

# The Weekly Michigan Argus.

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## The Michigan Argus.

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## Business Directory.

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

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

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

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

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

RISDON & HENDERSON. DEALERS in Hardware, Stores, house furnishing goods, Tin Ware, &c. No. 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, &c. East side Main Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

A. J. SUTHERLAND. AGENT for the New York Life Insurance Company, Office on the street. Also has on hand a stock of the best sewing machines. 8844.

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 Counselor 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, 222 Huron street, and second house west of Division street.

M. GUTERMAN & CO. WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Ready-Made Clothing, Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doerings, &c., No. 5, Phoenix Block, Main St.

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

SLAWSON & SON. PROCEES, Furniture and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Water Lime, Lard, Plaster, and Plaster of Paris, one door east of Cook's Hotel.

J. M. SCOTT. PHOTOGRAPHER and Photographer Artist, in the rooms of the Commercial Hotel, Phoenix Block. Perfect satisfaction given.

C. B. PORTER. SHEDDEN DISTRICT. Office Corner of Main and Huron Streets, over Bach & Pearson's Store. All calls promptly attended to. April 1864.

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

SPAFORD & 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 Kelley & Huron streets, J. Ann Arbor. Cases frames and Photograph Albums made on hand, and at lower rates than can be had elsewhere. 1891.

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I. O. O. P. WASHINGTON Lodge, No. 9, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meet at their Lodge Room, every Friday Evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. S. Bondurant, N. G. P. D. Ross, Secy.

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GRANGER & FINLEY, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Collecting and Land Agents

OFFICE OVER DONNELLY'S STORE, HURON STREET, B. F. GRANGER, ) Ann Arbor, Mich. H. H. FINLEY, ) Jan. 28, 1864. 941ff

## Abram and Columbia.

Lank Abram lolled in his library chair, Consulting "Joe Miller" and "Vanity Fair," When in sweet Columbia, careworn and pale, But dauntless and haughty 'mid Fortune's assault— "Come steward," she said, "now explain if you can! Why shan't I discharge you and try a new man?"

Then Abram the wily replied with a grin, "A Dutchman once said in the county of Quinn, (The story is old, but in point, as I deem) 'Taint safe to swap horses when crossing a stream.'"

"Cease, sirrah, your jesting! remember," she said, "My fields with the blood of my yeamary red!"

The wail of the widow, the orphan's sad eye Rebuke the rude trifling of lowly or high. My children are warring along my green slopes— I come for your counsels, your plans, and your hopes."

Quoth Abram, "Don't swap; for as sure as a gun, This thing, it is certain must never be done. Your wily will burst if you bothe the steam— 'Taint safe to swap horses when crossing a stream.'"

"But, steward," she answered, "my debts are untold, Account for my treasures of silver and gold! Hard taxes are wrested from labor's brow, and I've pledged my income, and mortgaged my land, Your squanderings waste what the plunderer miss; Three years of your follies have brought me to this!"

And Abram replied, as he straddled his chair, "You know, my dear madam, I'm honest and square; 'Taint safe to swap horses when crossing a stream."

"You crouch to John Bull, for French despots hurrah, You cringe to the Spaniards and toady the czar;

My shield cannot shelter a poor refugee; My commerce is hunted all over the sea. How fallen am I—the young Queen of the West, Who walked among nations more proud than the best."

"'Tis true," said the steward, "I notice your ills, But let the pot boil, and just tote up the sticks. Don't muddle the milk—if you hope to get cream; 'Taint safe to swap horses when crossing a stream.'"

"Sir, since you persist in your quips and your cracks, Where is Rosecrans, Cameron, Scott and Nat Banks. Pray, why do you 'swap,' if removal won't cure. When Fremont was fast and McClellan was sure?"

And quelling her fears, she demanded reply, With clouds on her brow and flame in her eye. "That 'minds me," said Abram "of old Deacon Bruce— 'What's sassa for the gander ain't sassa for the goose— Things ain't at all times," sez he, "quite what they seem— 'Taint safe to swap horses when crossing a stream.'"

"Enough!" cried Columbia, "my future I see— Ruin, havoc and death in the homes of the free; Fair Liberty stabbed by the hands of misrule, While thoughtless, she laughs at the freaks of their folly. Thieves, clowns and usurpers in council preside, And fraud, force and all your destinies guide."

"I have it!" quoth Abram, "as slick as a mite! Squash Hamlin! and Government's rid of its vice; But don't you turn tail at a Copperhead scream— 'Taint safe to swap horses when crossing a stream.'"

Columbia, disgusted, would listen no more, But cried in a rage, as she stormed through the door— "I have kept an old donkey for nearly four years, Who brings me but scorn and disaster and tears. I won't drive a respectable team, Though forced to swap horses when crossing a stream!"

Paris. A spy, extravagant bit from Dickens's "All the Year Round."—"Of course Paris is enchanting. Everybody knows it; everybody says it. One may toil, grow rich, and die in London; one may drag on an existence at Vienna, vegetate at Brussels, prowl through the year at Florence, be bored at Rome, bipped at Venice, terrified at St. Petersburg, stupefied at Berlin, excited at New York, soothed at Boston, deluded at Dublin, intoxicated at Edinburgh, astonished at Seville, amused at Milan, occupied at Amsterdam, fatigued at Naples, absorbed at Manchester, salted at Liverpool, cured at Brighton, and killed at New Orleans; but if one wants to live, to see life, to enjoy life, to make the most of life, there is clearly no place in the world for man or woman but Paris. This is an assertion scarcely worth arguing upon. Opinions are unanimous. Of course there are no bonnets in the world worth the Paris bonnets. The Boulevards are unequalled among streets— Nobody knows how to cook out of the Palais Royal. No pictures worth looking at are to be seen out of the Louvre, except, indeed, those at the Luxembourg. Why pursue a theme so trite? While I, a single Englishman, am duly sounding the praises of Paris, fifty thousand Germans, Italians, Swedes, Russians, Poles, Czechs, Moldo-Walachs, Montenegrins, Magyars, and Mussulmans are crying out that Parisian life is the life of lives, and that the only city worth living in is Paris."

General James Shields, who commanded a body of troops in the celebrated expedition against Stonewall Jackson in the Valley of Virginia, is now residing in Mexico as the agent of a rich mining company.

## MRS. JONES' TRIALS.

Mr. Jones was married. He had been married a long time, ever since he could remember, almost. The first Mrs. Jones was a pretty school boy love, and died early. Mr. Jones was inconsolable for more than six months, and then finding the burden of his grief too heavy to be borne alone, decided to share his regrets with a sympathizing friend. The connection was a happy one for many years, but alas, for the mutability of earthly pleasure, Mr. Jones was again a widower at the age of forty, and being extremely lonely, and having the habit of marrying, he offered his broken life and bereaved affections to Miss Patience Norcross, a mature young lady of thirty.

We have said that Mr. Jones had a habit of being married, and it had so grown upon him that, had Providence opened the way, he would in all probability have followed up a series of remarriages with a succession of consolations. But in selecting Miss Patience he had no regard to compatibility of temper. He had never thought anything about it. His other marriages had been happy accidents, and so far as he knew or reflected, that was the order of nature. But Miss Patience had a habit, too, and it was in accordance with her name, for it was the habit of endurance. It was a failing that leaned to virtue's side and beyond it. She lived in the remote and the future. The present with her was never anything but a makeshift, a mere temporary expedient till better times. Distance not only lent enchantment to her objects of pursuit, but was absolutely the only charm to which she was sensitive. She really liked Mr. Jones almost up to the hour of his proposals; she meekly tolerated him ever after.

They were at boarding for a time, and the wife said submissively to all her friends, "Oh, yes, it is very comfortable for the present, until we feel able to keep house." Mr. Jones, after the remark had been reiterated for the fiftieth time, asserted that he was able to keep house. To prove this, he engaged and furnished a tasteful tenement, and another year saw Mistress Patience the patient mistress of her own fireside.

"What a pleasant situation," said Dame Grundy, as she called on a tour of inspection. "Why, yes," returned Mrs. Jones, "it is all we can expect in a house we hire. If we were to build, we should plan very differently, of course; and then you know one could have the heart to make improvements in shrubbery and fruit trees. Oh, Mrs. Grundy, I hope to live long enough to have a house of my own."

Mr. Jones was well to do and good natured. Moreover, he was a little obtuse, as we have seen, and did not perceive that something to put up with is with most of us a practical necessity. So he said, very generously, "Mrs. Jones, in another year, you shall have a house of your own."

"I am afraid you can not afford to build such a house as I would like." "I can and I will. You shall make the plan yourself, or draw a new one if you prefer."

Mrs. Jones sighed, "it will take so long in building;" and from that hour every rational enjoyment was deferred until they should get into their new dwelling. There were the usual delays and disappointments, and Mrs. Jones' love of endurance was fully gratified; she was regaled with a "lingering sweetness long drawn out."

At length the house was built and furnished, the grounds laid out and planted, and the wheels of the new establishment fairly in motion. Moreover, by rare good luck, there was very little to alter or undo; most of the arrangements were desirable, and the experiments successful.

"I hope, my dear," said Mr. Jones, benevolently, "that we are in a condition to take comfort." "If ever we get settled," assented Mrs. Jones, with a sigh.

Well, years rolled on, and they were settled. The flowers bloomed and the fruits ripened. The turf thickened into a velvet, and the trees grew tall and cast a welcome shade. Strangers paused to admire the premises as they passed, and neighbors paid their various tributes of envy and admiration. Mr. Jones smoked his prime cigar in the back piazza, and grew to look portly and contented. Not so with Mrs. Jones. To all the encomiums lavished upon her residence, she replied submissively, "Yes, it's a pretty place, but we don't know who we built it for. We have no children to come after us, and are just putting up improvements for strangers to pull down."

Was ever woman so favored of an indulgent fortune? Within a year from the utterance of this remark, Mrs. Jones was the happy—no, the patient mother of a real, genuine, glorious baby. Mr. Jones, who had with difficulty refrained from happiness before, was uncontrollably jubilant now. The boy was healthy, and handsome, and bright. There was no mistake about him; he was a fixed fact, a star of the first magnitude. He had wants, it is true, for which the fond father was intently thankful, for to gratify and prevent them was his supreme delight.

And the mother? Alas, her's were all a mother's cares, anxieties and forebodings. Until the child was weaned she scarcely left the house, or indulged in the simplest luxuries of diet. Then there was the long period of teeth cutting, during which her maternal anxieties were never appeased. Then she lived in fear of the measles, whooping cough and earlet fever, until the young hero met and conquered them all. He grew round and rosy, and she thin and anxious, but still unalterably patient. At school, she feared he might study

too much or too little, and as her fears were pretty equally divided between the two perils, it is presumed that he avoided both. Then she had a general misgiving lest he should be spoiled, and from too much petting at home become an indolent and useless member of society. But though the reader may share her fears in this regard, Master Jones falsified them all. Indulgence and opportunity seemed to agree with him. He was ambitious and self-reliant, and not objectionably willful. When at last he decided to study for a profession, the mother fitted out his wardrobe with reluctant care, and the first letter she received from college was moistened with something more than the full proportion of her natural tears.

"I am glad he is doing well," she said, in reply to a remark from her husband, "but I miss him more than I can tell you. Since we have only one we could wish he could have stayed with us. The seven years of his student life are very long to wait."

"To wait for what?" inquired Mr. Jones. "For the good time coming," replied his wife. "Why, woman, the good time has come long ago. Can't you see it?—We've been having it all along."

"It may be so with you, Mr. Jones, but I have never been free from anxiety for a minute in my life."

"And never will be, my dear," replied Mr. Jones, as he shook the ashes from his cigar. "It is positively your strongest point, and I have quite an admiration for your skill in it. You will find more to submit to in any given circumstances than any woman I have ever known."

Mrs. Jones raised her eyes to her husband's face in meek surprise. She forgave him, and was silent.

TRYING TO PROCURE A SUBSTITUTE.—It is related that a certain veteran soldier, who had served his three years and had been honorably discharged, was accosted a few days since by a well-dressed individual, when the following conversation ensued:

Citizen—You are a veteran, are you not? Veteran—Yes, sir; I served my three years out, and have an honorable discharge in my pocket.

Cit.—Well, sir, I am a citizen of Columbus, and desire to get a substitute. Can I make any arrangements to secure you?

Vet.—Well, that depends on circumstances. What inducements do you offer?

Cit.—I own a comfortable residence in Columbus and a good business house on High street, where I am engaged in a lucrative trade. I am worth probably thirty thousand dollars, and am willing to pay—

Vet.—Pshaw! Don't talk to me if that's all you're worth. Thirty thousand dollars is no inducement whatever. Better try a hundred day man.

[Exit Columbus man, with the ghost of the draft staring him in the face.]—London Democrat.

ST. PATRICK'S BOND FOUND.—While the workmen engaged in the renovation of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin—the oldest church in Ireland—were digging up a portion of the flooring in one of the aisles, they discovered a large stone coffin of curious workmanship, buried a few feet below the surface. The coffin, when opened, was found to contain a skeleton of an ecclesiastic, supposed to have been buried there six hundred years. The skull was perfect, and the bones crumbled into dust when exposed to the air. On the lid of the coffin there was a full length figure of a bishop in his robes. It was inspected by some antiquarians, including Dr. Todd, who expressed it as his belief, that it was the original founder of the church, St. Patrick. It was in good preservation, and it is in every respect a most interesting relic. When the church is finished it will be placed in a most prominent position, because there is no more remarkable antiquity in the building.

The weekly papers of Boston have resolved to increase their subscription prices from 20 to 50 per cent, and advertising rates the same.

A condensed catalogue of the books published in London between the years 1835 and 1863 has just been issued there. It forms a list of 67,500 different works.

An English married lady has consulted her lawyer on the question whether, having married her husband for his money, and that money being all spent, she is not at liberty to marry again? Decision reserved.

Sheridan had a very convenient formula for acknowledging all the new publications that were sent him: "Dear sir, I have received your exquisite work, and I have no doubt I shall be highly delighted—after I have read it."

To prevent steers from jumping fences, clip off the eye lashes of the under-lids with a pair of scissors, and the ability to jump is as effectually destroyed as Sampson's power was by the loss of his locks. The animal will not attempt a fence until the eye-lashes are grown again.

Mrs. H—desired Dr. Johnson to give his opinion of a new work she had just written adding that, if it would not do, she begged him to tell her, for she had other irons in the fire, and in case of its not being likely to succeed she could bring out something else.—"Then," said the Doctor, after having turned over a few leaves, "I advise you to put it where your other irons are."

## THE WADE-DAVIS PROTEST.

Lincoln among his Friends.

The fate of an Usurper Vividly Portrayed.

To the Supporters of the Government:

We have read without surprise, but not without indignation, the proclamation of the President of the 8th of July, 1864.

The supporters of the administration are responsible to the country for its conduct; and it is their right and duty to check the encroachments of the Executive on the authority of Congress, and to require it to confine itself to its proper sphere.

It is impossible to pass in silence this proclamation without neglecting that duty; and, having taken as much responsibility as any others in supporting the administration, we are not disposed to fail in the other duty of asserting the rights of Congress.

The President did not sign the bill "to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been usurped, a republican form of government"—passed by the supporters of his administration in both houses of Congress after mature deliberation.

The bill did not therefore become a law and it is therefore nothing. The proclamation is neither an approval nor a veto of the bill; it is therefore a document unknown to the laws and Constitution of the United States.

So far as it contains an apology for not signing the bill, it is a political manifesto against the friends of the government. So far as it proposes to execute the bill which is now a law, it is a grave executive usurpation.

It is fitting that the facts necessary to enable the friends of the administration to appreciate the apology and the usurpation be spread before them.

The proclamation says: "And, whereas, the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval less than an hour before the *sine die* adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him—"

If that be accurate, still this bill was presented with other bills which were signed.

Within that hour the time for the *sine die* adjournment was three times postponed by the vote of both Houses; and the least intimation of a desire for more time by the President to consider this bill would have secured a further postponement.

Yet the committee sent to ascertain if the President had any further communication for the House of Representatives reported that he had none; and the friends of the bill, who had anxiously waited on him to ascertain his late, had already been informed that the President had resolved not to sign it. The time of presentation, therefore, had nothing to do with his failure to approve it.

The bill had been discussed and considered for more than a month in the House of Representatives in which it passed on the 4th of May; it was reported to the Senate on the 27th of May without material amendment, and passed the Senate absolutely as it came from the House on the 2d of July.—Ignorance of its contents is out of the question.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill substantially the same in all material points, and identical in the points objected to by the proclamation, had been laid before him for his consideration in the winter of 1862-63.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose the provisions of the bill took the President by surprise.

On the contrary, we have reason to believe them to have been so well known that this method of preventing the bill from becoming a law without the Constitutional responsibility of a veto, had been resolved on long before the bill passed the Senate.

We are informed by a gentleman entitled to entire confidence, that before the 22d of June, in New Orleans it was stated by a member of Gen. Banks' staff, in the presence of other gentlemen in official position, that Senator Doolittle had written a letter to the Department that the House Reconstruction bill would be staved off in the Senate to a period too late in the session to require the President to veto it in order to defeat it, and that Mr. Lincoln would retain the bill, it necessary, and thereby defeat it.

The experience of Senator Wade in his various efforts to get the bill considered in the Senate, was quite in accordance with that plan; and the fate of the bill was accurately predicted by letters from New Orleans before it had passed the Senate.

Had the proclamation stopped there, it would have been only one other defeat of the will of the people by an Executive perversion of the constitution.

But it goes further. The President says: "And whereas, the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to a proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expresses the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration—"

By what authority of the constitution? In what forms? The result to be declared by whom? With what effect when ascertained?

Is it to be a law by the approval of the people without the approval of Congress at the will of the President? Will the President, on his opinion of the popular approval, execute it as a law?

Or is this merely a device to avoid the serious responsibility of defeating a law on which so many loyal hearts repose for security?

But the reasons now assigned for not approving the bill are full of ominous significance.

The President proceeds: "Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known, that, while I am (as I was in December last, when by proclamation, I proclaimed a plan for restoration) unprepared by a formal approval of this bill, to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration—"

That is to say, the President is resolved that the people shall not by law take any securities from the rebel States against a renewal of the rebellion, before restoring them power to govern us.

His wisdom and prudence are to be our sufficient guarantees!

He further says: "And while I am also unprepared to declare that the free State constitutions and governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside and held for naught, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further effort—"

That is to say, the President persists in recognizing those shadows of governments in Arkansas and Louisiana, which Congress formally declared should not be recognized—whose Representatives and Senators were repelled by formal votes of both Houses of Congress—which it was declared formally should have no electoral vote for President and Vice President.

They are the mere creatures of his will. They cannot live a day without his support. They are mere oligarchies, imposed on the people by military orders under the forms of election at which generals, provost marshals, soldiers, camp-followers were the chief actors, assisted by a handful of resident citizens, and urged on to premature action by private letters from the President.

In neither Louisiana nor Arkansas, before Bank's defeat, did the United States control half the territory or half the population. In Louisiana, General Bank's proclamation declared: "The fundamental law of the State is martial law."

On that foundation of freedom, he erected what the President calls "the free Constitution and government of Louisiana."

But of this state, whose fundamental law was martial law, only sixteen parishes out of forty-eight parishes, were held by the United States, and in five of the sixteen we held only our camps.

The eleven parishes we substantially held had two hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and eighty-five inhabitants; the residue of the State not held by us, five hundred and seventy-five thousand and six hundred and seventeen.

At the farce called an election, the officers of Gen. Banks returned that eleven thousand three hundred and forty-six ballots were cast; but whether any, or by whom, the people of the United States have no legal assurance; but it is probable that four thousand were cast by soldiers or employees of the United States, military or municipal, but none according to any law, state or national, and seven thousand ballots represent the State of Louisiana.

Such is the free constitution and government of Louisiana; and like it is that of Arkansas. Nothing but the failure of a military expedition deprived us of a like one in the swamps of Florida; and before the presidential election, like ones may be organized in every rebel State where the United States have a camp.

The President, by preventing this bill from becoming a law, holds the electoral votes of the rebel States at the dictation of his personal ambition.

If those votes turn the balance in his favor, it is to be supposed that his competitor, defeated by such means, will acquiesce?

If the rebel majority assert their supremacy in those States, and send votes which elect an enemy of the government which he will not repel his claims?

And is not that civil war for the Presidency inaugurated by the votes of rebel States?

Seriously impressed with these dangers, Congress, (the proper constitutional authority), formally declared that there are no State governments in the rebel States, and provided for their creation at a proper time; and both the Senate and House of Representatives rejected the Senators and Representatives chosen under the authority of what the President calls the constitution and government of Arkansas.

The President's proclamation "holds for naught" this judgment, and disarms the authority of the Supreme Court, and strides headlong toward the anarchy his proclamation of the 8th of December inaugurated.

If electors for President be allowed to be chosen in either of these States, a sinister light will be cast on the motives which induced the President to "hold for naught" the will of Congress rather than his government in Louisiana and Arkansas.

That judgment of Congress which the President defies was the exercise of an authority exclusively vested in Congress by the Constitution to determine what is the established government in a State, and in its own nature, and by the highest judicial authority, binding on all other departments of the government.

After this assignment of his reasons for preventing the bill from becoming a law, the President proceeds to declare his purpose to execute it as a law by his plebeian dictatorial power.

He says: "Nevertheless, I am fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it; and that I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the executive aid and assistance to any such people so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States; in which cases military governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill."

Even the President's proclamation of the 8th of December formally declares that "whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats constitutionally, rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive."

And that is not the less true because wholly inconsistent with the President's assumption in that proclamation of a right to institute and recognize State governments in the rebel States, nor because the President is unable to perceive that his recognition is a nullity if it be not conclusive on Congress.

Under the Constitution, the right to Senators and Representatives is inseparable from a State government. If there be a State government the right is absolute. If there be no State government there can be Senators or Representatives chosen. The two Houses of Congress are expressly declared to be the sole judges of their own members.

The Supreme Court has formally declared that under the 4th section of the 8th article of the Constitution requiring the United States to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State; and when Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted into the councils of the Union, the authority of the government under which they are appointed, as well as its republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority, and its decision is binding on every department of the government and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal. It is true that the contest in this case did not last long

A more studied outrage on the legislative authority of the people has never been perpetrated.

Congress passed a bill; the President refused to approve it, and then by proclamation puts as much of it in force as he sees fit, and proposes to execute those parts by officers unknown to the laws of the United States and not subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

The bill directed the appointment of provisional governors by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The President, after defeating the law, proposes to appoint, without law, and without the advice and consent of the Senate, military governors for the rebel States!

He has already exercised this dictatorial usurpation in Louisiana, and he defeated the bill to prevent its limitation.

Henceforth we must regard the following precedent as the Presidential law of the rebel States:

Washington, March 16, 1864.  
His Excellency Michael D. Hahn, Governor of Louisiana.  
"Until further orders you are hereby invested with the powers exercised hitherto by the Military Governor of Louisiana. Yours,  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

This Michael Hahn is no officer of the United States; the President, without law, without the advice and consent of the Senate, by a private note, not even countersigned by the Secretary of State, makes the dictator of Louisiana.

The bill provided for the civil administration of the laws of the State—till it should be in a fit temper to govern itself—repealing all laws recognizing slavery, and making all men equal before the law.

These beneficent provisions the President has annulled. People will die, and marry, and transfer property, and buy and sell; and to these acts of civil life courts and officers of the law are necessary. Congress legislated for these necessary things, and the President deprives them of the protection of the law.

The President's purpose to instruct his military governor "to proceed according to bill"—a make shift to calm the disappointment his defeat has occasioned—his not merely a grave usurpation, but a transparent delusion. He cannot "proceed according to the bill" after preventing it from becoming a law.

Whatever is done will be at his will and pleasure, by persons responsible to no law, and more interested to secure the interest and execute the will of the President than of the people; and the will of Congress is to be "held for naught" unless the loyal people of the rebel States choose to adopt it.

If they should graciously prefer the stringent bill to the easy proclamation, still the registration will be made under no legal sanction; it will give no assurance that a majority of the people of the States have taken the oath; if administered, it will be without legal authority, and void; no indictment will lie for false swearing at the election, or for admitting bad, or rejecting good votes; it will be the force of Louisiana and Arkansas acted over again under the forms of this bill, but not by authority of law.

But when we come to the guarantees of future peace which Congress meant to enact, the forms, as well as the substance of the bill, must yield to the President's will that none should be imposed.

It was the solemn resolve of Congress to protect the loyal men of the nation against three great dangers, first, the return to power of the guilty leaders of the rebellion; second, the continuance of slavery, and third, the burden of the rebel debt.

Congress required assent to those provisions by the convention of the State; and if refused it was to be dissolved. "The President holds for naught" that resolve of Congress, because he is unwilling "to be inflexibly committed to any one plan of restoration," and the people of the United States are not to be allowed to protect themselves unless their enemies agree to it.

The order to proceed according to the bill is therefore merely at the will of the rebel States; and they have the option to reject it, accept the proclamation, and demand the President's recognition.

Mark the contrast! The bill requires a majority, the proclamation is satisfied with one-tenth; the bill requires one oath, the proclamation another; the bill ascertains voters by registering; the proclamation by guess; the bill exacts adherence to existing territorial limits, the proclamation admits of others; the bill governs the rebel States by law, equalizing all before it, the proclamation commits them to the lawless discretion of military Governors and Provost Marshals; the bill forbids electors for President, the proclamation and defeat of the bill threatens us with civil war for the admission or exclusion of such voters; the bill exacted exclusion of dangerous enemies from power and the relief of the nation from the rebel debt, and the prohibition of slavery forever, so that the suppression of the rebellion will double our resources to bear or pay the national debt, free the masses from the old domination of the rebel leaders, and eradicate the cause of the war; the proclamation secures neither of those guarantees.

It is silent respecting the rebel debt and the political exclusion of rebel leaders; leaving slavery exactly where it was by law at the outbreak of the rebellion, and adds no guarantee even of the freedom of the slaves he ever took to manumit. It is summed up in an illegal oath without sanction and therefore void. The oath is to support all proclamations of the President, during the rebellion, having reference to slaves.

Any government is to be accepted at the hands of one-tenth of the people not consenting that oath. Now that oath neither secures the abolition of slavery nor adds any security to the freedom of the slaves the President declares free.

It does not secure the abolition of slavery; for the proclamation of free-

dom merely professed to free certain slaves while it recognized the institution.

Every constitution of the rebel States at the outbreak of the rebellion may be adopted without the change of a letter; for none of them contravene that proclamation; none of them establish slavery.

It adds no security to the freedom of the slaves.

For their title is the proclamation of freedom.

If it be unconstitutional, an oath to support it is void. Whether constitutional or not, the oath is without authority of law, and therefore void.

If it be valid and observed, it exacts no enactment by the State, either in law or constitution, to add a State guarantee to the proclamation title, and the right of a slave to freedom is an open question before the state courts on the relative authority of the State law and the proclamation.

If the oath binds the one-tenth who take it, it is not exacted of the other nine-tenths who succeed to the control of the State government; so that it is annulled instantly by the act of recognition.

What the State courts would say of the proclamation, who can doubt. But the master would not go into court—he would seize his slave.

What the Supreme Court would say, who can tell? When and how is the question to get there?

No *habeas corpus* lies for him in the United States Court; and the President defeated with his bill its extension of that writ to this case.

Such are the fruits of this rash and fatal act of the President—a blow at the friends of his administration, at the rights of humanity, and at the principles of republican government. The President has greatly presumed on the forbearance which the supporters of his administration have so long practiced, in view of the arduous conflict in which we are engaged, and the reckless ferocity of our political opponents.

But he must understand that our support is of a cause and not of a man; that the authority of Congress is paramount and must be respected; that the whole body of the Union men of Congress will not submit to be impeached by him of rash and unconstitutional legislation, and if he wishes our support he must confine himself to his executive duties—to suppress by arms armed rebellion, and leave political reorganization to Congress.

If the supporters of the government fail to insist on this, they become responsible for the usurpations which they fail to rebuke, and are justly liable to the indignation of the people whose rights and security committed to their keeping, they sacrifice.

Let them consider the remedy for these usurpations, and, having found it, fearlessly execute it.  
B. F. WADE, Chairman Senate Com.  
H. WINTER DAVIS,  
Chairman Committee House Representatives on the Rebel States.

From Europe.  
Halifax, August 16.

The Asia, from Liverpool, the 6th, and Queenstown the 7th inst., arrived at this port this evening. The steamer Niagara, after taking in coal and provisions, left Liverpool on the 5th, destination unknown. Rumors were that the late rebel cruiser Georgia had been seized by order of the government, as she was about leaving Liverpool. It turned out, however, that she was simply detained by her owner. It is alleged that the Georgia is now the bona fide property of Mr. Bates, by whom she has been put in thorough repair, and was about leaving Liverpool for Lisbon under a charter to the Portuguese, to carry troops to the western coast of Africa and the mails between Lisbon and the Azores. It was alleged that the Niagara waited outside the Mersey for the Georgia, but it was contradicted.

The Times city article says that advices from Frankfurt say that under sales on American account the prices of U. S. bonds gave way for some days until quotations were only 2 per cent above New York, but such is the eagerness of the German public to increase their investments, that as soon as the pressure of the exceptional operations was removed a recovery took place of more than 3 per cent. The reason for the renewed *furor* consists in the word peace having been mentioned in the last telegrams.

It is added that the estimate of thirty millions sterling as total of these securities absorbed in Germany and Holland is certainly below the actual amount.

The following is stated to be the basis of peace between Denmark and Prussia, and Austria and Lunnenburg: Schleswig and Holstein to be ceded to the two great German Powers, the island of Arrog to remain with Denmark, and the islands in the North Sea are to go with Schleswig. On account of Danish enclaves in Schleswig a rectification of Jutland frontier will take place.

London, August 6.  
The Morning Post to-day, has an editorial denouncing the kidnapping of British subjects for the federal service. It refers specially to the case of Irishmen, who were subject, in June last, to gross indignities after their release was obtained, and says if these facts are proved the British government should not be satisfied with less than the exemplary punishment of all concerned in the outrages. The Times has an editorial on the same subject, holding it up to Irishmen as a warning not only against the federal service but against emigration to America.

Said Senator Richardson, of Illinois, a few days before the adjournment of the Senate: "I tell the Senator, and I tell other gentlemen, that as soon as we place a President in the White House on the 4th of March next, we shall receive whatever propositions the people of the South send us; we shall make to them the proposition of coming back to their duty to the old Constitution and to the old Union as our fathers made it, and if they do not come back, we will enforce it against them."

Chase's nose is again put out of joint. Eggleston received the Congressional nomination in the First Ohio district.

# The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR MICH.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 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.  
FRANKLIN O. DENVER, Secretary.  
New York, Jan. 12, 1864.

## Democratic State Convention.

A Democratic State Convention will be held in the city of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, August 25th, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the election of delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions.

A second Convention will be held on Wednesday, September 7th, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the nomination of candidates for county officers, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

The several cities and townships will be entitled to the following number of delegates to each convention:

Ann Arbor City..... 12	Philsdel..... 5
Salmon..... 5	St. Louis..... 5
Bridgeport..... 5	St. Paul..... 5
Dexter..... 5	Superior..... 5
Freeport..... 5	Wabasha..... 5
Lincoln..... 5	Webster..... 5
Lyndon..... 5	York..... 5
Manchester..... 5	Ypsilanti..... 5
Northfield..... 5	City..... 10

## Democratic County Conventions.

A Democratic Convention for the county of Washington, will be held at the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, August 25th, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the election of delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions.

A second Convention will be held on Wednesday, September 7th, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the nomination of candidates for county officers, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

Ann Arbor City..... 12	Philsdel..... 5
Salmon..... 5	St. Louis..... 5
Bridgeport..... 5	St. Paul..... 5
Dexter..... 5	Superior..... 5
Freeport..... 5	Wabasha..... 5
Lincoln..... 5	Webster..... 5
Lyndon..... 5	York..... 5
Manchester..... 5	Ypsilanti..... 5
Northfield..... 5	City..... 10

## Democratic Congressional Convention.

The Democracy of the Third Congressional District are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to meet at Bronson Hall, in Jackson, on Friday, the 2nd day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Representative in Congress.

Each County will be entitled to the following representation:

Washington County..... 12	Calhoun County..... 9
Jackson County..... 9	Highland..... 6
Essex..... 6	.....
T. F. BOUTON, Chairman	.....
C. S. GIBSON, Secretary	.....
M. A. BARNES, ..... Con. Dist. Com.	.....
J. D. WOOLLEY, ..... Con. Dist. Com.	.....

Dated, July 25, 1864.

## Our Democratic friends will find in another column a call for a City Caucus to send delegates to the County, Senatorial, and Representative Conventions. Turn out and send good delegates.

We invite the attention of our readers to an article in another column from the Quincy (Ill.) Herald expository of "The Position of the Democratic Party." It is so concise, so plain, and withal so truthful, that he who runs may read and understand. The Democratic party—as the Herald clearly shows—is neither a War Party nor a Peace Party. It is against separation, and for a restoration of the Union, and is and will be for Peace or for War as circumstances may require. If the Democracy should come into power on the 4th of March next, the administration it will inaugurate will be ready to make peace at any hour on the basis of the Constitution; and it will be equally determined to grant no peace involving separation. It will not refuse to receive propositions looking to peace until the abandonment of slavery is guaranteed, nor will it consent to separation on the principle that the States be all free or all slave. These are both planks in the Republican creed, and have so long been held by leading men of that party, that they can not be expected to extricate the nation from the horrors of war, except on the basis of separation or absolute extermination of the inhabitants of the Southern Confederacy. Are the people in favor of either of these results? If not, they must elevate the Democracy to power.

A prominent Republican remarked in our hearing on Tuesday after the Republican Convention had completed its labors: "We have done one thing you Democrats can't do, we have nominated three cripples." We have a respect for "cripples," too much respect for them to make light of their misfortunes, and only repeat the remark to let our friends know the main element of strength the Republicans rely upon.—Their ticket is to run well because of the "three cripples." We apprehend that the three worthy men alluded to as "cripples" will not be grateful for such electioneering remarks in their behalf.

Nothing later from Mobile than Com. FARRAGUT'S report in another column. There is no more running the blockade there.

## The Republican Convention.

The Republican county nominating Convention was held in this city on Tuesday, on which occasion "the faithful" were out in goodly numbers, especially the candidates—those anxious to serve their country in the "home-guard," far away from the field of danger.

The convention was permanently organized by electing as President, D. B. GREENE, Esq., the *ex* Postmaster of Ypsilanti, who, having secured a fat place for himself at Uncle Sam's crib, was presumed not to be a candidate.—The first time the presumption had possibly been made in the last ten years.

The President entered upon duty with a speech, a very impressive speech—or he was mistaken. He talked about the crisis, the rebellion, the blood shed and sacrifice, the rebel sympathizers in our midst, &c., &c., and enjoined upon the convention a spirit of harmony and conciliation, and a willingness to sacrifice themselves and their friends, not on the battle field, but upon the altar of office. It was a *thrilling* speech and no mistake.

Several Vice Presidents were also elected, and two Secretaries, A. E. STURTEVANT, and another whose name we did not get.

ANDREW ROBINSON, commonly known as "Uncle Andrew," who claims leadership in the Republican ranks because in the "long ago" he was a Democrat, took the floor at this juncture. He informed the convention that a crisis had arrived, that hard work was to be done, that working men must be nominated, that he presumed delegates had their preferences, that he had his, that he had made up his "slate," and that he would now read his "slate" for the information of the convention.

Some of the delegates not knowing whether *their* names were on the "slate" here interrupted "Uncle Andrew" with cries of "order," motions to proceed to ballot, to fill vacancies in delegations, &c., &c. But, permitted to proceed, the "slate" was read, and contained the following: For Judge of Probate, Thos. Ninde; Sheriff, John C. Mead; Clerk, J. W. Babbitt; Treasurer, Dr. Webb—the Dr. sat just behind us, and like the sly old fox, he is, immediately proposed that if we would keep still he would divide the "stealings in," but afterwards imposed the preposterous condition that we get our friends to support him, which being a little too much we peech.—Prosecuting Attorney, D. S. Twitchell; Circuit Court Commissioner, J. B. Gott.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a Judge of Probate candidate, with the following result: Thomas Ninde, 80; A. D. Crane, 7. Scattering, 3.

And Mr. Ninde was unanimously nominated.

Pending this ballot, the President made another speech, announcing that Col. Hawkins, of Tennessee, an agent of the Sanitary Commission and a Copperhead Skinner, (he has a big job on hand,) would lecture in behalf of the Commission somewhere in this city, on Wednesday evening, and that he must not be allowed to go away without making a political speech. And so the Sanitary Commission is to be perverted to political uses. If this is to be the order, Democrats will hereafter know what to do when invited to contribute.

Before proceeding to further balloting E. H. Spalding, of this city, asked "Uncle Andrew" who was next on the "slate," and was answered, John C. Mead, for Sheriff. Mr. Catecheon moved, therefore, that Mr. Mead be nominated by acclamation. It was moved to amend by proceeding to ballot, which motion was lost. Thereupon a delegate declared it the universal usage of all conventions to elect by ballot, and so Catecheon withdrew his motion, the convention proceeded to ballot, and the vote stood:

J. C. Mead, 92	H. G. Miller, 2
E. H. Spalding, 3	O. M. Martin, 1

And the "slate" candidate was declared nominated.

Spalding again asked "Uncle Andrew" who was next on the "slate," who replied, James McMahon, for Clerk, and proceeded to address the convention in behalf of Mr. McMahon. He said: "I told you before, gentlemen, that hard work is to be done, and that the strong men must be nominated.—It is very doubtful whether we can elect any of our ticket, and Mr. McMahon is the only man we can elect clerk. (Hisses.) He had seen the Democratic 'slate'—guess not—and McMahon's nomination was a necessity.

The convention proceeded to ballot, and the announcement of votes, as follows, showed that several gentlemen had aspirations to the dignity of Clerk, with the salary thrown in:

E. B. Clark, 42	Muscott, 7
A. J. Sawyer, 26	Thorn Ducl, 4
Jas. McMahon, 11	F. Fitzgerald, 2
F. L. Parker, 4	H. G. Miller, 2
J. Baugel, 3.	.....

Pending a second ballot, J. Webster Childs, of Augusta, advocated the claims of Augusta, and of Ducl, Augusta had never had a County officer, and Ducl had never had a County office. He was competent and straight, and Augusta, and Ducl ought to be nominated.

Mr. L. C. Allen, of York, once elected Representative on the "Union ticket," if we are not mistaken, endorsed Clark, and presented his claims.

The 2d ballot resulted: E. B. Clark, 41; Jas. McMahon, 11; A. J. Sawyer, 21; Thorn Ducl, 21. "Uncle Andrew" withdrew the name of James McMahon, broke his "slate," and the convention balloted a third time, as follows: E. B. Clark, 66; Thorn Ducl, 16; A. J. Sawyer, 21; Jas. McMahon, 1; Andrew Robinson, 1. Everett B. Clark was declared unanimously nominated.

Before proceeding to a ballot for Register, Hon. T. D. Lane, of Salem, proposed the name of J. W. Babbitt. He said Salem had claims, and Babbitt had claims, Salem always pulled true, Salem always rolled up big majorities, not a man in Salem ran after strange gods in 1862,—a bit at Messrs. Allen, Crane, Jay, three of the strange gods, and all members of the convention.—Babbitt had sacrificed a leg in the service of the country, at Gattysburg, and the stay at home patriots ought to be sacrificed for Babbitt. This was the telling point, and the ballot resulted: John W. Babbitt, 93.—Fitzgerald, 6; Mr. Scattering, 2.

Next came a ballot for Treasurer, which resulted as follows: Morris Thompson, 51; R. McColl, 5; Dr. Webb, 18; J. J. Watson, 5. Mr. Scattering, 6.

## The Republican Convention of the Second Congressional District has nominated Hon. CHARLES URSON for reelection. As that district is a "hard road to travel" for any Democrat, we presume that Mr. Urson may safely arrange his business for another term. "What can't be cured, must be endured."

The Hillsdale County Republican nominating convention instructed the members of the Legislature to be elected, to vote for Gov. BLAIR for United States Senator. This is the first action of the kind we have noticed.

An important movement is in progress north of the James, with the advance within seven miles of Richmond. This may draw the rebels out of the Shenandoah Valley, and prevent reinforcements being sent to the rebels at Atlanta.

The Republican Senatorial convention, held at Dexter yesterday, nominated Hon. WM. JAY, *whom* "Unionist." All right! the Democrats will take as much pleasure in skinning him as any other man.

From California.  
San Francisco, Aug. 17.  
Application was made to the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday for the release of Charles L. Weller, lately confined in Fort Albatross, for using treasonable language and urging Democrats to armed resistance to the draft, &c. The application is based on an act of Congress requiring civil indictment of parties arrested by military authorities in loyal States, or their discharge within a certain time.

The Supreme Court of California has affirmed the constitutionality of the law providing for the enforcement of contracts for paying in gold. The decision gives great satisfaction in business circles.

The Position of the Democratic Party.  
The Quincy (Illinois) Herald says: "It is not to be disguised that we have in our ranks men who very pompously declare that they will not support the democratic candidate unless the convention shall adopt a 'war' platform, and others who just as pompously declare that they will not support the democratic candidate unless he is put up upon a 'peace' platform. Assuming that these 'war' democrats mean that the democracy shall pledge themselves to the prosecution of this war, which is now a war of abolition, subjugation, and confiscation, and assuming that these so-called 'peace' democrats mean that the democracy shall pledge themselves to recognize the independence of the South for the sake of peace, we have only to say to them that the democracy will not put their candidate upon either a war platform or a peace platform. They will put him upon the platform of the Constitution and the Union. With that platform fully carried out, there can be no war for abolition, subjugation, and confiscation, and there can be no peace which shall divide the Union. The democrat who demands the prosecution of the war for the negro, instead of a war for the Constitution and the Union, is a Lincolnite, and should vote and act with that party, and no longer hypocritically pretend to be a democrat and friend of the Union. The democrat on the other hand, who demands that no war shall be made for the Constitution and Union, but that the democratic party shall pledge themselves to divide the Union if they get into power, should lose no time in uniting his fortunes with those of Jeff. Davis, since he demands precisely what Jeff. Davis himself demands."

It only remains to be added that those who thus seek to dictate a fundamental change in the platform and policy of the democratic party are not its real friends, and do not desire its success. The man who demands that the democracy shall commit themselves to the support and further prosecution of a war for the negro, at the expense and to the utter destruction of all the best interests of the white race, has ceased to be a democrat and become an abolitionist.—So, too, the man who seeks to force the democracy to declare themselves in favor of recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and thus divide and destroy the Union, is no longer a democrat, but a sympathizer with Jeff. Davis, and should avow himself a secessionist. In short, it may be said that no man is a democrat, who sustains or cooperates with either Lincoln or Davis. They are both enemies of the Constitution and Union. Democrats are friends of the Constitution and Union, and the mission of the democratic party is to see that both are maintained and perpetuated. A war for the negro has thus far overthrown both, and to recognize the independence of the Confederacy accomplishes the same purpose by a shorter route. The position of the democratic party is precisely what it was four years ago. It was then opposed to a war for the negro, and it is opposed to a war of that kind to-day. It was then opposed to a division of the Union, and it is opposed to any such division to-day.—They opposed then equally and alike the schemes of Lincoln and Jeff. Davis, and they oppose them to-day. The democracy then were ready to make war, if war was unavoidable, in defense of the Union and Constitution, and they are ready to make that war to-day. The democracy were in favor then of preserving and perpetuating the Union by a peaceful and conciliatory policy, if that policy would do it, and they are ready to do the same thing to-day. There can, therefore, be no misunderstanding as to the real position of the democratic party. It stands to-day where it stood four years ago, and where it always stood.—Time has served only to confirm the wisdom, justice and practicability of the principles and policy of the democratic party. If that party shall be restored to power, we shall yet have the old Union and the old Constitution, and with them shall have peace once more. The patriotic masses begin to understand and appreciate this great truth, and in the presidential election this fall they will act accordingly.

## Official Report of the Fight at Mobile.

Washington, August 15.  
The following official dispatch has been received by the Navy Department:  
FLAG SHIP HARTFORD,  
MOBILE BAY, Aug. 15.

Sir—I have the honor to report to the Department this morning. I entered Mobile Bay, passing Forts Morgan and Gaines and encountering the rebel gun Tennessee and gunboats of the enemy, viz: Selma, Morgan and Gaines. The attacking fleet was under way by 5:45 a. m., in the following order: The Brooklyn, with the Octarora on her port side, the Hartford with the Metacomb, the Richmond with the Port Royal, the Lackawanna with the Teumseh, the Monongahela with the Tussemee, the Osage with the Itasca and the Onondaga with the Galena. On the starboard of the fleet was the proper position of the monitors or iron-clads.

Fort Morgan opened on us at 7:10, and soon after this the action became lively. As we steamed up the main channel there was some difficulty ahead, and the Hartford passed ahead of the Brooklyn. At 20 minutes past seven the Teumseh was struck by a torpedo and sunk, going down very rapidly and carrying down with her all the officers and crew with the exception of the pilot and eight or ten men which were saved by a boat that I sent from the Metacomb which was alongside of me.

The Hartford had passed the forts before eight o'clock, and finding myself raked by the rebel gunboats, I ordered the Metacomb to cast off and go in pursuit of them, one of which, the Selma, succeeded in capturing. All the vessels had passed the forts by 8:30, but the rebel ram Tennessee was still apparently uninjured in our rear, and a signal was at once made to all the fleet to turn again to attack the ram, not with guns, but to run her down with all speed.

The Monongahela was the first that struck her, and though she may have injured her badly, yet she did not succeed in disabling her. The Lackawanna also struck her, but ineffectually. The flag ship gave her a severe shock with her bow, and as she passed, fired into her a whole port broadside of solid 9 inch shot, and 13 pounds of powder, at a distance of not more than twelve feet. The iron clads were fast closing upon her, and the Hartford and the rest of the fleet were bearing down upon her, when, at 10 a. m., she surrendered.—The rest of the rebel fleet, viz: the Morgan and the Gaines, succeeded in getting back under protection of Fort Morgan.

This ended the action of the day.—Admiral Buchanan sent me his sword, being himself badly wounded with a compound fracture of the leg, which it is said will have to be amputated. Many of my own being wounded, and the surgeon of the Tennessee being very dangerous to have Admiral Buchanan removed to the hospital, I sent a flag of truce to the commanding officer of Fort Morgan, Brig. Gen. Richard L. Page, to say that if he would allow the wounded of the fleet as well as their own, to be taken to Pensacola, where they could be better cared for than here, I would send one of our vessels provided she would be permitted to return, bringing nothing back that she did not take out. Gen. Page consented, and the Metacomb was despatched.

The total loss on our side was 40 killed and 88 wounded. On the rebel side, Tennessee, were captured 20 officers, and about 170 men. On the Selma were taken nine officers and men.

I will send a detailed despatch by the first opportunity.  
Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
D. G. FARRAGUT,  
R. A. C. N. G. D. Seymour,  
THOMAS HUSSY, Secretary of the Navy.

Advices from South Carolina report that up to the 2d of August there were 30,000 Union prisoners at Andersonville, Ga. Nearly 2,800 died there during the month of June. It is also stated that 600 Union officers have been placed under fire at Charleston by the rebels, and that the Union prisoners are being removed from Georgia to South Carolina.

In despair of lowering the current sale of silver and gold by any other means, the new Secretary of the Treasury has resolved to try a new and original movement, equal to Grant's last. In the future coinage of the U. S. mint it is proposed to put the eagles on the coin with closed wings—so that they can come down.

## New Advertisements.

The Public Schools.  
THE FALL TERM of the several Public Schools of this city will commence on  
MONDAY, AUGUST 29th,  
under the superintendence of Prof. U. W. LATON, assisted by an able corps of teachers in all the departments.

It is desired that scholars be punctually in their seats on the first day of the term.  
Non-resident scholars will be charged for tuition in Languages, \$5.00  
In English studies, \$3.00  
Tuition in Latin and Drawing, and for resident scholars in languages, as per schedule, by order of the Board.  
E. B. FOND, Secretary.  
Ann Arbor, August 16th, 1864.

Look Out!  
THE RASCALS who were prowling a bout and stealing from the County Poor House premises on Monday Evening, 13th inst., are known and we think are marked.  
Wash. Co. Poor House, Aug. 10th, 1864.

Boarding House-keepers and Citizens  
WISHING to board students desiring to come on the 1st of September, are requested to send their names and addresses to the undersigned prior to Sept. 1st, stating whether for day or full board.  
J. H. BURLESON, Secretary.  
Ann Arbor, Aug. 15th, 1864.

Commissioner's Notice  
The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioner to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of David Lapham, late of said County, in said County deceased, hereby gives notice that he will receive and adjust all such claims against said estate, and that they will meet at the late residence of said deceased, in the Township of Salem in said County, on Saturday the 27th day of August, at one o'clock, P. M., of each day, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.  
LEVI WESTFALL, Commissioner.  
THOMAS HUSSY, Secretary.  
Dated, August 15, 1864.

TAKEN UP!  
ON the 10th day of June, a BORKER HORSE, about 10 years old, large size, and this in flesh, was required to give property, pay his charges, and take said horse away.  
WILLIAM HUMPHREY.  
10th, July 10th, 1864.

The Michigan Argus. ANN ARBOR. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1864.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York, & 56 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the American and Chicago papers.

FOR SALE! THE UNDERSIGNED having written for fame and profit for glory...

Democratic Caucus. The Democratic electors of the township of Ann Arbor...

Democratic City Caucus. A Democratic Caucus will be held at the Court House on Tuesday Evening, August 23rd, 1864.

There has been little activity in the market during the week. Wool is coming forward in small quantities...

Married. In the Methodist Church, of this city, August 15, at 3 1/2 o'clock p. m., by Rev. B. C. Cocker...

Died. On Wednesday, 10th inst., HELEN E. Infant of RUBEY G. and ELIZA J. GRANT, aged 4 months and 10 days.

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

Col. O. L. MANS, of the 39th Illinois Infantry, an old resident of our city, wounded in the left leg at Bermuda Hundred...

The traveling editor of the Detroit Tribune has recently been "doing" Jackson, and was evidently well "done for" himself.

THE JUVENILE SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY will hold a Fair and Festival at Ruppert's Hall, next Tuesday evening.

Dr. R. J. LYONS will be at the Monitor House, to-morrow, August 20th, where he will be glad to see all his patients.

We notice that a Patent Compositing sidewalk is being put down along the property of VOLNEY CHAPIN, Esq., on Ann Street.

NEW STOCK YARDS. The new stock yards of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., in Chicago, are being fitted up in the most extensive and convenient manner.

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From the James River. Baltimore, Aug. 16. The following news is published in the afternoon edition of the American: Bermuda Hundred, Aug. 16. Yesterday the 2d Corps (Hancock) were going on transports at City Point all day, apparently for Washington...

Do you wish to be cured? DR. BUCHANAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS. The word cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Humidity, and all other Nervous and Nervous Disorders...

REMOVAL! N. B. COLE, has removed his STOCK of BOOTS & SHOES, to the store of A. P. Mills & Co., on Main Street, where he will be glad to wait on his old customers and the public generally.

U. S. 7-30 Loan. The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864...

Special Advantages of this Loan. It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering higher interest than any other, and the best security.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond. In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion into gold bonds...

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation. But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.

THE VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree. It is the only dye that will give a permanent color to the hair, and it is the only dye that will give a permanent color to the hair.

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NEW! FURNITURE ROOMS. One door North of Reason and Henderson's Hardware Store. SOFAS, BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, BOOK-CASES! TABLES and CHAIRS.

WOOD COFFINS, METALIC CASES, AND CASKETS. On the shortest notice. Also attends to laying out coffins of persons day and night, without charge.

W. U. BENHAM. Ann Arbor, January 15th, 1863. P. BACH has a new and complete STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

LOWEST MARKET PRICES! Call and See! Ann Arbor, April, 1864. LOOK HERE! A large lot of LINEN COATS AND SUMMER GOODS, always on hand.

M. Guiterman & Co's, CLOTHING STORE. Give us a call and we can and will sell you cheap and better goods than any other house in this city.

In The Year 1845. Mr. Matthews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE, since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

DR. SMITH'S NEW PRESCRIPTION & DRUG STORE! In the place to buy your MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, Writing Paper, by the Ream or less, ENVELOPS, and all other articles in our line.

100 City Lots for Sale. WIZARD OIL! THIS SPLENDID REMEDY CURES TOOTHACHE in Three Minutes, NEURALGIA in Ten Minutes, RHEUMATISM in Five Days, and many other ailments.

THE PATENT WRINGER. THE ONLY reliable self-adjusting Wringer. NO WOOD WORK TO SWELL OR SHRINK. NO RUBBER SCREWS TO GET OUT OF ORDER.

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Glad News for the Unfortunate! THE LONG SOUGHT FOR. DISCOVERED AT LAST. CURES FROM ONE TO THREE DAYS.

GERMAN BITTERS, THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cures than any other article in the market.

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