

The Weekly Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus.

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Job Printing—Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Circulars, Cards, Ball Tickets, Labels, Blanks, Bill Heads, and other business forms, and all other printing, executed with promptness, and in the best style.

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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 St., 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. Huron Street, Ann Arbor.

Q. COLLIER.

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

RISDON & HENDERSON.

DEALERS in Hardware, Stoves, house-furnishing goods, Tin Ware, &c., No. 22, 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, Fur, 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 Huron Street. Also on hand a stock of the most approved sewing machines. 8554

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.

LEWITT & BREakey.

PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS. Office at the residence of Dr. Lewitt, north side of Huron, two doors west of Division Street.

M. GUITERMAN & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Ready-Made Clothing, Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Dressing, &c., &c., No. 1, Phoenix Block, Main St.

WM. WAGNER.

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

SLAWSON & SON.

PROCESSES, Provision and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Water Lilies, and Plaster, and Plaster of Paris, one door east of Cooke's Hotel.

J. M. SCOTT.

ABOVE TYPE and Photograph Artist, in the rooms of the Argus Office, opposite the Phoenix Block. Perfect satisfaction given.

C. B. PORTER.

SURGEON DENTIST. Office Corner of Main and Huron Streets, over Back & Pierson's Store. All calls promptly attended to. Ap 1864

MACK & SCHMID.

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

SPAFFORD & DODSLEY.

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

O. A. KELLEY.

PHOTOGRAPHY—Corner Fourth & Huron Streets, Ann Arbor. Cases frames and Photograph Albums made to order, and at lower rates than can be found elsewhere. 17801

ANDREW BELL.

DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Produce, &c., &c., Corner Main and Washington Streets, Ann Arbor. The highest market prices paid for country produce. 856

I. O. O. F.

WASHENAW 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. Roser, Secy

M. C. STANLEY.

Photographic Artist.

Corner Main and Huron Streets, Ann Arbor, Mich.

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPE, &c., &c.

In the latest styles, and every effort made to give satisfaction. 9561

D. DEFOREST.

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Water Lilies, Grand River Plaster, Plaster Paris, and Nails of all sizes. A full and perfect assortment of the above, and all other building materials constantly on hand at the lowest possible prices, on Detroit St., a few rods from the Huron Depot. Also operating extensively in the West Coast Road.

GRANGER & FINLEY.

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Collecting and Land Agents

OFFICE OVER DOWNEY'S STORE, HURON STREET.

R. F. GRANGER, Ann Arbor, Mich.

H. F. FINLEY, Jan. 28, 1864, 91411

HOME ON A FURLOUGH.

"Papa's coming home on a furlough, hurrah! Mamma says he'll be here to-night; [rah!] Three cheers and a tiger we'll give him, hurrah! Cried Willie, in boyish delight.

And a gay little group to welcome papa, They stood by the old homestead gate, Mamma in the midst with the two year old pet— In joyful expectation they wait.

"He's coming!" they cry, with a glad some huzzah, And soon flushed with joy he appears; All then there were greetings so tender and fond, And smiles intermingled with tears.

A hero he looked in his soldier attire, Though only a private forsooth; Yet never a heart 'neath an officer's garb Possessed more of courage and truth.

Too swiftly the days of his furlough speed on; Stern duty recalls him to arms; Alas for the mother, her spirit is sore, Her heart filled with piercing alarms.

There are tears in the eyes of his children, too, Ah no, 'tis indeed a sad fate; God pity and comfort these desolate ones, And help them in patience to wait.

Our loved ones are falling to save our dear land; True patriots, thousands have bled; O Father! sustain and protect all the hearts Crushed to earth in this hour of dread.

—Tract Journal.

SOUTHERN VIEWS OF PEACE.

Actual Size of Lee's Army.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHERN RESOURCES.

The Baltimore correspondent of the N. Y. World, writing on the 18th, says: The following is a correct statement of the views and feelings of the rebel leaders, and the Southern people on the questions of peace and a reconstruction of the Union. I am not at liberty to state how these facts reached me. I can only say that they are direct from Richmond, and that they are really what they purport to be—namely, the sentiments which will guide the action of the South.

An armistice and a convention of all the States would be cheerfully accepted by the South. But this is not because the South is exhausted, or because the Southern people are unable or unwilling to contest the war. On the contrary, the South is better prepared now, the Southern armies are stronger and more effective now, and the Southern people are more united now in their determination to achieve their independence than ever before. The formal and unequivocal announcement of Mr. Lincoln, that it is his purpose to continue the war, not for the restoration of the Union, but for the abolition of slavery, has extinguished the last lingering hope that reunion was yet possible, and has united the South as one man in opposition to what they consider the most unwarrantable tyranny. They have had quite enough of the horrors of war. In order to put a stop to these, they would gladly welcome an armistice, because they believe that before the armistice expires, some means would be found to secure an honorable peace.

As regards the terms of peace, they are not unreasonable. All they would require would be, the rights that are secured to them in the Constitution. But they would require guarantees for those rights. They would require an express stipulation that the general government would never again interfere with the domestic institutions of any State; and that this stipulation should be made in the most solemn manner, and should constitute a part of the organic law. A convention of all the States could easily regulate this matter. If these terms are granted by the North, the South would at once lay down their arms; the Southern States would dissolve the confederacy; and each one of the Southern States would send their Senators and Representatives to Congress, as before the war. All other matters in dispute could be easily adjusted.

But it is not believed at the South, that there will be either an armistice or a speedy peace. They believe that an armistice would be particularly distasteful to Mr. Lincoln and his party, because the latter would think that it might result in peace and reunion, which is just what Mr. Lincoln and his party do not want, as peace and reunion would be death to them; and because, even if it did not result in peace, it would be of no advantage to the North, while it would be very advantageous to the South. And they believe that there is no prospect of peace while Mr. Lincoln remains in power, because they know that he is fully determined on the subjugation of the South, and the extermination of the Southern people, if slavery can be abolished in no other manner. They do not believe that the North would consent to an express stipulation in the Constitution, that Congress or the general government shall never again interfere with the domestic institutions of any State; and unless they can have such a stipulation they will never lay down their arms.

They believe, therefore, that the war will go on. And it is childish to conceal from ourselves the fact that they are abundantly prepared to carry it on, as the following circumstances will show: Their army, although not half as strong numerically as our own, is formidable, and very effective. It consists of the following bodies of troops:

GENERAL LEE'S ARMY. Men. Nine divisions of Infantry in the three corps of Longstreet, A. P. Hill, and Ewell, the former now commanded by R. H. Anderson, and the latter by General Early..... 63,000 Artillery, 300 guns..... 6,000

Cavalry, recently remounted, and all the horses in good condition..... 15,000 Under Beauregard's orders, or recently so, at Petersburg..... 25,000

Total..... 109,000

In Southwestern Virginia..... 5,000 At Wilmington and Weldon..... 10,000 At Lynchburg, well fortified and provided..... 20,000—35,000

Total in Virginia..... 144,000 At Charleston and Savannah..... 20,000 At Mobile..... 25,000—35,000

GENERAL HOOB'S ARMY AT ATLANTA.

The old army of General J. Johnston consists now of only 40,000 veteran troops; but these have been recently reinforced by 16,000 newly raised Georgia recruits, who have been incorporated with the old regiments. The whole now forms a body of 56,000 Cavalry, under Forrest, Wheeler and Rhoddy..... 12,000 Troops brought by S. D. Lee, from the Mississippi Valley..... 8,000 Reinforcements from Mobile..... 2,000

Total in Hood's army..... 96,000

Total effective Confederate force..... 275,000

The above figures are from the very best and latest authorities. They represent the present actual strength of the Confederate armies, after deducting all losses sustained in the recent and present campaigns. One of the first delusions that clouded the Northern mind, and one which is not yet entirely dispelled, was that the South had all their fighting men in their armies, and that when those in the field should have been destroyed, they would not have the power to raise others. On the contrary, by carefully husbanding their strength; by keeping in the field armies of only moderate size; by depending upon discipline and good generalship, and not upon mere brute force; and by a proper system of recruiting, their armies have not only been kept full, but they have, and will have for years to come, a sufficient population to keep on foot a force equal to the above.

In the organization of their armies, the rebel leaders have avoided the two great faults that have been the bane of ours. There is no such thing at the South as old regiments with thinned ranks, going home with their torn and tattered banners, just as the two hundred or three hundred men of which they are composed have become veterans, and worth a thousand or twelve hundred men. Nor are such old regiments merged and consolidated two or three together, so that the glorious memories that cluster around the name and history of each one are lost and swallowed up. Every regiment, in either army, that has been in the service for two or three years, has won for itself a certain honorable distinction. If the proper means are taken to cherish and foster this regimental pride, the instances where old regiments would leave the army would be rare indeed. In the Southern army this is done, and the consequence is that the old regiments always re-enlist, and never go home, except on brief furloughs. The result of this system is that all the regiments in the Southern army may be said to be veteran regiments. Their ranks are always kept full by a constant infusion of fresh men, who speedily acquire the duties and the habits of old soldiers.

The South is no longer dependent upon foreign nations for their supplies of arms. Some shiploads of cannon and muskets continue to arrive at southern ports, although not so frequently as formerly. But there are now at Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, Atlanta, Macon, and at several other places, foundries, gun manufactories, and arsenals, where cannon, muskets, swords, pistols, gun-powder, cannon-balls, shells, fixed ammunition, percussion caps, &c., are made as good as any we use, and in quantities sufficient to supply the wants of the southern armies for years to come. When the town of Rome, in Georgia, was captured by General Sherman, some months ago, the evidences of this fact were found in profusion, even in the little inland place, and pains were actually taken by the administration to suppress the facts at the time, because they afforded such strong and incontestible evidence of Southern enterprise, ingenuity and skill.

But this is not all. The fact of their being cut off from all intercourse with the European world, except by running the blockade, led the Southern people to seek for the means of developing those natural resources of their country which had hitherto lain dormant. Fortunately for them, their whole country may be said to rest upon a substratum of iron and coal, so plentiful are those two articles. There is scarcely a ridge of mountains in the South, where the presence of iron ore has not been discovered; while in Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, and Alabama, there are inexhaustible beds of coal. The coal mines in the counties of Goochland, Fluvanna, Cumberland, Buckingham, and Campbell, and the iron mines in the counties of Nelson, Amherst, Bedford, Montgomery, and Franklin, in Virginia, are now being worked to an extent tenfold as great as ever before, and with most remunerative results.

In North Carolina, particularly since the withdrawal of the Union forces, the development of the industrial and manufacturing resources of the State has received a wonderful impetus. Turpentine, rosin, and tar, are manufactured in vast quantities, and large cargoes of these precious commodities are shipped to Europe, by way of Nassau and Havana, every week. The blockade trade at Wilmington has been as lively as ever before during the last three months.

In Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama, manufactories have sprung up of many articles of domestic use, and are being vigorously carried on. At Richmond there are glass works, where not only window glass, but also tumblers and glass dishes are made, of excellent quality. At Danville, in Virginia, there is a stocking manufactory, where both cotton and woolen hose are made. At Raleigh, in North Carolina, there is a manufactory of knives and forks, which turns out work equal to that formerly brought from Connecticut. There are manufactories where hats are made at eleven different towns in the three States named above. There are seven places in Georgia where cotton cards are manufactured, and yet the demand for them exceeds the supply. There is a blanket manufactory at Montgomery, in Alabama, one at Macon, and one at Savannah, all of which blankets of excellent quality are made, both for the army and for domestic use. There are manufactories of glass-ware and fine earthenware—cups and saucers—at both Savannah and Columbus, in Georgia. There are manufactories of fine copper wire, button manufactories, and even manufactories of pins and knitting needles at a dozen places in the South, where, three years ago, such things were not thought of.

I need no more than allude to this point, as it has been sufficiently demonstrated by the events of the past year. The silly twaddle about starving out the South will probably never again be repeated.

Those above considerations are some of those which convince the Southern people of their ability to carry on the war. If northern people are likewise convinced of that fact by next November, it may lead to such action on their part as may result in an honorable peace.

High Prices.

For the matter of high prices, let it not be so much as named among us. So far as the result of greed, it is to be denounced and resisted. I sincerely hope that every man who has added one iota to his country's perplexity that he might fill his own pockets, will find his gains to be as rottenness in his bones. But as one of the hardships of the war, high prices are to be nothing accounted of. Suppose sugar is thirty cents a pound, molasses a dollar a gallon, beef sold by the square inch, cotton cloth sixty cents a yard, and gold at two hundred and eighty. How long has it been since a man's life consisted in the abundance of sweets which he could swallow. If sugar is three times as high as it used to be, use one third as much of it, and the equilibrium is at once restored. Even at that you will probably have as much as the soldiers have. If St. Paul would agree to eat no meat while the world standeth, lest he make his brother to offend, cannot Christian men and women forego beefsteak for a year, or two, or three, or twenty, that a nation perish not? If cambric and linen are expensive, are we all princes and princesses that we must have twelve dozen of everything the wardrobe through? Pull out the bureau drawers and use their contents unflinchingly, regardless of the future, where the honor of now is imperative. Dive into the old linings with scissors and needle, and "gar aud claes look amais as well's the new."

Ask for black buttons at the shops, and then see an inexhaustible mine of black buttons your old boots at home are, and walk away without purchasing, at a clear gain of forty-two cents. Make your loaf cake of dried apples and molasses, and affirm resolutely that nobody could tell the difference. Tell people are silenced if not convinced! Economy can be made as interesting as a mathematical problem, and as merry as a July picnic. And having economized carefully and successfully, consider that the pleasure and privilege of it are enough for your share, and send the money saved to the relief of wounded soldiers, or to the assistance of the freed people. It may be said that this does not take into account the really poor people; but so far as I have observed, the fearful looking for is not among the really poor people. It is not they who are threatened with absolute want, but they who fear a curtailment of luxuries, a diminution of dividends, an increase of expenditure, who have the most anxiety.—Gail Hamilton.

A SUITOR TO HER MAJESTY.—The English papers contain the following odd story: Letters from Abyssinia, state that Theodor, Emperor of that country, has just crowned his imperial eccentricities by an act which exceeds them all in extravagance. Having learned of the widowhood of Queen Victoria, he has had a letter written to her, offering her his hand, Mr. Cameron, the English Consul, was charged to forward this missive to his sovereign. The reply to so unforeseen an offer not being immediately forthcoming, the Emperor Theodor put in chains until his Majesty should have obtained satisfaction for such want of attention toward him. On hearing of the imprisonment of Mr. Cameron, her Britannic Majesty is said to have decided on replying by a polite refusal, the sending of which by post was more economic than a special mission to Abyssinia.

The daily consumption of water in New York city is 30,000,000 gallons, while the Croton River now furnishes only 27,000,000, so that economy in water has become necessary.

LINCOLN AND FREMONT INVITED TO WITHDRAW.

Response of Gen. Fremont.

Boston, August 20.

General Fremont.

SIR:—You must be aware of the wide and growing dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks, with the presidential nomination at Baltimore; and you may have seen notices of a movement, just commenced, to unite the thorough and earnest friends of a vigorous prosecution of the war in a new convention which shall represent the patriotism of all parties.

To facilitate that movement it is emphatically advisable that the candidates nominated at Cleveland and Baltimore, should withdraw and leave the field entirely free for such a united effort. Permit us, sir, to ask whether, in case Mr. Lincoln will withdraw, you will do so, and join your fellow-citizens in this attempt to place the administration on a basis broad as the patriotism of the country and as its needs.

(Signed) GEORGE L. STEARNS, S. R. URBIN, JAMES M. STONE, ELIZABETH WRIGHT, EDWARD HARRIS, SAMUEL G. HOWE, NAHANT, August 25.

GENTLEMEN:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th, addressed to me in New York.

If your letter were in effect an appeal only to my own sentiments in favor of a reunion of parties, I should not hesitate to renounce any personal views, but would be entirely ready to defer to the public opinion which your names represent.

But the conditions are no longer the same as when I expressed my readiness to retire in the event of a contingency which might have occurred at Baltimore. Having now definitely accepted the Cleveland nomination, I have not the right to act independently of the truly patriotic and earnest party who conferred that honor upon me. In any event, it would be necessary first to consult with them. It might, besides, have only the effect still further to unsettle the public mind, and defeat the object you have in view, if we should disorganize before first proceeding to organize something better.

To this end I suggest that a direct effort be made to obtain an immediate understanding between the supporters of the Baltimore and Cleveland nominations, in order that the friends of both may coalesce and unite upon an early day for holding such a convention as you propose. I am satisfied that I do not assume too much in saying that my friends will unite heartily in such a movement.

A really popular convention, upon a broad and liberal basis, so that it could be regarded as a convention in mass of the people, and not the work of politicians, would command public confidence. Such a convention, acting in the large and liberal spirit in which it was called, without considerations of persons or political cliques, and without reference to by-gone situations, rising to the level of the occasion, and taking the conditions of the country as they present themselves to day, could safely be trusted to propose such a policy and name such a man as should, and undoubtedly would, receive the cordial and united support of the patriotic masses of the people. To the great body of these, so far as my information allows me to form any opinion, I think that the following propositions would be acceptable.

1. Respect for the practical liberty and the constitutional rights and dignity of the citizen.

2. The maintenance of the dignity of the United States in their relations to foreign powers.

3. The re-establishment of the Union, by peace if it is possible; by war if the employment of peaceful measures cannot be made to succeed.

Much has been said of late about peace, and you will therefore excuse me if I say here what I understand by it. For me, peace signifies the integral re-establishment of the Union, without slavery; because slavery is the source of all our political dissensions, and because the institution itself is condemned by the enlightened and liberal spirit of the age. There are to me the essential conditions of peace. If it is practicable to attain this result, it would not be paying too dearly for it—taking also into consideration the material strength which the South has been permitted to acquire by the conduct of the war—to make concessions upon some points of secondary importance, such as that of paying an indemnity for their slaves to those who have remained in a sort of neutral condition during the unhappy war which has convulsed the country. To terminate this we are now expending life and money; it would certainly be a gain to reduce it simply to a question of money.

If in spite of all these efforts to spare the South humiliation or losses of capital likely to be too severely felt, the political chiefs who direct the South, persist in war, then the policy of the convention should be to pronounce in that case for war with all the force and energy of the nation. For peace, upon any terms, and merely because it is peace—a peace recognizing a North and a South—would not bring about a stable equilibrium. It would only prepare the way for new struggles, and for a condition of disastrous anarchy.

The paramount question is the Union. By peace, if it can be had on honorable and right terms—by war, if the political leaders who are directing the South insist upon war.

The situation of our country is unquestionably critical. It demands the devotion and the patriotism of all men who really love their country, and it is one of those moments when all personal aspirations should vanish in the face of the great questions of principle and national existence which are at stake.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the evidence which your letter gives me of your confidence in my disposition to do everything in my power for the interests of the country,

I am, very truly yours, J. C. FREMONT.

"Good at Bargain."

This was the praise which Mr. Hallett often bestowed on his eldest and favorite son. When he first wore jackets, Ned proved himself an adept in small trades, swapping off his worn-out and damaged toys for the better ones of his playmates.

Before he was ten years old, he had changed knives a half a dozen times or more, making a good bargain each time, until he was the owner of a double-bladed, pearl handled one, of the best make, instead of the broken jack-knife, bought with his school dinner, with which he had begun his trading.

Of course, some persons suffered loss for his gain, but this, he professed to think, was nothing to him. "Look out for number one," was his motto. If he had ever heard the command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," he paid no attention to it. His compassion was never moved by the pain and regret of his victims, those whom he had duped; and when they pleaded with him for redress, he coolly claimed that he had made a fair bargain, that they had eyes and ears, and could look out for themselves as well as he for himself.

He tricked a poor little fellow out of a silver pencil case, which he had received for a birthday present, by fascinating him with a whistle of trifling value. When the first charm of the whistle was gone, and the tender birthday remembrances connected with the pencil had come back to his victimized child, he urged Ned to receive again his whistle, and restore him his pencil. He added inducements, but Ned was not to be moved. He had the best of the bargain and he kept it.

In similar ways, he obtained a wealth of boys' treasures, to the admiration of his companions, and his own great delight. But was he happy? Surely not. Has God made the soul to be satisfied with knives, pencil-cases, balls and tops? Can a boy be happy when he is full of selfishness, meanness, deception, and unkindness? He may laugh, he may sing, he may talk largely, and walk proudly, but he must be wretched. "There is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked."

Ned was once sent by his father to buy himself a pair of shoes. He was to buy such as are usually sold for a dollar and a half. With his habitual astuteness, he obtained the promise that, in case he could buy them for less, he should have the surplus money. At the shoe store, he found such shoes as he wanted, and tried them on; but complained that they did not fit. He tried pair after pair, with the same complaint. At last he found some for which he thought he could make a good bargain, since one of them had a defect in the leather in a place where neither strain nor wear could come. He tried them on, pronounced them a perfect fit, examined them, dwelt upon the flaw, condemned them, and flung them aside.

He tried other shoes, but none of them suited him. The salesman recommended several pairs; but no—they pinched him, Ned said, he could not endure them. At last he pretended to be discouraged, and took up the defective pair, declaring them the only pair that fitted him, and expressing his deep regret that they were not perfect. The salesman examined them, and pronounced the defect unimportant. Ned re-examined, complained, and regretted again. The salesman growing weary, offered them at a reduced price. Ned offered a still lower price, tried the shoes again, threw them from him, and rose to leave the store.

The salesman, unwilling to lose a customer, wrapped up the shoes, and handed them to him, saying, "There, take them at your own price."

Ned took them, and left the store, greatly pleased with his cunning and its success, triumphant. He had saved a quarter of a dollar for himself. He had juggled, deceived, had been mean, had been false, for a quarter of a dollar, and he was satisfied! Are good behavior, manliness, justice, honesty, worth no more? What? Will any one sell his truth, his honor, his good conscience, for money? Ned sold his for twenty-five cents, well pleased with the bargain.

"What do you think of that?" he said to his father, as he honestly exhibited his purchase, and the silver he had retained.

"You always were good at a bargain, Ned," was his father's complacent answer. "I couldn't have done as well. These shoes are well worth a dollar and a half."

But he did not tell Ned that he ought to have paid the full price for them; he had never taught him that every man should have a fair equivalent for his property. On the contrary, he had encouraged him in taking advantage of others, by praising his tricks in trade, commending him as "good at a bargain."

Grown to manhood, Ned Hallett still cultivated and practised this, and for a time with success. But he became known, and people were suspicious and watchful, and gave him few opportunities to make his good bargains.

At last, his skill and cunning were employed in an insurance fraud, which was discovered, and led to his conviction

and imprisonment. His father was an anxious listener at his trial, but no one could think that he had any satisfaction in the sharpness then developed. When the shameful and dread sentence of guilt was pronounced, he covered his face with his hands. He could not look upon the son whom he had encouraged in his first steps toward crime.

It was a heart sickening scene when father and son first met in the narrow prison cell. Each looked at the other with reproach. Each blamed the other for the pain and shame he suffered.

"This is a bad bargain, Ned," said the old man weakly. "You've ruined us all."

Poor Richard's Reasons for buying United States Securities.

The other day we heard a rich neighbor say he had rather have railroad stocks than the U. S. stocks, for they paid higher interest. Just then Poor Richard came up, and said that he had just bought some of Uncle Sam's three years' notes, paying seven and three-tenths per cent. interest. My rich friend exclaimed, "You! I thought you had no money to buy with." "Yes," said Richard, "I had a little laid up against a wet day, and I have kept a little of my earnings by me." Now Poor Richard is known to all the country round, to be a very prudent and industrious, and withal, wise man; for Richard never neglected anything he didn't know how to make use of, and his wisdom and prudence had become a proverb. So, when he took out his savings and bought the notes, more than one was surprised, and it was no wonder rich Mr. Smith asked why. So Poor Richard, in a very quiet humble way—for he never assumed anything—replied, "I suppose, Mr. Smith, you know a great deal better than I do what to do with money, and how to invest; for I never had much, and all I got I had to work hard for. But I have looked around a good deal upon my neighbors, and seen what they did with their money and I will tell you some things I saw, and what I thought of it. One very rich man was always dealing in money, and he made a great deal, but was never satisfied without high interest. So he lent most of his money to some people who he thought were very rich, at a very high rate, and he often told how much he got, till one day the people he lent to went to smash. He got back about ten cents on a dollar of his money. I know another old gentleman, who had some bank stock, and he went to the bank and got ten per cent. dividend. The President and everybody said it was the best stock in the country—paid ten per cent. But what did the old man do but sell his stock the next day! Why? why? said everybody. Because, it pays too much dividend. And in six months the bank went to smash. Now, that I know to be a fact. Well, Mr. Smith, you say railroad stocks are best, because they pay high dividends? Can you tell how long they will pay them? I like railroads, I helped to build one, and I go in for useful things. But I tell you what I know about them. One-third of the railroads don't pay any dividend, and two thirds, (and some of them cracked up, too) do not pay as much as Government stocks. Now that brings me to the Government securities, and I will tell you why I prefer them. I take it you will admit, Mr. Smith, that in the long run the investment which is best should have these qualities: First, it should be perfectly secure; secondly, that the income should be uniform and permanent—not up one year and down the next; and thirdly, that it should be marketable, so when your wet day comes, and you want your money, you can get it back. And I think these notes or bonds have got these qualities more than any other kind of personal property you can name. Try it.

"First, then, I have been looking into that great book you call the Census Statistics. I used to think it wasn't worth much; but since I began to study it, I tell you, I found out a good many things very useful for me to know. I found out, by looking at the crops, and the factories and shipping, &c., that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are making a thousand millions of dollars a year more than we spend. So you see that (since the increase of debt isn't half that) we are growing rich instead of poorer, as John Bull and the croakers would have us think. Then the debt will be paid, anyhow, no matter how long the war is. Besides, did you ever hear of a Government that broke before the people did? Look into your big histories, Mr. Smith, and you will find the people break before the Governments. Well, then, I call that stock perfectly secure.

"Secondly, you want the income uniform and permanent. Well, I want you to take up a list of banks, railroads, mines, insurance companies—anything you choose—and tell me (honor bright, now) how many have paid a uniform income for ten or twenty years. Not one in a hundred, Mr. Smith, and you know it.

"Now here is the Government will pay you without varying a little. Now I like something that gives me my income every year.

"Thirdly, you want something which is marketable any day in the year. Now, if you ask any bank President, he will tell you that Government stocks are the only kind of property that is always saleable, because they will sell anywhere in the world.

"Now, Mr. Smith, this is why I put my little savings in Government stocks. I confess, too, that I wanted to help that dear old country, which is my home and my country." "I confess," said Mr. Smith, "I hadn't thought of this. There is a good deal of sense in what you say, and I will go so far as to put two or three thousand dollars in United States stocks. It can do no harm."

We left Mr. Smith going towards the bank, and Poor Richard returning home, with that calm and placid air, which indicated the serenity of his disposition, and the consciousness of doing right towards his country and his fellow men.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR MICH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 2, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President,

GEORGE B. MCLELLAN,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—**Samuel T. Douglass.**
2nd—**Rix Robinson.**
1st Dist.—**Henry Hart.**
3rd—**Royal T. Twombly.**
4th—**D. Darwin Hughes.**
5th—**John Lewis.**
6th—**Michael E. Crofoot.**
7th—**Richard E. Edwards.**

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

WILLIAM M. FENTON, of Genesee.

For Lieutenant Governor,

EDWIN H. LOTHROP, of St. Joseph.

For Secretary of State,

GEORGE B. TURNER, of Cass.

For State Treasurer,

GEORGE C. MUNROE, of Hillsdale.

For Auditor General,

CHARLES W. BUTLER, of Ingham.

For Commissioner of the State Land Office,

GEORGE SCHMIDT, of Saginaw.

For Attorney General,

LEVI BISHOP, of Wayne.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,

JOHN D. PIERCE, of Washtenaw.

For Member of State Board of Education,

OLIVER C. COMSTOCK, of Calhoun.

McClellan and Pendleton.

We congratulate the Democracy and the country on the result of the Chicago convention. It has met expectations, has harmoniously and with wisdom discharged the most important duties which have devolved upon any convention convened within the last half-century, has erected a platform upon which every lover of the Union can stand, and has nominated candidates pledged by word and deed to the restoration and perpetuation of the Union.

GEORGE B. MCLELLAN, the soldier-statesman, who has stood firm as a rock, during the bitterest partisan persecution, who has never swerved from his duty, who loves the Union and the Constitution, and who will preserve the one by obeying the other, is the candidate of the Democracy for the highest office in the gift of the American people, the highest office in the world. A gentleman, a Christian, a scholar, a statesman, a soldier, it will disgrace the nation in the eyes of the world if he is not elected as the successor of the joking, rail-splitting, and Union-splitting occupant of the Presidential mansion.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON, the nominee for Vice President is known as one of the most eloquent and devoted Democrats of the West, as an able legislator, sound patriot, and lover of the whole Union. His selection was a happy one.

McClellan and Pendleton will bravely bear the Democratic banner, and lead the Democratic hosts to victory.

Democratic State Ticket.

The Democratic State Convention was held at Detroit yesterday. It was largely attended, and great enthusiasm manifested.

Col. Wm. M. Fenton was nominated for Governor, and the other candidates are tried and faithful Democrats, honest and competent men. Their names will be found inscribed upon our banner.

We have no time for further comment.

Maj. Gen. HEINTZELMAN has issued an order prohibiting express, railroads, and other forwarding companies, from forwarding or delivering fire arms, powder, or ammunition of any kind to Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, for the next sixty days, from August 28th;—without permit from headquarters;—and also prohibiting dealers in those articles from selling the same within such time. What will sportsmen do in the meantime, and where is powder to be got for political celebrations, &c.?

Will Major-General HEINTZELMAN now issue an order disarming the Union Leagues?

The State News don't like the speech of Hon. JOHN D. PIERCE, made at the county convention on Thursday of last week. We are not at all surprised at this. No Democrat could be expected to talk to please the News. Democrats are unconditional Union men, and the News is for conditions it knows unacceptable to the South—or in other words for disunion. We congratulate Mr. Pierce on the good fortune which is his, in not being endorsed by the News.

There is little news from military movements, except the surrender of Fort Morgan, with its entire garrison and stores.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In accordance with the direction of the last annual meeting, the School Board of this city has furnished for publication the following report which will be submitted to the annual meeting to be held Monday next:

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1863-64.

The Board of Trustees of School District Number Eleven, of the City and Township of Ann Arbor, submit the following report for the school year ending September 5th, 1864:

RECEIPTS.	\$	cts.
From balance at date of last report, 630 85	630	85
" tax voted to pay teachers' wages, 3,275 00	3,275	00
" tax voted to pay interest on bonds, 1,171 25	1,171	25
" tax voted to pay for fuel and care of school houses, 1,130 00	1,130	00
" tax voted to finish basement of 1st ward school house, 350 00	350	00
" tax voted for repairs, insurance and general incidentals, 436 35	436	35
" tax voted to build school house in 3rd ward, 3,000 00	3,000	00
" two mill tax, 2,859 44	2,859	44
" primary school fund, 1,927 50	1,927	50
" tuition fees from non-resident pupils, 1,165 36	1,165	36
" tuition fees from resident pupils, languages, and drawing, 237 25	237	25
" rent of Union School Hall, 15 00	15	00
" interest on Continental Insurance Scrip, 9 70	9	70
Total, \$14,812 70	14,812	70

EXPENDITURES.

Paid salaries of teachers 7,587 00	7,587	00
" bonds due Feb 1st, 1864, 2,200 00	2,200	00
" interest on bonds, 1,171 25	1,171	25
" for finishing and seating 1st ward basement, 350 00	350	00
" furniture, repairs, and incidentals, 1,145 84	1,145	84
" care of school houses 495 00	495	00
" fuel, including sawing 275 50	275	50
" insurance on buildings and furniture 198 25	198	25
Total, \$13,561 62	13,561	62

Balance in Treasury, \$1,251 08

From this balance an unfilled wood contract is yet to be settled, which will leave nothing in the hands of the Treasurer except to the credit of a special fund as hereafter stated.

The last annual report showed a balance in the Treasurer's hands of \$788 65, an excess of \$157 80 over what it is now stated at. This discrepancy occurred from the making up of the last annual report from the Secretary's order book, in his absence, and without comparing it, as is usual, with the cash book of the Treasurer. No orders, amounting to \$157 80, had been regularly and properly drawn and paid, but by mistake had not been entered in their order by the Secretary, thus reducing the balance as above stated.

The appropriation of \$3,000, made to purchase a site for a school house in the 3rd ward, and commence the building of a school house, has not been expended for that purpose. After considerable investigation, reflection, and discussion, the Board resolved to purchase lots 6 and 8, block 2, Feble's addition, a location satisfactory to the ward, but the owners declined to sell the same. The Board then instructed the President to take the legal measures necessary to procure a title under the laws; but on consulting an attorney, he was advised that the annual meeting not having attempted to locate, the Board had not the authority necessary to procure a title by order of the court. This fact, together with the large and unexpected increase in the price of building material and labor, induced the Board to refer the matter to the annual meeting, and make every effort, in the meantime, for the best possible accommodation of the schools in the present buildings.

Of the \$3,000 raised for the above purpose, the sum of \$2,200 has been temporarily used in paying the same amount of bonds of the district, due February 1st, 1864, and the remaining \$800 is in the hands of the Treasurer.

Having used \$2,200 of the third ward school house moneys, for the payment of bonds of the district, which fell due February 1st, 1864, no new loan has been made under the resolution of the last annual meeting, authorizing one for the purpose of paying such bonds. The bonds can be issued at any time when the money is wanted to proceed with the building.

The bonded debt of the district is as follows:

Due February 1st, 1865, \$2,637 50	2,637	50
" " 1866, 2,250 00	2,250	00
" " 1867, 3,500 00	3,500	00
" " 1868, 2,000 00	2,000	00
Total, \$10,387 50	10,387	50

Of this amount, this meeting must provide for the payment of \$2,637 50. Bonds due February 1st, 1865, \$2,637 50. Interest due, 951 25.

For which, the Board, believing it poor policy to carry the indebtedness of the district from year to year, indefinitely recommends that a tax be voted.

The loan of \$1,500 authorized to cut up Union School Hall into school rooms, and seat the same, has not been made. The work could not be done until the late vacation, at which time, owing to "high prices" it would have considerably over-run the appropriation, and the Board, therefore, concluded to wait the further direction of the district.

Both the High and Grammar Schools are inconveniently full, but desiring to practise the utmost consistent economy, the Board will endeavor to go through another year without asking appropriations to furnish immediate increased accommodations. Should this meeting so direct, the Hall can be divided into school rooms, and properly seated, during the next summer's vacation.

The total attendance upon the several schools of the district, during the year, numbered 1828, and the average attendance corresponded favorably with former years. The Board and teachers, however, deem a greater regularity of attendance both desirable and important, and urge the co-operation of parents to secure it.

The large increase of scholars in the lower grades, has made it necessary to seat a basement room in the first ward building, and five teachers are now employed in the school. It has also been found necessary to divide the upper room in the second ward building, and employ another teacher for the third (lowest) grade. To relieve the third and fourth wards school, the board contemplates opening a school within a few days, in one of the basement rooms of the high school building, for the accommodation of scholars of the third primary grade.

The census just taken, and which special care has been used to make correct, gives the number of persons in the district, between the ages of 5 and 20 years, as

Schedule A, accompanying this report, is a statement of the salaries paid teachers during the school year 1863-64.

Schedule B is an estimate sheet of the receipts and expenditures for the coming school year. In making the estimates, the Board has endeavored to harmonize the large demands upon taxpayers of the district, with justice to teachers and other employees, and can not see that any reduction can be made with due regard to the interests of the schools.

The terms of office of three Trustees Messrs. D. Godfrey, P. Bach, and P. Donovan, expire at this date, and it is incumbent upon this meeting to elect successors.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
JNO. M. WHEELER, President.
E. B. POND, Secretary.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Chicago, August 29th, 1864.

At 12 o'clock, noon, to day, the National Democratic Convention was called to order by Hon. A. Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention—We are assembled here to-day as the National Democratic Convention, under the call of the Democratic National Committee, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. The task is at any time a most difficult and arduous one. Never since the formation of our government has there been an assemblage, the proceedings of which, were fraught with more momentous and vital results than those which must flow from your action here. Towards you, gentlemen, are directed at this moment, the anxious fears and doubts not only of millions of Americans, but also of every lover of civil liberty throughout the world. In your hands rests, under the ruling of All-wise Providence, the future of this republic. Four years of misrule by a sectional, fanatical, and corrupt party has brought our country to the very verge of ruin. The past and present are sufficient guarantees for the disastrous consequences which would befall us if Mr. Lincoln's reelection should be made possible by our want of patriotism and unity.

The inevitable result of such a calamity must be the utter disintegration of our whole political and social system, amid bloodshed and anarchy, with the great problems of liberal progress and self-government, jeopardized for generations to come.

The American people have at last awakened to the conviction that a change of administration can alone stay our downward course, and they will rush to the support of your candidate and platform, provided you will offer for their suffrages, a tried patriot who has proved his devotion to the Union and Constitution; and provided you pledge him and yourselves to maintain their hallowed importance by every effort and sacrifice in our power. Let us, at the very outset of our proceedings, bear in mind that the dissensions of the last National Democratic Convention were one of the principal causes which gave the reins of government into the hands of our opponent, and let us not fall again into the same fatal error. We must bring to the altar of our country the sacrifice of our prejudice and opinions, the moment they threaten the harmony so indispensable to our success. We are not here as war Democrats, nor as peace Democrats, but as citizens of this great Republic, which we will strive and labor to the last to bring back to its former greatness and prosperity, without one single stain taken from the brilliant constellation that once encircled its youthful brow, and let pure and disinterested patriotism be tempered by moderation and forbearance, and under the blessings of the Union, the Constitution and the laws must prevail over fanaticism and treason.

Mr. Belmont was enthusiastically applauded during the delivery of his speech.

Chicago, August 24.

At the close of Mr. Belmont's remarks, he nominated ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, for temporary President, which motion was carried unanimously.

When the cheers which greeted Governor Bigler subsided, he said: "Gentlemen of the convention, I am greatly honored in your selection of myself to preside over the preliminary deliberations of this democratic body. My acknowledgments for the high compliment, and for the kind greetings just extended to me by this vast concourse of my fellow-citizens, will be best manifested

by a proper discharge of the duties of the position to which you have called me. It is not expected, nor would it be befitting in one assuming the mere temporary presidency of the Convention, that he should enter upon any general discussion of the many topics suggested by the unhappy condition of our country. A brief allusion to the occasion and purposes of our assemblage is all that will be necessary. No similar body ever assembled in America with mightier objects before it, or to which such a vast proportion of the American people looked with such profound solicitude for measures to promote the welfare of the country and advance their individual happiness. The termination of democratic rule in this country was the end of peaceful relations between the States and the people. The elevation of a sectional party to authority at Washington was the culmination of a long intended and acrimonious war of extermination and re-annihilation between extreme men at the North and South, and was promptly followed by dissolution and civil war, and in the progress of that war, even the bulwarks of civil liberty have been imperiled, and the whole fabric brought to the very verge of dissolution, and now at the end of more than three years of war unparalleled in modern times, for its magnitude, and for its barbarous desolations; after more than two millions of men have been called into the field on our side alone; after the land has been literally drenched in fraternal blood and wallings and lamentations are in every corner of our common country, the hopes of the Union, and our cherished object, are in no wise improved. The men now in authority, through a feud which they have long maintained with violent and unwise men at the South, because of a blind fanaticism about an institution in some of the States, in relation to which they have no duties to perform, and no responsibilities to bear, are worthless and incapable of adopting the proper means to rescue our country, our whole country, from its present lamentable position. Then gentlemen, the next indispensable to the accomplishment of this great work is the overthrow, by the ballot of the present Administration, and the inauguration of another in its stead, which will wisely and zealously, but temperately and justly wield the power of the government to bring about a speedy settlement of our national troubles, according to the principles of the constitution, and on terms honorable and just to all sections. North and South, East and West, and which will stand unflinchingly by civil and religious liberty, which, instead of relying solely on its peculiar dogmas and doctrines, and the ravages of the sword, will refer the nation's troubles to the people—the fountain of political authority—and to the States, under the forms of the Constitution, one of which will have no condition precedent to the restoration of the Union, but which will seek that result, personal peace among the people.

Gentlemen—We have been commissioned by the people to come here to initiate steps to accomplish these great objects, to select an agent and the agencies in this good work. That the task will be well performed, I have unflinching faith, and that the people, and that God may bless these means to the desired end, is my earnest prayer.

The ceremonies then were opened by prayer, by Rev. Mr. Clarkson, of the Protestant Episcopal church.

After appointing committees on credentials, permanent organization, and resolutions, and transacting other preliminary business, the convention adjourned until Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

The convention convened on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The committee on permanent organization reported, and Hon. HORATIO SEXTON, of New York, was elected President.

On taking the chair, Governor Seymour spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I cannot forecast the resolutions and actions of this convention, but I can say that every member of it loves the Union, desires peace, and will uphold Constitutional freedom. While the resolutions and actions of this convention are of the utmost importance, there are reasons why the democratic party should be restored to power and they are great reasons. The democratic party will restore the Union because it longs for its restoration; it will bring liberty because it loves peace. It will bring liberty to our land because it loves liberty. It will put down despotism because it hates the ignoble tyranny which now degrades the American people.

Four years ago, a convention met in this city, when our country was peaceful and prosperous and united. Its delegates did not mean to destroy our government, nor to load us with debt, or deluge us with blood; but they were misled by intolerance and fanaticism, and blinded by an ignorance of the spirit of our institutions, the character of our people, the constitution of our land. They thought they might safely indulge their passions, and they did not consider that meddling begets strife. Their passions have wrought out their natural result. They were compelled to refuse all measures of compromise, step by step, and they have marched on to the results which at the outset they would have shrank from with horror. Even now, when war has desolated our land, has laid its heavy burdens upon labor, and when bankruptcy and ruin overwhelm us, they will not have the Union restored upon conditions known to our constitution. They will not let the shedding of blood cease even for a little time to see if Christian charity or the wise wisdom of statesmanship may not work out a method to save our country. Nay, more than this; they will not listen to a proposal for peace which does not offer that which this government has no right to ask. This administration cannot now have the Union if it would.

It has by its proclamation, by vindictive legislation, and by displays of hate and passion, placed obstacles in its own pathway which it can not overcome: it has hampered its own freedom of action by unconstitutionalities. It can not be said that the failure of its policy is due to the want of courage and devotion on the part of our armies.

Never in the history of the world have soldiers given up their lives more freely, than have those of the armies which have battled for the flag of our Union in the Southern States. The world will hold that they have done all that arms can do, and had wisestatesmanship secured the fruits of their victories to day, there would have been peace in our land; but while our soldiers have de-erately struggled to carry our banners southward to the Gulf of Mexico, even now the government declares, in the edict of a General, that rebellious discontent has worked northwards to the shores of the great lakes.

The guaranteed right of the people has been trampled under foot, to the very borders of Canada, so that American servitude is put in bold contrast with British liberty. This administration thus declares to the world that it has no faith in the people of the States, whose votes placed it in power. It also admits, by such an edict, that these people have no faith in this administration.

While those in power, without remorse sacrifice the blood and treasure of our people, they will not give up their own passions for the public good. This Union is not held asunder by military ambition. If our political troubles could be referred to the peaceful arbitration of the contending armies in the field, our Union would be restored. The right of States would be guaranteed, the sacredness of homes and persons be again respected, and an insulted judiciary would again administer the laws of the land. Let not the ruin of our country be charged to our soldiers. It is not due to their teachings or fanaticism. In my constant official intercourse with them, I have never heard uttered one sentiment of hatred towards the people of the South. Beyond all men they value the blessings of peace and the virtues of mercy, of gentleness and of charity; while many who stay at home cry havoc, and demand that no mercy shall be shown. The bigotry of fanatics and the intrigues of placemen have made the bloody pages of the history of the past three years. It was a soldier upon whom our Savior bestowed his only commendation; and when he hung upon the cross, when priests and Pharisees mocked his sufferings, a soldier, alone, discovered his divinity, when he heard him pour forth a prayer for mercy and forgiveness for the author of his sufferings. The Administration cannot save this Union. We care not whether Mr. Lincoln values many things above the Union. We put it the first of all. He thinks a proclamation worth more than peace. We think the blood of our people more precious than the edict of the President. There are no hindrances in our pathway to Union and peace. We demand no conditions for the restoration of our Union. We are shocked with no hates, no prejudices, no passions. We wish for fraternal friendship with the people of the South. We demand for them what we ask for ourselves—the full recognition of the right of States. We mean that every star on our nation's banner shall shine with an equal luster. In the coming election men must decide with which of the two parties, into which our people are divided, they will act. If they wish for Union they will act with that party which does now and always did love and reverence them. In a demand for peace they will act with those who fought to avert this war, and now aim to restore good will and harmony among all sections of our country, among all classes for the sacredness of their homes. They will act with those who stood up to resist arbitrary arrests, despotic legislation, and the overthrow of the judiciary. If, upon the other hand, they are willing to continue the present policy of government and condition of affairs, let them act with that organization which made the present condition of our country, and there are many good men who will be led to do this by their passions and prejudices, and our land swarms with placemen who will hold upon power and plunder with a deadly grasp; but as for us we are resolved that the party which has made the history of our country, since their advent to power, seem like some unnatural dream, shall be immediately overthrown. Four years ago it had its birth upon this spot. Let us see by our action that it will die here, where it was born.

We desire union and peace—the administration deny us union and peace, for they demand conditions and exact a price which they know well will prolong the war; and war unduly prolonged, becomes disunion. Wise statesmanship can now bring this war to a close upon terms solemnly set forth by the Government at the outset of the contest. We are battling for the rights of those who belong to all political organizations. We mean that the right of speech shall be unimpaired, although that right may be used to denounce us. We intend that the rights of conscience shall be protected, although mistaken views of duty may turn the temples of religion into theatres for partisan denunciation. We mean that home rights and the sacredness of the fireside shall be respected by those in authority, no matter what political views may be held by those who sit beneath their roof trees. When the Democratic party shall have gained power, we shall not be less but more tenacious upon those subjects. We have borne much, because those who are now charged with the conduct of public affairs know but little about the principles of our Government. We were unwilling to present an appearance of factional opposition; but when we shall have gained power, that official who shall violate one principle of law, one single right of the humblest man in the land shall be punished by the full rigor of the law, it matters not if he sits in the Presidential chair, or holds office under our government.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democracy party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution; the subversion of the civil by military arrests, imprisonment, trial, and sentence of American citizens in States, where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech, and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the employment of unusual test-oaths, and the interference with, and denial of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union, and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power by the United States, will receive all care, protection, regard and kindness that our brave solders of the Republic have so bravely earned.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the administration to its duty to its fellow-citizens, who are now, and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

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[illegible][illegible]

to the people, and we all supposed she was going with the congregation, when a friend advised her to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. On taking the medicine she had a change at once. On the third day she had recovered her appetite, and was fast regaining her strength. On the eighth day, not yet having taken the medicine, she was as well as anybody could be, and she continued so ever since.

"FATL. KILLEN, Gardner, 22 Pearl st., Buffalo, October 1, 1892."

For Sale by all Druggists. 9221.
C. REISLEY, General Agent, No. 255 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y., to whom all orders should be addressed.

Prepared by SCHECHTS & WILSON, GREENGLASS & FULLER & C. FERRACINI & CO.

DR. J. C. WATSON'S
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Save the Leaves.

R. J. H. writes that an old gentleman, a neighbor of his, who has a large garden, said to him: "I don't know what on earth to do with these pesky leaves, they cover up everything, and make things look kinder shabby." According to our observations there are many others who have not yet learned the value of leaves. In their desire to keep the garden and grounds neat, they put the fallen leaves out of sight without a thought of the value of what they are throwing away. Leaves are useful in two ways; in their entire state as a mulch, and decomposed as a manure. Leaves are the natural mulch. Go into the woods in autumn and look under the leaves and you will find various seeds sprouting under them and getting a sufficient start to enable them to winter under this genial covering and break into vigorous growth with the return of spring. The beautiful wild flowers which die out when taken to the garden, are in the woods nicely tucked up under a covering of leaves; they sleep warm and wake strong and refreshed. There is no better winter covering for a strawberry bed, and for herbaceous plants generally, than a good coating of leaves. The great difficulty is, they will blow away. This may be prevented by laying brush upon them, or giving them a light sprinkling of soil. Plants protected in this way have a covering which will ward off the injurious effects of sudden changes of temperature, but will not pack so closely as to endanger the health of the plant. Decomposed leaves are valuable, and in the form of leaf mold are considered one of the chief fertilizers. Aside from the pure vegetable matter they contain, the leaves have also a great deal of mineral matter which is deposited in them during evaporation that is carried on during the growing season. The mineral matter is in just that finely divided and soluble state which makes it ready to be again taken up by other plants. The leaves of trees when burned, give from ten to thirty per cent. more ashes than the wood of the same tree. It will be seen that leaves are of the highest value in the compost heap, the barn-yard and the pig-sty, and he who neglects to save them disregards the sources of fertility which nature is kindly offering him. Even this early in autumn many leaves will fall, and the collection should be begun and continued, and any place, large or small, will find a well sheltered pile of leaves valuable to draw upon for mulch, for winter covering, and for use in equal proportion with manure in hot beds. Those not needed for these purposes may add to the richness of the manure heap. By all means save the leaves.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Grape Vine in September.

If the vine is allowed to grow on, unchecked, there will be, at the end of every shoot, a portion of a very immature wood. If the growth is stopped in September, the energies of the plant, which would have been expended in prolonging the shoot, are directed to maturing the remaining wood, as well as to perfecting the buds which are to produce the fruit the following year. The statement which has been made, that certain of our native grapes cannot be successfully trained upon the arm and spur system, are doubtless owing to the fact that the system is not fully carried out. The success of this method of pruning, in good measure depends upon stopping the upright growth of the canes at three or four leaves above the last bunch of grapes, and in keeping the laterals thoroughly pinched in. Both these operations are necessary to secure well developed buds to produce the next season's fruiting canes. Moreover, this early stopping of the growth has a tendency to cause the roots to mature sooner, and to be better prepared to endure the winter. When rot appears, it has usually done its work before the present month, but if any defective berries are seen upon a branch, they should be removed.—*Amer. Ag.*

A Test Oath.

In Kentucky, now under martial law as a "political necessity," a man is held to be disloyal and liable to banishment who refuses to take the following oath, which is the form prescribed at Louisville:

"I, of the county of _____ State of Kentucky, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by, and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress or by the decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by, and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court."

How many of the citizens of New York would take this oath in order to be allowed to exercise the rights of citizenship? There is no authority under the Constitution to demand such an oath of a citizen, and it is an act of despotism to attempt to punish men for declining to take it. The proclamations of the President are not laws, and no man is under any moral or legal obligation to support them. There would be just as much propriety in imposing this oath on citizens of New York as on those of Kentucky, and who can give any assurance that it will not be done before the Presidential election?

"Nobody ever lost anything by love," said a sage-looking person. "That's not true," said a young lady, who heard the remark, "for I once lost three nights sleep."

Pearl hunting is lively in Montpelier, Vt. Over \$1,500 worth have been found in Winoski River and its branches within a fortnight.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S POPULARITY WITH THE ARMY.

It has long been the policy of the miserable political tricksters, who seek to destroy the reputation of Gen. McClellan, to represent that he was not popular with the army—that the army was almost a unit in its opposition to him. Heretofore, we have had some opportunity to know that Gen. McClellan was held in the highest regard by a large portion of the brave men who constitute the Army of the Potomac.

We have not forgotten the many earnest appeals for McClellan to lead them while they were being misled by Gen. Pope; nor have we forgotten the loud shouts for McClellan, which made Washington ring, when the Army of the Potomac was marching under his lead to drive Lee from Maryland. And again, the succeeding year, when under Hooker and Meade, they again crossed to the north side of the Potomac, for the defense of Washington, we have a lively recollection of the loud cries of "Give us Little Mac," which burst forth as regiment after regiment filed along Pennsylvania avenue.

But we have later testimony than this, and from another quarter too. A very intelligent gentleman by the name of Wiseman, who has just returned from Sherman's army, his time having expired, called in our office a few days since, and in the course of conversation, remarked that General McClellan had a host of friends in the army; that a large proportion of the best informed men in the army were strong McClellan men. He tells us that when Hooker came to Tennessee with the 11th and 12th army corps from Virginia, he took particular pains to find out how they regarded McClellan, and he was surprised to find nearly every man of them enthusiastic McClellan men. Thus it is seen that despite the many means which have been used to kill off McClellan, he still lives in the hearts of all intelligent and brave soldiers, who know how to estimate true worth and character. And we predict that McClellan's name will live and shine upon the page of history when the names of those who revile him will be buried and forgotten with the foul rubbish of this unnatural rebellion.—*Louisiana (Mo.) Journal.*

AN ENGLISH OFFICIAL ON GENERAL MEADE.—An English officer who visited the army of the Potomac last winter, writes up his impressions in *Colburn's Magazine* in exceedingly readable style. The following is what he has to say of Meade and his official position:

"Just as we were all talking, in a lounge, of a man with a portion of a cigar in his mouth, to whom no particular attention was paid, but who was soon introduced to me as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Meade is a man of middle height, with gray hair, whiskers, and having a Roman nose, and keen eyes.

He looked, when we met him, a good deal worn. I soon got into conversation with him, and he spoke in a very modest way of his own deeds, saying that he owed the victory at Gettysburg more to the fact of the southern leaders attacking him in a strong position than to any particular merit of his own.

"He talked of his present position as a very difficult one; a fine army commanded by a first rate general in his front; an uncertain, interfering, but timorous government in constant communication with him in the rear; while his own army is chiefly composed of undrilled, undisciplined conscripts. The Washington authorities have from the commencement of the war been afraid to let the armies in Virginia act for themselves, as they dread the idea of not having constantly a strong protecting force between Lee's army and their own precarious bodies in the capital of the States.

"The entire population of France is 34,900,000. Of these 14,800,000 are engaged in agriculture; 1,300,000 are engaged in manufactures on a large scale; 4,700,000 in a small way. The members of the liberal professions number 2,268,000; of domestics, nearly a million. Of the two sexes employed as above, those of the male sex number under their respective heads just designated, 7,770,000, 7,000,000, 3,000,000, 1,500,000. At this rate there are upward of nine millions of females actively employed in the ways specified. Of this number 6,500,000 are engaged in agriculture, as owners of the land, or in still larger numbers as tillers of the soil. There are 26,758 physicians and apothecaries, 13,666 *sages femmes*, or midwives. The proportion of the two sexes engaged in domestic service are 287,720 men and 918,936 women.

"The yearly cost of the crinoline fashion to the women of France is calculated at 390,000,000 francs, or nearly 100,000,000 gold dollars, made up thus: 150,000,000 for the two extra petticoats that give body to the increased amplitude, and 140,000,000 more for the increased stuff required for the dresses.

Hooker, says a correspondent, is a fine looking man. Dress him in a citizen's suit, and you would pick him out for a General. Sherman, great as he is, you would not select for a good Second Lieutenant. Queer isn't it, how differently great minds are cased? General Thomas you would think a well-to-do farmer were he not in uniform. "Old Safety" is his nickname. The officers and men have unbounded confidence in him.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the summing up of the wheat harvest, as follows: Minnesota, and increase of 2,800,000 bushels; Wisconsin, one third of an average crop; Iowa, a deficiency of about 1,400,000 bushels; Illinois, two thirds of an average crop; or a deficiency of 6,000,000 bushels; and in Indiana a surplus of 4,000,000.

One firm of friction match manufacturers will, under the new tax law, pay more than thirteen hundred dollars per day.

It has been decided in a Canada court that payment there on a contract entered into in the United States may be made in greenbacks.

THE ROOTS AND THE LEAVES

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Give such balm as have no strife, With nature or the laws of life, With blood my hands I never stain, Nor poison men to ease their pain. He is a physician indeed, who Cures. The Indian Herb Doctor, R. J. LYONS, cures the following complaints in the most efficient manner of their existence, viz: Weakness of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Dropsy in the Chest, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Piles, or Falling Sickness, and all other nervous derangements. Also all diseases of the blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Cancer, Fever Sores, Leprosy, and all other complicated chronic complaints. All forms of female difficulties attended to with the happiest results. It is hoped that no one will despair of a cure until they have given the Indian Herb Doctor's Medicines a fair and faithful trial. Dr. Lyons has been in Europe, South America, and the United States, he has been the instrument in God's hands to restore to health and vigor thousands who were given up and pronounced incurable by the most eminent school physicians; nay, more, thousands who were on the verge of death, and who were now living, movements to the Indian Herb Doctor's skill and successful treatment, and daily exclaiming: "Blessed be the day when first we saw and partook of the Indian Herb Doctor's medicine."

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

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THE FIRM OF CHAPMAN, WOOD & CO., was dissolved January 10, 1883, by mutual consent. C. A. Chapman and A. B. Wood will settle the accounts of the firm. C. A. Chapman, J. C. WATTS, V. GRAYES, E. WELLS, Ann Arbor, June 24, 1883.

Partnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED entered into partnership Jan. 10, 1883, by the firm name of Chapman & Co., and will continue the business of manufacturing printing and engraving paper.

C. A. CHAPMAN, N. CHAPIN, Ann Arbor, June 24, 1883. 81011

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