

The Weekly Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus.

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ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

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

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

PHILIP BACH.
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Books & Shoes, &c. Main Street, Ann Arbor.

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

RISDON & HENDERSON.
DEALERS in Hardware, Stores, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Ware, &c. &c., New Block, Main St.

GEO. PRAY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Residence and office on Detroit Street, near the Depot.

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DEALER in Hats, Caps, Fur, Robes, Gents' Furnishings, etc. East side Huron Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

A. J. SUTHERLAND,
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M. GUTERMAN & CO.
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WM. WAGNER.
DEALER in Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c. Phoenix Block, Main Street.

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PHOTOGRAPHER and Photographer, in the rooms above Sampson's Clothing Store, Phoenix Block. First-class work given.

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

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DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Produce, &c. &c., corner Main and Washington Streets, Ann Arbor. The highest market prices paid for country produce. 826

I. O. O. F.
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OF F. GRANGER, Ann Arbor, Mich.
H. H. FINLEY, Sept. 28, 1864. 94117

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES GUTHRIE.

[At New Albany, Ind., Sept. 15, 1864.]

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF INDIANA.—Kentucky bids you God-speed in this great work of saving the nation. I have been in Chicago. I know the platform there adopted by the assembled Democracy. I assisted in making it. I know what it means. It means peace. It means peace upon the basis of the re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity. Who would give up the mouth of the Mississippi and the grave of Jackson for a peace which divided this Union? Who would give up the glorious Constitution of our fathers for a peace which separates this great Republic? Not the Democratic and conservative masses now arrayed under the standard of that hero-statesman, George B. McClellan. No, fellow-citizens, it is another party which would thus disrupt this nation if its hideous dogmas of abolitionism are not accepted by the people of the South.

The Chicago platform, and the letter of acceptance of McClellan mean that the President of the United States, and every official of the government, either in the civil or military department, shall be as obedient to the Constitution as the humblest citizen or soldier. It is a peace platform on the basis of the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. Who dare be against such a platform? Who dare say we shall not have peace upon the basis of the integrity of the federal Union? If the South is against such a peace; if a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain these objects fail, then the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards. Such is the construction of the Chicago platform as given by Gen. McClellan, the nominee of the convention. Such is the construction I place upon it. Such is the Democratic and conservative masses of the country. We will never give up the mouth of the Mississippi for Jeff. Davis and all his crew. I know him well. The South are for peace. Offer them peace upon this basis and they will take it—yes, take it with joy, and return to their allegiance. It is the principle of the Constitution that the majority shall rule. It is not for one man to say that we shall or that we shall not have peace. Who is it that reveres this principle of the Constitution, and says that the majority shall not rule? Abraham Lincoln and his party; he who denied the people the right of free speech and the liberty of the press. This is the first time since Abraham Lincoln was elected—the first time since he violated the Chicago platform of 1860—since he violated the Constitution, that the Democratic party has had a chance to speak. And now it will speak at the ballot box, the great and sacred forum from which every American citizen may speak with power. I have a right, as a Kentuckian, to speak of Jeff. Davis and Abraham Lincoln. They were both born in Kentucky, and both have disgraced that noble commonwealth, and her principles of equal rights and just laws. Both of them take men against their wills to fight their battles. Lincoln is doing this now—forcing men to fight for the abolition of slavery, not for the restoration of the Union—sending men into your houses with bayonets to hold in awe peaceable, loyal citizens. He has today scattered throughout the loyal states of the North soldiers enough to subjugate Jeff. Davis's confederacy, to dominate over a free people.

I am for peace—for a peace which will give us back the old Union under the Constitution. I was a member of the peace congress in 1861. In that congress I was for peace, concession, and renewed guarantees to all the states. I believe that, as now, that the great waste of precious blood which has taken place would not restore the Union. I asked that the seven border free states and the seven border slave-states might propose a basis for the settlement of all difficulties. They could have proposed such a basis as would have been a full, final, honorable, and satisfactory settlement. But the radicals in that congress would not consent to it. Neither the abolitionists of the North nor the secessionists of the South would consent to it. They would have nothing but blood. Well, have we not had blood to the heart's content of the nation? Even the preachers have preached war and desolation and blood; the temples of the meek and lowly Jesus have been made temples from which war, and rapine, and blood has been preached by ministers with hands dripping in blood. This must be ended. We will hold out the olive branch like a great, and magnanimous, and powerful people. We will offer to the South their rights in the Union under the Constitution. We will guarantee those rights and dispose of conflicting and vexatious questions, so that never again will the tocsin of war be sounded which shall arm father against son, and brother against brother.

We have a noble leader to inaugurate this work of the regeneration of the nation. George B. McClellan is a young man—but thirty-eight years old; yet he is a good man. He is a statesman, an able general, a great commander, a Christian gentleman. It is by his nobleness of heart that he has attached his soldiers to him, so that they regard him as a father rather than as an austere commander. He is the soldiers' friend. Such is the noble McClellan, the grand-bearer of the Democratic party. He will, no doubt, get the votes of the soldiers and all honest Democrats and conservatives; but he will not get the votes of the shoddy contractors, and those who are making mints of money off the adversities of their country.

I need not tell you to-day, my fellow-citizens, how we have suffered in Ken-

tucky under the iron rule of this weak, vacillating and tyrannic administration. Our desolated fields—the blood of our sons—the destruction of our property—the almost total suspension of our trade, are known throughout the land. If a citizen dares to utter complaint against this wholesale outrage and violation of rights, he is spotted by the myrmidons of power, and is incarcerated in the dungeons of the felon. What agonies untold the people of Kentucky have suffered, remain to be told by future historians, when he comes to write out the history of this terrible rebellion. But this tyrannic policy of the party in power has been reviewed in our resolutions at Chicago. We will now put a great and a good man into the Presidential chair, a man who, had he been sustained with the power that Grant has been sustained, would have given the country peace two years ago. There is an uprising of the masses, and I believe we would be less than American citizens if we did not make an effort to change the present state of affairs of the country.

The ballot-box is the great weapon of the American people. It is the weapon of peace. To let us appeal for a redress of grievances. But the day might come when the effort may be made to stifle the voice of the people at the ballot-box. Then I will not to-day say what the people should do. I counsel united zeal and exertion for the cause of the country and liberty. All the people must work to the same end. You have only till November to work. Be earnest, then, and zealous. I speak to you thus, because that I believe that upon the result of this election is suspended the fate of the American Republic. Every man to his post—every man to his duty: then all will be well, and peace and happiness will be again restored to the country.

From the New York World.

Hon. John Van Buren for McClellan.

GENTLEMEN.—It will not be in my power to attend the meeting at Albany on Wednesday, but I hope before the campaign closes, to have the privilege of addressing my old friends at the capital. Without undertaking to dictate to others, I had marked out a course which it seemed the part of patriotism to pursue. While war was raging, and no presidential canvass was pending, I endeavored to give to the head of the government a cordial and unreserved support. I should have preferred to continue so doing till the 4th of March, when the official term of our chief magistrate closes. But the President precludes this course by stepping into the arena before any candidate is nominated against him, and demanding, through his office-holders and friends, a re-election. He does this against the protest of a respectable body of his former supporters, who present, for the offices of President and Vice President the former Republican candidate for President, and the present Republican attorney-general of this state. The representatives of the Democratic party, with wise forbearance, had deferred the nomination of candidates until the 4th of July, some two months later than the usual time, and afterwards, in conjunction with conservative men of other parties, had again postponed the commencement of the canvass, until the end of August, thus leaving barely time for the delegates of distant states, like California and Oregon, to attend the convention and return home to participate in the election. Under such circumstances the name of General McClellan, a tried and able soldier, a cultivated and accomplished gentleman, and a thorough patriot, has been presented in opposition to his own wishes for the chief magistracy. A contest thus challenged by the President, and deferred till the latest moment by his opponents, is now before us, and it is important at the outset to bear in mind how it originated. Although short in duration, it is likely to be severe beyond all previous example. The enormous patronage of the government will be used without reserve to perpetuate power in the hands that now hold it. A trained band of office-holders constitute an effective political organization. Executive constraint of the press, the mail, and the telegraph, puts the means of communication to a vast extent in the power of the President. Against this formidable combination an undisciplined mass of men is to contend. But I have no apprehension as to the result. Much association with the American people and hourly observation of their intelligence, courage, and sagacity, inspire me with entire faith as to their action now.

They will, as heretofore, pour forth their blood and treasure without stint to put down the rebellion. They will hold up their hands and strengthen the hearts of those gallant soldiers, Grant, Sherman, Meade, Hancock, Smith, Blair, Granger, Thomas, Rosecrans, Sheridan, Kilpatrick, Stoneman, Averell, and their associates; and those enterprising sailors, Farragut, Porter, Winslow, Dupont, Worden, Drayton and others. They will, I trust, overthrow the organized and armed resistance of the rebel states, despite of all the obstacles to success that have been or may be interposed at Washington. But the discharge of those sacred duties will not interfere with the careful and intelligent selection of a new chief-magistrate who is not only competent to make war, but able to make peace.

There are two men who obviously can never make a peace that will receive the sanction of the American people. They are Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. The former has declared the abolition of slavery an indispensable preliminary to a proposition for peace. The latter avows that the confederate states accept no alternative but independence or annihilation. With the

former we have to deal at the election. The latter must be left to the fortunes of war, or the fate that the rebel states have in store for him. But unless we are prepared for an eternal war, and the slaughter, debt, taxation, and the suspension of the Constitutional liberty that attends it, Abraham Lincoln must be made to retire on the 4th of March next, and a President must be chosen in his stead, who will consent to peace on the basis of the Union and the Constitution. Such a man is General McClellan, and I cannot allow myself to doubt that the loyal people of the United States will call him to the discharge of this, as well as all the other grave duties that belong to the chief magistracy. The overthrow of Davis and his associates at Richmond, will soon follow, and peace once more smile on our distracted country.

Truly yours,
J. VAN BUREN.
Willowbrook, Sept. 12, 1864.

Exchange of Prisoners.
HOOD TO SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, IN THE FIELD, Sept. 11, '64.
Major-General W. T. Sherman, commanding United States Forces.

SIR.—I had the honor, on the 9th instant, to propose to you an exchange of prisoners—officers and men captured by both armies since the commencement of the present campaign.

On the same day you answered my communication, stating that you accepted my offer to exchange prisoners of war on hand at this moment. There being no condition attached to the acceptance on your part of my offer to exchange prisoners, I regarded it as obligatory to the extent of prisoners represented by you to be within your jurisdiction.

At the meeting on the 11th instant between our respective staff officers, Major J. B. Eustis and Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, I. G., intended to arrange such preliminaries as the time and place of delivery, &c., a communication was received from you, rendering, I regret to inform you, an exchange of prisoners impossible.

Your refusal to receive in exchange your soldiers belonging to regiments whose time are out, and who have been honorably discharged, disclosed a fixed purpose on the part of your government to doom to hopeless captivity those prisoners whose term of service has expired, or will soon expire.

The new principle which you seek to interpolate on the cartel of our respective governments, as well as upon the laws and customs of war, who owe no obligations to the captors, must stand upon the same equal footing. The duration of these terms of service can certainly impose no duties or obligation upon the captors. The volunteer of a day, and the conscript for the war, who may be captured in war, are equally subject to all the burthens, and equally entitled to all the rights secured by the law of nations. This principle is distinctly conceded in the cartel entered into by our respective governments, and is sanctioned by honor, justice, and the public law of all civilized nations.

My offer to exchange the prisoners captured during the campaign, precludes an intention on my part in the delivery to discriminate between your prisoners, as all would have been delivered; and even had it been intended, this discrimination between your men, whose term of service had not expired, would have been effected, as I had no reliable means of ascertaining what proportion of your men were entitled to their discharge.

Your avowal that this class of your soldiers will not be exchanged, but will be rewarded by the sufferings and privations incident to military imprisonment, because their boldness and courage subjected them to capture, although deeply regretted by me, as I have the earnest desire of my government to release from prolonged confinement the large number of prisoners held by both parties.

Permit me to hope that this declared policy of your government will be reconsidered, as it is unjustly oppressive to those whom the hazards of military service have rendered prisoners, and is violative of the well-understood obligations of a government towards those who are enlisted in its service.

As was proper, I notified my government of my offer to you to effect an exchange of prisoners captured during this campaign; and not only was my action approved, but my government placed at my entire disposal for immediate exchange, man for man, all the prisoners at Andersonville.

I have the honor to renew my offer to exchange prisoners, as proposed in my first communication, and remain your obedient servant,
J. B. HOOD, General.

NOTE.—In Gen. McClellan's famous order, No. 163, there is a sentiment which, in these days of executive imbecility, error, and madness, should be engraved upon the heart of every American citizen: "The remedy for political errors, if any have been committed, is only to be found in the action of the people at the polls." Democrats! Conservatives! All who love their country! Do you not know that errors—not errors of the head only, but wilful, malicious, wicked errors—have been committed by Lincoln's administration, and can you hesitate to apply McClellan's peaceful and efficacious remedy, the ballot box? Will you sanction those errors by giving your suffrages to the present occupant of the White House, or will you aid in correcting them by voting for a new tenant for the 4th day of March next?

The Union must be preserved at all hazards.—McClellan.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR,
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 7, 1864.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

MOUND CITY, Sept. 14, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—Imagine an individual whose cognomen is "Shorty" seated in rather an awkward position by the side of a twenty-four-pounder howitzer, pencil tightly grasped between dirty fingers, and the wind gently lifting the leaves of commercial note, trying to write a squib, and you have a correct photograph of the writer.

I am quite tired this afternoon—was on shore a majority of the forenoon drilling, and not being used to that exercise, became very tired, and could easily fall asleep were I permitted to do so; but I am on board a man-of-war, where things are supposed to be conducted "up to the hilt." The officers are very strict, and unless every thing is done according to "Hoyle," you are severely reprimanded. I expected this when I entered the service; I expected to get "Hail Columbia," occasionally, and I get her. Could I get my discharge to-day I would not accept it—am in for a year, and am bound to stick it out; but I am getting somewhat sick of stopping off this place, wish the boat would move down the river within smelling distance of Dixie.

We see a few guerrillas across the river, occasionally. They come to the banks and water their horses quite often, with several gunboats on this side pointing upon them with howitzers and Parrots.

Mound City is a very small place; it has however an extensive hospital, and Navy Yard, and will undoubtedly be a place of some considerable importance. It has now I should judge, about a thousand inhabitants. Cairo is much larger, but in time Mound City will be far ahead. It has the advantage on account of high land.

Admiral PORTER'S flag-ship, the Black Hawk, and several other boats belonging to the Mississippi fleet, are anchored off here. The Admiral is off on a visit, has been gone some time, but is expected back every day, and the conjecture is that when he arrives we will move down the river. This boat is considered by all to be the best fitted boat in the fleet; it acts as tender to the flag-ship; she carries six howitzers and two parrots.

"SHORTY"

ON BOARD THE U. S. STEAMER FAIRY,
CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo. Sept. 25.

MR. EDITOR:—We are anchored about 15 miles up the river from Cape Girardeau, a place of considerable importance, about 50 miles from Cairo. The general appearance of the town as seen from a gunboat is not very attractive—mules and an abundance of contrabands line the river banks—army wagons, a rowing fort, with long black "dogs of war" pointing their huge muzzles to the roaming bands of guerrillas, a small regiment of infantry, and a less number of cavalry. An army hospital completes the town in a military point of view. This boat received orders to move about 8 o'clock Thursday, the 23d, and the command was obeyed with dispatch. By 9 o'clock we were under way. We steamed it from Mound City to Cairo, but owing to the bankers getting short of coal, tied up at the last named place, and commenced that, which is the cream of gaubating, carrying in coal. 'Twas the first time this individual ever exercised his muscle in that capacity, but knowing full well that the demands of Abe were many, had to submit. It took us all night, and a more tired crew never sat down to hard tack and coffee. After breakfast, which we have at half past five, the boat gave a snort, the old engines commenced to move, and we were seen under way for this place.

In passing up the Mississippi no particular point of interest presents itself, either to a private in the gunboat service, or to the staid and sober civilian. On either side the banks are nothing but sand, while about forty rods from the water's edge, tall, stately, sombre trees loom up in strong contrast to the desert like foreground. When but a boy I had read of the great "father of waters," how Indians with frail canoes stemmed the current, and sported in savage ferocity along its banks, how the war-whoop echoed and re-echoed through the forest, and started the wild beasts from their lairs. I expected to experience an "emotion" if it was ever my fortune to steam it on the Mississippi, but no strange feelings came "stealing over me," as puffing we rode on its turbid waters.

While down at Mound City, a report came that the rebels were in strong

force near the Cape, and that an attack was anticipated at any moment. We were ordered up the river to guard the place, but after arriying the rebels had mysteriously disappeared up the river, so we steamed it fifteen miles up, where we are at the present time, watching, with loaded guns, the herds of Pice. Whether we shall have a brush here, I am not able to tell, but certain it is the guerrillas are near us, and any moment may bring on an engagement.

The weather is very warm here, swallows are flying overhead, the birds are singing their sweetest songs, in fact it reminds me of Spring in the North.

Should anything transpire of importance, I will put a line. Fighting is not very brisk, guerrillas are pretty scarce, and transports ply up and down the river with very little danger.

Respectfully,
W. F. B.

From the New York World.

Reading for the Soldiers.

Our Democratic friends throughout the country must bear the fact constantly in mind that, through some management on the part of the administration, none but Republican journals are allowed to circulate among the soldiers in the armies. In the West, by the order of the local military satraps, the opposition newspapers are suppressed outright within the military lines; so that there can be no mistake, THE WORLD, Chicago Times, Cincinnati Enquirer, etc., are specified by name as being excluded, and so our western armies can learn nothing of political matters except through the medium of partisan sheets in the interest of Mr. Lincoln. Here at the East the Democratic papers are excluded secretly, but no less effectually. The monopoly of the sale of the papers in Gen. Grant's and Sheridan's armies is given to agents with the distinct understanding that as few as possible of the Democratic papers shall be sold by them.

We are in constant receipt of complaints, some of which are from officers high in rank, touching the impossibility of getting *Worlds* in the Army of the Potomac. Hunter and Butler make no bones of suppressing our issues outright, while the packages sent through post-offices are tolerably sure to miscarry. The only papers our soldiers are allowed to see are the Baltimore American, the Washington Chronicle, and occasionally the Philadelphia Inquirer—all violent administration sheets, daily filled with calumnies on the Democratic party and its candidates.

Now this state of things is outrageous. A demand should be made upon the administration that free consultation of all political documents shall be permitted in our armies. Democrats voted freely in every state to give soldiers the right to vote; but in doing so we had no notion of being cheated out of free expression of opinion in the army, nor will we be. Until this matter is settled, Democrats in all parts of the country have a duty to perform to our soldiers which they must not neglect. Campaign, Daily, and Weekly *Worlds*, and other Democratic papers, must be sent to our soldiers in wrappers through mail, or by hand when it is possible.

The thieves who work the postoffice in the interest of the administration can prevent packages of the *Worlds*, or bundles of campaign documents, from reaching the soldiers; but they cannot supervise all the letters or papers in wrappers. This is a practical impossibility. In view of this fact, we make the following recommendations to Democrats throughout the country:

1. Let those who have friends in the army be sure to send Campaign and Daily *Worlds* in single wrappers; also campaign documents—such as General McClellan's letter of acceptance, the West Point oration, etc.—with the request that they be shown to their comrades to neutralize the effect of the lies of the favored Republican papers.

2. Let Democratic county, township, ward, and local clubs make it their business to get the names of soldiers in the army from their several localities, and send them Democratic papers and documents, in every case in single wrappers, so covered and pasted that they cannot be tampered with in the postoffice without being destroyed outright. "No doubt many will be withheld, but all cannot be, and when the soldiers come to know that they are being treated like children, they will resent the insult which the administration has put upon them.

3. Democrats who write letters to soldier friends should warn them against believing the calumnies of the papers they read. Striking editorial articles, and facts clipped from the newspapers, might be inserted in the letters.

If these suggestions are heeded by Democrats throughout the country, we have no fear of the result in the army; "Little Mac" is still idolized by his old companions in arms, and the new recruits are soon infected by the enthusiasm of the veterans. At least one hundred thousands *Worlds* of its various editions should be sent daily by these means to the soldiers in the army until the 8th of November. Let Democrats everywhere take a hand in this good work.

The N. Y. Herald warns the exorbitant paper dealers to prepare for a speedy downfall in prices.

Stonewall Jackson's old brigade were all killed or taken prisoners at the battle near Berryville.

General Sheridan.

Philip Henry Sheridan, to whom the country is indebted for the great triumph near Winchester, is a native of Perry county, Ohio, born in the year 1831. He graduated at the West Point Military Academy in July, 1853, and at that time entered the army as a brevet Second Lieutenant of the First United States Infantry. During the year 1853, 1854, and 1855, he served in the Indian campaigns in Texas; and in July, of that year, after serving a few months in command of one of the forts of New York harbor, he was ordered to California. Engaged for a while in the Government railroad surveys on the Pacific coast, he was detached from that service to take part in the campaign against the Indians in Oregon Territory. In the severe campaign, under Major Raines, he greatly distinguished himself, and was highly praised by his commander for gallant and meritorious conduct in the fight at the Cascades of Columbia, April 28, 1856.

For the part he took in the settlement of the Indian troubles in Oregon, Sheridan was very warmly eulogized by Gen. Scott, then General-in-Chief of the army. Just after the breaking out of the rebellion, he was made Captain of the 18th Infantry, and served for several months in St. Louis, as president of a military commission convened at that place. In December, 1861, he was made Quartermaster of the Army of the Southwest, then operating in Southern Missouri, and afterwards in Arkansas, under General Samuel R. Curtis. He remained with that army until after the great battle of Pea Ridge, in the spring of 1862, when he was appointed Chief Quartermaster on the staff of General Halleck, then in command of the army before Corinth.

In May, 1862, he was offered and accepted the command of the Second Michigan Cavalry, and from this time he was in his proper element, and his great merits as a soldier in active field service were rapidly developed. Three days after he assumed command (May 30) he fought and defeated a considerable body of rebel cavalry near Corinth. In eleven days after this he was entrusted with the command of a brigade of cavalry; and on the 1st of July he vindicated the choice of his commander by fighting and defeating nine regiments of rebel cavalry under the notorious Chalmers. This action was so brilliant that it won for him the star of a brigadier. Thus in one month he won his way by sheer force of active and meritorious service, from the rank of Major to that of General officer. In September of the same year, he was given the command of the Third Division of the Army of the Ohio, then operating under Buell in Kentucky. He fought his brigade with distinguished gallantry and success in the severe battle of Perryville in October of that year, and again with still greater distinction, under General Rosecrans in the victorious Murfreesboro campaign in December, 1862, and January, 1863. His services at the time were of such distinguished merit that he was made a Major General, to date from December 31, 1862. From that time on his career in the Tullahoma, Chattanooga and Chickamauga campaigns of Gen. Rosecrans, in the Chattanooga and Mission Ridge campaign with General Grant, and in the great campaign of the Army of the Potomac, commencing in May, 1863, all the time as a most accomplished and successful General of a corps of cavalry, is still so fresh in the memory of the people as to render more particular mention unnecessary.

WISCONSIN FOR McCLELLAN.—It gives us pleasure to publish the following cheering extract of a letter received in this city from the Hon. C. A. Eldridge, who so ably represented the flourishing State of Wisconsin upon the floor of Congress:

"Our people are wild with enthusiasm for the nominee of the Chicago Convention. We shall carry Wisconsin.—Washington Constitutional Union.

An unmistakable voice comes from the army. The soldiers are unanimous for McClellan. They cheer his name everywhere. Lincoln's name never raises a shout among them.

The Army and Navy Journal has a good motto—"The Union first; Peace next; War last; Separation never."

A lady kissed Gen. Grant at Havre de Grace. He blushed, but stood it pretty well—perhaps better than Mrs. Grant will.

"Turn out, Lincoln men!" is the frantic appeal of the abolition managers to their followers. "Turn out Lincoln men," is the way the people are reading the appeal.

General Slocum, commander of the 2d Corps, who captured Atlanta, is a New Yorker and a Syracusean. He was a class-mate at West Point with McClellan. The year before the rebellion broke out, he represented Onondaga county in the Assembly of the State.

The rebel General Gordon, who was killed in the battle in the Shenandoah Valley, was a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1843. He was a lawyer in Savannah when the war broke out.

We are told that there ought at this time to be but one party in the North. We agree to that. But that party should be the one that desires to have a change in the administration.

If the government officers honestly discharge their duties, the administration honestly discharges them.

Another Letter From Reverdy Johnson.

The following able, patriotic and intelligent letter, was addressed to the committee of arrangements for the meeting on the 18th inst.:

"SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sept. 16, 1864.

"GENTLEMEN—Your invitation to the meeting of the democratic and conservative organization of your city, just received in this place, to rally the recent Chicago nominations, I would cheerfully accept if it was in my power.

"In the early days of Mr. Lincoln's administration, I lost almost all hope of a successful termination of the rebellion, whilst he was at the head of the government, and this, the merest hope, is now wholly extinguished. His infirmity of purpose; his unsteadiness in any policy; his once expressed dislike to radicalism; his subsequent adoption of its worst features; his ignorant and mischievous interference with our military campaigns; his appointment, often against advice of high military officers of notorious incompetency; his frequent and nearly fatal changes of commanders; his abandonment of the before uniform practice of his predecessors of cabinet consultations; his permission of dishonoring discussions among its members, displaying itself constantly to his knowledge, before others, and often, as it is known, in his presence, in personal abuse of each other; his obstinate and reckless disregard of the wishes of his political friends, communicated to him on one occasion in the solemn form of a committee, representing, as he was aware, nine-tenths, if not every friend he had in Congress, and again, and recently expressed, in terms not to be mistaken, in one of the resolutions which nominated him for re-election; his permitting military interference with elections, virtually subjecting the ballot to the control of the bayonet; his justifying arrests without specifications of charges, though over and over again demanded, and long-continued imprisonment, and after release without trial or explanation, his tolerating trial by military commission, of offences made cognizable exclusively, by acts of Congress passed since the rebellion, by the civil courts; and the virtual confiscation of private property, without even a resort to any mode of trial, and other matters of like illegality and outrage, too many to detail in a letter, whilst they demonstrate his utter unfitness for the Presidency, give no promise of a successful result of the contest whilst he is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and intrusted by the power he wields, with the shaping of our peace and war policy. This must be arrested, or, in my opinion, the country will be ruined.

"This fatal career can be and would be stopped by the election of almost any loyal man in his stead, and the result is certain if Gen. McClellan becomes his successor. His perfect devotion to the Union, and his expressed determination to make its restoration the 'one condition of peace'—the purity of his character, his demonstrated ability, and his military attainments—furnish guarantees that in his hands the executive power will not be abused, but be directed in strict subordination to the Constitution, to the sole end of restoring the Union, which is our inheritance, and causing it again to shed its blessings over a now sorely troubled and bleeding nation. Wild, insane, and reckless partisans may assail him with every opprobrious epithet—men who have tasted of that insane root, the obtaining of high office at home or abroad, may tell us, to the disgust of all patriotic men, that 'it is not too much to say that it would be far better that Robert E. Lee should enter Washington at the head of his army as its conqueror, than that George B. McClellan should enter it as President'—a ludicrously inconsistent and even illegal premier, the half of whose official papers threaten treachery on the part of the administration, on the happening of Mr. Lincoln's death in November, by declaring himself unable, in that contingency to 'vouch for the safety of the country against the rebels during the interval which must elapse before the new administration can constitutionally come into power'; and the canvass may be continued 'as, with some honorable exceptions, it has begun, by billingsgate abuse, and calumnious charges against our candidates and their friends; yet from all these causes we have nothing to fear. Success is in our hands, if we are true to duty. Under the protection of Divine Providence we can achieve for our country a victory greater in its results than any present military success. We can elect McClellan and Pendleton in spite of office-holders, contractors, and administrative influence and power; and that done, in a short time thereafter, State after State will be found returning to allegiance, until, at a date not remote, the Union will be restored, fraternal affections revived, and peace and plenty, and happiness, and national character and power, be substituted for division and hatred, destitution, and wickedness, national dishonor and comparative weakness.

"With regard, your obedient servant, REVERDY JOHNSON. Messrs. Mathewson, Elchoff, McAlair, Committee, &c., New York.

"Forney's Washington Chronicle which is now devoted almost exclusively to slandering McClellan, contained under date of July 4, 1862, from Forney's own pen, the following: 'There can no longer be any question that he is a military chief of great and commanding ability, and that in a mass of unparalleled complications, and against a fanatic and fierce antagonism, he has exhibited patience, perseverance, genius, and courage. I say this much, not by way of praise, but as an act of simple justice to a man in whom so many great trusts have been reposed, and who has not disappointed public confidence.

"It may be said that in at least two of my former letters I expressed a different opinion. And it gives me as much pleasure to retract that judgment as it gave me pain to record it."

The Michigan Legus.

ANN ARBOR MICH.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 7, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President,

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

For Vice President,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—Samuel T. Douglass.

1st Dist.—Henry Holt.

2nd "—Royal T. Twombly.

3rd "—D. Darwin Hughes.

4th "—John Lewis.

5th "—Michael E. Crofoot.

6th "—Richard Edwards.

For Representatives in Congress,

DAVID JOHNSON.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

WILLIAM M. FENTON, of Genesee.

For Lieutenant Governor,

MARTIN S. BRACKETT, of Eaton.

For Secretary of State,

GEORGE B. TURNER, of Cass.

For State Treasurer,

GEORGE C. MUNRO, of Hillsdale.

For Auditor General,

CHARLES W. BUTLER, of Ingham.

For Commissioner of the State Land Office,

GEORGE M. RICH, of Wayne.

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.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court (for vacancy),

ALPHEUS FELCH, of Washtenaw.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senators,

7th District—WILLIAM A. JONES.

8th "—JOHN J. ROBISON.

For Representatives,

1st District—CHESTER YOST.

2d "—JOHN F. MILLER.

3d "—JOSUA FORBES.

4th "—ELIAS HAIRE.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Judge of Probate,

HIRAM J. BEAKES.

For Sheriff,

PHILIP WINEGAR.

For County Clerk,

ELI H. B. FOND.

For Register of Deeds,

PETER TUITE.

For County Treasurer,

PHILIP BLUM.

For Prosecuting Attorney,

AMOS C. BLODGETT.

For Circuit Court Commissioners,

ROBERT E. FRAZER, JOHN CARPENTER.

For County Surgeon,

CHARLES S. WOODARD.

For Coroners,

LEVI H. REYNOLDS, PHILEMON C. MURRAY.

"We surmise that there is trouble in the Republican camp hereabouts, or as 'Old Abe' would say in more forcible language, 'a nigger in the fence,' and that there is to be a general desertion of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The ground of our surmise is the following solemn declaration of principle, copied from a bill posted all over our city, and the region round about, announcing Lieut. Gov. MAY for a speech on Wednesday evening last: 'Submission to the Constitution and the laws—our terms of Peace—we ask no more, we will take nothing less.' Now, no set of men who declare the above sentence to be 'our motto,' can consistently support ABRAHAM LINCOLN who has announced widely different terms, and so we feel justified in anticipating a large accession to the Democratic ranks. LINCOLN's terms are not the above. He ignores the Constitution, and all its requirements, ignores the laws and their commands, and proclaims his ultimatum to be 'the abandonment of slavery,' and that without that being first guaranteed he will receive no propositions looking to peace. Under the 'Constitution and the laws' he has no right to make such conditions, and therefore, our Republican friends who declare in favor of 'submission to the Constitution and the Laws' can not vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"That we are right in our interpretation of the 'To whom it may concern' epistle, we will quote a single sentence from a recent speech of Senator SUMNER, competent Republican authority every reader will admit. He says: 'The President was clearly right when, in a recent letter he declared that he should accept no terms of peace which did not begin with the abandonment of slavery.'

"Mr. GREENE, also competent authority, and the head of the LINCOLN electoral ticket in New York, also says: 'We have resolved to put down slavery, (and restore the Union). On that platform we stand.'

"The Republican Committee of this city should beware what 'nocturns' it announces, for if abided by, they must vote against LINCOLN.

The Fate of the Negroes.

It may now be considered the definite policy of the Administration to conduct and prolong the war, not for the sole purpose of putting down the rebellion and restoring the Union, but to compel the general and immediate "abandonment of slavery." This has been distinctly announced in the "To whom it may concern" letter of President LINCOLN; on such conditions Gen. FREMONT has withdrawn from the Presidential canvass; and such aim and end are enunciated daily by the radical members of the Republican party; and it is these radicals who will control the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN if the people shall give it a new lease of life.

"The future of the negro race then becomes a most serious question. What is to be the social and political status of the emancipated slaves? Are they to be colonized in the territories, or be scattered promiscuously over the length and breadth of the land, and forced into positions of social and political equality with the whites? These questions have been answered, and by the men who give tone to the dominant party, and who will seek to decree both the social and political future of the emancipated slaves.

"THEODORE TILTON says in the New York Independent, a journal which furnishes both law and gospel for the Republican party, and which dictates the policy of ABRAHAM LINCOLN above any single journal in the country: 'Leaving out of view our native born Americans of English descent, there are enough of other stocks on this soil to make three other nations—namely, the Irish, the Germans, and the negroes. Even the negroes number one million more than the whole population of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution. But these three stocks have not come hither to establish themselves as distinct peoples: but each to join itself to each till together shall be built up into the monumental nation of the earth!'

"What say our Irish and German fellow-citizens to this? Will they sustain political leaders who have determined that they shall absorb the negro race?"

"But we quote again from the New York Post, another leading advocate of continuing the war for the express purpose of emancipation. It says: 'Can we doubt that if we are true to the grand opportunities of our position in reference to these poor debased Africans, as well as in respect to the hordes of uncouth foreigners poured upon our shores, we shall not only elevate them to a higher condition, but produce in ourselves a manliness and sincerity of character that will lift the whole nation as far above other nations in moral dignity as it already is in physical power?'

"Are Germans, and Irishmen, and Englishmen, or in the language of the Post, the 'hordes of uncouth foreigners,' ready to be devoted to accomplish what WENDELL PHILLIPS—the dictator of the policy of the Administration—terms the 'sublime mingling of the races,' but what we in our plain spoken language would call amalgamation? If not, let them not vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the adoption of this new miscegenation theory.

"Many years ago WENDELL PHILLIPS boastfully proclaimed that 'the Constitution of our fathers was a mistake. Tear it in pieces and make a better!' The administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, under the force of an 'outside pressure'—always his excuse to his conservative friends—has obeyed the injunction of WENDELL PHILLIPS, or we should say the first part of it. It has torn the Constitution in pieces, and now the national ship is careering over the wide waste of waters without chart or compass. The Constitution has not given power enough to enable the radicals to accomplish their ends, and therefore, Congress has made necessity, 'military necessity,' the plea for overriding the plainest provisions of that instrument, and the President, sheltering himself under the same plea, has gone beyond these very unconstitutional laws of Congress, and violated them in letter and spirit.

"Can we expect, can the nation expect such men to 'make a better' Constitution? Let all who revere the Constitution of Washington, and Madison, and Jefferson, and the other fathers' of our liberties; the Constitution which established us as a nation, and gave us a proud position among nations, consider if it is best to re-elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and continue the government for another four years really in the hands of WENDELL PHILLIPS and his Constitution hating associates.

"We find the following paragraph in a recent New York telegram: 'The Times' Washington special says: It is rumored that a successor may soon be found for General Rosecrans, who is said to be in trouble, though the nature of the difficulty is not yet made public.' Does not 'the nature of the difficulty' grow out of a recent announcement that Gen. ROSECRANS, and the personal friends of Gen. ROSECRANS, warmly favor the election of Gen. McCLELLAN? If he can not use all his influence for LINCOLN, he can not expect to be retained in command of a department.

"The Barry County Pioneer has omitted the name of Hon. ALPHEUS FELCH, the democratic nominee for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, from the ticket at the head of its columns. It should correct the mistake immediately.

"We give in another column an able letter from JOHN VAN BUREN, giving his reasons for supporting McCLELLAN. VAN BUREN represents that large class of New York Democrats who have supported the administration in all legitimate efforts to put down the rebellion, but who now believe that no honorable peace can be attained if ABRAHAM LINCOLN is re-elected.

"Read the brief but able speech of Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, on the first page of this sheet. It is a clear and concise statement of the position of the Democracy, and endorses the noble letter of Gen. McCLELLAN as the correct interpretation of the Chicago Platform. No man can question the devotion of JAMES GUTHRIE to the Union, and none but the veriest radical will dispute his position.

Another Brave Man Fallen.

"It is our painful duty to record the death of our fellow citizen, Col. NORVEL E. WELCH, of the 16th Michigan Infantry. Col. WELCH fell leading his men in the magnificent charge made by the Division of Gen. GRIFFITH upon the rebel works near People's Farm, southwest of Petersburg, on Friday last. The N. Y. Herald thus speaks of the charge and of Col. WELCH: 'A commission to him who first mounts the parapet of that redoubt,' shouted Col. Welch of the 16th Michigan, to his men. 'Follow me.' He led his regiment. He was the first to mount the parapet, when he waved his sword. In an instant a rebel bullet penetrated his brain, and he lay dead. The Irish, the Germans, and the negroes. Even the negroes number one million more than the whole population of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution. But these three stocks have not come hither to establish themselves as distinct peoples: but each to join itself to each till together shall be built up into the monumental nation of the earth!'

"There is deep and universal regret at the loss of Col. Welch. A more popular, able and vigilant officer there was not in the division. Not twenty seven years of age, a most promising career in the future seemed opening before him. He came out as Major of the regiment. Impulsive, patriotic and fearless; he was brave to rashness, and this was his great and only fault. He graduated at Ann Arbor University, and became a student at law, which profession he had just entered upon with the most brilliant prospects of success before him, when, like thousands of the brilliant young men of our country, he entered the army to fight in defense of his country. At one time he was private secretary to Lewis Cass, and for a short period Acting Governor of Nebraska. His body will be embalmed and sent home. Captain Finley, commissary, his college classmate and fellow townsman, will convey his remains to his friends in Michigan.

"Col. WELCH has lived in this county from his earliest boyhood, in fact it is our impression that he was born here. He has grown up among us, was known and loved by the mass of our citizens, and the sympathies of our entire community go out to his bereaved mother and sisters.

"At a meeting of the Common Council held on Monday evening last, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Alderman HENDERSON and unanimously adopted: 'WHEREAS, Information has been received by this Council of the death of Colonel Norvel E. Welch, of the 16th Michigan Infantry, late Recorder of this city, while gallantly leading his men in defense of his country against the common enemy, therefore,

"Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased in their bereavement and as a testimony of our respect for the deceased we will attend his funeral obsequies in a body.

"Resolved, That the Recorder transmit a copy of this resolution to the family of the deceased.

"E. WELLS, Mayor. JAMES B. GOTT, Recorder, Pro tem. Col. WELCH's remains arrived home yesterday, and his funeral will take place on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. It will be both a Masonic and Military funeral.

"There is now living in this city a man who once refused to take a commission as Notary Public from the office of the County Clerk, because the Clerk would not strike out of the official oath the clause swearing him to support the Constitution of the United States. He afterwards took the oath, probably with the same mental reservation made by distinguished United States Senators.

"There is also living near this city, a man who says openly, that he voted for ABRAHAM LINCOLN because he believed that if elected the South would secede and the Union be dissolved.

"These same men are followers of GARRISON, and PHILLIPS, and denounce the Constitution and the Union from a sheer sense of duty. With GARRISON, and PHILLIPS, and BILLSBURY, and all other like radicals, they will vote for LINCOLN in November, in the hope that his re-election will prevent a restoration of the Union.

"Can Union-loving citizens vote for a candidate not only endorsed, but controlled by such men?"

"The State News, the editor of which was not at Ypsilanti at the late Democratic mass meeting, says it numbered 'probably five thousand persons.' The editor of the True Democrat—what a misnomer—who was on the spot, estimates the attendance at from 10,000 to 12,000. Which is likely to be nearest right?"

"A letter from the rebel General HOOD, to Gen. SHERMAN, for which see another column, says that Gen. SHERMAN has declined to accept in exchange for rebel prisoners, Federal soldiers whose terms of service have expired while in rebel dungeons. If this is so Gen. SHERMAN has probably acted under orders from Secretary STANTON, or President LINCOLN, for no General in the field, unless it be BUTLER, would be guilty of such an order. What say the friends of the 35,000 brave Union boys now held at Andersonville, Georgia, the time of many of whom has expired? If LINCOLN is re-elected, there is no hope for their release until the end of the war, and God alone knows when that will be.

"The Army of Gen. GRANT has been quite active during the last week, both on the north and south sides of the James. An advance position is held both before Richmond and Petersburg. Our losses have been quite severe however.

"Sheridan is still victorious in the Shenandoah Valley. There is nothing materially new from Sherman or from Mobile. The rebel guerrillas have been active in Missouri, and Prices' army is also supposed to be in large force. It is thought arrangements have been perfected to drive back the invaders.

"In 1862, Andrew Johnson, republican candidate for Vice President, in an address to the Union men of East Tennessee, said: 'There are two parties in existence who want dissolution. Secessionists argue that if the Union continues slavery is lost. Abolitionists want no compromise, but they regard peaceable secession as a humbug. The two occupy the same ground. Why, abolition is disunion; dissolution is secession, one is the other. Both are striving to accomplish the same object.'

"This declaration of ANDREW JOHNSON was true in 1862; it is true now. The Abolitionists have always proclaimed 'no Union with slaveholders,' they have ever resolved in favor of a dissolution of the Union; they hailed with delight the election of LINCOLN as the entering wedge; the passage of secession ordinances as the driving of that wedge home; and they will aid in re-electing LINCOLN to make dissolution final. Will Union-loving Republicans longer play second fiddle to the wily, Union-hating Abolitionists who have gained control of Mr. LINCOLN and who will keep him in leading strings during his next term, if elected, or so much of it as may be necessary to make peace based on lasting separation?"

"'Old Abe' told the committee of Loyal Leaguers that 'it isn't safe to swap horses while crossing a stream,' and yet he has 'swapped' Postmaster General BLAIR off for an untried nag. This 'swapping' has been a peculiar feature of his administration, and it is high time that the country emulate his Yankee propensities, and 'swapped' him off.

"The Evening Post, the only Democratic paper published in Baltimore has been suppressed by Gen. WALLACE, to prevent the destruction of its office by a mob. Its offence was the posting an item of current news on its bulletin board. What say the friends of a free Press?"

"After nearly two months of anxious thought and study, the State News has given its opinion of the Republican candidates for county officers. Will it now tell its readers what it thinks of the several Republican candidates for members of the Legislature?"

"Quite a number of the Democratic papers of the State have not yet corrected the State ticket at the head of their columns. They should immediately insert the name of MARTIN S. BRACKETT for Lieutenant Governor; GEORGE M. RICH for Commissioner of the State Land Office; and ALPHEUS FELCH for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

"Gov. BLAIR has declined to appoint an equal number of Republicans and Democrats, as Commissioners to visit the Army, and take tickets to the soldiers. In his letter of refusal he intimates that the Democrats are in a minority, and minorities have no rights that the majority are bound to respect.

"Maj. Gen. HEINTZELMAN has revoked his order prohibiting the sale of fire arms and ammunition in his department. Squirrel hunters can now lay in a supply of powder and shot.

"Gold closed on Wednesday in New York at 189. Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., made a corresponding fall. We hope for a further drop.

"The Democrats of Saline have organized a McCLELLAN Club, and are actively at work. The Club already has a large list of members.

"Secretary Seward has stopped the National Intelligencer from going to the Foreign Legation. It offended William by strictures on his Auburn electioneering speech.

"At Lincoln, Massachusetts, they grow some pickles. One man from two acres, has gathered 65,000, and another from five acres, took 80,000. This is a sour section.

"A Republican Endorsement. We believe that Maj. Gen. BURNSIDE is in good odor with our Republican friends, and that they will receive his opinions of Gen. McCLELLAN as good authority. Gen. BURNSIDE once made the following statement, and has not taken it back: 'I have known him most intimately, as students together, as soldiers in the field, and as private citizens. For years we have lived in the same family, and I know him as well as any human being on the face of the earth, and I know that no more honest, conscientious man exists than General McClellan. I know that no feeling or ambition beyond that of the government and the success of our cause ever enters his breast. All that he does is with a single eye, a single view to the success of this government, and to the putting down of this rebellion. I know that nothing under the sun will ever induce that man to swerve from what he knows to be his duty. He is an honest, Christian-like, and conscientious man; and now let me add one thing: that he has the soundest head and clearest military perception of any man in the United States.'

"Hon. David Johnson's Appointments. Our nominee for Congress will address his constituents as follows: At Manchester, on Monday, Oct. 24th. 'Saline, ' Tuesday, ' 25th. ' Dexter, ' Wednesday, ' 26th. ' Chelsea, ' Thursday, ' 27th. Local Committees should arrange for the meetings.

"Democratic Rally at Dexter. Hon. ROBERT McCLELLAN, of Detroit, one of Michigan's favorite sons, will address the Democracy at Dexter on Thursday afternoon, October 13th, 1864. The meeting will also be addressed, either in the afternoon or evening by Hon. B. F. GRANGER, Hon. H. J. BEAKES, E. C. SEAMAN, Esq., and R. E. FRAZER, Esq. Let the Democrats gather together from all the country round about.

"Political Discussion at Lima. By invitation of Democrats and Republicans of Lima, Hon. B. F. GRANGER and D. CHAMER, Esq., of this city, will discuss the issues involved in the present political campaign, at Lima Center, on Friday evening, October 14th, 1864.

"Hon. B. F. GRANGER and E. C. SEAMAN, Esq., speak to the Democracy at Manchester this afternoon and evening. They will also speak at Bridgewater Town House to-morrow (Saturday) evening. We hope that they will have large audiences in both places.

"A. C. BLODGETT and E. F. UHL, Esq., of Ypsilanti, will speak at Manchester, on Friday evening, the 14th inst., and at Bridgewater Town House on Saturday, the 15th.

"Hon. B. F. GRANGER and E. C. SEAMAN, Esq., will speak at the Hammond School House, Saline Township, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 11th, 1864. Let the Democrats and Republicans turn out.

"Hon. H. J. BEAKES and E. C. SEAMAN, Esq., will address the Democracy at American Hall, Saline Village, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 12th, 1864. Give them a hearing.

"Order Relative to Soldiers' Voting. The following general order has just been issued from the Adjutant General's office: In order to secure a fair distribution of tickets among soldiers in the field, who, by the laws of their respective States, are entitled to vote at the following election, the following rules and regulations are prescribed: 1st. One agent for each army corps may be selected by the State Executive or State Committee of each political party, who, on presenting his credentials from State Committee, or Chairman of said Committee, shall receive from this office a pass to the headquarters of the corps to which he is designated, with tickets, when required by State laws, which may be placed by him in the hands of such person or persons as he may select, for distribution among officers and soldiers, 2d. Civilian inspectors of each political party, not to exceed one for each brigade, may in like manner be designated, who shall receive passes from the Adjutant General, to see that it is fairly conducted.

"3d. No political speeches, harangues, or of canvassing among the troops will be permitted. Commanding officers are enjoined to take such measures as may be essential to secure freedom and fairness in the election, and that they may be conducted with due regard to good order and military discipline.

"4th. Any officer or private who may wantonly destroy tickets, or prevent their distribution among the legal voters, or interfere with the freedom of the election, or make any false or fraudulent returns, will be deemed guilty of an offense against good order and discipline, and will be punished by summary dismissal or court martial.

"YPSILANTI DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.—The democracy of the city of Ypsilanti have formed a 'Democratic Association,' intended not only to aid in carrying on the present campaign, but as a permanent political organization. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President—Parmenio Davis. Vice President—E. Bogardus. Secretary—Edwin P. Uhl. Treasurer—F. P. Bogardus. Never did the Democracy of old Washtenaw give evidence of more determination, more enthusiasm and earnestness than to-day, and a handsome democratic majority in November will be the result.—Free Press.

"Major-General Heintzelman has been relieved from command of this department, and Major-General Joseph Hooker succeeds him.

"The prize steamer Georgia has arrived at New Bedford, Mass., from New London, which port she put into on Thursday last, owing to her machinery having become disabled.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE! LOST from the Hack of M. Boylan at the depot on Friday evening last, a small package of Books. The finder will receive \$5 reward by leaving the same at the Banking Office of MILLER, DAVIS & WEBSTER, Ann Arbor, Oct. 4th, 1864.

1864. 1864.

NEW FALL GOODS!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

C. H. MILLEN

Is now opening a NEW STOCK of Domestic and

FOREIGN DRY GOODS!

AND FAMILY GROCERIES,

bought since the recent decline in GOLD, and many kinds at considerable

Deduction from Former Prices!

Please call early and make your purchases while the stock is complete. C. H. MILLEN, 97 1/2

Ann Arbor, Sept. 1864.

CARPETS, Oil Cloths and House Furnishing Goods at a good stock at 97 1/2 C. H. MILLEN.

TO THE LADIES—A stock of elegant Dry Goods, Shawls and Cloaks, for the fall trade, now opening at 97 1/2 C. H. MILLEN.

TO THE GENTLEMEN—A fine stock of Cuits, Cassimeres, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, just received at 97 1/2 C. H. MILLEN.

THE NEW STORE!

FALL & WINTER STYLES!

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

ALSO LADIES' MISSES' & CHILDREN'S HATS.

Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, &c., &c., &c.

For Cash!

The subscriber has just opened an entire New and Desirable Stock in the above line, at the store formerly occupied by A. P. MILLS & CO., Main Street, and respectfully invites the attention of the citizens of ANN ARBOR and VICINITY to his stock, which includes their Fall and Winter

S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York, & 6 State St.

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

For the Argus. "SWAPPING HORSES". At the very first glance, Perhaps it might seem As though 'twould be wrong (While crossing a stream) To try and swap horses, For by chance you might get Your reins in confusion, Thus risking a "wet."

The old Union wagon Is now in the flood, 'Tis a dangerous current, A torrent of blood; The quicksands of error Have swallowed each wheel, No bottom upholds it, Save a few points of steel.

There was once a foundation Of sentiment, strong In favor of Union 'Gainst secession wrong, Old Abe kicked the bottom From under his feet, Uniting the quicksands, He hastened to meet.

The vehicle trembles In the swift rushing tide, The "Abe" horse is balky And stubborn beside, He's proved himself mulish, A regular jack, Turn him out! swap him off! Harness in "Little Mac," Whitmore Lake, Oct. 1864. J. W. N.

The County Fair. Friday last was a little more pleasant than the preceding day gave promise of, and there was a large attendance at the Fair.

We were on the grounds during the afternoon, and took a general survey of the several departments. There was not a very large exhibition of Stock, Horses, Sheep, Manufactures, Vegetables, &c., but some first rate specimens in each department.

We were assured that the number of entries was much larger than the Fair showed, but that exhibitors were prevented from bringing in their articles by the storm of Wednesday.

The Woods of Lodi, had some Spanish Sheep which would be hard to beat at any Fair, and there was also two or three pens of eastern Sheep.

There was a better show of Vegetables than we had supposed could be made this year, not so large as we have seen, but with specimens equal to former years.

The Ladies also exhibited in this department some tempting Bread, Butter, Honey, &c., and we noticed that the tasting committee was in clover.

In Fruit, there was a goodly variety of fine looking Apples, a few plates of Peas, and some grapes which made our month water. We believe the Grapes were from the garden of Mr. Frazier of this city.

In Floral Hall Tom made a beautiful display of Flowers. The Fine Art Hall we have seen better filled, but there were some noticeable things. Corley had some very fine Paintings in Oil, Crayon, &c., &c., and we may say the same of Miss Barker.

ARKER had a couple of very fine Carriages, and there was one single one from the shop of LAWSON & WOOSTER. The premium offered on these articles is so low that there is little or no inducement to make a display.

D. S. CADWELL had an improved Horse Pick-Fork, which has superior claims to those in general use. He has applied for a Patent.

TRICHRMAN exhibited a Patent Kettle, decidedly a good article, and there was also close by one of "Bottom's Churns." But we did not intend an enumeration of articles and only mention a few from memory.

The Fair continued open on Saturday, and closed in a rain storm. The Premium list will be published next week.

The University. The terms of the Law and Medical Departments of the University nominally opened on Saturday, Oct. 1st, but really on Monday, the 8th, and lectures are now regularly in progress in both departments.

The new Medical College building was opened on Saturday forenoon with an address by Dr. HAYES, President of the University. We were unable to be present, but hear it spoken of as an able and eloquent effort, fully sustaining Dr. H.'s reputation as a writer and speaker.

The number of students in attendance in the several departments is unusually large for so early a day in the term. On Wednesday evening, as we were informed by the Secretary, Mr. J. H. BURLESON, the following numbers had paid their matriculation fee and annual dues:

Table with 3 columns: Old, New, Total. Rows for Literary, Law, Medical.

Judging by former years these figures would indicate an attendance, when all are in, of over 1,000.

The October number of the Electric Magazine has a table of contents covering a wide range. The selections are from twelve of the leading English periodicals and journals, and among them are articles of more than ordinary interest.

The department of Miscellany is well filled, and will be both interesting and instructive. The engraving is a very fine portrait of GEORGE BAXTER, from the bust of Perin. \$5 a year; with two beautiful parlor prints, a premium; Address W. H. BRIDWELL, 9 Beekman Street, New York.

The October number of the Lady's Repository is an excellent one. It has a beautiful landscape, "View on the Licking," a portrait of Rev. Wm. Nash, and a large list of readable papers. \$2.50 a year. Address Messrs. Fox & Hiramcock, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Passenger trains now leave Detroit, Chicago, and the several stations in this country, as follows: GOING WEST. Leave Day Ex. Det. Ac. Eve. Ex. Night Ex.

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On Tuesday, a laborer named PATRICK QUINN fell through the upper floor of the building being erected on Huron Street by Messrs. HAYES, and WINES, DOUGLASS & MALLORY, striking across the joist some 22 feet below, injuring his head and bruising his shoulders.

The Board of Supervisors of this County will convene in annual session, at the Court House in this city, on Monday next. Our friends who have claims against the county for services of any kind rendered, supplies furnished, &c., &c., should present them at an early day of the session.

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There seems every probability that the French colonies of Algiers, Guyana, and West India, will produce as much cotton as France requires.

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Special Notices. U. S. 7-30 Loan. The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum—principal and interest both 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. They 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 subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit. Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed 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 deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan. It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering higher interest 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 medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment, as it can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collateral 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 current 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. stocks 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. But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, 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.

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BOOTS & SHOES, MACK & SCHMID.

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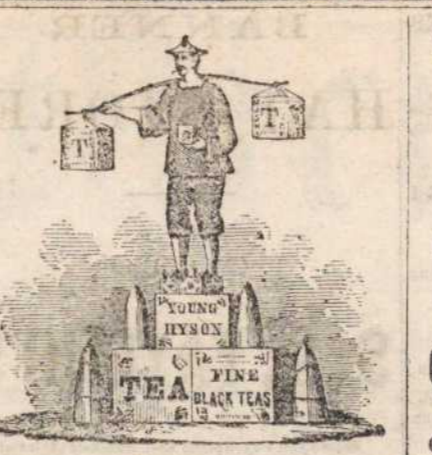
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OUR CHINAMAN STILL LIVES. And continues to furnish that unrivaled quality of TEA always found at the People's Store.

GROCERIES. Of all kinds. Fruits, Extracts, Spices, Pickles, Oil, Perfumes, &c. Pure Liquors and Wines for Medical purposes only.

Sugar! Sugar! A small lot of LOW PRICED SUGAR.

FISH.—Codfish, Whitefish, Trout, Mackerel, Herring, &c.

SYRUP! SYRUP! A few barrels, extra quality.

OIL AND LAMP DEPOT! KEROSENE OIL!

ONE DOLLAR Per Gallon.

HO! YE! Purchasers of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMP'S, PLATED GOODS, TABLE CUTLERY, &c.

A Good Clothes Wringer.

ALL KINDS OF FILES, it not only treats directly for the Piles but is a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, and never fails to cure.

JOHN BROWN'S KNAPSACK Was strapped upon his back, and when opened was found to contain a Pot of Dr. Billington's Pig Electuary

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GO TO THE CHEAP STORE! And see the New Goods.

GENTS' DRESS GOODS! A SPLENDID STOCK OF

PUTNAM'S CLOTHES WRINGER! THE ONLY reliable self-adjusting Wringer.

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Glad News for the Unfortunate!

DISCOVERED AT LAST. CURED FROM ONE TO THREE DAYS.

CHEROKEE REMEDY AND CHLOROFORM INJECTION, Compounded from Roots, Barks and Herbs.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Stricture, Gravel, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus, or White Inflammation, where all the other Aesculus medicine have failed.

It is also a powerful and effective in its action purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its channels, and thus removing from the system a poisonous cause which has long existed.

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THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cures than can be counted.

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The following imitation of Thompson's Hyacinth on the seasons extracted from the selections attached to Widdell's arrangement of Watts, is calculated, in the present delightful exhibition of nature's genial influence, to inspire devotion.

THE SEASON.
Of the worlds below!
On earth thy glories shine;
The changing seasons show
Thy skill and power divine.

Then come in robes of light,
The summer's flaming days;
The sun, thine image bright,
Thy majesty displays;

In autumn, a rich feast
Thy common bounty gives;
To man, and bird, and beast,
And everything that lives.

In winter, awful thou!
With storms around thee cast
The leafless forests bow
Beneath thy northern blast.

While tempests howl
To thee, dread King,
We homage bring,
And own thy power.

The Effect of Marriage.

Doubtless you have remarked with satisfaction how the oddities of men who marry rather late in life are pruned away speedily after their marriage. You have found a man who used to be shabbily and carelessly dressed, with a huge shirt-collar frayed at the edges, and a glaring yellow silk pocket handkerchief broken of these things, and become a pattern of neatness. You have seen a man whose hair and whiskers were ridiculously out, speedily become like other human beings. You have seen a clergyman who wore a long beard in a little while appear without one. You have seen a man who used to sing ridiculous sentimental songs leave them off. You have seen a man who took snuff copiously, and who generally had his breast covered with snuff, abandon the vile habit.

A wife is the grand wielder of the moral pruning knife. If Johnson's wife had lived, there would have been no hoarding up of bits of orange peel; no touching all the posts in walking along the street; no eating and drinking with a disgusting voracity. If Oliver Goldsmith had been married, he would never have worn that memorable and ridiculous coat. Whenever you find a man who you know little about, oddly dressed, or talking ridiculously, or exhibiting any eccentricity of manner, you may be tolerably sure that he is not a married man. For the little corners are rounded off, the little shoots are pruned away in married men. Wives generally have much more sense than their husbands, especially when the husbands are clever men. The wife's advice is like the ballast that keeps the ship steady. They are like the wholesome, though painful, shears nipping off the little growth of self-conceit and folly.—Fraser's Magazine.

The Grape Crop.

My grape vines, last Fall, were pruned, laid down and covered, as is my custom; and came through the winter with the wood mostly alive, although a large portion of the fruit buds seem to have been injured. The past summer, although excessively hot and dry, seems to have been favorable for so much of this fruit as had been able to escape the trying ordeal of last winter; and the crop is of the finest quality, and unusually early.

HARTFORD PROLETS.

Has borne a fine crop, and has been ripening during the last two weeks. It is now fully mature. It has fully maintained its previous reputation for superior hardness and productiveness; and, although by no means superior in quality, it may safely be said to be the best very early grape, for the million, yet generally known.

EARLY NORTHERN MUSCADINE.

Although much abused by its producers, is, according to my experience, only moderately productive—no earlier than the preceding—smaller in bunch, and more inclined to drop its berries; while in quality, by an educated taste, it will be condemned as not even tolerable. It is an unmitigated, wild, fox grape, and has all the hardness as well as the aroma of its class.

DELAWARE.

Is now also fully ripe, and its beautiful little bunches are truly a tempting morsel to the lover of this fruit. To any and all, who will give it the care and culture it deserves, we would say, by all means plant this; but be sure not to forget that if neglected it will come to naught.

REBECCA.

Seems to have come through the winter quite as well as Delaware, and is now also fully ripe. This and Delaware, with many characteristics of both vine and fruit similar to the foreign grape, appear to possess all the hardness and freedom from mildew of the natives. Widely as these two varieties differ, both in color and flavor, I confess my inability to establish in my own mind a preference for either. Both are excellent in their way, and to those who would plant the Delaware, and to those who would plant this also.

Is also now coloring finely, and in a few days will be mature. This is also a hardy, productive sort, of passable quality, and has heretofore been considered one of the most desirable of its season. Indeed, with our present experience, we have no well tested sort, of medium season, that can be recommended in its stead. But the motto is "Excelsior," and with the many promising varieties now on trial, this seems almost sure to lay on the shelf before the planter of to-day will be able to gather his first crop. To the planters of this variety we would therefore say, "Make haste slowly!" Plymouth, Sept. 12 h.

Knowing too Much.

I find no man so disagreeable to meet with, as one who knows everything. Of course we expect it in newspaper editors, and allow for it. But to meet a man engaged in innocent occupations—over your fence, who is armed cap-a-pie against all new ideas—who "knew it afore," or "has heard so," or doubts it, or replies to your most truthful say, "I ain't so, nuther," is aggravating in the extreme.

There is many a small farmer, scattered up and down in New England, whose chief difficulty is—he knows too much. I do not think a single charge against him could cover more ground, or cover it better. It is hard to make intelligible to a third party his apparent inaccessibility to new ideas, his satisfied quietude, his invincible inertia, his stolid and yet shrewd capacity to resist novelties, his self-assurance, his scrutinizing contempt for outsiders of whatever sort—his supreme and ineradicable faith in his own peculiar doctrine, whether of politics, religion, ethnology, ham-curing, manuring, or farming generally.

It is not alone that men of this class cling by a particular method of culture, because their neighborhood has followed the same for years, and the results are fair; but it is their pure contempt for what they are taught; their undervaluation of what they do not know, as not worth knowing; their conviction that their schooling, their faith, their principles, and their understanding are among God's best works; and that other people's schooling, faith, principles, and view of truth—whether human or divine—are inferior and unimportant.

Yet, within, there is a shrewdness about them which forces upon you the conviction that they do not so much dislike to be taught, as dislike to seem to be taught. They like to impress you with the notion that what you may tell them is only a new statement of what they know already. It is inconceivable that anything really worth knowing has not come within the range of their opportunities; or if not theirs, then of their accredited teachers, the town school master, the parson, the doctor, or the newspaper. In short, all that they do not know which may be worth knowing, is known in their town, and they are in some sort partners in it.

Talk to a small farmer of this class about Mechi, or Lawes, or the new theory of Liebig, and he gives a complaint, inexorable grin—as much as to say—"Can't come that stuff over me, I'm too old a bird."

Grape Culture in Detroit.

Geo. V. N. Lothrop, Esq., of Detroit, has a letter about grapes in the Horticulturist for September, written under date of 11th of June last. We extract as follows: "Is the Adirondac grape hardy?" This question was asked in your June number. Now, considering the high price we have paid for this vine, as well as the character ascribed to its fruit, this is a question of some importance. I will therefore report my experience.

"My vine, then a year old, was set a year ago, started late but made a growth of about three feet last year. It was cut back in November, and carefully covered with two or three inches of earth. I uncovered it about the middle of April, and had no suspicion that it was injured. It proved, however, to be winter-killed, root and branch.

"It should be stated that the extraordinary weather of January last was very fatal to vegetable life. Many unprotected Catawba and Isabella vines were killed to the ground, and even the Concord suffered severely. Those which were covered escaped harm.

Indian Summer Life.

In the life of a good man there is an Indian summer more beautiful than that of our seasons—richer, sunnier, and more sublime than the most glorious Indian summer which the world ever knew; it is the Indian summer of the soul. When the glow of youth is departed, when the warmth of middle age is gone, and the buds and blossoms of the spring are changing to the sore and yellow leaf, then the mind of the good man, still ripe and vigorous, relaxes its labors, and the memories of a well spent life gush forth from their secret fountain, enriching, rejoicing, and fertilizing; then the trustful resignation of the Christian sheds around a sweet and holy warmth, and the soul, assuming a heavenly lustre, is no longer restricted to the narrow confines of business, but soars far above the winter of hoary age, and dwells peacefully and happily upon that bright spring and summer that await him within the gates of Paradise evermore.

GENERAL ROSECRANS' FRIENDS.

The Cincinnati correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, says the letter of acceptance of General McClellan, gives unbounded satisfaction to the conservative men of Ohio, and adds that "General Rosecrans' friends are all out for him." This fact, taken in connection with the General's declaration at St. Louis, the other night, that he is still a democrat, and that a fair election will be had in his department, is significant.

THE ROOTS AND THE LEAVES

WILL be for the Health of the Nation.
Prof. R. J. LYONS,
THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, LIVER AND THE BLOOD,
Known all over the country as the CELEBRATED INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!
Of 252 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Will visit the following places, viz:
APPOINTMENTS FOR 1862, 1863 and 1864.
Prof. R. J. Lyons can be consulted at the following places every month, viz:
Detroit, Russ House, each month, 18th and 19th.
Ann Arbor, Monitor House, each month, 30th.
Jackson, Hubbard House, each month, 21st.
Alfida, Bracket House, each month, 23rd and 24th.
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.
Elihu, Elihu House, each month, 29th.
South Bend, Ind., St. Jo. He's, each month, 30.
LaPorte, Ind., The Garden House, each month, 31st.
Wooner, Ohio, Grand Exchange, each month, 7th and 8th.
Mansfield, Ohio, Wier House, each month, 9th and 10th.
Mt. Vernon, Kenyon House, each month, 13th and 14th.
Newark, Ohio, Halton House, each month, 15th and 16th.
Painesville, Ohio, Cowles House, each month, 4th.
CLEVELAND, OHIO, GRAND EXCHANGE, OHIO.

Office, 282 SUPERIOR STREET.
East of the public square, opposite the Postoffice.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 P. M. to 4 P. M. On Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 3 P. M.
Give such as have no strife,
With nature or the laws of life,
With blood my hands I never stain,
Nor poison men to ease their pain.
He is a physician indeed, who cures.
The Indian Herb Doctor, R. J. LYONS, cures the following complaints in the most obstinate stages of their existence, viz:
Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Dropsy in the Chest, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Fits, or Falling Sickness, and all other nervous derangements. Also all diseases of the Blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Cancer, Fever Sore, Leprosy, and all other complicated chronic complaints.

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

Satisfactory references names will be gladly and cheerfully given whenever required.
The Doctor pledges his word and honor, that he will in no wise, directly or indirectly, induce or cause any invalid to take his medicine without the strongest probability of a cure.
Mode of examining, which is entirely different from that of the Dr. Lyon professes to discern diseases by the eye. He therefore asks no questions, nor does he require patients to explain symptoms. Call on him, and he will examine the nature and location of your disease explained free of charge.
The poor shall be liberally considered.
Retail Cost, address, box 2063.
R. J. LYONS, M. D.
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 29, 1862. 1880

Stock and Assortment!
and having adopted the CASH SYSTEM BOTH IN BUYING & SELLING is prepared to sell Goods at Reasonable Prices. His stock consists in part of the following:
AMERICAN AND OTHER Watches!

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS! Fine Jewelry Sets, GOLD CHAINS, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY!
Pazors, Shavers, Sissors and Brushes, ROGERS PLATED WARE, the best in market, Gold Pens, Steel Pens, Pencils, PAPER and ENVELOPES,

Musical Instruments, Strings & Books for Instruments, SPECTACLES, of Gold, Silver, Steel, and Plated, with PERISCOPE GLASS, a superior article.

Persons having difficult watches to fit with glasses can be accommodated, as my stock is large and complete.
P. S. Particular attention to the REPAIRING of all kinds of fine Watches, such as Making and Setting new Jewels, Pistons, Staffs, and Cylinders, Also CLOCKS, & JEWELRY neatly repaired and warranted, at his old stand side of Main Street.

C. BLISS.
Ann Arbor, Nov. 25, 1862. 82011

GREAT, GREATER, GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED 1859. 1859.

In this City, are now being offered at the CHEAP, CLOCK, WATCH, & Jewelry Store.

THE Subscriber would say to the citizens of Ann Arbor, in particular, and the rest of Washtenaw County in general, that he has just IMPORTED DIRECTLY FROM EUROPE, a Tremendous Stock of Watches! All of which he binds himself to sell CHEAPER than can be bought west of New York City.

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES, which I will sell for \$35. Every watch warranted to perform well, or the money returned.

OWN PRICES!
Persons buying anything at this well known establishment can rely upon getting goods exactly as represented in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION, and secure the best bargains ever offered in this City.

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

Dissolution Notice.
THE FIRM OF CHAPIN, WOOD & CO., was dissolved January 16, 1863, by mutual consent. C. A. Chapin and J. Wood will settle the accounts of C. A. Chapin, V. CHAPIN, A. B. WOOD, and J. WOOD.
Ann Arbor, June 24, 1863.

Partnership.
THE UNDERSIGNED entered into partnership Jan. 16, 1863, by the firm name of Chapin & Co., and all contracts in relation to manufacturing printing and wrapping paper.
C. A. CHAPIN, V. CHAPIN, N. CHAPIN, Ann Arbor, June 24, 1863. 91011

BANNER

HAT STORE!

GO TO S. G. TAYLOR'S
Before you buy, Spring and Summer styles of HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS! GENTS' Furnishing Goods, &c.

Ann Arbor, April 20th, 1864. 30053.

EMPIRE BOOK STORE!

Having purchased J. H. WEBSTER'S stock of Books and Stationery, I shall endeavor to keep a constant supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, TEXT BOOKS! MEDICAL & LAW BOOKS, STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

ALBUMS, GOLD PENS, SHEET MUSIC, and a superior quality of WALL PAPER! and everything usually kept in a well conducted Book Store. Opposite Franklin House.

G. W. SNOVER.
Ann Arbor, June, 1864. 19960

Rifle Factory!

Beutler & Traver, (Successors to A. J. Sutherland.) Manufacturers of and Dealers in Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Flasks, Pouches, Game Bags, and Every other article in that Line. All kinds of REPAIRING done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. KEYS, A full assortment always kept on hand and made order. Shop corner Main and Washington streets, Ann Arbor, Oct. 8, 1862. 87811

MIHOING CENTRAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Kalamazoo, Mich. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire or Lightning. CHARTER PERPETUAL. Guarantees Capital, by State Authority, \$300,000.00.

DIRECTORS: J. P. KENNEDY, MARSH GIDDINGS, A. P. MILLS, GEO. W. SNYDER, S. D. ALLEN, GEO. W. ALLEN.

OFFICERS: J. P. Kennedy, Pres. T. P. Sheldon, Vice-Pr Geo. W. Snyder, Sec., A. P. Mills, Treas., H. E. Hoyt Ass't Sec., S. D. Allen, Gen. Agt. 90011

NEW FIRM!!

GRUNER & SEYLER, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN TOBACCO, CIGARS, Merschaum Pipes, &c.

We, the undersigned, beg leave to inform the CITIZENS OF ANN ARBOR and vicinity, that we have this day established a Tobacco and Cigar business in this place, one door North of the Franklin Block, Main Street, where we shall always keep a full assortment of the best qualities of SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO! CIGARS! PIPES, (Merschaum, Brier and Rosewood.) CIGAR HOLDERS, INDIA RUBBER POUCHES, SNUFF & CIGAR BOXES.

Will be found with us of all kinds and of Prices to Suit Every One. We shall sell all of the above mentioned articles and many others which belong to our line of trade at the lowest possible rate for cash. Please call and examine. N. B.—Sign—Square with cigar box, one door north of the Franklin Block. GRUNER & SEYLER. Ann Arbor, May 20, 1864. 92541

CLOTHING AT

M. GUTERMAN & CO'S!

Having just returned from East with a large stock of ever brought to this city, including SOFAS, TETE-A-TETES, LUNGES, BED ROOM SETS, CENTER TABLES, BUREAUX, CHAIRS, Looking Glasses, Gilt Frames and Mouldings, COFFINS, METALIC CASES, &c., &c., and all other goods kept in the best and largest houses in the country. We keep on hand furniture of every description, which we sell constantly on hand, and made to order. My goods are offered at

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

If you wish to appear well You must accordingly Dress Well. Go to M. Guterman & Co's., There you will find things exactly SO.

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

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

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

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

Pants! Pants!!! Fancy CASSIMERES and DOE-SKIN of every grade, We sell them from ONE DOLLAR up to eight.

VESTS, &c., of every description, You will find it so without fiction, FURNISHING APPARELS, From SHIRTS to UMBRELLAS.

This is all we say now, Therefore we make our bow Yours truly, ever so, M. GUTERMAN & Co.,

P. BACH has a new and complete STOCK OF SPRING GOODS bought before the recent

GTEAR RISE IN GOLD! Which will be Sold FOR CASH ONLY, AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES! Call and See! Ann Arbor, April, 1864.

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolen, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c. Put up in 25c. and \$1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks. \$3 and \$5 boxes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c. "Only infallible remedial known!" "Free from Poisons!" "Not dangerous to the Human Family!" "Rats come out of their holes to die!" "Sold Wholesale in all large cities." "Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere." "Beware of cheap imitations." "See that 'COSTAR'S' name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy." Address HENRY H. COSTAR, PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in Ann Arbor, Michigan. 60654.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 13963

Brownell & Perrin, GEN'L COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Dealers in Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, Green and Dried Fruits, Cider, &c.

References: Preston, Willard & Keen, Chicago. S. Botsford & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich. 411

Particular attention given to the sale of Green and Dried Fruits, Cider, &c. Orders for the purchase of Clover and Timothy Seed, Out Meats, &c., promptly attended to if accompanied with cash or satisfactory references. 30911

JUST OPENING!

The largest Stock and best assortment of CABINET FURNITURE? ever brought to this city, including SOFAS, TETE-A-TETES, LUNGES, BED ROOM SETS, CENTER TABLES, BUREAUX, CHAIRS, Looking Glasses, Gilt Frames and Mouldings, COFFINS, METALIC CASES, &c., &c., and all other goods kept in the best and largest houses in the country. We keep on hand furniture of every description, which we sell constantly on hand, and made to order. My goods are offered at

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Estate of John D. Armstrong.

All persons having claims or demands against the estate of John D. Armstrong, late of the township of Loati, in said county, deceased, are hereby notified and required to present the same to the undersigned, at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, at any of the several sessions of the Probate Court for said county, on or before Wednesday, the 6th day of March, 1864, for examination and allowance, six months from the date hereof, being allowed, creditors to present their claims against said estate. THOMAS BUNN, Judge of Probate. Dated, Ann Arbor, Sept. 9th, 1864. 49674

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. In re: the estate of John D. Armstrong, late of the township of Loati, in said county, deceased, are hereby notified and required to present the same to the undersigned, at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, at any of the several sessions of the Probate Court for said county, on or before Wednesday, the 6th day of March, 1864, for examination and allowance, six months from the date hereof, being allowed, creditors to present their claims against said estate. THOMAS BUNN, Judge of Probate. Dated, Ann Arbor, Sept. 9th, 1864. 49674

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. In re: the estate of John D. Armstrong, late of the township of Loati, in said county, deceased, are hereby notified and required to present the same to the undersigned, at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, at any of the several sessions of the Probate Court for said county, on or before Wednesday, the 6th day of March, 1864, for examination and allowance, six months from the date hereof, being allowed, creditors to present their claims against said estate. THOMAS BUNN, Judge of Probate. Dated, Ann Arbor, Sept. 9th, 1864. 49674

Election Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. In re: the election for the County of Washtenaw, to be held on the Tuesday next succeeding the 1st day of November next, in the State of Michigan, there shall be elected, to-wit: Eight Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States; a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor General, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, a Member of the State Board of Education, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 10th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 11th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 12th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 13th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 14th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 15th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 16th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 17th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 18th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 19th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 20th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 21st Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 22nd Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 23rd Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 24th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 25th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 26th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 27th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 28th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 29th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 30th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 31st Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 32nd Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 33rd Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 34th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 35th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 36th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 37th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1864, and one Representative in Congress for the 38th Congressional District, in place of one of the members whose term of office will expire December 3