

No. 971

The Seven-Thirties—What are they?

We trust that a large portion of our readers have pondered the Appeal of Mr. Fessenden, our new Secretary of the Treasury. The purport of it is that the People of the United States, acting as a body through their agent the Government, wish individuals to lend them two hundred millions of dollars for three years, at seven and three-tenths per cent. annual interest, payable every six months. For this they offer Treasury Notes—that is, in reality, notes drawn and endorsed by every man in the country. The loan is wanted for a great national purpose, to effect which every man, unless he be a traitor at heart if not in act, is solemnly pledged.

The Appeal is addressed not merely to a few great capitalists, but also to the many whose aggregate means constitute the mass of the wealth of the land. The notes upon which this loan is asked are from \$50 upward. Every man who has fifty dollars can take part in this loan. Apart from patriotism and the duty which all owe to their country, no investment is so desirable as this.

It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of the interest, and of the debt when due. The security is increasing in value. For some years before the war we were earning 1000 millions a year more than we spent. During the three years of the war, owing to the high prices and constant demand for labor, we have earned more than ever before. No man who could or would work has been idle; and, except for the war, we have spent less than before. The total valuation of the property of the United States, according to the census of 1860, was \$16,159,000,000, of which 10,957,448,926 was in the Loyal States. This valuation, according to the usual rule of assessment, was not more than two thirds of the actual cash value of the property. The increase of property in the Loyal States during the last ten years was over 126 per cent., or an average of 12.6 per cent. per annum. In three years of the war we of the United States have certainly earned 3000 millions more than we have spent apart from the war. The cost of the war may be set down at 2000 millions.—Deducting this from our net earnings, the People who are security for this loan are 1000 millions richer to day than they were when the war broke out.

No other investment can be so easily convertible. The man who has a Treasury note for \$50, or \$100, or \$1000, can turn it into money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond and mortgage, or in railroad stocks.

The interest offered is higher than can be realized from any other safe and convertible investment. It is, moreover, readily collectable when due. To each note are affixed five "coupons," or interest tickets, due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it at the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money.

Thus, while this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is in every way the best Savings' Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. only. Thus the man who deposits \$1000 in a private Savings' Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings' Bank he receives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

It is convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7.30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (Aug. 12th), thus making the real rate of interest over ten per cent.; and besides, to make the inducement even greater, Congress by special act exempts its Treasury notes from state and municipal taxation. Could they ask more? Was patriotism ever so liberally rewarded?—*Hampers Magazine.*

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 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 D. PIERCE, Secretary.
New York, Jan. 12, 1864.

Democratic State Convention.

A Democratic State Convention will be held in Detroit at eleven o'clock, on Thursday, the first day of September next, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket and Presidential electors, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may come before the Convention.

Each county comprising one or more representative districts will be entitled to three times as many delegates as there are representatives in the lower house of the State Legislature from such county; and each county which may not be entitled to one representative in the lower house of the Legislature will be entitled to one delegate in the State Convention.

By resolutions of former State Conventions, no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the Convention who does not reside in the county he purports to represent, except with reference to the counties of the Upper Peninsula.

It is respectfully urged upon the democrats of the several counties to perfect their local organizations for the great Presidential contest that is now before us.

Dated Detroit, July 9, 1864.

LEVI BISHOP, Chairman.
H. N. WALKER, W. A. RICHMOND,
STEPHEN G. CLARK, ADAM L. ROOF,
N. A. BALCH, AUSTIN WALKES,
H. A. LEBROOK, H. H. HARMON,
O. M. BARNES, WM. M. MILLER,
L. D. NORRIS, JOSEPH COULTER,
Democratic State Central Committee.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

Third District.

The Democracy of the Third Congressional District are invited to send delegates to a Convention to meet at Breckinridge Hall, Jackson, on Friday, the 30th 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; Ingham " 6;
Easton " 6;
T. F. BOUTON, J. C. WOODLEY,
C. S. GREGORY, J. D. WOODLEY,
M. BARNES, J. D. WOODLEY,
J. D. WOODLEY, J. D. WOODLEY,
Dated, July 25, 1864.

There has been some desperate fighting in the vicinity of Petersburg, with the advantages in favor of General Grant. He now holds the Weldon railroad.

In the Shenandoah valley the rebels are evidently in large force, and SHERRIDAN has fallen or been driven back to Harpers Ferry.

There is nothing material from Atlanta.

Report says that LINCOLN has sent five Peace Commissioners to Richmond.

The Republican convention for this district was held at the Court House on Saturday afternoon last, and nominated JAMES CLEMENTS, Esq., of this city, for Representative in the State Legislature.

The convention adopted a resolution declaring that its preference was for the re-election of Hon. JACOB M. HOWARD to the United States Senate, "but that having full confidence in the integrity and faithfulness" of its nominee it would "leave him free to act as in his judgment he may deem proper if called upon to vote for United States Senator." Very considerate, considering the rumor afloat that the nominee is a BLAIR man.

The nominee was called into the convention and in a little speech accepted the nomination, and returned his thanks for the same.

Both the Central and Southern Railroads adhere to their determination to issue no half fare tickets to the Chicago convention. Supt. RICE says that personally he would be very glad to do so, but that last Fall an agreement was made with the Southern Road that during 1864 no half fare tickets should be issued to any gathering but the State Fair, that it has been adhered to in the case of all religious and political meetings so far, and can not be broken in this instance. He says the engagement was made in view of the largely increased expenses of running the roads, and in view of the fact that their charters fixed the maximum of their rates of fare and freight. We think the public can hardly find fault with the decision of Mr. RICE, although a half fare arrangement would have gratified large numbers of the citizens along the line.

The Free Press says a passenger train will leave Detroit Sunday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for the accommodation of all who do not desire to go to Chicago to stay over Sunday. It will make the usual stops of the evening express, and will reach Chicago some hours before the convention will organize.

Gov. FELLOE leaves to-day for the Chicago Convention. He goes uncommitted to any candidate, but in favor of the nomination of that man who, true to the cardinal principles of the Democracy, true to the clear enunciations of the Constitution, and for the Union as an entity, combines the most chances of being elected. If all the other delegates come together with the same single end in view, the action of the convention will be such as to certainly insure the election of its nominee and the salvation of the country.

The 5th of September and the "inevitable draft" are close at hand, and our quotas are not filled. Committees to raise funds we are sorry to hear do not meet with the liberal encouragement they should. Men abundantly able and liable to draft make very small subscriptions or none at all, and the burden is thrown upon those the least able to bear it. This policy will not fill the quota.

ALL must come up to the work liberally and immediately or the Provost-Marshal will make a heavy draft on our city.

CHARLES SHIER has been nominated in the First district, and ROSWELL B. GATES in the Fourth.

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A Democratic City Caucus was held at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, and was largely attended. E. B. POND was elected Chairman, and N. B. COLE, Secretary.

The following delegates were elected to the several conventions named:
To County Convention to elect delegates—M. Devany, Wm. Fohey, David M. Finley, Wm. F. Roth, Jacob A. Polhemus, C. Schumacker, John Clancey, Thomas J. Hoskins, E. B. Pond, F. A. Horn, R. B. Chase, M. Seabolt.

To County Nominating Convention—E. M. Henriques, George W. Smith, D. Henning, H. J. Beakes, Edward Clark, Fred. Rettich, Wm. H. Besmer, John F. Miller, L. R. Slawson, R. Beahm, P. Mason, H. W. Kell-gg.

To Senatorial Convention—O. Hawkins, J. Donnelly, H. D. Bennett, Tracy W. Root, Louis Fritz, John M. Henderson, Stephen Webster, Wm. Burke, Charles Thayer, David DeForest, D. Crawford, Jacob Seabolt.

To Representative Convention—U. B. Wilson, Michael Clancey, Robert E. Frazer, Charles H. Richmond, Roger Mathews, George F. Lutz, N. B. Nye, James Monahan, J. H. Morris, A. Polhemus, H. Rogers, Dr. Irish.

On motion of O. Hawkins it was resolved that hereafter Ward Caucuses be called for the purpose of electing delegates to county and district conventions.

Each delegate was authorized to appoint a substitute from his own Ward in case of his inability to attend, and the delegations were authorized to fill all final vacancies by the selection of substitutes from the Wards which the vacancies shall occur.

The Democrats are spending their breath for nothing when they talk about a peace with the rebels upon any other ground than a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, by the people of North.—*State News.*

Does the *State News* mean to be understood that peace can never be made with the rebels except by a recognition of the Southern Confederacy?

And if the *State News* does so wish to be understood, is it in favor of the prosecution of the war until the end of time to effect what it avers is an impossibility?

Will the *News* answer definitely?—*Argus.*

"The war must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight his battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are fighting for independence—and that or extermination we will have."—*Jeff. Davis.*

Is the *Argus* answered?—*State News.*

The *News* has answered our first question by quoting Jeff. Davis, the very authority of all others for Northern radicals to endorse, for together they labored to bring about secession, and together they labor to make separation final, both hoping for the re-election of LINCOLN to promote that end. And now, will the *News* answer the second question?

The Democratic State Convention will convene in Detroit on Thursday next, Sept. 1st, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers. Not wishing to make up a "slate" for that body, we will only express a wish that harmony may prevail, that a platform may be adopted that will cordially unite all Democrats, and be broad enough to hold the mass of conservative Republicans who are deserting the sinking ship of Lincoln-Republicanism, and that candidates may be nominated who combine ability and integrity with an unquestioned devotion to the cause of the Union, and whose position can not, by the shrewdest and most unscrupulous partisan opponents, be tortured into favoring final separation by the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. Nominate honest men, true Democrats, lovers of the Union, and not mere designing politicians, and the people will elect them.

The New York delegation passed through our city on the 9 40 A. M. train yesterday, for Chicago. A large gathering was at the depot. Gov. SEYMOUR, Hon. ELI THAYER, and GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN appeared and made brief speeches which were received with great enthusiasm. The fires are kindled.

The Courier thus eulogizes JAMES CLEMENTS, the Republican candidate for Representative in this district.

The second district have nominated James Clements of this city, who is an active business man, and will perhaps run as well as any man who could have been nominated.

And now will the *News* give us its opinion both of the candidate and his running qualities?

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The Republican Congressional convention for this district met in Jackson Friday last, and went through the motions of nominating Hon. JOHN W. LONGYEAR. It was a foregone conclusion, on the two term principle, however, and not at all because Mr. LONGYEAR has not done anything to distinguish himself or proven his fitness. The Democracy will soon put a man on his track.

The *State News* has made out a "slate" for the Democratic convention, which it says convenes in this city to-day. As no convention is to be held to-day the "slate" is doubtless a bogus affair. The *News* need not trouble itself, however, to trot out democratic candidates. The convention to meet September 7th will take care of that.

The Democratic County Convention was held in this city yesterday. Hon. JOHN D. PIERCE was elected President, and E. B. POND, Secretary. Mr. PIERCE, in taking the chair, made an appropriate and eloquent speech.

The following delegates were elected to the conventions named:
To the State Convention—John D. Pierce, A. C. Blodgett, E. F. Uhl, John Clancey, J. J. Marshall, E. B. Pond, Aaron Childs, M. McDougall, Hiram Burnham, Henry Warner, H. C. Allen, and Chas. Whitaker.

To the Congressional Convention—D. B. Dodge, D. N. Smith, J. M. Forsyth, D. M. Finley, J. A. Polhemus, J. M. Chase, L. H. Reynolds, Daniel Hixson, E. P. Harper, Alex. Souther, Chas. S. Gregory, C. A. Jeffries.

Each delegation was authorized to fill any vacancies.

The towns were generally represented, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

We had a fine rain yesterday forenoon.

Address to Michigan Soldiers.
To the Officers and Soldiers of Michigan Regiments now in the field:

By an act of the Legislature you are to vote at the next election (Nov. 8) for Presidential electors, members of Congress, and the various officers of the State. The right to vote is valuable only as it is free. It has been claimed by republicans that your votes will be a unit for their candidates. This is an insult to intelligent freemen. Obedience in military matters is indispensable, but a free ballot is your right.

The Commissioners who will go to you will be sent by republican authority.—Perhaps your sources of knowledge will not be under the same dictation. Seek light from democratic sources. Believe not the slanders uttered against democrats and the democratic party. The term "traitor" and other opprobrious epithets do not belong to them. Call to mind the personal and pecuniary sacrifice of democrats in raising troops, in furnishing means for the war, in sustaining your families at home, in sending sanitary supplies to you in the field, and in volunteering to fill your ranks. They still continue to sustain you and provide for your families at home. They are with you and for you in every emergency.

You are about to express by the ballot your opinions as to the policy which should govern in our present national difficulties. You, with the voters at home, are to decide whether peace and a union of all the States are preferable to the policy now announced of warring for negro freedom and negro equality.

This was not the policy under which the veterans enlisted. No; that policy was to put down the rebellion and restore the Union under the Constitution. But the President has changed, Congress has changed, the Republican leaders have changed. They are now ultra abolitionists. But many conservative Republicans will vote with us for a restoration of the old order of things. If you think they are right, write with these conservative men and with us for this object.—Let us have a change of administration. Would you have the war carried on, provided it be necessary, solely for the Union and the restoration of peace, then vote for a change. The present administration policy can only unite the South, divide public sentiment at the North, prolong the war indefinitely, and end finally in dissolution.

Change to a Democratic Administration and you may hope soon to see a restored Union, an early return of peace, and that blessed re-union with friends at home, who are watching your every peril, rejoicing in your every success, and waiting your return from the dangers and sufferings of war.

Seek for correct political information, and follow not blind political guides and speculating shoddyites, who for personal gain, would plunge the country into financial ruin, leave your families destitute, and destroy our armies in pursuing their chimerical phantoms—of abolitionism.

Thus much we have been constrained to say, that the position of the Democratic party may not be misunderstood. We are now and ever for the Union, the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws. All eyes are now upon you. Your votes may decide the fate of future generations and the existence of our time-honored Republic. Still further illustrate, by your free vote, the glorious name and fame you have achieved for yourselves and the State, in your gallant military deeds and unparalleled heroism.—Go for the democratic conservative policy: for war, so far only as war may be necessary, and always to maintain the Union, the supremacy of the laws, and to secure an early and an honorable peace.

Dated, August 19th, 1864.

LEVI BISHOP, Chairman,
H. N. WALKER, W. A. RICHMOND,
STEPHEN G. CLARK, ADAM L. ROOF,
N. A. BALCH, AUSTIN WALKES,
H. A. LEBROOK, H. H. HARMON,
O. M. BARNES, WM. M. MILLER,
LYMAN D. NORRIS, JOS. COULTER,
Democratic State Central Committee.

We were tied to the bank near Port Anderson on the Mississippi side a few miles above Greenville. Here four of our dead received a military burial and here, providentially, the engineers were able to repair the injuries to our engines. It seems that early in the engagement the curved of the land-barge engine was broken and while one of the engineers was hiding for safety, the other coolly effected repairs and put on all possible steam. Afterwards the supply pipe was cut, and then the "doctor" steam pipe. Each of these accidents would cut off the supply of water from the boilers and an explosion would soon become imminent, unless the fires were extinguished. It is a wonder that the huge boilers were not perforated—an accident which would have scalded all on the lower deck. It is evident the boilers and machinery were chiefly aimed at as is known by 13 dead mules lying in that range.

For the salvation of the boat and the great majority of those on board, we are indebted to the two pilots—brave men—who stuck to the wheel and refused to surrender.

A Letter from Professor Winchell.

PERILS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

We present below a letter from Prof. Winchell, of Ann Arbor, giving a graphic description of the recent attack on the steamer Empress on the Mississippi. Prof. Winchell arrived at Ann Arbor on the 16th from the Lower Mississippi—having been a passenger on the Empress. We have given an account of this attack before, but Prof. Winchell gives more of the minute and details of the affair than have yet appeared in print.—*Detroit Ad & Tribune.*

ANN ARBOR, August 16, 1864.

You have heard of the guerrillas. I have seen them. Shall I undertake to tell you how a man feels when on the point of becoming their prey? On the 10th instant I was traveling up the Mississippi on the steamer Empress. I was sitting in my room, eating a bit of a watermelon, when I heard a sudden crash like the falling of a heavy box, in the bow of the boat. At the next breath were half a dozen similar sounds, and I then saw people running through the cabin uttering a variety of exclamations. I saw Gen. McNeil bucking on his sword, running to and fro, and giving orders. Some were on their hands and knees, crawling along the floor, and some were lying still and low. It did not take me long to decide what kind of a scrape we had got into. Of course, having no command or responsibility except for myself, I lay down too—humbly—flat on the floor—only I took care to lie *en face* toward the danger, instead of sideways, as all the rest seemed to be doing. Bang! bang! crash! crash! rattle! rattle! came the sounds. It was artillery and infantry. At times, when a shell exploded inside the boat, it made the whole structure tremble. Bang! bang! When would they stop! Shall we not soon be passing this danger? Alas, no—the shots strike thicker and faster. The cabin is full of splinters. This is a dangerous place. And yet we are only just opposite the battery.—Hark! the whistle blows! The boat is going to land. The bell rings. We are sinking, or burning or what is worse and more likely, we have surrendered. Here is room for unpleasant reflections. No, the firing does not cease; and the engine works again. Thank God! it works more vigorously than it did a moment ago. But the projectiles strike us like hail. The bullets pop through here like beetles through a study on a sultry summer evening. Can't I get a safer place? The women are huddled together—some fainting and some screaming—though others are behaving themselves courageously. Crash! goes a shell through the whole length of the cabin. Let me find a safer place. The firing is now in the rear. I go into the kitchen.—Here is the range—and here is the wheel house. Better protection than nothing.—Pop! pop! come the solid balls. Bang! go the shells as they explode inside the boat. This is time to consider. I compose myself in the dirt upon the kitchen floor. The good boat keeps up some headway—though slow. We are past the battery. Whirr! whirr! I have heard descriptions of that sound from our brave soldiers, but never before had the pleasure of hearing the sound. It repeats itself every half second whirr-r-r! right along side of where I am now standing. Whirr-r-r! another strikes in the water. And another. Now a shell explodes in the air just at the moment when I am about to jump. We must be getting out of range, thank God. And there is the smoke of a gunboat steaming down to meet us. Our steam is out. Our boiler is disabled. We are scarcely moving. We are falling behind. The current will carry us in a few minutes directly into the jaws of that battery again. Yes, it is a gunboat, and not a black tug. The offending will have an avenger. But how slow she comes. Bang! another strikes the battery again. No, it is the gunboat sending a projectile past us down the river. Bang, bang, again, and again. The women are screaming again—one or two of them I mean. They cannot be convinced that it is our dogs barking now. The gunboat has rounded under our stern and the boom of her guns comes in our cabin window. The women actually feel the concussion and think they are lifted. But the danger is now past. We are tied fast to the gunboat and cannot get to the opposite bank.

The next instant is to know who is hurt. Here is a boy with an immense gash in his forehead, made apparently by a musket ball or the fragment of a shell—and also a bad bruise on his arm. Next, I see a Lieutenant perforated through the chest, and both arms by a six-pound ball. He had laid down behind a pile of trunks and express boxes. The fatal projectile, after passing through the smoke-pipe and express boxes, found its victim just at the moment when he was looking his head out to look at the battery. Here is a civilian with a ball through his arm close to the shoulder. The hummus is shattered and the wound yawns two inches wide. The next sight that met my eyes was a dead soldier—top of his head all blown off. A fine middle-aged gentleman from New Orleans was lying by his side, and this gentleman's head, face and breast are completely smeared with gore and brains, and his whole side is saturated by the deadly fluid. He lies there, still living. He is truly a ghastly sight, and may well be pardoned for thinking himself mortally wounded. Here were a couple of young soldiers with rifle balls through their backs. Here is another poor soldier with his forearm shattered and his hand hanging only by some bits of skin. He is moaning with pain. Behind the pantry we found still another soldier, with the top of his head taken off. This projectile passed diagonally through the pantry, and the one behind it, a fine trunk, one table and the pantry, before reaching its victim. On the upper deck lies the captain of the boat, with his head neatly cut off. He had just stepped from his room of the Texas, and looked around the corner from the starboard side, when a ten pound shell crashed through the corner of the Texas, and snapping off the rod to which the Captain was holding, severed his head from his body, dashing his brains all about for the distance of 30 feet, and leaving no fragments of the skull to be found over half an inch square.

On the lower deck is the pastry cook, lying dead—his bowels torn out by the first projectile, and his leg shattered by a subsequent one. And here is a deck hand with a terrible wound in front of the shoulder and on the chest. Another soldier lies here with a ghastly wound. His right arm is crushed near the shoulder, and the muscles are torn from his ribs. One can most see his lungs. Poor, brave, German volunteer, returning a discharged veteran, to Missouri. Probably nothing can be done for him. The total number of killed is 5; the number of severely wounded 12, besides several slight bruises and scratches.

We were tied to the bank near Port Anderson on the Mississippi side a few miles above Greenville. Here four of our dead received a military burial and here, providentially, the engineers were able to repair the injuries to our engines. It seems that early in the engagement the curved of the land-barge engine was broken and while one of the engineers was hiding for safety, the other coolly effected repairs and put on all possible steam. Afterwards the supply pipe was cut, and then the "doctor" steam pipe. Each of these accidents would cut off the supply of water from the boilers and an explosion would soon become imminent, unless the fires were extinguished. It is a wonder that the huge boilers were not perforated—an accident which would have scalded all on the lower deck. It is evident the boilers and machinery were chiefly aimed at as is known by 13 dead mules lying in that range.

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PERILS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

We present below a letter from Prof. Winchell, of Ann Arbor, giving a graphic description of the recent attack on the steamer Empress on the Mississippi. Prof. Winchell arrived at Ann Arbor on the 16th from the Lower Mississippi—having been a passenger on the Empress. We have given an account of this attack before, but Prof. Winchell gives more of the minute and details of the affair than have yet appeared in print.—*Detroit Ad & Tribune.*

ANN ARBOR, August 16, 1864.

You have heard of the guerrillas. I have seen them. Shall I undertake to tell you how a man feels when on the point of becoming their prey? On the 10th instant I was traveling up the Mississippi on the steamer Empress. I was sitting in my room, eating a bit of a watermelon, when I heard a sudden crash like the falling of a heavy box, in the bow of the boat. At the next breath were half a dozen similar sounds, and I then saw people running through the cabin uttering a variety of exclamations. I saw Gen. McNeil bucking on his sword, running to and fro, and giving orders. Some were on their hands and knees, crawling along the floor, and some were lying still and low. It did not take me long to decide what kind of a scrape we had got into. Of course, having no command or responsibility except for myself, I lay down too—humbly—flat on the floor—only I took care to lie *en face* toward the danger, instead of sideways, as all the rest seemed to be doing. Bang! bang! crash! crash! rattle! rattle! came the sounds. It was artillery and infantry. At times, when a shell exploded inside the boat, it made the whole structure tremble. Bang! bang! When would they stop! Shall we not soon be passing this danger? Alas, no—the shots strike thicker and faster. The cabin is full of splinters. This is a dangerous place. And yet we are only just opposite the battery.—Hark! the whistle blows! The boat is going to land. The bell rings. We are sinking, or burning or what is worse and more likely, we have surrendered. Here is room for unpleasant reflections. No, the firing does not cease; and the engine works again. Thank God! it works more vigorously than it did a moment ago. But the projectiles strike us like hail. The bullets pop through here like beetles through a study on a sultry summer evening. Can't I get a safer place? The women are huddled together—some fainting and some screaming—though others are behaving themselves courageously. Crash! goes a shell through the whole length of the cabin. Let me find a safer place. The firing is now in the rear. I go into the kitchen.—Here is the range—and here is the wheel house. Better protection than nothing.—Pop! pop! come the solid balls. Bang! go the shells as they explode inside the boat. This is time to consider. I compose myself in the dirt upon the kitchen floor. The good boat keeps up some headway—though slow. We are past the battery. Whirr! whirr! I have heard descriptions of that sound from our brave soldiers, but never before had the pleasure of hearing the sound. It repeats itself every half second whirr-r-r! right along side of where I am now standing. Whirr-r-r! another strikes in the water. And another. Now a shell explodes in the air just at the moment when I am about to jump. We must be getting out of range, thank God. And there is the smoke of a gunboat steaming down to meet us. Our steam is out. Our boiler is disabled. We are scarcely moving

The Michigan Argus.
ANN ARBOR,
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1864.
S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York, & State St.
Boston, are our Agents for the Argus in these cities
and are authorized to take Advertisements and Sub-
scriptions for 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, 7.30 A. M.
JOHN I. THOMPSON, P. M.

Quite a large number of sub-
scribers to whom we addressed bills some
weeks since, have not yet responded to our
urgent call. We hope that they will do so
immediately. Our need is great, and the ad-
vance in stock, labor, living, etc., makes it
necessary that subscribers, advertisers, and
job patrons, be prompt in paying bills.

The residence of W. C. Voor-
n, on Huron Street, in the western part of
the city, was entered by a burglar about 4
o'clock on Wednesday morning. Entrance
was effected through a window, Mr. V.'s room
visited, and his watch, a silver lever, a
diary, knife, etc., taken. As the burglar
was about visiting other rooms, the inmates
were aroused, when he escaped by jumping
out of another window, Mr. V. being just in
time to see him stooping down by a cellar
window, near which was afterwards found a
revolver dropped by the burglar in his sudden
exit. Mr. VORNIER afterwards found his
wallet—minus the money it contained—and
a pocket rule near the house of a neighbor,
where a stranger was noticed hanging around
about daylight. We also hear that the resi-
dence of A. A. TERRY, on Division Street,
was entered a few nights since, and that other
residences have been tried. It stands our
citizens in hand to be on their guard.

Lieut. Col. O. L. MANN, of the
39th Illinois Cavalry, Maj. JOHN E. CLARK,
of the 5th Michigan Cavalry, and Maj. C. B.
GAY, of the 20th Michigan Infantry, will
talk to the people about the war as they have
seen it, at the M. E. Church, this evening.

There was a very large turn out
on the occasion of the Pic-Nic at Whitmore
Lake on Saturday last, under the auspices of
St. Bridget's Church, of Northfield. A rainy
day was promised in the morning, but the day
proved very favorable. The address of Hon.
H. J. BEAVER was highly commended. With
singing, and fishing, and dancing in the evening,
a good time was had. Gwinner's Band
discouraged string music.

Students are beginning to come
in considerable numbers, and there are
prospective full numbers in all departments
of the University, and in the High School.

The July number of the *West-
minster Review* has the following articles:
Public Schools in England, Novels with a
Purpose, Liberal French Protestantism, Mr.
Leaves' Aristotle, The Tenure of Land, Dr.
Newman and Mr. Kingsley, Edmund About
on Progress, Thackeray, Contemporary Lit-
erature, \$3 a year; two copies, \$5. Address
L. A. GOREY, 233 Chestnut Street, Philadel-
phia.

The September number of
Godey's Lady's Book has a very readable table
of contents, and is profusely illustrated, es-
pecially in the fashion department, and the
ladies seem to be interested in the fashions
more than in times of peace. Godey does
not let high prices cramp his efforts in the
least. \$3 a year; two copies, \$5. Address
L. A. GOREY, 233 Chestnut Street, Philadel-
phia.

The September number of the
Revue des Deux Mondes has a varied and excellent
table of contents. Among the articles are:
Rambles in the Deserts of Syria, The Argu-
ment from Analogy, The Races of the Old
World, Thackeray and Modern Fiction, The
Moral of Literature, &c. The Table of
Miscellaneous is more extended than usual and
embraces a wide range. The illustrations of
the number are: Mozart at Vienna, a very
fine plate; and a portrait of the Editor, W.
H. B. BOWEN, \$5 a year, with two beautiful
pencil-prints to each subscriber. Address
W. H. BOWEN, No. 5 Beekman Street, New
York.

The September number of the
Ladies' Repository has a varied, interesting,
and instructive list of papers. There are two
fine executed steel plates, "Oriental City
and Scenery," and a portrait of Mme. De
Sade. The new editor seems able and de-
termined to keep up the high character the
Repository has so long enjoyed. \$2.50 a year.
Address Messrs. Pox & Hircroft, Cincin-
nati, Ohio.

We have received the first num-
ber of the campaign edition of the *Detroit
Free Press*. It is a 28 column paper, without
advertisements, and closely filled with matter
pertinent to the times. Taking this issue as
a guarantee for future numbers, and it is cer-
tain to be a great helper in the campaign,
giving its readers a mass of reliable political
intelligence and discussion which can not be
got for double the money in the shape of
conferences, pamphlets, speeches, etc. It de-
serves and should have a large circulation.

The terms are extremely low; single copy, 50
cents; five copies, \$2.25; ten copies, \$4.
Address WALKER, BARNES & Co., Detroit.

Government Loans.
Washington, Aug. 23.
Subscriptions to the 10-40 loan reported
to the Treasury Department to-day
amount to \$2,290,000, and to the 7-30
loan the total subscriptions are \$22,370,
630.

We invite the attention of our
readers, and especially of the Republi-
can portion of them to the speech of
Senator COWAN, of Pennsylvania, which
they will find on the fourth page of this
sheet. Senator COWAN is a Republi-
can, and was elected to the position he
holds since the breaking out of the re-
bellion so that he can not be charged
with being a "fossil." He speaks the
views of thousands of patriotic, con-
servative Republicans.

THE NATIONAL SPIRITUAL CONVENTION.
The National Convention of Spiritu-
alists recently in session at Chicago
had a good time. Seventeen States
were represented at its sessions, and the
numerous delegates, no two of whom
seemed to agree on any point, were
busy promulgating the "harmonical"
philosophy. Upon electing officers and
enrolling the names of delegates Mrs.
B. A. Welch of Wisconsin announced
her desire to "represent high Heaven
in the organization." A committee of
one from each State was appointed, after
which the appointment of a committee on
resolutions created considerable heated
debate. A committee of five on the part
of the nation was also named, which
reported a series, condemning the
rebellion, supporting the adminis-
tration, and declaring in favor of the
re-election of Mr. Lincoln.

Special Notices.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Passenger trains will leave Detroit, Chicago, and the
several stations in this country as follows:
GOING WEST.
Leave Day Ex. Det. Ex. Det. Ex. Det. Ex. Det.
Chicago, 8.00 A. M., 5.00 P. M., 8.45 P. M.,
Ypsilanti, 9.20 " 6.20 " 9.00 " 10.00 "
Ann Arbor, 9.40 " 6.40 " 9.20 " 10.20 "
Detroit, 10.00 P. M., 6.50 " 7.15 " 6.30 "
Chicago, 11.20 " 7.35 " 8.45 A. M.,
Ar. Chicago 8.15 " 5.30 A. M., 8.45 A. M.

GOING EAST.
Leave Day Ex. Det. Ex. Det. Ex. Det. Ex. Det.
Chicago, 6.00 A. M., 10.00 P. M., 6.30 A. M.,
Ypsilanti, 7.20 " 11.20 " 7.45 A. M.,
Ann Arbor, 7.40 " 11.40 " 8.05 " 8.15 "
Detroit, 8.00 " 12.00 " 8.25 " 8.35 "
Ypsilanti, 8.45 " 12.45 " 8.50 " 9.00 "
Ar. Detroit, 6.10 P. M., 10.00 " 6.30 "

The Day Express each way to the West
Trains do not stop at stations where there are no
trains to connect with the Great Western and
Grand Rapids, and the Detroit and
Toledo, and Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads,
and Canada Steamers.

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

LUXURIOUS SLEEPING CARS upon all night trains.
Rattlers' celebrated Ventilating Apparatus upon all
day trains—this is the only one.

Commissioner's Notice.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw.
The undersigned, having been appointed by the
Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to re-
ceive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all
persons claiming against the estate of David Lapham, late
of the township of Salem in said County deceased, here-
by give notice that six months from date, to-wit: the
fourteenth day of February next, at one o'clock, P. M., of each
day, to receive, examine, adjust and settle the claims
of all persons claiming against said estate.

TAKEN UP!
ON the 30th day of June, a HORSE, about
10 years old, large size, and thin in flesh.
The owner is requested to properly pay charges, and
take said horse away.
WILLIAM HUMPHREY,
Lodi, July 16th, 1864.

WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR.
"Canst thou administer to a mind diseased?" asked
the great dramatist. Yes, say we, and "pluck from the
heart the rooted sorrow, root!" Women's Reju-
venating Elixir has such marvelous power in reju-
venating the drooping energies that it is the most
valuable medicine in the world. It is the only one
that will not only restore the system, but will
also give a new and permanent vigor to the
body. It is the only medicine that will not only
cure the disease, but will also give a new and
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will also give a new and permanent vigor to the
body.

The Great French Remedy!
MADAM BOVIN'S CELEBRATED SILVER-COATED
FEMALE PILLS.
The only certain and safe remedy for all Uterine Ob-
structions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and
all the other diseases to which the Woman, Wife and
Mother is peculiarly liable.
These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are
safe and certain in their action. They will be found to
exert the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri,
in Leucorrhoea, or the Whites; they will be found the
easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is
the outcome of this certainty that they should not be taken
by Physicians or Quacks (during the first three months, as
menstruations is certain) to be brought on, but at other
periods their use is perfectly safe.

N. R.—One Dollar enclosed to any authorized Agent,
will secure package of Pills by return of mail.
C. CROSBY, General Agent,
For Erie, C. W., Buffalo, N. Y.
Caution.—Beware of Counterfeits, the genuine have
the signature of C. CROSBY, on the outside wrapper.
For sale by all respectable Druggists. 1 year 922

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?
ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, in less than 30 days,
the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Prematu-
re Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all the
diseases of the Nervous System, in either man or woman,
of whatever cause. Price, One Dollar per box. One
box will cure the worst case. Address—
JAMES S. BUTLER,
349 3/4 General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.

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.

GIVE HIM A CALL!
U. S. 7-30 Loan.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that sub-
scriptions will be received for United States Treasury Notes,
payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with
semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-
tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest
to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the
holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing
bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty
years from their date, as the government may elect.

The notes will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100,
\$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and all subscriptions must
be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of
transportation charge as soon after the receipt of the
original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons
making deposits must be careful to have their money paid
into the interest account, from date of date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and
upwards for these notes at any one time will be al-
lowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.,
which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon
the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by
the officer with whom the deposit was made. No de-
ductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan.
It is a National Loan, and offers higher in-
terest than any other, and the best security. Any
savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes,
considers that it is paying in the best circulating me-
dium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything
better; for its own assets are either in government se-
curities or in notes or bonds payable in government
paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or perma-
nent investment. The notes can always be sold for
value to a fraction of their face and accumulate inter-
est, and are the best security with banks as collat-
erals for discounts.

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 is now
worth about three per cent. per annum, for the cur-
rent rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent.
premium, and before the war the premium on six per
cent. U. S. Bonds was over twenty per cent. It will
be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the
present market rate, is not less than ten per cent.
per annum.

**Its Exemption from State or Municipal
Taxation.**
Banks and all the advantages we have enumer-
ated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and
Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average,
this exemption is worth at least two per cent. per an-
num, according to the rate of taxation in various
parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great in-
terests to lenders as those issued by the govern-
ment. 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 the whole property of the country is held to
secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United
States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms
for its loans, it believes that the very strongest ap-
peal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the peo-
ple.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits.
The party depositing must endorse upon the original
certificate the denomination of notes required, and
whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to
order. When so endorsed it must be left with the of-
ficer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the
Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE TREASURER
OF THE UNITED STATES, at Washington, the several As-
sistants and Treasurers and designated Depositories, and
by all National Banks which are depositories of
public money, and
ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will give further information
and afford every facility to subscribers. 10-9-69

The First National Bank of Ann Arbor, Mich
And by all National Banks which are depositories of
public money, and
ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will give further information
and afford every facility to subscribers. 10-9-69

The New Seven-Thirty Loan.
The First National Bank of Ann Arbor,
Designated Depository of the United States, will receive
subscriptions for the new
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
These Notes will be issued in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500,
\$1,000 and \$5,000, bearing interest at the rate of seven
and three-tenths per cent. per annum, and are payable three years
from date, in lawful money, or are convertible at the option
of the holder, at any time, into six per cent. gold bearing
bonds—redeemable after five and payable twenty years
from August 15, 1867. Interest will be allowed on all
subscriptions made previous to August 15, 1867.
The Secretary of the Treasury in placing this loan before
the people in his recent circular says:
"The circumstances which justify this loan are as fol-
low: For their redemption the faith, honor and
property of that country are solemnly pledged. A
successful issue to this contest, now believed to be
near at hand, will largely enhance their value to the
holder."

This Bank also receives subscriptions to the
**TEN-FORTY GOLD BEARING FIVE PER
CENT. BONDS.**
In sums of \$50, \$100, \$1,000, and \$5,000.
"Apparatus with confidence in a loyal and patriotic
people, and invoke the efforts of those who love their
country and desire to see it glorious future, to aid their
country in sustaining its credit and placing that
credit upon a stable foundation."
CHARLES H. RICHMOND,
Cashier.
August 24, 1864.

**NEW
FURNITURE ROOMS**
One door North of Boston 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,
ELEGANT HEARSE!**

of Smith & Co., and is prepared to furnish all kinds of
Wood Coffins, Metallic 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. 9401

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.

LOOK HERE?
A large lot of
LINEN COATS
AND

SUMMER GOODS,
always on hand at
M. Cuiterman & Co's,
CLOTHING STORE.

Give us a call and we will sell you cheaper
and better goods than any other house in this city.
9501

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 satisfac-
tion.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world—
its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains
double the quantity of dye than those usually sold for
\$1.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the
hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.
The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and cer-
tainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.
The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may
be desired—one that will not fade, crack or wash out.
—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale
by all druggists.—Price 50 cents.

A. L. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
123 Gold Street, New York.
Also, Manchester, England. ANNORA, HAN
Gloss, the best hair dressing in use. In large bot-
tles 50 cents.

**PUTNAM'S
CLOTHES WRINGER!**
The ONLY reliable self-adjusting wringer.
NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SHRINK.
THE WRINGER IS GUARANTEED TO LAST FOR YEARS.
WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT CO. WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty Seven State
and County Fairs in 1863, and is, without an excep-
tion, the best wringer ever made.

WHAT EVERY BODY KNOWS, viz:
That iron will galvanize will not rust;
That a machine is better than a complicated one;
That a Wringer should be self-adjusting, durable and
efficient;
That Thumb-Screws and Castings cause delay and
trouble to regulate and keep in order;
That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and
split;
That wood bearings for the shaft to run will wear out;
That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog
wheels, will not wear the clothes;
That cog-wheel regulators are not essential.
The Putnam Wringer has all the advantages,
and not one of the disadvantages above named.
That all who have tested it pronounce it the best
wringer ever made;
That it will wring a thread or a bed quilt without al-
teration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert
only a few to convince the skeptical. I send them here,
and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer.
Test it THOROUGHLY with ANY and ALL others,
and if not entirely satisfactory return it.
PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Gentlemen—I know from practical experience that
iron will galvanize will not rust, and that a machine
is better than a complicated one. I have tested the
Putnam Wringer, and it is as near perfect
as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to
be the best in use.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. W. WHEELER,
Cleveland, Ohio.
Many years' experience in the galvanizing business
enables me to insure the above statement in all par-
ticulars.
JNO. C. LEFFERTS,
No. 100 Beekman Street,
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**DR. WRIGHT'S
Rejuvenating Elixir!**
OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE.
Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, con-
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"As the Phoenix 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 es-
sential of the life-giving power of nature, irrespective
of all the old and worn-out remedies.

This medicine has been proved the most ef-
fectual of the day, and is a tonic to the system,
to be of the greatest medicinal discoveries of the
age.

One bottle will cure general Debility.
A few doses cure all chronic diseases.
One bottle cures all diseases of the Heart.
One bottle cures all diseases of the Liver.
One bottle cures all diseases of the Kidneys.
One bottle cures all diseases of the Bladder.
One bottle cures all diseases of the Stomach.
One bottle cures all diseases of the Intestines.
One bottle cures all diseases of the Lungs.
One bottle cures all diseases of the Throat.
One bottle cures all diseases of the Nose.
One bottle cures all diseases of the Ears.
One bottle cures all diseases of the Eyes.
One bottle cures all diseases of the Skin.
One bottle cures all diseases of the Hair.
One bottle cures all diseases of the Nails.
One bottle cures all diseases of the Teeth.
One bottle cures all diseases of the Gums.
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SUGAR COATED.
Female Regulator.
Health Preserver.
CERTAIN AND SAFE.

For the Removal of Obstructions, and the In-
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of the Monthly Period.

They cure or obviate those numerous diseases
that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregu-
larity itself.

They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful
Menstruation.

They cure Green Sticks (Chlorosis).

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains
in the back, and lower part of the body, Headaches,
Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart,
Lowness of spirits, Irritability, Sick Headaches, Giddi-
ness, etc., etc. In a word, by removing the irregu-
larity, 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, how-
ever delicate, their function being to substitute
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
after conception, and during the first three months
after delivery.

All letters seeking information or advice will
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Put in a clean envelope each box.
Price \$1 per box, or six boxes for \$5.
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DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER
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ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
THE GREAT STRENGTHENING
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These Bitters have performed more Cures
HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION
Have more RESPECTABLE PEOPLE
TO

The Michigan Argus.

A Republican Senator on the Administration Policy.

SPEECH OF SENATOR COWAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN THE U. S. SENATE, JUNE 27.

Mr. Cowan said: I think, Mr. President, that our course in regard to the Southern people has been of a character entirely the reverse of that which would have been successful in suppressing the rebellion. We were filled with incorrect ideas of the work we were engaged in, or of the only methods by which we could perform the gigantic task we had undertaken. We started out with exaggerated notions of our own strength, and we disclaimed to think that our success depended upon the loyal men of the South; we thought we did not need them, and treated them accordingly. Think of such a proposition as that contained in this law, that if they do not lay down their arms in sixty days, they will be punished with the loss of their estates! How, pray, are they to lay down their arms? Surely we know enough to know that this is mere mockery, and that the rebel president might as well expect a soldier in our armies to lay down his arms on a promise of protection.

Mr. President, I have sometimes doubted whether we could be serious when we expect any good result to come from such measures as this, which not only exposes us to ridicule, but does harm to our cause. But, above all things, I would not have played into the hands of the enemy; I would not have done that which the rebels most desired to have done, because I have no doubt that this and kindred schemes have been the very ones they most wanted us to adopt. I do not know that Jefferson Davis ever prays; but, if he does, I have no doubt he would pray—

Mr. Wade. Pray for just such an advocate.

Pray for just such a statesman as the honorable senator from Ohio, the most effective ally he ever had or could have. He would have prayed for measures on our part which were obnoxious to all the people of the South, loyal and disloyal, Union and disunion. He would have prayed that we should outrage all their common prejudices, and cherished beliefs; that we should do these things by giving ourselves to the guidance of men whom it was part of their religion to hate; to hate personally and by name, with an intensity rarely witnessed in the world before. He would have prayed for confiscation, general and indiscriminate; threatening as well the victims of the usurpation as the usurpers themselves; as well those who were bound to rescue as those we were bound to punish. He would have prayed for proclamations as means to fire the southern heart, more potent than all others; that we would rally the angry population to his standard of revolt as if each had a personal quarrel. He would then have a united South; while as the result of the same measures, a divided and distracted North.

That is the way I think he would have prayed, and would pray now. Is any man so stupid as not to know that the great desire on the part of every rebel is to embark in revolt with him the whole people of the disaffected districts? Is not and has not that been considered enough to insure success to him? And where does history show the failure of any united people, numbering five or six millions, when they engaged in revolutions? Nowhere; there is no such case.

What did we do to bring this unity about in the South? We forgot our first resolve in July, 1861, to restore the Union alone, and we went further, and gave out that we would abolish slavery. Now, that was just exactly the point upon which all southern men were the most tender, and at which they were the most prone to be alarmed and offended. That was of all things the one best calculated to make them of one mind against us; there was no other measure, indeed, which could have lost to the Union cause so many of them. It is not a question either, as to whether they were right or wrong—that was matter for their consideration, not ours; for if we were so desirous of a Union with them, we ought not to have expected them to give up their most cherished institutions in order to effect it. Unions are made by people taking one another as they are, and I think it has never yet occurred to any man who was anxious to form a partnership with another, that he should first attempt to force that other either to change his religion or politics. Is not the answer obvious; would not the other say to him: "If you do not like my principles, why do you wish to be partner with me? Have I not as good a right to ask you to change yours as a condition precedent?"

So it was with the Southern people; they were all in favor of slavery, but one-half of them were still for Union with us as before, because they did not believe we were abolitionists. The other half were in open rebellion against us because they did believe it. Now, can any one conceive of greater folly on our part than that we should destroy the faith of our friends and verify that of our enemies? Could not any body have foretold we would have lost one-half by that, and then we would have no one left to form a union with? We drove that half over to the rebels and thereby increased their strength a thousand-fold.

Is not all this history now? The great fact is staring us full in the face to-day; we are contending with a united people, desperately in earnest to resist us. Our most powerful armies, most skillfully led, have heretofore failed to conquer them, and I think will fail, as long as we pursue this fatal policy.

Now, Mr. President, I appeal to senators whether it is not time to pause and inquire whether that policy, which has certainly united the southern people in their cause, and has as certainly divided the northern people in their support of ours, ought to be abandoned at once. Why persist in it longer? Can we do nothing to retrieve our fortune by retracting our steps? Can we not divide the rebels and unite the loyal men of the loyal states by going back to

the single idea of war for the Union; or is it too late? Have we lost irrecoverably our hold on the affections of our countrymen who were for the Union in 1861—even in 1862? Is there no way by which we could satisfy them that we yet mean Union, and not conquest and subjugation? And what a difference in the meaning of those two phrases! The first offers the hand of a brother, the second threatens the yoke of a master. Or are we obliged now to exchange the hopes we had of Southern Union men for that other and miserable hope in the negro? Is he all that is left of loyalty in the South, and the only ally we can rely upon to aid us in restoring the Union? Ye gods? what have we come to at the last? Either to yield to an unholy rebellion, to each member an empire, or to go into national companionship with the negro! Is this the alternative to which our manhood has brought us?

Mr. President, these things are enough to drive a sane man mad. After all our pretensions and all our boasts, how absurd will we appear in the eyes of all other nations if we fail in this struggle! Especially as almost the measures about which we have occupied ourselves for the last three years have been based upon our success already assumed as a fixed fact. We provided for confiscation of the estates of rebels before we got possession; we emancipated slaves before we got them from their masters, and we provided for the disposition of conquests we have not made; we have disposed of the skin of the bear and the bear itself is yet uncaught. All this we put upon the record; the statute-book will bear witness against us in all coming time; and we cannot escape the consequences if we fail.

Mr. President, our government was intended to be one of law. There was to be nothing in the administration of it left to the arbitrary will of an individual or individuals. This was its merit, or intended so, *par excellence*. I am for preserving its character in that respect strictly. Let no man, from the President down to the most petty officer, dare to do anything, whether to friend or enemy, except as warranted by law. Let us make war according to law, and let us have peace according to law. If we fight a belligerent enemy, let us do it according to the law of nations. If we punish or restrain a refractory citizen, let us do it by the law of the land, "by due process of law." Had we had faith in our constitution and laws and our people, we had not been in our present condition. Had we made war and war alone, the loyal people North and South to a man would have been with us. The voice of faction, if not entirely hushed, would have been harmless. The capital of the demagogue would have been worthless, and the nation would have been irresistible. Had we treated the negro as the Constitution treats him, as a person, as another man; had we made no distinction or difference between him and other citizens, we had not aroused against him that tribal animosity which will be far more likely to destroy him, than a false philanthropy will be likely to elevate him in the scale of being. If he was friendly to us, the same use could have been made of him that we have made; we could have enlisted him in our armies now, as we have been enlisting him in our navy for long years. We could have received him as a volunteer, if he was able-bodied, with all looking to his complexion, and we could have drafted him without inquiring into the relations that existed between him and his master, any more than we enquire into the relations of the white man, of twenty years of age, with his parent or his guardian. State laws adjusted all those questions, but to the United States it made no difference whether he owed his service to individuals or not; he owed his first duty to the republic as military service was required. All this was lawful, and no loyal man ever did or would have complained of it, kindly done in the proper spirit.

I have only to say, in conclusion, sir, that I hope that the joint resolution will not be repealed, and that this and all kindred projects will fail in the future, for the simple reason that they strengthen the rebels by uniting their people with them, and they weaken the Union cause by dividing its friends and distracting them with unnecessary issues. Let us unite upon the single idea of suppressing the armed opposition to the government. Let the energies of the nation be devoted solely to that purpose, and success may yet come, if success is possible.

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Tremendous Stock of Watches!
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Ann Arbor, Monitor House, each month, 20th.

Jacksonville, each month, 21st.

Adrian, Bracket House, each month, 22nd and 23rd.

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. J. Hotel, each month, 30th.

Ann Arbor, Ind. Ten Cent House, each month, 31st.

Wheaton, Ohio, Grand Exchange, each month, 1st and 2nd.

Mansfield, Ohio, Miller House, each month, 6th and 10th.

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