimous hearts on the continent, opposed to him; and that will be a fiddlestick day indeed. Grant's soldiers complain that they have been forced into slaughter pens. Do they wish a real open fight, with the odds two to one in their favor? Let them pitch their picks and spades into the James river, and draw out their line of battle on the south side. They shall have an entertainment which shall satisfy the survivors for the remainder of their natural lives. Our word for it, their appetite for the war will cease from that time. But they have had enough of battle diet already. Lieutenant Russell assures us that they are tired of butting their heads against fortifications, and will gladly hail the day when they can sit down and rest while the batteries do their fighting. If they approve that game, let them try it. The struggle will last a little longer, but the end will be the same. In blood we shall make them pay roundly for every inch they gain; and if, eventually, they get possession of the Cockade City (quite an improbable event) they will have buried before its walls twice as many as Grant had in the beginning of the campaign, and four times as many as the Yankees can afford to lose.

The "Times" on the Situation in Virginia.

[From the London Times, June 9.]

A general like Grant, if unsparingly supported by the government must succeed in making numbers tell. On the terms which he has hitherto accepted he can probably get to Richmond, and possibly take the city, too. But, besides the difficulty of maintaining a war so conducted, there is the still more formidable difficulty of finding an object worth the cost. Richmond is not the heart of the confederacy. The capture of the town would not inflict a mortal wound on the South. As a capital, it has only been extemporized for the early purposes of the war, and there are many who think that the selection was injudicious. The last letter of our correspondent in the South showed that the confederates were quietly considering the expediency of transferring the government business from Richmond to another town, so that the utmost conceivable success on the part of the federals might bring them little more than empty glory. A triumphal entry of the federals into the "rebel capital" would inspirit the North and confirm the war party in their ascendency, but it might do little toward the restoration of the Union, or the subjection of the South. There lies the great difficulty in the way of the North. It is hard enough, as the federals have found, to get to Richmond; but it will be still harder to discover, when they get there, what they have gained by the enterprise which has cost them such enormous sacrifices.

Thurlow Weed on the Radicals.

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. Weed's recent letter: Mr. Lincoln will bear me witness, in his memory, that in all my interviews, nothing personal ever entered; that my suggestions and solicitudes concerned only the government and the Union; that if my earnest advice had not been overruled, Governor Gilmore of North Carolina, and Governor Johnson of Tennessee, would have been in his cabinet, holding those two States in the Union.

And I emphatically affirm that there was then, and is now, more of true, reliable, intelligent loyalty to the government, and affection for the Union, in those ravaged and suffering States, then Mr. Lincoln has found in the blind, fierce, fanatic abolition representatives, journals, and lecturers, *whose, "malign influence" has shaped the course of the administration*, and now becomes its accuser and enemy! In this, however, I am not disappointed. Nor did I fail to warn the President that these exacting and destructive leaders would turn the weapons he placed in their hands against him. This would be of less consequence, however, if they had not, in the interim, by intensifying the *rebellion they invited, cost the country added millions of treasure and rivers of blood.* The fact more significant than any other in the rebellion—and a fact that will be keenly felt when the day of accountability comes—that *the wicked, homicidal slavery leaders would have failed to consummate their treason, but for the aid received from their "best friends," the abolitionist of the North*, must not be lost sight of. T. W.

A Fall River conscript has put his son into the navy as a substitute.

It is asserted that an editor in New York made $40,000 by collusion with Howard in his bogus proclamation.

Senator Sherman thinks the retirement of $200,000,000 of outstanding circulation would be worth more to us than a great victory.

A lady of somewhat dignified demeanor, having lost her way, said to an urchin in the street, "Boy, I want to go to Bond Street." "Well marm," replied the boy, coolly walking on, "why don't you go there then?"

Fanatics North and South.

The fanatics North and South have no love for the democratic party. You can not take up a Republican paper but what contains any amount of abuse of Democrats. They are copperheads and traitors. The Southren fanatics do not like the old democratic party any better. We publish two extracts from Southern papers below. The first is from the Richmond *Enquirer* and the other is from the Mobile *Register*:

"To be plain, we fear and distrust far more these apparently friendly advances of the Democrats than the open atrocity of philantrophists of Massachusetts. The Democratic party always was our worst enemy; and but for its poisonous embrace these States would have been free and clear of this unnatural Union twenty years ago, * * * The idea of that odious party coming to life again, and holding out its arms to us, makes us shiver. Its foul breath is malaria; its touch is death."

"We thank God from the depths of our hearts that the authorities in Washington snubbed Vice-President Stephens in his late attempt to confer with them on international affairs without form or ceremony. It has long been known here that this gentleman thought if he could get up to whisper into the ears of some men about Washington, *the result might be terms of peace on some sort of Union or reconstruction.* He seems to forget that Douglas with whom he used to serve, was dead; and notwithstanding his mantle has fallen, by dividing it into four pieces, upon Richardson and Voorhees, Vallandigham and Pugh, still the Democratic party is not in power now, *and we may thank God for it.*"

Garrison on the Supreme Court.

The Louisville *Journal* says:

"William Lloyd Garrison, one of the original abolitionists is now among the recognized leaders of the raidcal party. He goes vehemently for Lincoln's election, and the other Lincoln organs applaud his talent and influence. Well, Garrison says:

'As to any fears that Judge Taney will undertake to nullify the proclamation, they seem to be groundless. Why, if Judge Taney, or the whole body of the Supreme Court together, should dare to pronounce it null and void, Maryland herself is so far changed in sentiment that she would strangle them and throw them into the Potomac.'

This was said in a speech to a Lincoln meeting in Boston, and the sentiment called forth 'loud appause.' The applauding of such a declaration by a large audience, composed of the men of the party in power, shows what frightful havoc has been wrought upon the political morals of that party by three miserable years of blended anarchy, tyranny, misrule and corruption. No outrage upon individuals, upon the laws, upon the fundamental principles of all governments, can be perpetrated or urged in the supposed interests of Mr. Lincoln, so monstrous as not to be heartily and eagerly commended by the Lincoln party. The Lincoln men in Boston are not more fierce and furious than the Lincoln men elsewhere, yet they hesitate not to make the world know, that, if the Supreme Court of the United Sates, in the discharge of its solemn and sworn duties, dares to decide that the Emancipation Proclamation is unconstitutional, they would gladly see the members of that Court strangled and thrown into the Potomac. Truly jacobinism, a wilder and worse jacobinism than that of the evil days of France, is holding carnival in our most wretched land.'"

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, June 25.

The old clip may be considered as summarily closed out for better or worse; though, we apprehend, both buyers and sellers have good reason to be satisfied with the result. The last days of the wool season have presented a striking contrast to the corresponding period in former years. In looking back, we see how commercial speculations, from unforseen fortuitous circumstances, have been in many respects at fault; looking forward, we see the same chance to make blunders. On the whole, perhaps, the wool crop of 1864 has realized as much to the producers and their agents as could reasonably be expected, and has cost consumers in the average no more from the gradual process by which it has been absorbed.

The consumptive demand in this country for the coming year, which at the lowest estimate can not fall short of 150,000,000 lbs, must overrun the domestic supply by some 60,000,000 lbs; and the check put upon imports by the enhanced tariff rates—supposing there is a surplus abroad available to commerce—must cause this deficiency to be supplied at a very high cost. For, after all, it is the cost of this necessary balance of imported staple which shapes the domestic wool market.

The sales of domestic for the week past foot up some 1,250,000 lbs, comprising nearly all the desirable lots in the market—as holders have generally sold freely and without reserve at the advance rates offered. This advance amounting to some 3 to 5c per lb., has been realized upon all the grades, but more particularly upon good medium qualities, which has been scarce and much sought for by manufacturers of fall goods. The sales have been mostly to consumers—who this season are not disposed to look beyond the Eastern markets for supplies—though a few speculative lots have changed hands and are not now offering at any price.

We quote the range of domestic fleece at 80a95c. and 90ca$1 00 for super and extra pulled. Included are lots of Illinois and Vermont at 80a82c; Wisconsin and Iowa at 81a85c; Michigan and New York at 83a87; large sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania at 85a90c. and some choice lots do at 95c. In foreign, the sales have been limited by the extreme views of holders, and comprise 521 bales Cape at 55a 0c, with some holders asking 62c for choice grades, and 100 do Mestiza, below average quality, at 45c, now generally held at 50c for good lots.—*Com. Bulletin.*

The city debt of Philadelphia is reported to be $36,000,000.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR - - - MICHIGAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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, AUGUST 29th, 1864.

By a vote of the Committee at a meeting held September 7, 1863, the number of delegates for each State was fixed at double the number of its electoral votes.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.

New York, Jan. 12, 1864.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

To the citizens of Ann Arbor nothing more surely betokens the approach of Commencement than hot weather.—Those who read "the signs of the times" last week could not then have been mistaken. While the distractions of war have not yet seriously disturbed the round of exercises and pleasures of Commencement week, yet the small number of Alumni present, and the anxious inquiries about the fate of the boys gone to the war were painful to notice.

The programme opened with the Baccalaureate sermon by President HAVEN, Sunday afternoon, in the Presbyterian Church. Notwithstanding the extremely hot weather, Dr. H. succeeded in holding the attention of a large and appreciative audience for nearly an hour and a half. The substance of this able discourse was an answer to three leading inquiries suggested by the 22d verse of 16th chapter of Proverbs:

1st—What is an educated man?

2d—What are the duties of an educated man?

3d—What are the dangers of an educated man?

The appropriate music added not a little to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Sunday evening the Rev. H. G. Blinn, of Galena, Ill., delivered the anniversary address before the Christian Association. The Reverend gentleman proved the success of Christianity in the world in a manner not wholly uninteresting.

The Alpha Delta Phi fraternity held their anniversary meeting Monday evening in the Congregational Church.—The Rev. G. P. Tindall, of Ypsilanti, delivered a discourse on the "Signs of the Times," which we heard highly spoken of.

Tuesday afternoon, a large audience manifested their interest in the graduating class by attendance upon their class exercises, which consisted of a poem on "Common Sense" by S. C. Stacy, of Tecumseh, and an oration by E. D. Kinne, of Syracuse, N. Y. The poem was hardly equal to expectation while the oration was a common place essay.

The time for the Alumni meeting was inconveniently early in the evening, and unfortunate for the subsequent lecture before the literary societies. As a consequence, both meetings were continually interrupted by persons coming in and going out, and the last lecture was poorly attended. The address of Mr. E. WILLITS, of Monroe, before the Alumni was a series of strictures upon the superficiality of the age, especially in its methods of education. While knowledge and learning are made universal they are also less thorough. For this there is no necessity. Most of the speaker's views were correct and well stated.

Of the address of Hon. T. J. DICKMAN, of Cleveland, before the Literary Societies, we can not speak too highly. Rarely has it been our good fortune to listen to so finished and scholarly a production. His theme, "Liberal Culture an Element of Success in Practical Life," was handled in an exhaustive and elegant manner. With the statement of Guizot, that "civilization is the highest progress of the individual and of society," the speaker went on to show how in the pursuits of commerce, and in the mechanical Arts, no less than in the professional walks of life, a man of broad and liberal culture attains the most complete success, that to the noblest and truest utilitarianism of the age the culture of art and letters is an essential.

The orator closed his excellent discourse by an eloquent appeal to all patriot scholars to cultivate and build up a national literature that shall harmonize all sectional prejudices, and be the living source of national perpetuity and glory.

During the delivery of this lecture the Alumni held their business meeting in the basement of the church, which resulted in the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Datus C. Brooks.

Vice Presidents—Prof. G. P. Evans, F. L. Parker.

Secretary—C. G. Clark, Jr.

Treasurer—D. L. Wood.

Executive Committee—Merchant H. Goodrich, A. K. Spence, J. E. Bigelow.

Orator—Winfield Smith, Milwaukee, Wis.

Alternate—T. R. Chase, Cleveland, Ohio

Poet—Rev Richard Coedley, Kansas.

Alternate—M. L. D'Ooge, Ann Arbor.

A committee, consisting of E. Willits, C. K. Adams, and W. A. Moore, was chosen to report a plan for the erection of an appropriate monument on the University Campus, to the memory of the Alumni who have fallen and are yet to fall in the defense of our country.

Commencement morning witnessed an entire change of weather. Copious showers refreshed the parched ground. While the rain was pouring down, we pitied the procession that was formed in spite of rain and storms, but were glad for the farmers

The audience in attendance upon the morning session was large, considering the unfavorable weather. The large church was filled to overflowing in the afternoon. Among the distinguished visitors we noticed his Excellency Gov. BLAIR, and Lieut. Gov. MAY.

The order of Exercises was as follows:

MUSIC. PRAYER. MUSIC.

Salutatory Addresses in Latin, ARTHUR EVERETT, Princeton, Ill.

Michigan and its Future, CHARLES L. FRASER, Grand Rapids.

Responsible Elements of Mind, HERBERT A. LEE, Brighton.

MUSIC.

How Truth Moves, WM. A. SIMPKINS, Almont.

Genius, FRANK WALKER, Farmington.

MUSIC.

The Carboniferous Age, WILLIAM JESSIE BOOTH, Lodi.

Stars Gem the Night, JOSEPH C. HART, Adrian.

The Drama of Life, SCHUYLER GRANT, Rockville, Conn.

MUSIC.

Faith and Science, WILLIAM B. HENDRYX, Ann Arbor.

England, EDWARD D. KINNE, Syracuse, N. Y.

Art, SHUBAL F. WHITE, Marshall.

MUSIC.

Roman and American Women in Times of Calamity, ARTHUR EVERETT, Princeton, Ill.

The Military Element; ZINA P. KING, Ann Arbor.

MUSIC.

Radicalism, SCOVEL C. STACY, Tecumseh.

Μετ' ἀγῶνα στέφανος, WILLIAM S. BREWSTER, Freeport, Ill.

MUSIC.

CONFERRING OF THE DEGREES.

MUSIC. BENEDICTION. MUSIC.

The young gentlemen as a whole acquitted themselves respectably well.—We shall notice only those who were judged to excel their compeers. 'How Truth Moves," by WM. A. SIMPKINS, was a piece of considerable merit and delivered in a forcible and eloquent manner. "Genius," by FRANK WALKER, was considered one of the best speeches of the day, its chief merits being clearness of its style and the energy of its delivery. The audience generally admired the gestures and voice of JOSEPH C. HART, who spoke on "Stars Gem the Night." "Roman and American Women in Times of Calamity" by ARTHUR EVERETT, was more than ordinary in interest, and was spoken in a nervous and energetic style. "The Military Element," by ZINA P. KING, was the *live* speech of the day, as was shown also by the frequent bursts of applause which interrupted the speaker. The allusion to Gen. GRANT met with enthusiastic response.

The music was furnished by the Detroit City Band, which has grown into considerable favor with our students and citizens.

The degree of B. A. was conferred by President HAVEN in the Latin language upon 23 members of the class. Two received the degree of B S., and one of Civil Engineer. Five Alumni presented themselves for the degree of M. A., and four for that of M. S. These degrees were also confereed upon several who were absent.

After the conerrfing of the Degrees President HAVEN addressed a few parting words to the graduating class, and then called upon Gov. Blair to say a few words of counsel and encouragement. The Governor expressed himself pleased with what he had seen and heard, predicted a glorious future for the Michigan University, and concluded by eulogizing the brave boys of our State who are imperilling their lives in defense of our government and institutions.

With the benediction the audience went their way, variously affected, some pleasantly, others otherwise, in comparing this occasion with similar ones in years gone by

In the evening the President's rooms were crowded with Regents, Professors, Alumni, and friends, who passed the time very pleasantly in reviewing the events of the week, and in helping themselves from a table loaded with the delicacies of the season.

"All's well that ends well." M.

☞ The editor of the *Argus* was a "Douglas or death," Democrat, and we were a "Breckinridge Democrat," we will leave out to the readers of both papers, the question which would most "naturally coalesce," with republicans.—*Ypsilanti Sentinel.*

"Facts are stubborn things," and they have already forestalled the decision of "the readers of both papers." In 1860 the *Sentinel*, "for a consideration," supported LINCOLN, and the Editor and Publisher—*the same then as now*—supported Breckinridge. If that was not a *natural coalescing* with republicans what was it?

☞ The New York *Times*, edited by LINCOLN's biographer, and really the leading organ of the LINCOLN party; says, and without any *ifs* or *ands*:

"Had Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, or Mr. DOUGLAS, or Mr. BELL been elected, *there would have been no rebellion.*"

The New York *Tribune*, another LINCOLN organ, and the editor of which defeated SEWARD and gave LINCOLN the nomination in the Chicago convention, more than intimates that the Republicans and the Secessionists understood each other in that campaign, and avers that the election of LINCOLN was celebrated at Charleston; and since his renomination distinctly declares that:

"We believe the rebellion would have lost something of its cohesion and venom from the hour in which it was known that a new President would surely be inaugurated on the 4th of March next."

If the *Times* and the *Tribune* state truths, had not the nation better discard the advise of the Presidential Dutchman, and "swap horses?"

☞ We regret to see in the list of officers sent by the rebel authorities to Charleston, and distributed in the portions of the city most liable to the fire of our own fleet, the name of Major JOHN E. CLARK of this city. Major CLARK was taken prisoner just after the battle of Gettysburg, and has suffered much physically from the close confinement and spare diet of Libby, and now to be placed under the fire of his friends is a refinement in the barbarity to which he has been subjected. If the rebels will give the officers sent to Charleston free air, plenty to eat, and an opportunity to exercise, we have no doubt they will be thankful for the change, even though it bring dangers of another kind.

☞ LUCIUS G. NOYES, Esq., the able editor of the *Democratic Expounder*, died at his residence in the City of Marshall, on the 16th ult., aged about 42½ years. Mr. NOYES was a lawyer, and ranked high in his profession. He has been sole editor of the *Expounder* since 1855, and its columns has always expressed his opinions upon the events and measures of the day with clearness, firmness, and candor.

☞ Secretary CHASE has resigned, and Ex-Gov. TOD, of Ohio, has been appointed his successor. No reason is yet given the public, but we presume it is "that harmony may prevail in the National Councils," as "ordered" by the Baltimore Convention. We think a better successor might have been selected.

☞ We give very little army news, confessing that we know really nothing of the advances, retreats, successes or defeats of the several Union armies. Our losses in men have been heavy.—God grant that the gain in the end may be commensurate.

☞ Congress has repealed the commutation clause. Look out for the next draft.

The Markets.

WOOL has not come forward so freely for a few days as it did last week. This is owing in part to the wet weather, but more to the views of buyers and growers not connecting. Yesterday the market ranged from 85 to 95 cts., with little coming in except on contract. Up to yesterday morning the several buyers here had taken in about as follows:

Bach & Botsford	110,000.
A. P. Mills & Co	100,000.
C. H. Millen,	75,000.
P. Winegar,	20,000.
Wines & Norden	12,000.
Stebbins & Wilson,	10,000.
	327,000

Besides this Messrs. BACH & BOTSFORD have bought largely at other points in the county—say 100,000 lbs.,—and also have considerable contracted to be delivered here.—Mr. MILLEN has also purchased at other points, and has a large amount under contract to be delivered.

We think Ann Arbor is ahead of any other wool market in the State, both quantity and quality considered. Probably ¼ or ⅓ the clip of the county is yet unsold, most of which is held by growers who are waiting for $1 or $1.50. There is no limit to expectations while gold runs up 10a15 cents a day.—However, 75 cents a lb. would buy just as many goods two weeks ago as 90 cts will now, or as a $1 or $1.25 will when it reaches those figures.

Personally we are very much like the old lady who said "her dish was always bottom side up when it rained porridge." We have no Wool to sell.

WHEAT has also gone kiting. Yesterday No. 1 White commanded in our streets $2, and No. 1 Red, $1.80. In Detroit it was sold at, White, $2,04; Red, 1.90.

CORN—In our market, $1.20. OATS—75.

BUTTER—25; EGGS—18.

Up is the word Blessed is an old Bachelor.

☞ The annual session of the State Teachers' Association, as heretofore announced, will be held in this city next week, commencing on Tuesday evening. The session will probably continue during Wednesday and Thursday, closing on Thursday evening. Public addresses will be delivered each evening, and during the forenoon and afternoon sessions papers will be read and discussions had We believe that one of the evening addresses will be delivered by Hon. J F. PICKARD, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Wisconsin, another by Dr. HAVEN, and the other by Hon. J M. GREGORY.—The order in which they will appear we do not know.

The exercises will be held in Union School Hall, and the public are invited to be present.

☞ We had a fine rain Wednesday morning, and an extra fine one Wednesday night and Thursday morning—with a prospect of its being continued. The rain of Thursday morning was accombanied by some of the heaviest thunder we ever heard.

—We hear that at Ypsilanti lightning struck the house of Charles Hall, ran down the chimney, ripping off a little siding in its passage, dodged into the house, knocked the head out of the bedstead, on which Mr. Hall and his wife were sleeping, and "sawed a leg off" the same without injury to the occupants.

We hear of no strikes in this vicinity, although every man was sure that his next neighbor's house was hit.

From the Front.

The New York *World*, of the 28th, says: "Secretary Stanton has ceased issuing war bulletins for the reason that our military operations recently have been a series of defeats and disappointments. Gen. Grant has succeeded in securing a position on the Weldon Railroad, south of Petersburg; but the disaster to a portion of our left wing, on Wednesday last, must have been a severe mortification to the whole army.—It seems the rebels succeeded in capturing an entire brigade of Union troops. Gen. Hunter's movement against Lynchburg has proved a sorry failure. He was repulsed in the direct attack upon that city, and now it is semi-officially announced that he is in retreat to Western Virginia. Thus ends the second combined movement against the rebel capital. The first failed when Sigel was beaten in the valley and Butler contemporaneously miscarried in his assault upon Fort Darling. The second great combined movement was to isolate the rebel capital by cutting off its communications on every side. Grant himself was to capture Petersburg, Hunter, Lynchburg, and Sheridan was to destroy the Gordonsville road. Each of these three movements has resulted in a failure, and Gen. Grant must now form new combinations. It is idle any longer to talk of starving out the rebels. The roads northwest and southwest from Richmond are no longer even menaced. The only really good news at hand is that the road south from Petersburg is securely in possession of our army.—This is no doubt an inconvenience to the rebels; but that is all. It of itself effects no important object. We wish we could write in a more hopeful strain; but the country is entitled to the truth"

Official Bulletins.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

To Gen. Dix:—

A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated yesterday afternoon, reports no operatons in front, except from our own guns, which fired at the brigade at Petersburg, two thousand yards distant.

A Petersburg paper, of the 25th, states that Hunter is striking Jackson River Depot, about forty miles north of Salem, and says that if he reaches Covington, which they suppose he will do with most of his forces, but with loss of material, he will be safe.

The same paper states that General Wilson destroyed a train of cars loaded with cotton and furniture, burned the depot at Burksville, and destroyed the track and was still pushing South. All the railroads leading into Richmond are now destroyed—some of them very badly.

A dispatch from Sherman, received this morning, reports that yesterday we made an unsuccessful attack on the enemy's position.

We lost between 2,000 and 3,000, particularly heavy in officers. General Hooker is reported mortally wounded. Col. Daniel McCook, commanding brigade, Col. Rice, 57th Ohio, very seriously. Col. Brandell, 40th Illinois, and Col. Augustine, 55th Illinois, killed.

We took a few prisoners, but do not suppose we inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, as he kept behind his parapets.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

To Major General Dix:

The following dispatch is just received from Gen. Hunter:

"I have the honor to report that our expedition has been extremely successful in inflicting great injury upon the enemy and victorious in every engagement. Running short of ammunition and finding it impossible to collect supplies in the presence of the enemy believed to be supeior to our force in numbers, and constantly receiving reinforcements from Richmond and other points, I deemed it best to withdraw, and have succeeded in doing so without serious loss, to this point, where we have met with abundant supplies of food. A detailed report of our operations will be forwarded immediately. The command is in excellent heart and health, and ready, after a few days rest, for services in any direction."

Nothing later than my telegram of this morning has been received from Grant or Sherman.

[Signed E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.—A correspondent of the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, who lately visited the Siamese Twins, gives the following account of them:

"Your readers have, no doubt, seen those remarkable individuals, the Siamese Twins, but few of them, perhaps, have been to their houses, and seen them in their domestic relations. Though united by a ligament as strong as life itself, they live a mile apart, spending, alternately, three days at the one and the other's houses, allowing no circumstance to prevent their departure from one to the other when the regular time arrives. The one at whose house you visit them leads the conversation and acts as master of ceremonies, while the other peaks only as the occasion or politeness may require. One has eight and the other nine children, but one of whom is in the war, the rest being girls and little boys. The twins are good neighbors and intelligent men. They are, to all appearances, two separate and different men, with very little social resemblance, and marked contrast of character. Eng is much the most positive, self-willed and uncompromising. They are seldom both sick at the same time.

The Millitary Importance of Petersburg.

[From the New York Times.]

This exposition, while showing that we hold no such relations to Petersburg and its communications as to claim its being under siege, yet brings out clearly the commanding military importance of this point with reference to any operations against Richmond by this line. Petersburg is, in fact, the key to Richmond; and the elaborate construction of its defences furnishes a standard of the high value set upon it by the rebel military engineers. Viewed from a milit ry point of view, it forms a powerfully fortified *tete de-point*, covering the passage of the river and the main line of communications from Richmond southward.

Its relations with that capital are, in fact, almost identical with those held by Baltimore towards Washington; and were the rebels in possession of the former point they would not menace our capital more than we would Richmond, were we once in possession of Petersburg. In fact, not as much—for even were Baltimore in the hands of the rebels, Washington would still have its water communications, while Richmond is isolated from it. The rebel defensive line was drawn around the city at a distance of about two miles from it, and formed a set of detached redoubts after what is known as the "German system."

Of these works, there were seventeen, mounting from six to eight guns each. They were beautiful in design and powerful in construction, equal to the fortifications around Washington, and connected by an infantry parapet, the strongest I have yet seen in my experience over all parts of the theater of war.

That they were left as inadequately defended as they were, therefore, can can only be accounted for on the hypothesis, which, indeed, is no longer a hypothesis, but an ascertained fact—that General Grant's manœuvres deceived Lee, whose army was still a day's march off when this line of defenses fell into our hands. The rapidity with which Beauregard was hurried forward to the defenses of Petersburg, and the tenacity with which it has since been held, are the best evidences of the kind of resistance we should have met had not General Grant been beforehand with Lee.

I have adverted to the nature of Beauregard's defense of Petersburg. This has been a matter of remark with the ablest hands of the army, it rivals his defense of Charleston, and stamps him as one of the most skillful soldiers in the rebel army. And certainly this estimate is not weakened, but, on the contrary, heightened by a fact which astonishes every one here. It is this: the Army of the Potomac has not yet met in front of Petersburg a single man belonging to Lee's army proper—not a man of the three corps of Longstreet, Ewell or Hill. The force defending Petersburg consists exclusively of the army of Beauregard, with such accession outside of the army of Northern Virginia as he may have received.

To the natural query as to where Lee's army is, I can speak with no fullness of assurance. There may be a corps in front of Butler, and it is well known that five days ago, Ewell's corps was sent after Hunter. The other corps is probably preparing another defensive line, in case Petersburg should fall.

And this is the most unfavorable consequence of the unhappy failure to take Petersburg; it gives the rebels time to form their plans, make their disposition, and enter on expeditions of the nature of diversions, while the integrity of their railroad communications allows them the opportunity of receiving reinforcements.

I have endeavored in this review of the situation to set it down freely and fairly as it stands. If it is not precisely as encouraging as it might have been hoped, I shall have misconveyed my own impressions if it is taken to be discouraging.

When Mrs. Grant left Washington for her Western home, she remained a short time in New York, at the Fifth hotel. Several gentleman called upon her, and in the course of the conversation congratulated her on the elevation of her husband, and expressed a hope that he would be successful in this campaign. Her whole manner, quiet, dignified and reserved, seemed to express surprise that any one could doubt his success. Pausing a moment, she replied: "I have no doubt but the General will succeed, for he was always very obstinate man."

Married.

In Battle Creek, June 26th, by the Rev. Noah Fassett, Mr. CHAS. W. ARMES, of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss SUSAN E. PARKER, of the former place.

New Advertisements.

1776 JULY FOURTH. 1864

DANCE on the FAIR GROUNDS the evening of the 4th.

Dancing Accommodations for TWO HUNDRED COUPLE.

Fine Cotillion & Brass Band will be in attendance.

Dressing rooms for LADIES & GENTLEMEN, furnished with suitable attendants.

Proper persons will be in attendance to take charge of all teams.

Refreshments furnished on the Grounds.

GRAND DISPLAY OF

FIRE WORKS!

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

Tickets for the dance, $1, to be had at the Treasurer's Office, July 1st, 2nd & 4th.

GEN. E. DUNCAN, Detroit. W. F. GREEN, Toledo. F. HOOPER, Ann Arbor. JOHN NOWLAND, Scio. } Managers.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR,

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1864.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

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

Closing of the Mails.

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

GOING EAST, 4.30 P. M. | GOING WEST, 9:30 A. M.

JOHN I. THOMPSON, P. M.

FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED having "written for fame and printed for glory" until his aspirations for both of those articles are fully gratified, offers the NEWS, BOOK, AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT of the

MICHIGAN ARGUS,

for sale. Terms made known on application.

E. B. POND.

Ann Arbor, June 23, 1864.

The High School Exhibition.

The several Public Schools of this city closed their last term of the School year on Friday last. The examinations of the classes for promotion from the Ward Schools to the Grammar School, and from the Grammar to the High School, took place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday afternoons, and on Thursday forenoon. These examinations proved as a whole satisfactory to teachers, scholars, members of the Board, and the *very few* visitors present. The exceptions were directly attributable to the number of days of absence marked against the deficient pupils, and which we hope may be remidied another year.

The exercises of the week closed with an exhibiton of the Graduating Class of the High School on Friday afternoon. Union Hall was beautifully trimmed for the occasion. Pictures adorned the walls, surrounded by wreaths of evergreens and oaks. The pillars were wreathed, the windows arched, and over the platform we read in letters of nature's green, "No Reward without Labor." The young ladies who superintended the preparation of the Hall are entitled to the thanks of the large and intelligent audience convened, for the skill and taste displayed.

The exercises opened at 2 o'clock, an appropriate introductory prayer being offered by Rev. Dr. HAVEN, President of the University.

The following order of exercises was observed:

MUSIC. PRAYER. MUSIC.

1. Physical Education, EDWARD GORDON, Saline.
2. Garibaldi, AARON V. MCALVAY.
3. The End not yet, LILLIE M. MORWICK.
4. True Worth, ALICE M. KERR, Lodi.
5. The Uses of Biography, DORA MCCORMICK.*
6. Our School Days, MARY L. BURNETT.*

MUSIC.

7. Louis Kossuth, EMMET B. ANNIS
8. Injustice to Great Men, THOMAS CRESWELL, Chicago, Ill.
9. The Worth of a Good Character, JOHN W. TURNER,* Chatham, Ill.
10. The Social Influence of the Minstrel, ELLA S. WRIGHT.
11. Letter Writing, CLARA J. RODGERS.*
12. Ann Arbor Two Hundred Years Ago, CLARA M. BARRY.
13. Nebulæ; LUCY SWIFT.

MUSIC.

14. Crusades, WILLIAM J. COCKER.
15. The Selfreliant Scholar, ZINA G. WARD,* Marshall, Ill.
16. De Soto, JOSEPH B STEERE, Ronald, Mich.
17. Mountain Scenery favorable to Freedom, MAGGIE T. MCDIVITT.*
18. The Indebtedness of Literature to Monastic Institutions, CARRIE B. SPAFFORD.
19. Leap Year, SARAH E. VOORHEIS.
20. The Modesty of True Scholarship, ALICE E. SMITH.

MUSIC.

21. The Jesuits and their labors in America, WM. G. DICKINSON, La Moille, Ill.
22. The Associations of the Ægean, ALFRED E. WILKINSON,* Marseilles, Ill.
23. Mexico and her Emperor. GALUSHA PENNELL, Dixboro.

MUSIC.

*Excused.

We have no desire to criticise individual orations or essays. Suffice it to say, that they were well written, spoken, and read.—The various subjects were admirably treated, the thoughts well defined and clearly expressed, and a skill in composition manifested creditable to scholars and instructors.

The young gentlemen had all completed the Classical Course prescribed by the Board, while all the young ladies had completed the English Course, to which some of them had added French, others French and German, and still others French, German, and Latin.

At the close of the speaking and reading, Prof. LAWTON, with a few appropriate, and happy remarks, presented each member of the class with the beautiful Graduating Certificate of the School, in testimony of their attainments.

Mr. LAWTON, was followed by Mr. D'OOGE, who having resigned his position as Assistant Principal of the High School—not at all to the satisfaction of the Board, his associate teachers, or the School,—improved the occasion to say a few words to his pupils, giving them injunctions they will do well to treasure, and bidding them good-bye.

Dr. HAVEN, being invited to address the class and audience, said he had only a word to say, that word not as an instructor, nor as an officer, but as one of the people, and in the name of the people he wished to thank School Board and instructors for the building up of such a school in our city. It was a school to be proud of and cherished.

The excellent music of the afternoon was furnished by Gwinners' Band.

In the evening the Graduating Class had a supper and a fine time in the Hall.

And so closes another school year.

☞ *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, for June, has the following: Tony Butler, Part IX; Life of Sir Wm. Napier, K. C. B.; Chronicles of Carlingford, Part XII.; The Public Schools Report—I. Eton; Letter from the Principalities; Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women and other things in General, Part I.; The Crisis of Parties; and Index. $3 a year; with the four *Reviews* reprinted by the same firm, $10. Address Messrs. LEONARD SCOTT & Co., 38 Walker St., N. Y.

☞ Gold reached 250 in Wall street on Wednesday, with an upward tendency. "How are you, greenbacks?"

☞ The Republican County Convention was held yesterday, to send delegates to the State nominating convention.

☞ The *Atlantic* for July, the initial number of the 14th volume, is on our table. It has: The Wife's Story, by the "Author of Life in the Iron Mills;" Glorying in the Goad, by Gail Hamilton; Saadi, by Emerson; another part of Wet-Weather Work, by Donald G. Mitchell; Mexico, by G. Reynolds; The Rim, concluded, by Miss Prescott; On Horseback into Oregon, by Fitz Hugh Ludlow; Ice Period in America, by Agassiz; House and Home Papers, No. VIII., by Mrs. Stowe; Hawthorne, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; A Scene from the Dolliver Romance, by Hawthorne; Currency, by Geo. S. Lang; Meyerbeer, by Francis Williams; The May Campaign in Virginia, by "Carleton" or C. C. Coffin. The Poems are: Palingenesis, by Longfellow; The Return of the Birds, by Bryant; Watching, by Holmes; and, In Memory of J. W.—R. W., also by Holmes. In this list who can not find much to interest and instruct? The *Atlantic's* motto is "onward." $3 a year, Address TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass.

☞ The July number of the *Continental Monthly* has a readable list of papers; not only readable but some of them instructive above the average of magazine articles.—Among them are: An Army; Its organization and Movements, by Lieut.-Col. C. W. Tolles; American Slavery and Finances by Hon. R. J. Walker; The English Press, by Nicholas Rowe; James Fennimore Cooper on Secession and State Rights, by Charles K. Tuckerman; The Seven-Hundredth Birth-Day of a German Capital, by Prof. Ten Brook; and American Civilization, by Lieut. Egbert Phelps, U. S. A. $3 a year; two copies $5. Address JOHN F. TROW, 50 Greene Street, N. Y.

☞ The July number of the *Eclectic Magazine* has a choice table of contents. The articles are twenty-one in number, besides a readable table of miscellanies, selected from ten of the leading British periodicals. Among them are: Europe and America, Ancient Glaciers and Icebergs of Scotland, The Pleasures of Difficulty, The Jerusalem of to-Day, Carlyle's Frederick the Great, Kirk's Charles the Bold, &c. The illustration of the number is a magnificent portrait of Benj. Franklin, engraved in the best style of Perine. $5 a year, with two beautiful premium parlor prints to each subscriber. Address W. H. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman St., N. Y.

☞ The July number of the *Ladie's Repository* has a beautiful landscape, Lucerne, Switz., with Mount Rigi, and a fine portrait of Felicia Hemans. The table of contents is varied, interesting, instructive, elevating, just such a table as is monthly found in the *Repository*. With this number the Rev. D. W. CLARK, for nearly twelve years editor of the *Repository*, but lately elected Bishop, takes his leave of his readers. He has made the *Repository*, a repository of pure literature, and if he succeeds as well in his new position, his church will have reason to congratulate themselves on his advancement. His successor is Rev. Dr. WILEY, for the last five years Principal of the Conference Seminary, at Pennington N. J., and Dr. CLARK endorses him as "a man of culture and marked talent." May he keep up the *Repository* standard. $2.50 a year. Address Messrs POE & HITCHCOCK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ The *Peninsular Herald* is the name of a semi-monthly paper, just started at Romeo Mich., by Rev. J. RUSSELL & SON. It is devoted to "Temperance, Literature and Moral Improvement." There is a broad field for such a sheet, and an immense work for it to do. We wish it success. $1 a year in advance.

"YE DRAFTED MEN" ONCE MORE.—A supplementary draft took place at Jackson yesterday. But one town in this county was "called" on. Two men were drafted from Lodi: Charles G. Zahn and Frederick Walker. If either of these should be held Lodi's quota will be full; if neither another draft will take place.

☞ A number of fast horses have arrived for the show commencing to-day.

Special Notices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

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

GOING WEST.

Leave	Day Ex.	Dext. Ac.	Eve. Ex.	Night Ex.
Detroit,	8.00 A. M.	3.45 P. M.	5.00 P. M	8.45 P. M.
Ypsilanti,	9.20 "	5.05 "	6.27 "	10.00 "
Ann Arbor,	9.40 "	5.30 "	6.50 "	10.20 "
Dexter,	10.05 P. M.	6.00 "	7.15 "	— "
Chelsea,	11.20 "	— "	7.35 "	— "
Ar. Chicago	8 15 "	— "	5.30 A. M.	8.45 A. M.

GOING EAST.

Leave.	Eve. Ex.	Dex. Ac.	Night Ex.	Day Ex.
Chicago,	6.00 P. M.	—	10.00 P. M	6.30 A. M.
Chelsea,	—	— A. M.	7.45 A. M.	4.05 P. M.
Dexter,	—	5.45 "	8.0 "	4.20 "
Ann Arbor,	4.20 A. M.	6.10 "	8.25 "	4.45 "
Ypsilanti,	4.45 "	6.35 "	8 45 "	5.05 "
Ar. Detroit,	6.10 "	8.00 "	10.00 "	6.30 "

The Day Express each way is the Mail Train.

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

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

☞ AN INTERESTING LETTER.—Messrs Post & Bruff, Agents N. Y, Sanitary Society, Rochester.—Gents. I deem it due to you state the magical effect of that one bottle of People's Cure which I obtained from you in November last. Seeing the advertisement of your Society offering to give your medicine to clergymen for the poor of their parishes, I obtained a bottle for a poor girl of my congregation, who had long been nearly helpless from Rheumatism, and strange to say, that one bottle cured her entirely. I write this hoping it may aid the Society in its efforts to introduce the medicine, and bless those who may need such a remedy; and I use strong terms, as I believe its merits will fully justify the most superlative forms of speech.

Yours, Respectfully,
C. R. WILKINS,
Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church,
922y1 Pittsford, Monroe Co N. Y.

☞ TWENTY-ONE YEARS AGO. ☜

MR. O. C. BRISTOL a distinguished Chemist and Druggist of the city of Buffalo, N. Y., invented and manufactured a compound known as BRISTOL'S BALSAM OF HOARHOUND, which is a perfect SPECIFIC for COUGHS, COLDS, or any BRONCHIAL or LUNG DIFFICULTIES arising from damp, cold, or sudden change of the weather.

Every person who has ever taken BRISTOL'S BALSAM OF HOARHOUND, pronounces it the best article ever invented; and so justly celebrated has it become, that the market is already full of imitations, counterfeits, and most dangerous compounds, under the name of Balsam of Hoarhound. Therefore, always be careful to call for Bristol's Balsam, and see that his WRITTEN signature is on the outside label of the bottle.

MARK.—This invaluable Medicine has been now some twenty-one years before the public, and without any effort on the part of the proprietor, its sale has become very extensive, and is daily increasing. The low price at which the Medicine is sold (25 CENTS) enables ALL to partake of its healing qualities.

C. CROSBY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Sole manufacturer, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by all respectable druggists. 1ycow922

U. S. 10-40 Bonds

These Bonds are issued under the act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial usages.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

Over Eight Per Cent Interest

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various description of U. S Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the third day of March, 1864, was, $768,965,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank of Ann Arbor, Mich
Second National Bank of Detroit, Mich
First National Bank of Fenton, Mich

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

656w8

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.

(*No Cathartic* whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges. Price 25 cts. For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine:.

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

A GOOD TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT.

So is a good Physician by his Successful Works.

PROFESSOR R. J. LYONS,

THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST,

Known all over the country as the Celebrated

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!

From South America, will be at his rooms,
RUSSELL HOUSE, DETROIT,
On the 18th and 19th inst., on the same date of and every subsequent month during 1862 and 1863,

A NEAT PAMPHLET

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

Dr. L will visit Ann Arbor, Jackson, and Adrian, Mich., as follows:
Ann Arbor, Monitor House, 20th.
Jackson, Hibbard House, 21st
Adrian, Brackett House, 22d and 23d.

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

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use HELMBOLD'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,
Imbecility,
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 HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

CURES GUARANTEED.

2m951 See advertisement in another column.

Cherokee Remedy and Injection.

TO OUR FEMALE READERS.—We call the attention of our female readers to the advertisement in our columns of the CHEROKEE REMEDY AND INJECTION, for the cure of *Fluor Albus*, or the Whites. These vegetable compounds have been found a most sovereign specific for this use, by the removal of which they also aid in regulating the periods of the female system, often interrupted by *Fluor Albus*. They are certain to cure speedily and thoroughly, and contain no mineral poisons—are perfectly innocuous to the most delicate organization. They are also the best and most effective cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet yet discovered. Call for Cherokee Remedy or Injection. Sold by all druggists throughout the country. 1m962

To Clear the House of Flies,

USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED

LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER!

a neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE. 2m962

FOR SALE.

THREE CITY LOTS, of the frontage of Syon Garden, adjoining on the east, the residence of J. F. Miller, on Miller Avenue. Enquire at the

GREEN HOUSE.

Ann Arbor, June 20th, 1864. 4w962.

A Farm for sale.

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

L. C. RISDON.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 26, 1864. 941tf

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

BANNER

HAT STORE!

GO TO

S. G. TAYLOR'S

Before you buy, Spring and Summer styles of

HATS,

CAPS,

STRAW GOODS!

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Ann Arbor, April 20th, 1864. 3m953.

EMPIRE

BOOK STORE!

Having purchased J. R. WEBSTER'S stock of Books and Stationery, I shall endeavor to keep a constant supply of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

TEXT BOOKS!

MEDICAL & LAW BOOKS

STANDARD AND

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS,

which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Also

ALBUMS,

GOLD PENS,

SHEET MUSIC

and a superior quality of

WALL PAPER!

and everything usually kept in a well conducted Book Store. Opposite Franklin House.

G. W. SNOVER.

Ann Arbor, June, 1864. 1y960

LOOK HERE?

A large lot of

LINEN COATS

AND

SUMMER GOODS,

always on hand at

M. Guiterman & Co's,

CLOTHING STORE.

Give us a call and we can and will sell you cheaper and better goods than any other house in this city. 959tf

Brownell & Perrin,

GEN'L COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

183 South Water Street,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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

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

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

Orders for the purchase of Clover and Timothy Seed, Cut Meats, &c., promptly attended to if accompanied with cash or satisfactory reference. 952tf

Brinkerhoff's Self-Raking

REAPER & MOWER

COMBINED.

THE Brinkerhoff's Self Raking Reaper and Mower Combined is the only reliable self-raker offered to the farmers of this County. The other Machines which are offered in this market have only rakes on their advertisements, the agents not daring to warrant the machines entire.

We also warrant the Brinkerhoff Machine to cut any grass which can be cut by any machine, and we propose to put it into the field against any Machine that runs which cuts grass and grain.

856m2 DAVID M. FINLEY.
Ann Arbor May 10th, 1864. General Agent.

WALL PAPER!

50,000 rolls of Wall Paper can be found at the store of John F. Miller & Co., corner of Main and Washington Streets, opposite Hangsterfer's Hall. Also a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books at old prices. Cloth and Paper Shades, Tassels, Cords and Frames of all descriptions. Frames made to order.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN F. MILLER & CO.

June 1st, 1864. 3m959

DR. SMITH'S

NEW

PRESCRIPTION & DRUG STORE!

Is the place to buy your

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,

Writing Paper, by the Ream or less.

ENVELOPS,

and all other articles in our line.

☞ Especial attention to Compounding and putting up Prescriptions, at the sign of GOLD MORTAR, Exchange Block, Ann Arbor, Michigan. ☜

☞ Professional calls promptly attended to. 1Y960

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE!

THE HOUSE and lot now occupied by C. G. Clark, Jr., situated on William between 5th and Division Streets, two doors East of L. C. Risdon's house. Possession given immediately. Price $2,600. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of

D. R. KELLEY, Ann Arbor, or
S. T. SMITH, Grass Lake.

Ann Arbor June 6, 1864. 95 1

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more Cures HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION

Have more Testimony!

HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE IN EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity, of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach Sour Eructations, Sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits,

REMEMBER

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

NOT ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

☞ READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

* * * * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D. Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them

J. NEWTON BROWN, Phila

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I don't not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth below Coates Street, Phila.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In case of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.

Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH.
Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Phila.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir.—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER,
No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus, (N. J.) and Millstown, (Pa.) Baptist Churches.
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I felt it a pleasure thus, of my own accord to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that can not be surpassed.

J. M LYONS.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article wherever I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks Co Pa.

Dr. C M. Jackson:—Respected Sir.—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after having taken five bottles

Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 00 per bottle—half doz. $5 00.
Small Size—75 cents per Bottle—half dozen $4 00.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

NO. 631 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Jones & Evans.

Successors to C. M Jackson & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 95 1

DR. WRIGHT'S

Rejuvenating Elixir!

Or, ESSENCE OF LIFE.

Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

"As the Phœnix rises from the ashes of its fire, animated with new life"—so does this Elixir rejuvenate the system and overcome disease.

☞ The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn out systems.

☞ This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

☞ One bottle will cure general Debility.
☞ A few doses cures Hysterics in females
☞ One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.
☞ From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.
☞ A few doses restores the appetite.
☞ Three bottles cure the worst case of Impotency.
☞ A few doses cures the low spirited.
☞ One bottle restores sexual power.
☞ A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.
☞ This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn-down and despairing.
☞ The listless, enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

☞ Price, $2 per bottle or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express, on receipt of money to any address.

All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, our General Agent for the West.

Sold in Chicago, by
Wholesale Druggists, and by all Druggists everywhere.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent for the States of Illinois Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No 59 Liberty street, New York.

CHEROKEE PILLS!

SUGAR COATED.

Female Regulator.

Health Preserver.

CERTAIN AND SAFE.

For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

☞ They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.
☞ They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation.
☞ They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis).
☞ They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back, and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness or Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, etc., etc. In a word, by removing the Irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.
☞ Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to assume strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.
☞ They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, EXCEPT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly PREVENT pregnancy.
☞ All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.
☞ Full directions accompany each box.
☞ Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.
☞ Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, our General Agent for the West.

Sold in Chicago, by
Wholesale Druggists, and by all Druggists everywhere.

C. A. COOK,
CHICAGO.

General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty St., New York.

Sold by Wholesale Druggists in Detroit, also by STEBBINS & WILSON, Ann Arbor. 952y1

Rifle Factory!

Beutler & Traver,

[Successors to A. J. Sutherland,]

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Guns, Pistols, Ammunition

Flasks, Pouches Game Bags, and

Every other article in that Line.

All kinds of

REPAIRING

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

KEYS,

a full assortment always kept on hand and made order

☞ Shop corner Main and Washington streets.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 8, 1862. 873tf

The Money Returned if it Fails to Cure.

PSYCHAGOGA,

THE ONLY CERTAIN AND WARANTED CURE FOR

FEVER & AGUE,

Intermittent, Remittent and

Camp Fevers,

DYSPEPSIA AND LOSS OF APPETITE.

For sale by all Druggists.

W. G. MACKAY, Agent,

3m950. No. 83 Nassau Street, N Y.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

JUST PUBLISHED, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical* cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

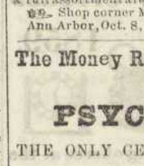
☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two stamps. Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box 4586. 957tf



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172 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

Sold in Detroit by

FARRAND, SHELEY & CO.

☞ Be careful to buy only the Genuine. ☜ 1y953

The Michigan Argus

Maximilian in Mexico.

On his arrival at Vera Cruz, the new Emporer of Mexico issued the following Address:—

MEXICANS: You have desired me. Your noble nation, by a spontaneous majority, has selected me henceforth to watch over your destinies. I deliver myself up with joy to this call. However painful it may have been for me to say farewell forever to my native country and to my kindred, I have already done it, fully persuaded that the Almighty has called me through you to the noble mission of consecrating all my might and soul to a people who, worn out by disastrous combats and warfare, sincerely desire peace and prosperity—a people, who having secured their independence, wish now to enjoy the fruits of civilization and of true progress. The mutual confidence, with which we are animated, you and I will be crowned with a brilliant success, if we remain always united to valorously defend the great principles which are the only true and durable foundations of States; the principles of inviolable and immutable justice, of equality under the law, the path open to every one, to all careers and social positions; the complete personal liberty, as rightly understood, securing with it the protection of the individual and of property, the development of the national wealth, improvements in agriculture, mines and industry, the establishment of means of communication for an extensive commerce, and finally the development of education in all its relations with the public interest. The blessings of Heaven, and with them progress and liberty will assuredly not fail us, if all the factions, allowing themselves to be led by a strong and loyal government shall unite to realize the object which I have just indicated, and, if we always continue to be maintained by the religious sentiments by which our country has distinguished itself even during its most unhappy periods.

The civilizing flag of France, raised so high by her noble Emporer, to whom you owe the regeneration of order and peace, represents these same principles. This is what the chief of his forces said to you a few mouths since in sincere and disinterested language—as a forerunner of a new era of happiness. Every country which has wished to have a future has come to be great and strong by following this road united, loyal and firm, God will give us strength to reach the grade of prosperity which we desire. Mexicans! the future of your country is in your hands; as to myself I offer you a sincere will, loyalty, and a firm intention to respect your laws, and to cause them to be respected with an invariable authority. God and your confidence constitute my strength, The banner of independence is my symbol, my device, you already know—"equality and justice." I shall be faithful to it all my life. It is my duty to grasp the scripture and the sword of honor with firmness. It becomes the enviable task of the Empress to consecrate to the country all the noble sentiments of a Christian virtue, and all the sweetness of a tender mother. Let us unite to gain the common end; let us forget past shadows; let us bury the odium of faction, and the aurora of peace and of merited happiness will shine again radiantly over the new Empire.

MAXIMILIAN.

Vera Cruz, May 28th, 1864.

The Grass Crop and Fodder.

The long drouth which has prevailed in this State, and in some other of the Western States, threatens to shorten up the crop of grass and hay. We notice by the *Prairie Farmer* that in Illinois it is causing fears to be entertained that it will diminish the crop one half. When farmers perceive that they are going to be short in their hay crop, and have a stock of sheep or cattle that they feel they ought to try and carry over the winter, now is the time they ought to make preparation for the growing of forage crops. The want of help will preclude many of them from having recourse to roots, but a good large field of fall turnips will be found a great assistance in wintering either sheep or cattle, and now is the time when calculations should be made for that crop A five or ten acre lot of drilled Indian corn, or, what is better, of sorghum or Imphee, will furnish feed enough, if well taken care of, to keep a large stock of cattle or sheep in good condition well into February, with the use of but very little hay, which may be thus preserved for use till a late period of the coming winter.—Even millet may be sown with the chance, on good grounds, of securing a heavy crop of feed well adapted for the use of stock during the early part of winter.—Hay is now very high in price everywhere, and, with the weather we have had, promises to be scarcer and higher. Oats are looking fair, but must be short in straw and light in the head without rain very soon. In many parts of the State the wheat crop is either lost or there is a very light crop; so that even the straw of that crop will be less than usual. We wish our readers, therefore, to begin now, when the season is right, to secure such fodder crops as will help them through the next winter, and will probably save them from sacrificing a large amount of their cattle and sheep at low prices, when, by keeping them over, the advantage of high rates may be reached. Farmers, take warning now, and get ready. Raise all the forage crops it is in your power, even if you have to take a piece of the fallow you intended for wheat next year to grow them.

KEEP GOOD COWS.—Our farmers keep too many poor cows. It costs no more to keep a cow that will average nine or ten quarts of milk per day than it does to keep one that will average only six or seven. The difference between these two products will amount to a handsome sum annually. Now, when beef is so high, it seems a good time for our readers to sell off their poor cows and fill their places with better milkers. They may rest assured that the true economy consists in keeping only good cows, as these will soon pay their extra first cost, and ever after prove a better investment.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

THE ROOTS AND THE LEAVES

For the healing of the Nations.

Bible.

Prof. R. J. LYONS,

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

Known all over the country as the

CELEBRATED

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!

Of 282 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Will visit the following places, viz

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1862, 1863 and 1864.

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

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

CLEVELAND, OHIO, RESIDENCE AND

OFFICE, 282 SUPERIOR STREET.

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

☞ Maxims strictly adhered to—

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

He is a physician indeed, who Cures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ The poor shall be liberally considered.

☞ Postoffice address, box 2663.

R. J. LYONS, M. D.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1862 1y880

C. BLISS

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

Stock and Assortment!

and having adopted the

CASH SYSTEM BOTH IN BUYING & SELLING

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

AMERICAN AND OTHER

Watches!

The Celebrated

SETH THOMAS

CLOCKS! Fine Jewelry Setts

GOLD CHAINS, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY!

Razors, Shears, Scissors and Brushes,

ROGERS PLATED WARE, the best in market,

Gold Pens, Steel Pens, Pencils,

PAPER and ENVELOPES,

Musical Instruments,

Strings & Books for Instruments,

SPECTACLES,

of Gold, Silver, Steel, and Plated, with

PERISCOPIC GLASS,

a superior article.

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

P. S. Particular attention to the

REPAIRING

of all kinds of fine Watches, such as

Making and Setting new Jewels,

Pinions, Staffs, and Cylinders. Also

CLOCKS, & JEWELRY

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

C. BLISS.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 25, 1862 826tf

GREAT, GREATER GREATEST

BARGAINS EVER OFFERED

1859. 1859.

In this City, are now being offered at the

CHEAP, CLOCK, WATCH, & Jewelry Store.

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

Tremendous Stock of Watches!

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

I have also the

CELEBRATED

AMERICAN WATCHES,

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

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

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

OWN PRICES!

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

One word in regard to Repairing:

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

J. C. WATTS.

Dissolution Notice.

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

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

Ann Arbor, June 24, 1863.

Copartnership.

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

C. A. CHAPIN, N. CHAPIN,
V. CHAPIN.

Ann Arbor, June 24, 1863 919tf

THE ALL SUFFICIENT THREE.

THE GREAT "AMERICAN REMEDIES,"

Known as "Helmbold's"

GENUINE PREPARATIONS, VIZ.:

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

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATION,

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A Positive and Specific Remedy,

For Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

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

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR WEAKNESSES

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

ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMTOMS:

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

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

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY EPILEPTIC FITS

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

Insanity and Consumption,

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

THE CONSTITUTION, ONCE AFFECTED WITH ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

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

Females, Females, Females,

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

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

Decline or Change of Life.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

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

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES

Secret Diseases.

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

AND NO EXPOSURE.

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

Thousands upon Thousands

WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIM OF

QUACKS,

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

PERHAPS After MARRIAGE.

USE

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all Affections and Diseases of

The Urinary Organs.

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

OF HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

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

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

SYPHILIS.

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

Helmbold's Rose Wash.

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

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

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,

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

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

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

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

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

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

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

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

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

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

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

AFFIDAVIT.

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

H. T. HELMBOLD.

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

Address Letters for information in confidence.

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,
" " Extract Buchu,
" " " Sarsaparilla,
" " Improved Rose Wash.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement, and send for it, *AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.* 1y908

NEW

FURNITURE ROOMS

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

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

SOFAS, BUREAUS,

BEDSTEADS, BOOK-CASES!

TABLES and CHAIRS,

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

LOUNGES, MATRASSES,

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

P. S. He has also purchased the new and

ELEGANT HEARSE!

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

Wood Coffins, Metalic Cases,

AND CASKETS,

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

W. U. BENHAM.

Ann Arbor, January 18th, 1863. 940tf

NEW FIRM!!

GRUNER & SEYLER,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

Merschaum Pipes, &c.

We, the undersigned, beg leave to inform the CITIZENS OF ANN ARBOR and vicinity, that we have this day established a Tobacco and Cigar business in this place, one door North of the Franklin Block, Main Street, where we shall always keep a full assortment of the best qualities of

SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO!

as also a large and choice selection of the best brands of

CIGARS!

PIPES, (Merschaum, Brier and Rosewood,)

CIGAR HOLDERS,

INDIA RUBBER POUCHES,

SNUFF & CIGAR BOXES.

Will be found with us of all kinds and of PRICES TO SUIT EVERY ONE.

We shall sell all of the above mentioned articles and many others which belong to our line of trade at the lowest possible rate for cash.

Please call and examine.

N. B.—Sign—Squaw with cigar box, one door north of the Franklin Block.

GRUNER & SEYLER.

Ann Arbor, May 2d, 1864. 955tf.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL

-OF-

NEW SPRING GOODS!

-AT-

J. H. MAYNARD'S.

—o-o-o—

I am now receiving a large STOCK of

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

SPRING CLOAKS,

Black & Fancy Silks,

White Goods & Laces,

GLOVES & HOSIERIES,

BALMORAL & HOOP SKIRTS.

Prints, Sheetings,

Denims, and Tickings,

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES!

Which cash and ready pay buyers are particularly invited to call and examine, as I intend to close out the stock in the next 90 days to make a change in my business.

J. H. MAYNARD.

April 1864. 3m953

P. BACH

has a new and complete

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS

bought before the recent

GREAT RISE IN GOLD?

Which will be Sold

FOR CASH ONLY,

AT THE

LOWEST MARKET PRICES!

Call and See!

Ann Arbor, April, 1864.

CLOTHING AT

M. GUITERMAN & CO'S!

Having just returned from East with a large stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

we invite all our old friends and customers to come and examine our stock of

CLOTHS CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

STUDENTS especially will find it to THEIR ADVANTAGE,
For it takes but LITTLE MONEY to replenish.
COATS of Cloth and Cassimere of our OWN IMPORTATION,
Forwarded through our New York relations.
From England, Belgium, Germany and France,
Such as you can STAND UP IN, or WEAR, at the dance.

Pants! Pants!! Pants!!!

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

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

Furnishing APPARELS
From SHIRTS to UMBRELLAS.

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

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

Terrible Slaughter!

THE VICTORY IS OURS!

THE BATTLE

Which has been raging for the past four weeks at

MACK & SCHMID'S STORE

Has proved a grand success, although the slaughter of

DRY GOODS

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

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

With a very large and attractive stock of

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS

far below their Value

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

The Goods Must be Sold.

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

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

Of all descriptions, and can furnish a whole suit on short notice much cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere. An examination of this branch of our business will convince all that this is the place to buy their Pants, Coats and Vests. We have also a complete stock of Ladies and Childrens' Shoes.

HATS AND CAPS,

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

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware &c.,

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

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

9321f MACK & SCHMID.

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

Put up in 25c. 50c. and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for HOTELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

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

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in

Ann Arbor, Michigan. 6m954.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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

JUST OPENING?

The largest Stock and best assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE?

ever brought to this city, including

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

Looking Glasses

Gilt Frames and Mouldings,

COFFINS

METALIC CASES, &c., &c.,

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

THE LOWEST CASH PRICES

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

O. M. MARTIN.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 6, 1863. 925tf

RISDON & HENDERSON

Have the

BUCKEYE

GRAIN DRILL,

and

Grass Seed Sower,

Manufactured at Springfield, Ohio.

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

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

It is neatly and substantially made.

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

"FIRST PREMIUMS."

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

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

TESTIMONIALS:

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

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

We are also Agents for the

Ohio Reaper & Mower,

acknowledged to be the very best in use.

We are just in receipt of

100 Grain Cradles

Which we will sell Cheap.

Also a large assortment of

Grass Scythes.

And the largest and best selected stock of

BENT STUFF

FOR CARRIAGES ever before offered in this market

We also keep a large and full

STOCK OF HARDWARE.

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

A complete assortment of

STOVES, TINWARE,

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

RISDON & HENDERSON

Ann Arbor, June 29th, 1862. 859tf

NOBLE & RIDER,

are selling their large stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

CHEAPER THAN EVER!!

LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

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

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

THEY ALSO MAKE WARRANTED

WORK TO ORDER.

AND REPAIR.

Remember we can not and will not be undersold.

Please call and examine their stock

LAWRENCE NOBLE, CHARLES RIDER.

Ann Arbor, Feb. 15th, 1864. 1944.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.—By virtue of a writ of *fieri facies* issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, and to me directed and delivered, I did on the twenty third day of May, A. D., 1864, seize and levy upon all the right title and interest of Hugh Downey, the defendant therein named, in and to all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the towns of Lodi and Saline, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Being the south-west quarter of section twenty-five in township three (3) south of range five east, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, also all that tract or parcel of land situated in the village of Saline, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Being a part of lot number one and two in section four according to the recorded plat of said village, beginning on the Chicago road twelve feet west from the north east corner of lot number one, thence southerly sixty feet parallel with the east line to the Chicago road, thence westerly along the said Chicago road twenty feet to the place of beginning. Also all that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the village of Saline, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, described as follows: commencing at the north west corner of lot owned by Andrew Craig, on the east side of the Ann Arbor road, running thence northerly along the line of said road to the south west corner of a lot owned by E. L. Bickford, thence easterly along said Bickford's south line to land owned by John Kanouse, thence southerly along said Kanouse's line to the north-east corner of said Craig's lot, thence westerly along said Craig's line to the place of begining, containing about fifteen rods of land, which I will expose for sale to the highest bidder at public auction at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County, on Saturday, the eighth day of July, A. D., 1864, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

PHILIP WINEGAR, Sheriff.

JOHN FORBES, Deputy Sheriff.

Dated, May 24th, 1864. 1d958

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the performance of the condition of a mortgage bearing date on the fifteenth day of January, A. D., 1856, executed by Silas Lawrence and Tamar Lawrence, his wife, to David Brown, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Washtenaw County, Michigan, in liber twenty-two of mortgages page three hundred and seventy, on the twenty-ninth day of February, A. D., 1856, whereby the power to sell the mortgaged premises has become operative; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and the sum of seven hundred and fifty one dollars and thirty three cents being now claimed to be due thereon (besides the costs and expenses of the proceedings now being had for the foreclosure of said mortgage including reasonable attorneys fees.) Notice is therefore hereby given, that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises described as follows, viz: The west one fourth of the north-west quarter of section twenty-eight, also the north-east one-eighth of the north-west one-half quarter of said section twenty eight (less two rods in width from the side occupied as a lane), all being in township number four south and range number five east, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, containing in all forty-nine acres of land, more or less, or some part thereof, at public vendue at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said County,) on Friday, the twenty-sixth day of August next at noon

BEAKES & CRAMER, DAVID BROWN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. Mortgagee.

Dated, Ann Arbor, May 21st, 1864. 958

Notice to Contractors.

THE undersigned Commissioners of Highways, for the Township of Lodi, Washtenaw County, Mich., will receive sealed proposals until 12 o'clock, M., of July 20th, 1864, for the building of a bridge across Saline River, on section 34 of said town. Plans, specifications, forms of bids, and any desired information can be obtained at the office of D. B. Thomas, Architect and Civil Engineer, in the city of Ann Arbor, over the store of Stebbins & Wilson. Separate proposals will be received for the wood work, stone work and grading. Proposals may be left with D. B. Thomas, Ann Arbor, or P. C. Voorheis, Lodi. The Commissioners receive the right to reject any or all bids. All proposals must have the name of the person or persons making the bid endorsed on the envelop.

P. C. VOORHEIS, J. N. RIMOLD, H. T. SPEAR, } Commissioners of Highways.

Lodi, June 22d, 1864. 4w9 2

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss.—The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Charles Hyland, late of the city of Ann Arbor, in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date, are, by order of said Probate Court, allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of Nelson B. Nye, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, on Saturday the seventeenth of September, and Monday the nineteenth day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. of each day, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

GEORGE W. SMITH,
EDMUND F. HALL, Commissioners.

Dated, June , 864. 962

CITY COOPER SHOP.

SPAFFORD & DODSLEY,

successors to

O. C. SPAFFORD & D. HENNING,

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

Large Assortment of

COOPER WORK!

Such as

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

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

CUSTOM WORK,

done to ORDER on SHORT NOTICE and warranted.

☞ Cash paid for Staves, Heading and Hoops.

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

SPAFFORD & DODSLEY.

Ann Arbor, Feb. 6th, 1864. 940tf

NEW GOODS!

HENION & GOTT,

Have just opened one of the largest stock of good choice

DRY GOODS!

ever brought to this city, which we will sell without regard to present eastern prices.

N. B.—Cheapest Bleached and Brown

SHEETING AND PRINTS!

IN THE CITY.

A full STOCK of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

AND

MATTINGS.

HENION & GOTT.

Ann Arbor, May 3d, 1864. 2m955

FOR SALE!

A NEW GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE, also a NEW SINGER MACHINE, either Family or manufacturing pattern. Apply at

THE ARGUS OFFICE.