The Weekly Michigan Argus.

Vol. XX. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1865. No. 1015.

The Michigan Argus.

Published every Friday morning, in the third story of the brick block, corner of Main and Huron Sts., ANN ARBOR, Mich. Entrance on Huron Street, opposite the Franklin.

ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, $2 00 a Year in Advance.

Advertising—One square (12 lines or less), one week, 75 cents; three weeks $1.50; and 25 cents for every insertion there after, less than three months.

One square 3 mos	$4.00	Quarter col. 1 year	$20
One square 6 mos	6.00	Half column 6 mos	20
One square 1 year	9.00	Half column 1 year	35
Two sq'res 6 mos	8.00	One column 6 mos.	36
Two sq'res 1 year	12.00	One column 1 year	60

Cards in Directory, not to exceed four lines, $4.00 a year.

Advertisers to the extent of a quarter column, regularly through the year, will be entitled to have their cards in Directory without extra charge.

☞ Advertisements unaccompanied by written or verbal directions will be published until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Legal advertisements, first insertion, 50 cents per folio, 25 cents per folio for each subsequent insertion. When a postponement is added to an advertisement the whole will be charged the same as for first insertion.

Job Printing—Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Circulars, Cards, Ball Tickets, Labels, Blanks, Bill Heads, and their varieties of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, executed with promptness, and in the best style.

Cards—We have a Ruggles Rotary Card Press, and a large variety of the latest styles of Card type which enables us to print Cards of all kinds in the neatest possible style and cheaper than any other house in the city. Business cards for men of all avocations and professions, Ball, Wedding and Visiting Cards, printed on short notice. Call and see samples.

BOOK BINDING—Connected with the Office is a Book Bindery in charge of two competent workmen.—County Records, Ledgers, Journals, and all Blank Books made to order, and of the best stock. Pamphlets and Periodicals bound in a neat and durable manner, at Detroit prices. Entrance to Bindery through the *Argus* office.

Business Directory.

C. H. MILLEN.

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

PHILIP BACH.

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

RISDON & HENDERSON.

DEALERS in Hardware, Stoves, house furnishing goods, Tin Ware, &c., &c., New Block, Main st.

A. J. SUTHERLAND,

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

GEORGE FISCHER.

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

LEWITT & BREAKEY.

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

M. GUITERMAN & CO.

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

WM. WAGNER.

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

SLAWSON & SON.

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

SCOTT & LOOMIS.

AMBROTYPE and Photograph Artists, in the rooms over Campion's Clothing store, Phœnix Block. Perfect satisfaction given.

C. B. PORTER.

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

MACK & SCHMID.

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

ANDREW BELL.

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

D. CRAMER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Agent for the Phœnix Fire and Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Companies. Conveying and Collecting promptly attended to. Office over Stebbins & Wilson's Store.

M. C. STANLEY,

Photographic Artist.

Corner Main and Huron Streets, Ann Arbor, Mich.

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, &c., &c.,

In the latest styles, and every effort made to give satisfaction. 956tf

D. DEFOREST.

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

LUMBER YARD!

C. KRAPF,

Has a large and well stocked Lumber Yard, on Jefferson Street, in the South part of the City, and will keep constantly on hand an excellent variety of

LUMBER,
SHINGLES,
LATH, &c.

which will be sold as low as can be afforded in this market.

Quality and prices such that no one need go to Detroit.

CONRAD KRAPF.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 6th, 1864. 986tf

NEW MUSIC STORE!

Persons wishing to buy

Pianos or Melodeons,

should go to WILSEY'S MUSIC STORE, before purchasing elsewhere. He will warrant satisfaction to purchasers, and takes pleasure in referring to those who have already purchased of him. He takes pride in saying that he has given the best of satisfaction thus far, and intends so to do in all cases. Any Piano will be furnished that purchaser may require. He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will not be

UNDERSOLD

by any dealer East or West.

N. B.—The latest SHEET MUSIC for sale, PIANO STOOLS, &c.

ALVIN WILSEY.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 27th, 1864. 989tf

FOR SALE!

20 HOUSES AND LOTS, worth from $1,000 to $5,000. Also several improved FARMS.

A. J. SUTHERLAND,
Ann Arbor, Feb. 24, 1865. 994tf Commercial Agent.

WISHING.

BY JOHN J. SAXE.

Of all the amusement for the mind,
From logic down to fishing,
There is not one that you can find
So very cheap as "wishing,"
A very choice diversion, too,
If we but rightly use it,
And not as we are apt to do,
Pervert it and abuse it.

I wish—a common wish indeed,—
My purse was something fatter;
That I might cheer the child of need,
And not my pride to flatter;
That I might make oppression reel
As only gold can make it,
And break the tyrant's rod of steel
As only gold can break it.

I wish—that sympathy and love,
And every human passion
That has its origin above,
Would come and keep in fashion:
That scorn, and jealousy, and hate,
And every base emotion,
Were buried fifty fathoms deep,
Beneath the waves of ocean.

I wish that friends were always true,
And motives always pure:
I wish the good were not so few,
I wish the bad were fewer;
I wish that persons ne'er forgot
To heed their pious teaching,
I wish that practicing was not
So different from preaching.

I wish—that modest worth might be
Appraised with truth and candor,
I wish that innocence were free
From treachery and slander;
I wish that men their vows would mind,
That women ne'er were rovers;
I wish that wives were always kind,
And husbands always lovers.

I wish—in fine—that joy and mirth,
And every good ideal,
May come, erewhile, throughout the earth
To be the glorious real;
Till God shall every creature bless
With His supremest blessing,
And hope be lost in happiness,
And wishing be possessing.

A Stirring Scene.

The following is a thrilling account of a "supernatural" experiment which created a great sensation in its day. The "miracle" was probably performed something after the manner in which we raise a ghost now at the theatres, by means of a reflector:

The Duc d'Orleans, regent of France during the minority of Louis XV., was a fervent believer in the marvelous, and was very cleverly taken in by Count Felix de Belmont, a celebrated sorcerer, who pretended to raise the dead. The scene took place on the night of April 23, 1720, in the deserted quarries of Vaugirard. The sorcerer was at his post, and introduced, as his indispensable assistant, a tall man, whose features were completely concealed by a huge beard. After a few words had been exchanged between Belmont and the Regent, the latter remained in the foreground with Cardinal Dubois, the rest being scattered around the galleries, whence they could see but not hear the speeches. The first person evoked was Sully, of whom the Regent inquired what he thought of Law's system. The financier of Henry IV, replied that the director of the Bank Generale would lead France to ruin. The next spectre the Regent desired to see was Louis XIV, who duly appeared at the spot where Sully had disappeared. The Regent advanced resolutely toward the great uncle. "Sire," he said, as he knelt on one knee, "if it be true that there is nothing hidden from the dead, you will be aware of the purity of my intentions in revoking your will, and, I trust, will pardon me." The old king opened his arms, the Regent rushed eagerly toward the ex-ruler of Europe, but found no resistance. While Philip was trying to recover from his violent emotions, Dubois inquired whether the shadow of the great Cardinal Richelieu could be called from the grave. Count Felix replied in the affirmative, and the Cardinal ere long appeared in his red gown. Dubois bowed like a Spanish grandee, and then began a pompous panegyric of his system of government. Richelieu listened attentively, and when Dubois ceased speaking, made him a sign to advance. The Regent's minister believed in some important communication from the other world, and overcoming his terror, advanced two paces, but he suddenly received two of the most stinging buffets ever dealt a human face. At the same instant the lights were extinguished, and a stentorian voice announced that the evocations were at an end. The Regent laughed heartily, as did the ladies, while Dubois cursed in a way that would have scandalized a Pagan. But when Dubois sought for Count Felix the next day, he was nowhere to be found.

We find in a correspondence written in 1724, or two years after the death of Cardinal Dubois, the following explanation of this mysterious adventure:—It was well known at the court that the Regent's great desire was to exculpate himself from the infamous accusations brought against him. The Duke de X—— formed the bold plan of freeing the Regent from the ideas that oppressed him. Having known Count Felix at Venice, he renewed the acquaintance when that adventurer came to Paris, and they arranged together the scene we have just described. Two glasses, a reflector, and a few accomplices, sufficed to carry out the farce. The man who personated Richelieu was no other than the Duke de X——. Unfortunately, the raiser of the dead was ignorant of the Duke's hatred of Dubois; the two boxes on the ear spoiled the farce, and, fearing the Minister's vengeance, he mysteriously disappeared from Paris. In 1725, Count Felix de Belmont was found frozen to death in a sledge while journeying from Moscow to Paris.

A good farmer is known by his fences, and a villain by his offenses.

The Morning Star.

I had occasion a few weeks since, to take the early train from Providence to Boston; and for this purpose rose at two o'clock in the morning. Everything around was wrapped in darkness, and hushed in silence, broken only by what seemed at that hour the unearthly clank and rush of the train. It was a mild, serene midsummer's night, the sky was without a cloud, the winds were whist. The moon, then in the last quarter, had just risen, and the stars shone with special lustre, but little affected by her presence. Jupiter, two hours high, was the herald of the day; the Pleiades, just above the horizon, shed their sweet influence in the east; Lyra sparkled near the zenith; Andromeda veiled her newly discovered glories from the naked eye in the south; the steady Pointers, far beneath the pole, looked meekly up from the depth of the north to their sovereign.

Such was the glorious spectacle as I entered the train. As we proceeded, the timid approach of twilight became more perceptible; the intense blue of the sky began to soften; the smaller stars, like little children, went first to rest; the sister beams of the Pleiades soon melted together; but the bright constellations of the west and north remained unchanged. Steadily the wondrous change went on. Hands of angels, hidden from mortal eyes, shifted the scenery of the heavens; the glories of night dissolved into the glories of dawn; the blue sky now turned softly gray; the great watch-stars shut up their holy eyes; the east began to kindle. Faint streaks of purple soon blushed along the sky; the whole celestial concave was filled with the overflowing tides of the morning light which came pouring down from above in one great ocean radiance, till at length, as we reached the blue hills, a flash of purple fire blazed out from the horizon, and turned the tear-drops of flower and leaf into rubies and diamonds. In a few seconds the everlasting gates of the morning were thrown open, and the lord of day, arrayed in glories too severe for the gaze of man, began his course. I do not wonder at the superstition of the ancient Magicians, who, in the morning of the world, went up to the hill-tops of Central Asia, and, ignorant of the true god, adored the most glorious work of his hand. But I am filled with amazement when I am told that in this enlightened age, and in the heart of the Christian world, there are persons who can witness this daily manifestation of the Creator, and yet say in their hearts, "There is no God."—*Edward Everett.*

Our Daughters.

Some writer says. "Our daughters do not grow up at all now-a-days; they grow all sorts of ways, and as crooked as crooked sticks."

Our girls get hardly enough sunshine to grow at all in. Indeed, many women among us never could have fully got their growth, else why are they such tiny mortals, looking as if a puff from old Kawadin would blow them away? We need to turn our girls out of doors—that is the long and short of it—they will never be good for anything until we do. The boys knock around and get oxygen enough to expand their lungs, broaden their chests, and paint their faces with health's own hue; but our lazy, lazy daughters! Ah! there is the burden that breaks down the mother's heart. How are they, so frail, and sensitive, and delicate, ever to get along in this world. Mother, you must bestir yourself quickly, or they will be as unfit as your gloomiest imagination can paint them. You are responsible chiefly for making them so tender. Protect them suitably from the weather, and send them out of doors. The pure air will brace up their unstrung nerves, strengthen the weak lungs, and some good gust of wind will in time sweep away the ill-nature and peevish spirit which sitting forever in idleness in a luxurious home will not fail to engender.

The next thing you should do for your daughter is to give her some domestic employment. If you keep a dozen servants, your duty to her remains the same. No one can be happy, or qualified to make others so, who has no useful work to do. Besides this, she must learn sometime, or she will be poorly qualified for ever being at the head of an establishment of her own. No one in the country can rely upon always having good, trained domestics in her house. The best require some instructions, are liable to leave you from sickness or other causes, and any household is in a pitiable condition where the mistress is not quite equal to such an emergency.—*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

☞ Of all the freaks of the telegraph, the following is the most laughable which has come under our personal knowledge. Not long since a graduate from one of our eastern theological schools, was called to the pastoral charge of a church in the extreme south-west. When about to start for the new parish he was unexpectedly detained by the incapacity of his Presbytery to ordain him. In order to explain his non-arrival at the appointed time, he sent the following telegram to the deacons of the church: "Presbytery lacked a quorum to ordain." In the course of its journey the message got strangely metamorphosed, and reached the astonished deacons in this shape: "Presbytery tacked a worm on to Adam!" The sober church officers were greatly discomposed and mystified, but after grave consultation concluded it was the minister's facetious way of announcing that he had got married, and accordingly proceeded to provide lodgings for two instead of one!

The Soldiers' Temptation.

The store-keepers, merchants, and sutlers of Washington reaped a harvest Every person who came here was supposed to have money or expect it from the Government. In the long garrison period, the city filled up with a thousand artificers of the army. The tailor produced uniforms of grandest, most costly fabrics; the liquor dealers concocted their most enticing beverages; the dry goods men displayed their most extravagant fineries; Colonels spent three months' pay for a week's dissipation; privates parted with their hard earning in a night's spree. The theatres, meritricious as they seem, blazed with paint, jewels, and silks; nowhere could there be seen more attractive or elaborate costumes, both male and female. To use the language of a tradesman—"Money was just throwing about loose." There were gay times at the Capital. Trade flourished. The painted signs held the words of promise to the eye, but broke them to the taste. Of the hundreds of so-called restaurants, at not one could a clean meal be had. The prices were so enormous that it is reported that at one of the noted places on the avenue it costs $2 50 to speak to a waiter and $25 for a plain dinner. The liquor saloons doled out the old Otard for fifty cents a drink, which was the cost of a half gallon at the manufactory in New York. Champagne was wont to flow freely, and many a soldier, thirsty and travel-stained, has paid his fluttering greenbacks for a bottle of "green seal" New Jersey. It was a fast life. The city was deluged with strangers. Flocking hither to the camp came swarms of females; wives, relatives, and those who should have been wives if they were not, came to share the soldier's cheer. Every house was packed; the hotels were overflowing, the nameless places thronged, the streets lined with gay costumes.

THE WOMEN OF WASHINGTON.

Truly, Washington can boast of a marvellous proportion of beautiful women. It would appear as if comeliness were in great demand, and that the supply were keeping pace with it. Even the old and the young array themselves as if they had a special eye to their personal attractions. The amount of physical beauty that can be developed by proper attention to its culture, is astonishing. The gravitation of nature has brought the finest women and the finest men in the world together here. Like the men, the women are the creatures of opulence and indolence. They live to be admired and loved. Life has no more serious business than the search of new pleasures and new triumphs. The men flatter and the women smile. Love and war go side by side. Mars becomes fuddled and fond in Venus's presence. Alas! how often she has unbuckled his sword and doffed his helmet to bid him play the wanton, while his ruder and more enterprising foe was astir in the field! Good and careful mothers and conservators of household modesty there are, but of the great majority what shall be said? A great scandal, a great misery, and a great pity!

AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The days of camps and garrisons are nearly at an end. They may be expected to linger in Washington to the last moment, but the era of mammoth armies, and vast armies of clerks in the various offices under the War Department draws near its close. The work of mustering out has commenced. The trouble of settling accounts may probably last for a year longer, but the sight of guards with bayonets and military escorts, is about closed. Washington is replete with insignia of the great war now ended. Its uniforms and equipment hang idle in the sun. Badges and swords are unsold. Horses and mules are selling at a quarter of their value. The merchants are looking to a different state of things. The heat of summer will drive off most of "the nobility," and there will be but poor picking for the rest.

And yet Washington has undergone a marked revolution. Since the war it has changed its appearance and character also. It is no longer a Southern city, with its long rows of grinning black slaves. The old unctuous and pursy dignitaries, who were wont to occupy the large armchairs on the piazzas and in the parlors at hotels, are gone. A crowd of bristling, short-haired Puritans has pushed them from their stools Every nation, every section, every shade is represented now, in one heterogeneous cosmopolitan hive. The negro element is larger than ever, and will, doubtless, continue so. The churches and schools are more numerous, though still retaining all their original dullness. The soldiers who passed through it will remember it with vexation. Washington has never been other than a maddening disappointment, or a fearful scene of debauch. A soldier has been regarded as fair game for traders and swindlers. Many of them shake its dust from their feet, with the hope that they may never return.

The capital ought to be a source of pride to the nation, and of pleasure to those who sojourn there. It is neither. The only way to remedy it now, is to include Washington within the area of civilization. Virginia rehabilitated may contribute to make Washington endurable. But not until a race of more scrupulous traders, more honest hotel-keepers, and more upright officers in the Government will it be either peaceable, orderly, or well regulated. At present it is under the shadow of the War Office, but the day is near when the civil government will be restored, and the white marble of her public buildings will better typify the purity of the lives of its inhabitants.—*Cor. N. Y. World.*

The Policy of Strikes.

In an article in the New York *Sun* the following sensible paragraph appears:

"The most effectual method for removing the disputes between capital and labor is by removing the too prevalent notion that there is an 'irrepressible conflict' between them. When workingmen and employers are convinced of the fact that there is a natural partnership between them, in which the former find the labor, and the latter the money to carry on the business, and when they fully appreciate the necessity of harmony and concord under that partnership, then strikes or lock-outs will not disturb the 'channels of trade,' or interfere with the rights of every class of our citizens."

This is the view of all sensible people. Strikes are the legacy of a barbarous age—of the days when apprentices were bound—and in no wise a remedy for the evil they pretend to reach. Many well meaning persons and journals have confused ideas on this subject, and are continually discussing and defending the *right* of men to strike. No one disputes the *right*, but the expediency of such a step. Strikes never bettered any trade; on the contrary, most have been injured by them. Ceaseless agitation of the question of pay has resulted in neglecting the trade itself. Wages forced up for a time by combinations, come down again by degrees when the combinations are inactive, so that the last end of the strikers is worse than the first.

Strikes are generally originated by envious, dissatisfied men, who, finding themselves falling behind their comrades in pay, create dissatisfaction in order to rise to popularity on the topmost wave thereof. We have always deprecated strikes, and shall raise our voice against them—not because, as has been insinuated by a silly paper, we are interested in reducing the earnings of our fellow-men, but because there is no benefit in the act; on the contrary, the "greatest evils ensue. We hear enough in papers interested in fomenting discord between men and their employers about the grand success of such and such a combination, but they never tell us how ephemeral it is, or of the misery and sufferings of the families who want when the father is idle, or of the loose habits and false ideas engendered which fasten on him sometimes for life.

In this country the workman to day is often the proprietor to-morrow, and we can look back on many in the course of our experience who once ardently espoused the policy of striking, but now oppose it because of its fallacy It is a hopeful sign of the times that, with all the demagoguism of the false friends of the workmen, there are so few trades that lend an ear to their twaddle, but pursue the even tenor of their way to prosperity and peace, never dreaming that they are abused and down-trodden. *Scientific American.*

Funeral Customs in Norway.

As we went through a street in Christiana, we saw the pavement strewed with evergreens. We were told that a judge was dead, and was to be buried that day, and that twigs and branches of trees scattered along the ground were a sign of mourning We waited till the procession came up. The hearse was an open car, festooned with evergreens, and in the centre lay the coffin, on which were garlands of fresh gathered flowers. Two little boys were the chief mourners, and then followed about a hundred gentlemen, many of them in robes of office. At the gates of the cemetery a band of twenty or thirty boys headed the procession, and immediately commenced a wild, wierd, melancholy chant, which they sang in parts very creditably. As soon as the company arrived at the grave the coffin was lowered without any ceremony. Then a priest, in a black robe and a large white frill, which the Lutheran clergymen still wear, delivered an extempore address. Although we could not understand it, we could tell by his impassioned eloquence, and by the emotion of the bystanders, that it was very beautiful, and when he stopped at the edge of the grave and uttered the "farves," there were few who had dry eyes. The boys then re-commenced their chanting, and when all the followers had shaken hands with the representatives of the family of the deceased and the priest, the whole ceremony was over, and the company dispersed. In walking through the cemetery we were struck to see that nearly every grave had a seat beside it, intended for sorrowing relatives to come and sit beside their friends who had gone to the land that is very far off, and on nearly every grave there were bouquets of fresh gathered flowers.—*Notes of a Recent Visit to Norway.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES' NEW BABY.—The London letter to the New York *Commercial* has the following concerning the new Prince:

The birth of another Prince has been our chief event since the last packet. The first child of the Prince and Princess of Wales is only sixteen months old, and this speedy addition betokens that the family of the heir apparent is likely to multiply as rapidly as in the instance of his royal mother. Happily in both cases the progeny promises to be strong and vigorous. The Queen has never lost one of her children, nor have they ever suffered from maternal illness; and judging from the progress hitherto of the child of the Prince and Princess, and the health of his parents, a similar immunity may be hoped for in the second line. It appears that the Princess was at a concert yesterday, and had a dinner party in the evening, and that the child was born a little after one o'clock in the morning.

Retrenchment---Gen. Grant's Policy.

The Chicago *Tribune* gives the following version of a conversation of General Grant upon public matters:

When Gen. Grant was urged to prolong his stay at the fair a few days, on the ground that he was fairly entitled to a little more furlough after his four years of unremitting labor, he replied, that business, if important, must always have the precedence of pleasure, and that he would be vastly more useful to his country at his post in Washington than by lingering in Chicago; that he considered it his highest immediate duty to retrench government expenses, and save the resources of the people as far as lay in his power. He said that taxes would be heavy enough in any event, and that not one dollar should be added unnecessarily to the burden.

One item of expenditure which should be speedily retrenched, that he mentioned, was the support of 200,000 head of horses and mules in possession of the army when Lee surrendered. To feed and attend to these animals will cost not far from one dollar per day each. Gen. Grant proposes to sell off 150,000 to 175,000 of them at public auction to the highest bidders, and put the proceeds into the Treasury. The saving of their support and attendance will amount to more than a million of dollars per week, to say nothing of the eight to ten millions which they will probably realize to the Treasury in the sale.

The General says they are now idle, and eating their heads off. When they are sold to the farmers in the South, as well as the North, they will support themselves, and more too, in tilling the soil and moving the crops. And the thousands of men taking care of them, while in possession of the government, will be relieved from this duty and discharged, and sent home to aid in developing the resources of the country and paying the taxes. Gen. Grant intends to reduce the army to its lowest point consistent with public safety. It is not probable that more than one hundred thousand men, after the 1st of January, will be retained in the service, and part of these may be gradually mustered out during the next three or four years — The black troops will mostly be retained for garrison purposes in the Gulf States. The veteran reserve corps and regulars are the only white troops that are likely to be kept in service beyond this year. The regulars may be increased to the maximum of forty thousand men. A few regiments of cavalry will have to be retained for frontier service, to look after marauding red skins.

The army expenses have already been cut down more than a million of dollars per day, and, under Gen. Grant's vigilant supervision, a farther excision is going on every day. The General believes not only in hard fighting, but close shaving, so that the country may be able to endure any drain of any other war which may arise hereafter.

A Nail in the Stomach.

A correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes: Upon reading the account in the morning papers of the fatal result which occurred to a gentleman from swallowing a nail, I very much regretted that I had not, for the benefit of the public generally, made the following case known: A few years since the landlady of the house in which I was residing, informed me in a state of great alarm, that one of her children, about four years of age, had swallowed a nail. She said that she was sure of the fact, and that it was an iron nail about two inches long. She requested my advice how to act, and whether she should give the child a dose of castor oil. I told her not to give the child anything to relax the bowels, and upon reflection I advised her to make the child a hard dumpling for its dinner.—As I was quite aware that the case was dangerous I also advised her to consult a medical man. This she did, and informed me that he quite agreed with my opinion, and I was pleased to find that she had not brought back any 'mixture.' In the evening again she consulted me as to the child's supper, and I advised another dumpling, with as little drink as possible. The next morning she informed me that the child had slept well and had not exhibited any symptoms of hysterics. Upon asking me what she should give the child for breakfast, she could not refrain from smiling when I advised another hard dumpling. In the course of the forenoon, however, she smiled more satisfactorily upon entering my room, and at the same time placing an iron spike nail about an inch and a half long, which the child had passed without having shown any consciousness of its presence. I had great difficulty in persuading the mother that I was not connected with the medical profession, but was merely guided by a general knowledge of the intestinal organs and by common sense.

A little fellow in a barber shop at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, is said to have made a sharp repartee the other day. A gentleman of standing, an owner in one of the factories, came in, and, impatient at being delayed while two boys had their hair cut, remarked that "Little boys ought to get their hair cut in the day time, and go to bed in the evening." "Yes," replied one of the boys, "but little boys who have to get up in the morning at 5 o'clock and work in the mill till seven at night, must get their hair cut when they can."

A private in the army recently sent a letter to his sweetheart, closing with "May heaven cherish and keep you from yours truly, John Smith."

The surest way to lose your health is to be frequently drinking that of other folks.

Life in the Mexican Capital.

Mexico has great wealth, which is lavished in all the means of comfort and luxury known to civilized life. Houses, whose forbidding exterior of stone and plaster, with grated, prison-like windows, little indicate the elegance within, are adorned with all that art and wealth can supply, brought from Europe and the United States at fabulous expense. Costly carpets, curtains, mirrors, chandeliers, pianos, statues, paintings, libraries, works of art, and all that goes to complete a sumptuously furnished mansion, are displayed, oftener with reckless profusion than in conformity with good taste, and all suggesting to the calculating American a valuable market in our nearest neighbor, if we have the sense to keep on good terms and make our friendly relationship more intimate.—The private equipages in the streets are a special means of exhibiting wealth and taste. Most of the carriages, barouches and the like vehicles, belonging to wealthy families are imported from Europe, though a few of them are made in the United States. Many of them are elaborately ornamented with silver, as is also the harness. Mules seem to be in general demand for carriage animals, though a fine span of English or American horses now and then dash along, the ribbons held by liveried coachmen, while behind sits the footman in all the splendor of red, blue and yellow. The principal drives are to the Pascode Barcarell, the Basco de la Viga, along the Calle de los Plateros and the Alamanda. At the last named place, which is a park of about twenty acres, handsomely laid out with flowers, shrubs and large shade trees, the fashionable world of Mexico resort for morning drives and equestrian exercise; and here may be seen some of the famous Mexican riders in all the grace and love of display; for nowhere does the Mexican gentleman feel so proud as on his horse, with his splendid silver mounted saddle and gaily ornamented serape. On a fine morning a multitude of horsemen are curveting along the romantic roads of the Almeda, now half hidden among the foliage, passing out of sight behind the fountains and wheeling into sight again, all in apparent confusion, but yet, owing to their perfect control of their animals, never coming in contact. Among the crowd are seen the flashing uniforms of French and Austrian officers, trotting their heavy horses at a jogging pace, holding on the reins with both hands, their elbows squared, feet pointed out at right angles from the stirrups, and presenting, in all respects a ludicrous picture compared to the elegant horsemanship displayed around them. When one of these warriors (mostly effeminate-looking gentlemen, with pale faces and spectacles,) comes thumping by, the Mexicans quietly make room, and appear not to notice the contrast. Never an approach to a smile is seen beneath the ample *sombrero*, though doubtless the scene affords them food for fun in some more fitting place, where the rules of politeness would not be violated by a hearty laugh.

Women in Armenia.

Armenian girls go about as they like; they are unvailed, and enjoy as much freedom as they could do in European countries, flirting, love making, and marrying to please themselves, as in more civilized lands. But once married, and all is changed. From that time until she bears a child, she never speaks to any one but her husband, and then only in private. After she becomes a mother she may speak to her mother-in law first, and after the lapse of certain periods, to her own mother, her sisters-in-law, and her own sisters. She is always vailed, even in her own house. Her finery, jewelry, and ornaments can be shown only to those of her own sex; and in every way her seclusion is as complete as that of the Turkish women. On the other hand, the Armenian women seldom do any hard work; they remain at home while their husbands labor in the fields, and they enjoy probably on account of their acquaintance prior to marriage, much more respect and confidence from their husbands than falls to the share of the Turkish wife, who, moreover, has to divide with two or three rivals the little affection or respect which her husband deigns to bestow on her. As the Armenian woman can only talk in her own house below her breath, that none of her male relatives can hear what she says, it follows that the consequence which usually results from the residence of so many women in one house, incessant quarreling, is quite avoided.—*Usher's Journal from London to Persepolis.*

☞ A few days ago an Englishman went to Paris in order to take out a patent in France for an invention to detect pickpockets. He entered an omnibus and sat by the side of an elegantly dressed lady, attired in silk gown and laced bonnet, and having a very charming face. Soon the Englishman saw an expression of distress and dismay come over that face, and felt a tugging at his pocket. With a cruel smile he looked the fair creature in the countenance, who crimson with shame, implored him to let her go. With true English gallantry he released her hand, and his prisoner thereupon stopped the omnibus, leaped out and ran down the street with most unfeminine speed. The Englishman was highly pleased at the success of his device, which consists of a strong calico diaphragm stretched across the pocket with an India rubber opening that expands to permit the entrance of a strange hand, but will not expand when the owner of the hand wishes to withdraw it.—*Foreign Paper.*

Emigrants from Europe are now reaching this country at the rate of about one thousand per day.

Governor Crapo's Letter to Mr. Stanton.

State of Michigan, Executive Office,
Flint, June 15, 1865.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, requesting me to "require the civil officer of Detroit, Michigan, to turn over to the military authorities at that place, in order that they may at once be brought to trial before a court martial, Lieut. John A. Schwartz and Lieut Arthur C. Ellis, of the 2d regiment veteran reserve corps, who are charged with the homicide of one Wasso, a hack driver."

The facts in this case, as they have been represented to me, are substantially these:

A number of officers on the night of the homicide were absent from the barracks, either on leave of absence or otherwise, and not on duty, and were in a drinking saloon very late in the night. While there they made some arrangement with the hackman referred to, to carry them to the barracks, and afterwards declined going. The hackman demurred at this and became abusive, and gathered together a number of other hackmen, threatening the officers. At this the officers went to Firemen's Hall, where a guard of soldiers were stationed, and, without having any right to do so, ordered them into the street, where some difficulty occurred between the soldiers and hackmen. The one who was shot jumped upon his hack and attempted to drive off, when some one gave the soldiers orders to fire on him, which they did, and he was shot from his seat and died soon after. As I understand the affair, the officers had no business to call out the guard, as it was not under their control, and the soldiers had no right to obey them, under the circumstances. It was, in fact, nothing more than a street row.

These Lieutenants, together with private Bacheldor and five others, are now held in custody by regular process of a court having full jurisdiction, charged with the murder of said Wasso, and the trial of the case is set down in the Recorder's Court of the city of Detroit, for Monday, the 19th inst.

Your request for the transfer of these men from the custody of the civil officers of the State to the military authorities at Detroit, necessarily involves two considerations: Have I the power to comply with the request; and if so, would its exercise be politic and wise?

I do not propose in this communication to argue these questions, nor is it necessary that I should do so, but simply to state very briefly the grounds upon which I must decline to interfere in this case with the due administsation of the civil laws of the State.

Although it be admitted that these parties were and are officers in the military service of the United States, yet at the time of the commission of the alleged offense by them, neither of them were in discharge of military duty. The homicide was committed, not within the limits of the camp, but in the streets of the peaceful city of Detroit; and in no sense, and to no extent, is this unfortunate affair connected with the army beyond the simple fact that the accused were at that time in the military service of the United States. It was not an offense against the peace and sovereignty of the United States, but against those of the State of Michigan.

Any principle or construction of law which would exempt these men from accountability to the State of Michigan would exempt any person in the military service of the general government from accountability to the civil government for crime committed anywhere within the length and breadth of the United States

Whether the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, embrace offenses committed by persons who may be in the military service of the United States, but who at the time of such commission are not engaged on military duty, is a point which it is unnecessary for me to discuss or decide.

Conceding, however, that it does so apply, it is perfectly plain to my mind that military courts are not by law invested with the *exclusive* jurisdiction of certain crimes, (among which are murder and manslaughter,) when committed by persons in the military service.

It never could have been the intention of Congress that in time of war, insurrection or rebellion, each and every person in the military service of the United States, and subject to the articles of war, should be exempted from responsibility to the civil tribunals of the country for the crimes committed by him away from camps, and under circumstances in no way connected with the discharge of military duties.

But suppose I should deem it expedient to grant your request to the effect that I "require the civil officers of Detroit, Michigan, to turn over to the military authorities that place, in order that they may be at once brought to trial before a court-martial," these parties, I cannot find that I have any power under the Constitution and laws of this State to comply with such request. The accused are in the custody of the law, and with its administration the Executive can in no way interfere. His power is limited to that of pardon, which can be exercised only after conviction. He cannot even direct or instruct a prosecuting officer to enter a *nolle prosequi*, and he can in no way interfere with the custody, prosecution and trial of the accused.

In view of all the facts in this case, it does appear to me that I have no power to comply with your request, and that if I had such power its exercise would be impolitic and unwise.

But supposing it to be true that the authority of the military tribunals of the United States is exclusive, then the accused have, through the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, a perfect defense to their prosecution by the State of Michigan. They can plead this specially, or in some way bring it before the court; and if the position is sound, their release is assured.

Should it be feared, as intimated in you communication, that in this case a fair and impartial trial cannot be had before the civil tribunal, I would say that very liberal provisions have been made under our statutes in reference to the selection of jurors; the court in which the trial is had may grant a new trial; and after conviction the defendants, if they consider themselves aggrieved by any opinion, direction or judgment of the court, may bring a writ of error.

Declining therefore, to take part in in this matter,

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
HENRY H CRAPO,
Governor of Michigan.

Frauds upon United States Treasury Notes.

2s, imitation, are reported in circulation. Poorly done.

5s, altered from 1s. Portrait of Chase.

5s, imitation. Poorly done; coarse.

5s, photographed — have a blurred look; the paper is stiffer and heavier. Signatures very heavy.

10, imitation, well executed, are reported in circulation. There is no treasury stamp upon the bill.

10s, altered from 1s—vig. portait of Chase on upper left; genuine have the portrait of Lincoln.

20s, imitation—engraving coarse; general appearance bad.

50s, imitation. The head of Hamilton is coarse and blurred; otherwise excellently done, and well calculated to deceive.

50s, altered from 2s—vignette portrait of Hamilton below the words United States. In genuine it is above.

100s, imitation. The only points of actual difference between the genuine and counterfeit are these: In the upper left corner are the words, "Act of February 25th, 1862." In counterfeit the "th" and the ornamental lines above run into and touch the border; in the genuine there is a clear space between On the right end of back of note there are fourteen small ovals, on the edge of each oval the figures in the bad read 001, or inverted, while on the left they are 100. This is the reverse of those figures in the genuine, there it will be seen that on the right hand they read 100, and on the left 001. These notes are well executed.

Postage currency,—25 cents, imitation—poorly engraved and on poor paper.

50 cents, imitation—poorly done. The heads of Washington are blurred, and are not alike.

5 cents and 10 cents, imitation, poorly printed.

50s, new issue, are now in circulation. Observe caution.

The portrait on each coarsely done.

National Banks,—5s, imitation—well executed, and a dangerous character, are reported in circulation.

Coupons.—Counterfeit coupons, dated March 1, 1865, for $12 50, in the similitude of 10,40 five per cent. United States $500 bonds, have been offered at different United States depositories.

7-30 Bonds.—Some of these are in circulation with the coupons cut off and are offered as currency. Without coupons, they are of no value until mature. Refuse all such.

A Fashionable Parlor.

How many people do we call on from year to year, and know no more of their feelings, habits, tastes, family ideas and ways, than if they lived in Kamschatka! And why? Because the room they call a front parlor, is made expressly so that you shall never know.

They sit in a back room—work, talk and read, perhaps. After the servant has let you in and opened a crack of the shutters, and while you sit waiting for them to change their dress and come in, you speculate as to what they may be doing. From some distant region the laugh of a child, or the song of a canary bird reaches you, and then a door claps hastily to. Do they love plants? Do they write letters, sew, embroider, crotchet? Do they ever romp and frolic? What books do they read? Do they sketch or paint? Of all these possibilities a mute and muffled room says nothing. A sofa and six chairs, two ottomans fresh from the upholsterer's, a Brussels carpet, a center table with four gift books of beauty on it, a mantle clock from Paris, and two bronze vases—all these tell you only in frigid tones—"This is the best room"—only that, and nothing more, and soon *she* trips in in her best clothes, and apologizes for keeping you waiting, asks how your mother is, and you remark that it is a pleasant day, and thus the acquaintance progresses from year to year. One hour in the little back room, where the plants and canary birds and children are, might have made you fast friends for life; but as it is, you care no more for them than for the gilt clock on the mantle.—*Mrs. H. B. Stowe in the Atlantic Monthly.*

Vegetable Flannel.

A correspondent of the London *Athenæum* writes: "Those of your readers who take an interest in the manufacture of vegetable flannel from the *pinus sylvestris*, to which you refer in a paragraph in last week's '*Gossip*,' may like to have the additional information that since about 1860 there are two establishments near Breslau, in one of which pine-leaves are converted into wool, while the other, for invalids, the waters used in the manufacture of pine wool are employed as curative agents. The process for converting the pine needles into wool was discovered by Mr. Pannewitz. In the hospitals, penitentiaries, and barracks of Vienna and Breslau blankets made from that material are now exclusively used. One of their chief advantages is, no kind of vermin will lodge in them. The material is also used as stuffing, closely resembling horse-hair, and is only one-third its cost. When spun and woven, the thread resembles that of hemp, and is made into jackets, spencers, drawers, and stockings, flannel and twill for shirts, coverlets, body and and chest warmers, and knitting yarn. They keep the body warm without heating, and are very durable. The factories are lighted with gas made from the refuse of the above manufactures."

A man in New England, who recent- invested $200 in one of the institutions which distribute articles of jewelry at one dollar each, got watches and jewelry which purported to be worth $599; but on sending his prizes to the assay office to be melted, he found there was just nine dollars and sixty-two cents' worth of gold and silver in the lot.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR - - - - MICH

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

The Celebration.

The Committee of Arrangements is perfecting the arrangements for a grand celebration of the coming National Anniversary. During the four years of war the Fourth of July has been more a name than a reality, but with victory and dawning peace the people throughout the breadth of the land feel like once more making it a day of jubilee, and celebrating it in the manner prophetically described by old JOHN ADAMS. This is right, and we hope that the citizens of the adjoining towns will come in in large numbers and join in the festivities of the day.

The day will be ushered in with the ringing of bells, and the booming of cannon.

At 9 o'clock, A. M., a procession will be formed under the direction of Chief Marshal MARTIN and his Assistants, which after parading the principal streets will return to the Square. This procession will include the returned Soldiers, the Fire Department, Masons, Odd Fellows, citizens, &c., and will make a fine display.

In the Square, the exercises will consist of Prayer, Instrumental and Vocal Music, reading of the Declaration, reading of resolutions appropriate to the occasion, orations by Judge LAWRENCE, Gov. FELCH, Judge COOLEY, and Dr. HAVEN.

The Choir will consist of about 200 pupils from the singing classes of the Public Schools, under the lead of their teacher, Prof. P. C. PORTER.

After the exercises a bountiful dinner will be served to the returned soldiers of Washtenaw County, under the direction of a Committee of Ladies of the City and adjoining towns. Citizens and farmers wishing to contribute to the dinner and aid in making it a generous and substantial welcome to the brave boys in blue, are invited to send in their chickens, hams, vegetables, fruits, etc., to the Court House during Monday.

Come all and participate in the exercises and enjoyments of the day.

☞ In another column we give place to a letter from Gov. CRAPO to Secretary STANTON, declining to interfere with the administration of the laws of the State, and "require the civil officers of Detroit" to deliver the officers held on charge of murdering the hackman WASSO, over to the military authorities for trial by court-martial. To the honor of Gov. CRAPO be it written, that he is not disposed to lend himself to disgrace the Judiciary of the State, by making it subservient to the military power. He concedes that a military court might have jurisdiction, but does not concede its exclusive jurisdiction, and comes to the same conclusion that Judge WITHERELL did when the case of jurisdiction was argued before him, that the offence committed was against the State laws, that the parties were held by warrants properly issued, and that the civil courts must try them This is right as far as it goes, but we go further, and avow an opinion that a court martial would have no jurisdiction of the offense. It was not committed by the officers in an alleged discharge of their duty, it was not committed within the limits of a military camp, it was not a military offense, but a foul crime, for which they should not be court-martialed but tried in a criminal court, and as other criminals. It is certainly time, now that it is every way desirable that the country be restored to the ways of peace, that men clothed in a little military authority are given to understand that they are citizens as well as soldiers, and are expected to be law abiding citizens or suffer the same penalties as those not dressed in blue and gilt.

☞ The *State News* declares for "universal suffrage," by which comprehensive term we suppose it simply means that negroes shall be made voters, without including "all the world and the rest of mankind," and women, too. However, it thinks it better to "act with moderation" and not "hastily censure those who hold the reins of government." The *News* means to keep on the side of power, to say the least.

☞ It is announced that President JOHNSON has pardoned, Hon. CHAS. J. FAULKNER, of Va., Minister to France under BUCHANAN, in accordance with a specific promise made by Mr. LINCOLN before his death.

Applications for pardons are accumulating largely on the President's hands and large numbers have already been granted. The radicals are in great trepidation for fear that the gallows is to be cheated.

The hotels in Boston have reduced their price half a dollar a day to their guests. The Boston hotels of the first-class now charge a dollar a day less than houses of the same character in New York.

Commencement Week.

This has been Commencement week at the University, and the exercises have been such as usually pertain to the anniversary. Our time, however, has been so occupied in attending upon a sick member of our family—a good excuse, we trust—that we are without our usual detailed report of lectures, gatherings, etc.

Sabbath afternoon Dr. HAVEN delivered the Baccalaureate discourse, which we have heard highly commended.

Sabbath evening Prof HAVEN, of Chicago, delivered an appropriate and instructive address before the Christian Association.

Monday evening Prof. WELCH, of the State Normal School, delivered the anniversary address before the Literary Societies.

Tuesday evening Dr. S. P. DUFFIELD, of Detroit, delivered the anniversary oration before the Alumni, in which, we think, he very foolishly re-opened the controversy about the Presidency.

On the same evening occurred the exercises of the Sigma Phi convention. Hon JOHN COCHRAN presided, an oration was delivered by the Rev. A. K. STRONG, of Galena, Ill., and a Poem by the Rev. Mr. STODDARD, of N. Y., after which the fraternity had a supper.

The exercises of Commencement, proper, occurred Wednesday, forenoon and afternoon. The slight morning shower laid the dust, the day was cool and delightful, and the Presbyterian Church was well filled with citizens and strangers, especially ladies, always interested in Commencement day.

The exercises were conducted in accordance with the following programme:

1. Mexico, ALBERT JENNINGS, Birmingham.
2. Legacies of the Rebellion, CHARLES M. GOODSELL, Pontiac.
3. Conflicts of Mind, STEPHEN W. CLARK, Lynn, Mass.
4. Mystery, *EDWARD P. GOODRICH, Allegan.
5. Logic of National Life, DAVID KELLER, Jr., Kirkersville, O.
6. Originality, JAMES D. H. CORNELIUS, Adrian.
7. Supremacy of Principle, FRANCIS L. WALKER, Base Lake.
8. "The Mills of the Gods grind slowly," CHARLES G. WILLIAMS, Chicago, Ill.
9. The Distribution of Material in "Howe's Bridge," *WILLIAM BOUTON, Battle Creek.
10. The Waste of Intellect, HOMER C. POWERS, Mecca, O.
11. Spiritualism, DANIEL MONROE, Grass Lake
12. Vitality in Principle, ABRAM J. ALDRICH, Coldwater.
13. Moral Uses of Civil War, ORSON B. CURTIS, Wayne.
14. Torsion, *ARTHUR HILL, East Saginaw.
15. April 15th, 1865, and its Lessons, CHARLES A. DUDLEY, Fredonia, O.
16. Retrospection, WILLIAM J. MAYNARD, Ann Arbor.
17. Our Lot, JOHN B. ROOT, Cato, N. Y.
18. Civilization, PLEASANT BOND, Indianapolis, Ind.
19. The Niagara International Suspension Bridge, *DAVID MCKENZIE, Drummondville, C. W.
20. Imagination, JOHN THOMSON, Niles
21. American Literature, WILLIAM H. BARNES, Jacksonville, Ill.
22. National Permanence, WILLIAM H. FIFIELD, Jackson.
23. Enthusiasm, GABRIEL CAMPBELL, Ypsilanti.
24. Design for "Robinson's Arched Girder," *ACHILLES W. UNTHANK, Spiceland, Ind.
25. Man and Society, OSCAR P. BILLS, Tecumseh.
26. "Le Tiers 'Etat," SANFORD B. LADD, Milford.
27. Never—A Poem, ARTHUR H. SNOW, Clinton.
28. Fredericksburg, DELOS PHILLIPS, Marquette.
29. Geodesy, *GEORGE Y. WISNER, Dresden, N. Y.

* Excused from Speaking.

We have no time to criticise, but may say that we think the exercises were fully up to the standard of former years and that in some points they excelled. At the conclusion of the orations the degrees were conferred upon the graduates, and also the degrees M. S. and M. A. upon a number of former graduates. We have no correct list of the recipients of these honors.

In the evening the President's soiree was largely attended, with which social and pleasant re-union, the exercises of the anniversary ended.

☞ The total indebtedness is twenty-six hundred and thirty-five millions two hundred and five thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and fifty cents; the interest, both in gold and paper, being one hundred and twenty four million six hundred and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and seventy four dollars.

In view of the above paragraph, which concluded a recent report from the Treasury departmens, detailing the national indebtedness, JAY COOKE, the financial or loan agent of the Treasury, has procured the services of a wag, who, in a serious pamphlet, has labored to convince the country that "a national debt is a national blessing," and that the nation is the richer for owing a debt of over two billions of dollars. How many men, bankers, manufacturers, merchants, mechanics, or what not, who are accustomed to think it desirable to be out of debt, endorse this old Federal doctrine rejuvenated? If it is true, let us have the blessing doubled, so that we, the people, may have the pleasure of paying an annual interest of $250,000,000 instead of the moderate sum of only $124,638,074. The late President LINCOLN once announced his convictions that "it was easier to pay a small sum than a larger one," but not so think the agents in the employ of Secretary MCCULLOCH.

A Memorial Chapel.

At a special meeting of the Alumni of the University of Michigan, held at 10 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Memorial Chapel be erected upon the University grounds to the brave and gallant dead who have fallen in the late struggle, and that the alumni pledge themselves to raise the sum of fifty thousand dollars for this purpose.

This is a timely move, and we are glad to know that it has been entered upon with a good degree of determination and liberality. Such a Chapel would nobly mark the appreciation the Alumni have for the patriotic services of their fallen brothers, would be as durable as a monumental column, as appropriate as a memorial, and while its memorial windows and tables would tell of the fallen, it would also contribute to the needs of the University.

As a token of the interest manifested at the meeting, we might say that HIRAM A. BURT, Esq., of Marquette, pledged $1,000 for himself, and guaranteed to raise $5,000 more in six months.

Prof. WHITE pledged $500 conditioned on the raising of $10,000, and $500 more when $20,000 shall be raised.

T. R. CHASE, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, pledged the full share of the Alumni resident in Ohio.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to continue the work. Profs. E. P. Evans and C. K. Adams, of this city; T. R. Chase, Esq, of Cleveland; Prof. E. Andrews, of Chicago; and C. H. Dennison, Esq, of Bay City.

Profs Douglass and Cooley were appointed to co-operate in their respective departments, and the Committee was authorized to increase its number by the addition of one from each class.

HIRAM A. BURT, Esq., was appointed Treasurer.

Other colleges and Universities are continually receiving bequests of large amounts, and as the Michigan University is now using its entire income, it can only advance by drawing upon the liberality of its Alumni and friends. We, therefore, hope the Memorial Chapel will be erected.

☞ The President has issued an order opening the ports West of the Mississippi, on the same conditions and with the same restrictions as accorded to those East of that river. Articles contraband of war are prohibited, but no other check is placed upon either foreign or coastwise trade. And so ends the greatest blockade of which history tells.

From Havana.

New York, June 27.

The *Herald's* Havana correspondent says: The British Consul at Havana has made a demand for the surrender of the blockade runner Wren, captured and run into Key West by her crew.

Gen Breckinridge and his accompanying fugitive rebels were still in Havana. Some of the wealthy secession sympathizers have shown Breckinridge great attention, and offer to present him with a house if he would remain among them. It was rumored, however, that he intended to go to Spain.

The ex-rebel ram Stonewall *alias* Clindee still remained in Havana harbor, but no one doubted that she would ultimately be given up to our government.

The Virginia Legislation.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Friday evening last, after a session of five days. Nearly all the measures required by Gov. Pierpont to assist him in the work of reconstructing the State governments were passed, eliciting little or no debate in their passage. The most important of these was that extending the elective franchise to persons who were excluded from it by the Alexandria constitution. These persons are those who have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebellion since the 1st of January, 1864. The election of members of Congress and of the new Legislature is to take place on the 12th of next October. At this election the people are also to decide whether the Legislature shall have power to repeal the constitutional provision which excludes from voting all who have been engaged in the rebellion.

THE ASSASSIN PAYNE.—Col. Doester, the counsel for the assassin Payne, in his speech of defense, put an end to the mystery surrounding that individual, by stating the following facts of his birth and family: Lewis Payne Powell is the son of Rev. George C. Powell, a Baptist minister, at present supposed to live at Live Oak Station, on the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallahassee, in the State of Florida, and was born in Alabama in the year 1845. Beside himself, his father had six daughters and two sons. He lived for some time in Worth and Stuart counties, Georgia, and in 1859 moved to Florida. At the breaking out of war, but four years ago, the prisoner was a lad of sixteen, engaged in superintending his father's plantation and a number of slaves.

MILITARY COURTS.—Henry Winter Davis, the ablest republican member of the last Congress, speaking of of the present military trials in Washington remarked: "It is not a court at all, but an unlawful combination of trespassers, usurping the functions of a court, guilty of a crime, and not exercising any authority. * * * A military commission of officers too worthless for field service, ordered to try, and organized to convict."

Each one of the Provisional Governors thus far appointed for States which have been in rebellion, is a known opponent of negro suffrage.

Boston Wool Market.

A fair amount of business has been consummated in wool, stimulated during the early part of the week by the upward range of gold and the palpable scarcity of desirable staple. Towards the close, however, the market has been rather quiet, and prices of the low grades and ill conditioned lots of both fleece and pulled rule decidedly in favor of buyers. There is no disposition to concede, however, on fine Ohio and Pennsylvania staple, of which there are but a few choice lots to be found in city or country, and these are not freely offering at current rates, but are generally held above the market.

Considering the price of fine wool before the war, the present high duty on the corresponding grade of foreign, the premium on gold, the scarcity and relative high cost of cotton, and the largely increased requirements of home consumption, this description is now selling at very low rates as compared with the price of other staple commodities. If it were not for the general anxiety of holders to realize, and get their funds in hand for the purpose of reinvestment, towards the close of the season, fine wool would undoubtedly command materially higher rates than it does at present. It is not by any means improbable, moreover, considering its scarcity in all the Eastern markets, that, before the new clip becomes available, the wants of consumption will become so urgent as to force prices up to a considerably higher range. This is very likely to be the case if gold continues to rule at about the present figure, and wool-growers persist in the stand they have taken in regard to the opening prices of the new clip.

Manufacturers are short of stock, and are looking through the market with considerable eagerness to secure all desirable lots of old wool which may be had at a bargain. But bargains in this line are every day becoming more rare and scattering; and when holders decline to meet their views they gently hint at an alternative, and threaten to resort to the country. But this alternative, held up *in terrorem*, is hardly practicable as yet. In fact, old wool, besides being more valuable for manufacturing purposes by several cents on the pound, is selling relatively cheaper in the Eastern markets, than the new clip can be bought for from first hands, at any of the Western points of production. Either old wool will have to go up or new wool come down before the consumers will find it for his interest to forego the regular commercial channels for his supplies. The former, carefully assorted and graded as it passes through the Eastern dealer's hands, would be quite as cheap at 75c in Boston, as the same nominal grade, subject to deductions for unwashed, commissions and cost of transportations, would be at 60c delivered in Jefferson, Harrison, or Belmont county, Ohio.

But while Eastern buyers are only offering about 60c for new wool in that region, it is firmly held by growers at 70a75; and, with this gap between buyer and seller, trade matters are at a dead lock, and likely to remain so for sometime to come—at least, until some decisive turn in gold, or general commercial affairs, shall induce one side or the other to invite a compromise The Western farmers are abundantly able to hold their wool till next January if they choose; but at the same time, they do not wish to make unnecessary sacrifices; and if the markets of consumption should continue to rule low as at present and gold drop to a figure which shall let in large quantities of foreign staple to compete with domestic, they must be content in the end to modify their views somewhat. Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 425,000lbs, at a range of 50a75c for both fleece and pulled—the outside figure for very choice and selected lots of the former, and double extra or very light Maine parcels of the latter. Included in the sales are lots of heavy Illinois and Wisconsin fleece at 50a55c; Michigan, New York and Vermont at 60a65c; and fine Ohio at 68a70c for straight lots.—*Com. Bulletin.*

THE PROSPECT AS TO THE PRICE OF WOOL.

At a sheap shearing in Norwalk on the 8th inst., Col. S. D. Harris, of the Ohio *Farmer*, was called upon to express his views as to the probable worth of wool this season, and he gave his views as follows:

"We have emerged from under the clouds and amid the tempests of a four years' war into the time which we have all so fervently been praying for, when peace shall again prevail in the land. All this while the farmer has stood firm, willing to see the top or the bottom of the market. Last year he saw the top, and, if he was wise, availed himself of its benefits; now he sees the bottom, and how does he find it? Solid ground! With a currency in volume and quality adequate to the commercial transactions of the country; with a national and individual credit untarnished, our country presents a spectacle hitherto unknown in the history of the world, under like circumstances. The supply of American wool is far short of consumptive demand. Manufacturers will pay you no more than imported wool of the same quality will cost them, with a discrimination in favor of the foreign article, just to show the wool grower how independent they can be of home productions. The import duty may be said to be 30 per cent. upon the wool which comes in most direct competition with yours; add to this the rate of exchange, with gold at about 140, and you have the field with your wools at from 70a75c per pound in present currency.

The return of peace—while it puts a stop to the great wastes of war—does not diminish the number of consumers of your wool. The men who lay off the coarse army blue will put on casimeres and broadcloths, and they have the money in their pockets to pay for their new clothes. The vast regions of the South are open to our trade; and they too become our customers, since their own staple is neglected or destroyed. Sambo in the South, who was formerly reckoned among the cattle, has now become a man, and, having wages, will spend this money for clothes, so as to look like other men. All our people have largely increased their consumption of woolen goods, and particularly our women. These facts, added to the figures above stated, all point to a healthy condition of the wool business.

Wool buyers may talk of opening the market this year at 50 or 60 cents a pound; do not be in haste to go in at such prices. They will tell you that some of them lost money last year. So they did; they bought most of your wool at 75 to 80 cents, and held it for $1 25, and got their fingers burnt! Who is to blame but themselves, when they could have sold every pound at $1 10, and made a big profit? They were too greedy. Let the wool-growers of Ohio keep their nerves steady, and they will fix the market price of wool this season."

New Advertisements.

STRAYED!

From the subscriber at Roger's Corners, on Saturday, June 17th, one

SORREL MARE,

about 10 years old, with a bunch on right side. Any person returning said Mare, or giving information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded.

Scio, June 28th, 1865. A. HANLIN. 1w1015

LOST!

On Tuesday morning, June 20th, between the Congregational Church and the Depot, a

Pocket Tuck Diary for 1865,

containing from $2 to $6 in currency, and Notes amounting to $310. One from Charles Boylan to self for $200; one from McCormick & Crossgrove to self for $100; and the other from J. F. Avery to self for $40.—The public are cautioned against purchasing said notes. If the finder will return Diary and Notes he may keep the change.

1w1015 M. M. BOYLAN.

LOST COW!

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, on Lodi Plains, on the 14th of June,

A DARK RED COW,

with some white spots on fore shoulder, and on sides, and a white spot in face, six years old. Probably has a young Calf by her side. Also two yearling

HEIFERS:

one yellow, and the other speckled. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the animals, or for information of where they may be found.

JACOB LUTZ.
Lodi, June 26th, 1865. 1w1015.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Philander Lewis, late of the Township of Salem, in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the residence of John Peterson, in the township of Salem, in said county of Washtenaw, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of September, and Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

JOHN DUCKERSON, }
P. C. MURRAY, } Commissioners.
Dated, June 27th, 1865. 1w1015d.

Real Estate for Sale

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.—In the matter of the Estate of Helen E. Wolcott, of the County and State aforesaid, a minor: Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of said minor, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Washtenaw, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1865, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of Mrs. Harriet Wolcott, in the town of York, in said County, on Wednesday, the sixteenth day of August, A. D. 1865, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of sale,) the following described real estate, to-wit: Fifteen acres on the East side of the West half of the East half of the North-West quarter, and on the West half of the East half of the South-West quarter of section thirty-two, in township four South of range six East, in the State of Michigan, being the same land partitioned to said minor, by Commissioners appointed for that purpose, by the Probate Court of said County, as appears by their report filed in the Probate Office of said County, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1863.

JOSIAH HATHAWAY, Guardian.
Dated, June 26th, 1865. 1015.

Estate of Lydia Wilbur.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Lydia Wilbur, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Isaac Gale, praying that a certain Instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to Probate;

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the twenty-fourth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the legatees, devisees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1015 Judge of Probate.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

Let the poets say what they will, Spring is a treacherous season. It "trieth the bones." Of its damps and fogs, its east winds and its capricious temperature, come the icy chills and the burning heats of intermittent fever. Miasma thaws out of the earth in clouds under the vernal beams. At no period of the year does the system require strengthening more than at this. To fall sick now is to be incapacitated from struggling with the heats of summer. Who desires to meet the blazing weather of June, July, and August, with an organization enfeebled by spring diseases?—Now is the time to reinforce Nature and render the frame and the constitution summer proof.

As soon as the frost gets out of the earth the stomach seems to lose its tone and the appetite to fade. An indescribable lassitude overcomes the body and mental energies, and slight exertions often bring on palpitation and nervous tremors. These symptoms are the mute demands of the physique for help and succor. The influence of the season is depressing even upon the vigorous, while to the naturally feeble it is still more disastrous. Truly death reaps a heavy harvest in March, April and May. During those months the dyspeptic, the billious, and the hypochondriacal always suffer most severely. Against all the ailments produced by miasma, sudden alternations of temperature, exposure or close confinement in doors, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is the most potent of all medicinal safeguards. Be in time! Be in time! Sold everywhere. 1w1015.

NEW PERFUME
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PHALON'S

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits.

Ask for Phalon's—Take no other.

Sold by druggists generally.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR,

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1865.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

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

High School Exhibition.

The Exhibition of the graduating class of the High School of this city took place on Friday forenoon last, in Union School Hall.—The hall was not as well filled as it should have been, but, nevertheless, a large and appreciating audience was present. The hall was beautifully trimmed for the occasion, the walls being hung with pictures, the windows and pillars wreathed with oaks. The class motto, "Be True to Thyself," surmounted the national flag at the back of the stage.—We believe the Juniors are entitled to the credit for the taste displayed.

The exercises were conducted in accordance with the following programme:

1. Have an Aim, STEPHEN C. HALL, Dexter.
2. Monuments, HENRY C. SNITCHER, Salem, N. J.
3. Character, ELLA K. CROPSEY, Ann Arbor.
4. Hard Knots, SOPHIE GARLAND, Ann Arbor.
5. The Magnitude of the Reformation as an Event in History, JOSEPH M. GELSTON, Ann Arbor.
6. Fragments, NELLIE J. MAYNARD, Ann Arbor.
7. Victory, CLARA E. GOODRICH, Ann Arbor.
8. The Influence of Suffering, WEALTHY WHITMORE, Ann Arbor.
9. Cost and Value, ALFRED E. WILKINSON, Morristown, Ill.
10. "We Live in Deeds not Years," LINDA LEWIS, Ann Arbor.
11. America, EMILY N. SMITH, Ann Arbor.
12. Illusions, EDWARD A. HORTON, Chicago, Ill.
13. The Fate of Reformers, THEODORE F. KERR, Lodi.
14. PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES.
15. The Class of '65, AN ODE—Sung by the Class.

The speakers and readers acquitted themselves not only creditably to themselves but to their instructors and the School. The Compositions and Orations gave evidence of much thought, and of considerable acquired skill in the use of language. And this is an attainment to be prized, for one of the important ends of school education is to fit the pupils for letting the circle in which they may be called to move know, not by vain and empty boastings, but with a modest bearing, that they have learned to think and reason, and to tell the results of their investigations. We shall not criticise the several pieces.

After the programme had been gone through with, Prof. LAWTON, by directors of the Board, presented the graduates with a handsomely engraved certificate. In addition to those taking part in the exercises the following members of the class received certificates: Samuel F. Cook, Byron A. Crane, William A. Warn, Jessie H. Henriques, Ella E. Latson, and Julia E. Mount.

The Schools have closed a prosperous year. They will open again on the last Monday of August.

—The Secretary of the Class has furnished us the following paragraph, which we cheerfully append to our brief report:

In the evening, at 8 o'clock, the teachers and class met again, in the Union School Hall, where a supper had been prepared by a committee appointed for the purpose. This dispensed with, the President of the Class, Mr. T. F. KERR, made a few remarks, after which the remaining officers performed, in turn, their various parts. The history of the class was read by Miss MULHOLLAND; the Oration delivered by Mr. DUNNING; Poem by Miss EMILY N. SMITH; Prophecy by Mr. A. E. WILKINSON. Several toasts were given by the toast-master, Mr. WILLIAMS, which were responded to by the teachers and members of the class. An invitation was extended to the class of '65 to attend a party at the residence of E. M. HENRIQUES, Esq., on the Monday evening following, for which a vote of thanks was taken. The company united in singing the class-song, and the exercises of the evening closed.

The Soldiers' Monument.

The County Convention called to consider the erection of a monument to commemorate the services of the sons of Washtenaw in the war for the Union, was held yesterday, and was attended by a considerable number of delegates from the several towns. Its action was not completed at the time our columns were closed up, but the indications were that the work would be entered upon with liberal spirit. The kind, location, cost, &c., is yet to be determined, and was probably referred to a Committee of one from each Supervisor's district in the County—24 in number. In the discussions of the convention suggestions were made as to the propriety of shaking hands with the Alumni of the University in the erection of a Chapel, which in its architectural beauty, memorial slabs and windows, halls of trophies, &c., should prove a more fitting and enduring monument than any pillar which the county would be likely to erect. The idea is a good one, and we trust will be considered.

We shall give full proceedings of the convention in our next.

☞ A young tornado visited the Town of Northfield on Sunday last, doing considerable damage, the principal of which was the demolishing the dwelling of GEORGE RENWICK. Bedding was found two or three miles distant, one bed is missing, wool "went up" into tree tops, and furniture was generally wrecked. The family found refuge in a portion of the house which withstood the shock, and escaped uninjured. We do not know how large a territory was laid under contribution.

—Whitmore Lake was not emptied dry as has been reported.

☞ On Sunday afternoon last we were favored with a fine rain, and a little more came on Wednesday. The spell seems to be broken and the drouth ended. Spring crops, grass, and small fruits have been, however, much injured.

—And more came yesterday, after the above was in type.

☞ We understand that D. CRAMER, Esq., of this city, delivers the Oration at Pinckney, on the Fourth.

☞ The currant worm, which in former years has worked such destruction at the East, has migrated to this State, and in this vicinity has commenced a guerrilla warfare upon currant bushes which promises to strip them clean of foliage, and leave the half grown fruit to perish for want of sustenance. They may be seen by hundreds on a single bush, by the score on a leaf, and proceeding from bush to bush soon leave the well laden rows naked skeletons. We do not know that there is a certain remedy, but perhaps some of the articles spoken of in an article in our agricultural colum, headed "Destroying Insects," may check their ravages. We have tried ashes, and they seem to thrive on them.

☞ Wool does not yet start freely. A few small clips have been brought in, but large growers hold back. 10,000 lbs. all told may have been sold here at about 50 cts., 52 having been paid for a few clips. We refer growers to the report of the Boston Wool Market, etc., in another column.

☞ Rev. B. F. COCKER, of this city, is to deliver the oration on the Fourth, at Four Mile Lake, Lima, instead of Hon. CHAS. S. MAY, heretofore announced as the orator of the day.

☞ "Songs for All Seasons," by ALFRED TENNYSON, is the second of the series of "Companion Poets for the People," being published by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston. It contains nearly 60 of TENNYSON'S most popular pieces, is elegantly printed, and beautifully illustrated by some of the best wood gravers. Will be mailed for 50 cents.

Ingenuity on Wedding Festivals.

Time was when married people would have to wait fifty years before they could have a good joyful occasion and celebrate what they called their Golden Wedding. But some one wanting to have an intermediate festival, got up the Silver Wedding, to be enjoyed after twenty-five years have passed. Recently ingenuity has devised more intermediate ones still by dividing into half decades the period antecedent to the Silver Wedding. Thus he parcels out the festivals for the married folks.

The fifth aniversary of the wedding day is to be called the Wooden Wedding—the tenth, the Tin—the fifteenth, the Glass—the twentieth, the China—the twenty-fifth, the Silver—fiftieth the Golden, and the sixtieth the Diamond, designating by these terms the character of the gifts to be presented by the guests. The fifth many live to celebrate, the tenth a few will be missing, the fifteenth more will be absent, the twentieth will not have 25 per cent. of the fifth, the twenty-fifth will not have 12 per cent., the fiftieth not over 3 per cent., and the sixtieth perhaps not 1 per cent.

KNAVISH SIGNS.—Always suspect a man who affects great softness of manner, an unruffled evenness of temper, and pronunciation studied, slow, and deliberate. These things are all unnatural, and bespeak a degree of mental discipline into which he that has no purposes or designs to answer cannot submit to drill himself. The most successful knaves are usually of this description, as smooth as razors dipped in oil and as sharp. They affect the innocence of the dove, which they have not, in order to hide the cunning of the serpent, which they have.—*Lacon.*

☞ A learned physician, skilled, but poor, once asked a quack who lived in purple and fine linen how he succeeded so well.

"Look out of the window said the quack. It was done. "There have a dozen men passed," said he; "how many of them are capable of close reasoning?" "Possibly one" "Very well, you may get that one, I am sure of the other eleven.

A New York capitalist has invested $12,000 in quartz crumbling machinery for the purpose of working the gold mines in Plymouth, Vermont.

4TH OF JULY TROTTING

-ON THE-

FAIR GROUND!

-AT-

ANN ARBOR!

—o—

A CITIZEN PURSE of $100,

For 5 Green Horses, mile heats, 3 best in 5.

J. NOWLAND.....Names, Sorrel Gilding.
J. P. DALE..... " Canada Poney.
J. NEWLAND..... " Bay Curly.
S. BENHAM..... " Gray Bashaw.
ROBINSON'S..... " Brown Mare.

—o—

There will be a purse given for Double Teams, mile heats.

FOR ANY ARTICLE

-OF-

Ready-Made Clothing,

-OR FOR-

CUSTOM WORK!

No matter what your position or occupation, Captain, General, Major General, or

"Any other Man,"

-CALL AT-

No. 5, Headquarters.

—o—

PRICES, STYLES, QUALITY, and FITS, that can't be beat by any one.

1m1014 M. GUITERMAN & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND GOING FAST.

1800 Linen Coats and Dusters,

to keep you COOL and keep off the DUST.

1m1014 M. GUITERMAN & CO.

JUST READY FOR SALE,

A LARGE LOT OF

LINEN SUITS

A few left yet of those Boys' Linen Suits.

1m1014 M. GUITERMAN & CO.

TAKEN UP!

Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 25th of May, a

BLACK MARE,

about 15 years old. Has some white in the forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take said Mare away.

GEO. N. B. RENWICK.

Salem, June 8th, 1865. 6w1012

Special Notices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

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

GOING WEST.

	Mail Train	Day Ex.	Dexter Acc.	Even. Ex.	Night Ex.
Detroit,	7 15 A.M	10 30 A.M	4 35 P.M	5.25 P.M	11.00 P.M
Ypsilanti,	8.40 "	11 55 "	6.12 "	6.50 "	12.55 A.M
Ann Arbor,	9 05 "	12.15 P.M	6 35 "	7.10 "	1.00 "
Dexter,	9.35 "	12.40 "	7 00 "	7.35 "	—
Chelsea,	9 55 "	12.55	—	7 50 "	—

GOING EAST.

	Even. Ex.	Dexter Acc.	Night Ex.	Day Ex.	Mail Train.
Chelsea,	—	—	7.35 A.M	3 30 P.M	6.00 P.M
Dexter,	—	6.05 A.M	7.55 "	3.45 "	5.20 "
Ann Arbor,	4.25 A.M	6.35 "	8.20 "	4 05 "	5.50 "
Ypsilanti,	4 50 "	7 00 "	8.40 "	4.25 "	6.12 "
Detroit,	6.10 "	8.25 "	10 00 "	5.45 "	7.45 "

The Mail Train runs to and from Marshall.

ITCH. Salt Rheum. | WILBATON'S OINTMENT. | ITCH. Salt Rheum.

Will cure the Itch in 48 hours—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents; by sending 50 cents to Weeks & Potter, Boston, Mass., will be forwarded free by mail For sale by all druggists.

FREDERICK STEARNS, Detroit, Agent for Michigan.

4*

☞ PROF. R. J. LYONS' Patients and all others interested will please take notice that he will continue his visits at the Monitor House, Ann Arbor, during 1864 and '65 and at the expiration of which he will discontinue his visits and open an Infirmary at Cleveland, Ohio, for the treatment of Lung and Chest diseases.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks.—Price, $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1y999.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men—published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 1y996

A GOOD TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT.

So is a good Physician by his Successful Works.

PROFESSOR R. J. LYONS,

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

Known all over the country as the Celebrated

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!

From South America, will be at his rooms,

RUSSELL HOUSE, DETROIT,

On the 18th and 19th inst., on the same date of and every subsequent month during 1862 and 1863,

A NEAT PAMPHLET

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

Dr. L. will visit Ann Arbor, Jackson, and Adrian, Mich., as follows:

Ann Arbor, Monitor House, 20th.
Jackson, Hibbard House, 21st
Adrian, Brackett House, 22d and 23d.

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

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,

Great Piano Forte and Melodeon

EMPORIUM!

WAREROOMS IN

"CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,"

69 WASHINGTON STREET.,

New York Warerooms, 650 Broadway.

Wholesale Agents for the U. S. for

WM. KNABE & CO'S

CELEBRATED

Gold Medal Piano Fortes!

As to the relative merits of these PIANOS, we would refer to the Certificates of Excellence in our possession from THALBERG, GOTTSCHALK, STRAKOSCH, G. SATTER, H. VIEUXTEMPS, LOUIS STABB and E. MUZIO, Musical Director of the Italian Opera, as also from some of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country. All Instruments *guaranteed for five years.*

ALSO, AGENTS FOR

SOEBBLER & SMITH,

BOARDMAN & GRAY,

A. H. GALE & CO.,

And other First Class Pianos.

We have the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK of PIANOS IN THE CITY, which for Power and Sweetness of Tone, Easy and Agreeable Touch, and Beauty of Finish, have, by judges, been pronounced *unrivalled.*

☞ Particular attention paid to the selection of Instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if the instrument should not prove entirely satisfactory.—A *liberal discount* to Clergymen, Teachers and Schools. Terms liberal.

WHOLESALE DEALERS will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as by greatly increased facilities we are enabled to fill orders with dispatch.

☞ Persons in want of a REALLY FIRST CLASS PIANO will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO'S

CELEBRATED

HARMONIUMS, MELODEONS,

AND ORGANS.

ALSO FOR

GEORGE A. PRINCE & CO'S

MELODEONS and ORGANS,

Manufacturers and Importers of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

Strings, Accordeons,

Violins, Clarinets,

Drums, Guitars,

BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

And other Musical Merchandise,

The SILVER and BRASS INSTRUMENTS, of our manufacture and importation, are used by most all of the *best Bands in the United States*, and whenever exhibited have always received the Gold Medals and HIGHEST PREMIUMS.

☞ Having connection with Manufacturing Houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, we are prepared to furnish DEALERS, BANDS and INDIVIDUALS, with every article in this line, at the lowest manufacturers' prices

—o—

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,

69 WASHINGTON STREET,

CHICAGO, - - - - ILL.,

1012 New York Warerooms, 650 Broadway.

NOW IS THE TIME

For bargains in

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES!!

C. H. MILLEN,

is now receiving his

SPRING STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

and GROCERIES,

bought at the recent great decline in New York, and will be sold as low as the lowest Call and examine goods and prices before purchasing.

April, 1865. C. H. MILLEN.

PRINTS, 20 to 25 Cents.

BEST DELAINES, 31 cents.

SHEETINGS, 30 to 40 cents.

BLEACHED COTTONS, and all other goods at

REDUCED PRICES!

At C. H. MILLEN'S.

NEW CARPETS,

AT C. H. MILLEN'S.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS of all kinds,

Ladies' Sacks, Cloaks, Shawls,

Hair Ornaments, &c,

All the new styles just received and for sale cheap.

1004tf C. H. MILLEN.

THE GREAT CRISIS!

—o—

N. B. COLE & CO.,

have just opened a LARGE STOCK of

BOOTS & SHOES,

purchased since the

GREAT FALL IN GOLD!

which will be sold at a

GREAT REDUCTION

FROM FORMER PRICES.

—o—

Their Stock includes the

Latest Styles

and the QUALITY is the

BEST IN MARKET.

—o—

GIVE THEM A CALL

before purchasing elsewhere.

—o—

REPAIRING

Neatly and Promptly Done.

Store West side of Court House Square, two doors North of the Old Franklin.

N. B. COLE, A. D. SEYLER.

Ann Arbor, April, 1865. 1006

ANN ARBOR

WOOLEN MILLS

Are now ready to furnish parties with all kinds of

WOOLEN GOODS!

And will EXCHANGE GOODS FOR WOOL.

Persons furnishing their own Wool, can have it MANUFACTURED into any KIND OF GOODS they choose, at SHORT NOTICE. Also, particular attention will be given to

CARDING OF ROLLS!

Their Mills are all supplied with new machinery of the best and most approved patterns.

TOMLINSON & BENT.

Ann Arbor, Mich. May 9th, 1865. 12w1008

In The Year 1845

Mr. Mathews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

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

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainly, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists.— rice 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold Street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR-GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. 1y966

TAKEN UP!

Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about May 18th, one BAY MARE COLT, supposed to be about two years old, with one white hind foot. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

D. A. KELLEY.

Pittsfield, May 23d, 1865. 6w1010

WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS!

PLUMER & JENNINGS

CAN GET YOU UP A BETTER

SUIT OF CLOTHES

THAN YOU CAN BUY ELSEWHERE.

—o—

PLUMER & JENNINGS

can FIT you very

MUCH BETTER

than you can hope to be FITTED elsewhere.

—o—

PLUMER & JENNINGS

can SELL LOWER than any other

Firm in Ann Arbor,

AND THEY WILL DO IT.

—o—

PLUMER & JENNINGS

have on hand the best assortment of

Furnishing Goods,

this side of New York, which they will sell at prices which will induce all to buy.

N. B.—Gray's Patented Molded Collar. Universal Collars, Satin Enameled Byron Collars, (the first Byron Enameled Collar ever manufactured,) French Printed Collar, Ward's Printed Collar, Le Beau Ideal Collar, (Imported) Garden City Collar, Satin Enameled, patent Button Hole, New York Excelsior Linen Paper Collars, F. A. H. & Co's Improved Paper Collars, Massasoit Paper Collar, and in fact every discription of Paper Collars manufactured, constantly on hand in large quantities. Second door South of Public Square, Main St, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 1007tf

HATS, CAPS,

AND

STRAW GOODS!

—o—

JOHNSON & PIERSON

have received the largest stock of

SPRING GOODS

ever brought to this market, which they are selling at very LOW PRICES. The stock consists of—

GENTS' SILK HATS—all styles.
GENTS' SOFT AND STIFF BRIM HATS.
GENTS' AND BOYS' DERBY HATS.
GENTS' AND BOYS' CAPS—all kinds.
GENTS' STRAW HATS.
CHILDRENS' STRAW CAPS AND HATS
CHILDRENS' FANCY FELT HATS.
BOYS' STRAW HATS.
GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS.
UMBRELLAS, CARPET & TRAVELING BAGS.
PARASOLS.
TRAVELING BAGS.
HAVERSACKS.
SUNDOWNS.
SHAKERS, and in fact, all goods pertaining to their trade.

JOHNSON & PIERSON.

MAIN STREET, - - 1010tf - - ANN ARBOR

THOMPSON

THE HATTER.

—o—

The LARGEST STOCK in this city The CHEAPEST HAT STORE in the State. An entirely new and splendid assortment of

MENS', BOYS',

LADIES' AND MISSES'

HATS AND CAPS,

Flowers, Ribbons.

GENTS' AND LADIES' COLLARS,

PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, &c., &c.

A general assortment in my line Call in and examine for yourselves. No trouble to show goods.

CLEMENT R. THOMPSON.

HURON STREET, ANN ARBOR. 6w1010

ATWOOD'S

PATENT

DRILLING MACHINE,

PILE DRIVER,

AND

HYDRAULIC SAND PUMP.

PRACTICAL TESTS having fully demonstrated the superiority of this machine over all others for purpose of sinking Oil Wells, the undersigned is now prepared to receive orders for the same.

This machinery comprises everything requisite for the boring of oil wells, excepting the STEAM ENGINE AND CAST IRON DRIVING PIPE, (but will be furnished, if desired, at a reasonable price), and dispenses with the use of the Derrick Rope, Bull wheel and other cumbrous and expensive fixtures now in use, and is so arranged, being constructed on wheels and portable, that it can be easily removed for the purpose of sinking wells in different localities.

THE DETRITUS is removed from the well by our patent Hydraulic process, and does not require the removal of the drill from the boring. This process not only removes all the detritus in from 5 to 10 minutes, but likewise effectually clears out and opens all the small oil veins that are so often entirely closed up by the old process of sand pumping.

WITH THIS MACHINE and a practical engineer, a well can be sunk from 400 to 600 feet within a period of from 15 to 30 days after the soil pipe has been driven.

Arrangements are being made for the construction and delivery of these machines at New York, Norwich, Newburg, N. Y., and Pittsburg, Penn.

For further information, price, terms, &c., address,

SIMEON LELAND,
METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
3m1004 New York.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

—o—

THIRD SERIES,

$230,000,000.

—o—

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, *from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value*, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a				$50 note.
Two cents	"	"	"	$100 "
Ten	"	"	"	$500 "
20	"	"	"	$1000 "
$1	"	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent. instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will *deduct* the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest.—The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three tenths per cent in currency. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

May 15th, 1865.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Ann Arbor, and FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Ypsilanti. 8w1009

HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

BY PHILIP SMITH, B. A.

One of the principal Contributors to the Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography, and Geography.

PLAN OF THE WORK.

Since Sir Walter Raleigh solaced his imprisonment in the Tower by the composition of his "History of the World," the Literature of England has never achieved the work which he left unfinished. There have been "Universal Histories," from the bulk of an encyclopædia to the most meagre outline, in which the annals of each nation are separately recorded; but without an attempt to trace the story of Divine Providence and human progress in one connected narrative. It is proposed to supply this want by a work, condensed enough to keep it within a reasonable size, but yet so full as to be free from the dry baleness of an epitome. The Literature of Germany abounds in history,—such as those of Muller, Schlosser, Karl von Rottock, Duncker, and others,—which at prove the demand for such a book, and furnish models, in some degree, for its execution. But even those great works are somewhat deficient in that *organic unity* which is the chief aim of this "History of the World."

The story of our whole race, like that of each separate nation, has "a beginning, a middle, and an end." That story we propose to follow, from its beginning in the sacred records, and from the dawn of civilization in the East,—through the successive Oriental Empires,—the rise of liberty and the perfection of heathen polity, arts, and literature in Greece and Rome,—the change which passed over the face of the world when the light of christianity sprang up,—the origin and first appearance of those barbarian races which overthrew both divisions of the Roman Empire,—the annals of the States which rose on the Empire's ruins including the picturesque details of mediæval history, and the steady progress of modern liberty and civilization,—and the extension of these influences, by discovery, conquest, colonization, and Christian missions to the remotest regions of the earth In a word, as separate histories reflect the detached scenes of human action and suffering, our aim is to bring into one view the several parts which assuredly form one great whole, moving onwards, under the guidance of Divine Providence, to the unknown end ordained in the Divine purposes.

No pains will be spared to make this history scholar like in substance and popular in style. It will be founded on the best authorities, ancient and modern, original and secondary. The vast progress recently made in historical and critical investigations, the results obtained from the modern science of comparative philology, and the discoveries which have laid open new sources of information concerning the East, afford such facilities as to make the present a fit epoch for our undertaking.

The work will be divided into three Periods, each complete in itself, and will form Eight Volumes in Demy Octavo.

I.—ANCIENT HISTORY, Sacred and Secular; from the Creation to the Fall of the Western Empire, in A. D. 476. Two volumes.

II.—MEDIÆVAL HISTORY, Civil and Ecclesiastical; from the Fall of the Western Empire to the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, in A. D. 1453. Two Volumes.

III.—MODERN HISTORY, from the Fall of the Byzantine Empire to our own times. Four Volumes.

It will be published in 8 vols. 8 vo. Price in cloth, $3.50 per volume. Sheep, $4.50, Half Morocco, $5. Volume 1 now ready.

Agents Wanted in all parts of the Country.

Applications should be made at once to the Publishers.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

2amt1988 443 & 445 Broadway, N. Y

MONEY WANTED AT

TEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

I have now several applications by different persons to borrow from One Hundred to Five Thousand Dollars, from one year to ten years, at ten per cent. interest.

E. W. MORGAN.

Ann Arbor, June 15th, 1865. 3w1013

$10,000 WANTED ON THE

Bonds of Washtenaw County,

payable February 1st, 1866, with 7 per cent. interest. Will be issued in sums of $100 or upwards to suit purchasers.

By authority of the Board of Supervisors,

PHILIP BLUM, County Treasurer

Ann Arbor, June 14th, 1865 3w1013

NOTICE!

All persons are hereby forbid trusting my wife on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

JOSIAH S. HOSFORD

Ann Arbor, June 5th, 1865. 3w1012

OUR CHINAMAN STILL LIVES,

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

Lovers of good Tea will please try a sample

OF OUR NEW TEA.

DEFOREST & STEWART.

GROCERIES

Of all kinds. Fruits, Extracts, Spices, Pickles, Oils, Perfumes, &c. Pure Liquors and Wines for Medicinal purposes only.

DEFOREST & STEWART.

Sugar! Sugar!

A small lot of

LOW PRICED SUGAR.

DEFOREST & STEWART.

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

DEFOREST & STEWART.

SYRUP! SYRUP!

A few barrels, extra quality.

DEFOREST & STEWART.

OIL AND LAMP

DEPOT!

KEROSENE OIL!

The best quality

ONE DOLLAR

Per Gallon.

DEFOREST & STEWART.

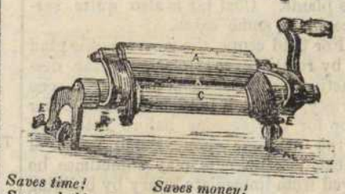
HO! YE!

Purchasers of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, PLATED GOODS, TABLE CUTLERY, &c.

For sale at less than New York wholesale prices, by

DEFOREST & STEWART.

A Good Clothes Wringer.



Saves time! *Saves money!*
Saves clothing! *Saves strength!*
Saves health! *Saves hiring help!*
Saves weak wrists! *Saves burning hands!*

Woolen clothes can be wrung out of boiling water to prevent shrinking, without injury to the machine.

DEFOREST & STEWART.

PILES---A SURE REMEDY.

Everybody is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

DR. BILLINGTON'S PILE REMEDY.

Read what those say who have used it:

PITTSFIELD, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

DR. S. A. BILLINGTON:

Dear Sir: For the good of the afflicted, I herewith transmit to you a statement of the benefit which I have received from the use of your PILE REMEDY. For a number of years I have been very badly afflicted with the Piles, so much so as to render me at times totally unfit for business. I found no permanent relief from the many remedies which I made use of, and almost despaired of effecting a permanent cure. I was at length induced by your agent at Ann Arbor to make trial of your remedy, which he warranted to effect a cure or receive no pay. I considered it like most other patent medicines—a humbug, until I began to improve. With improvement, and at length an entire cure, I became convinced it was a scientific and reliable remedy. I used ONE PACKAGE ONLY, which I am happy to say entirely cured me.

Trusting that all who make use of the Electuary for that most distressing disease—Piles—may realize the same happy results, I am

Respectfully yours,

SMITH MACOMBER.

For cases, call on the Agent and obtain pamphlet and reference to a number of citizens of Ann Arbor who have been cured by the use of the Electuary.

DEFOREST & STEWART.

A RARE CHANGE TO BUY

GOODS CHEAP!

I have in store a full stock of staple and

FANCY DRY GOODS,

A full line of DOMESTICS and

CHOICE GROCERIES!!

All purchased since the

WAR CLOSED!

And owing to circumstances beyond my control, wish to make an

Immediate Sale of the Stock.

CASH BUYERS

can for a few weeks have goods at just about

THEIR OWN PRICES!

J. H. MAYNARD.

May 5th, 1865. 1007tf

REMEMBER

G. W. & E. SNOVER'S

BOOK STORE

is the North door of Gregory's New Block.

G. W. SNOVER. E. SNOVER.

1006

The Michigan Argus.

Destroying Insects.

The following advice as to the best methods of destroying injurious insects was given by Mr. F. G. Sanborn in a lecture before the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture:

If caterpillars are attacking trees, remove and burn the eggs, or thoroughly soap the trees to prevent their being laid, kill them if already laid, or hang bottles of sweetened water about the trees to entrap and destroy the perfect moth.

If borers are in the trunk or branches, soap the bark. Soft soap made cold is, perhaps, the best preparation, and if mingled with a strong decoction of tobacco it will not be less effective. Dig out the borers with knife or gouge, or pour boiling water, or petroleum, into their holes, making sure that it reaches the insect.

If insects are on the leaves or fruit, syringe the trees with any of the preparations previously recommended, soap-suds, tobacco-water, etc. Jar them frequently, giving the pigs and poultry a chance to pick up and devour those which fall.

Hang pieces of cloth or paper dipped in kerosene, in the branches, renewing them every few days.

For insects upon roots and bulbs, sprinkle petroleum along the rows, or water them with strong soap-suds; for onions, mingle common soot, or pyroligneous acids with the solution.

For squash and cucumber vines, etc, scatter paper rags, saw-dust or other absorbent materials, soaked in kerosene, about the hills, sprinkle the leaves with road-dust, air-slacked lime, ashes, or powdered herbs known to be offensive to the insects. The Persian insect-powder, which has proved quite useful of late years, is composed of the pulverized leaves and blossoms of fever few, the *Pythethrum carneum*, closely allied to the common camomile. It would be really worthy of experiment to collect, dry and powder the flowers of our common ox-eye daisy, or white weed, so common through the country, and ascertain the effect upon insects and slugs which attack our broad-leaved plants, as well as upon the moths which infest furs and woolen cloths.

Chloride of lime, freely scattered upon the ground among growing vegetables, gives off a gas which is extremely noxious to most insects, without injuring the plants. Coal tar is also quite serviceable in some cases.

For field crops, the most feasible plan is, by rotation, to starve out the destructive millions that prey upon one variety, devoting the land to some other crop for two seasons before returning to the original one. Small fields of wheat, rye or oats may sometimes be saved from immediate injury by building a line of fires on the windward side, and burning scraps of leather, wet straw, and such substances as emit a thick, offensive smoke. Two persons, on opposite sides, with a cord reaching across the field, have swept off and destroyed some insects by drawing the tightened cord across the heads of the grain.

Pea-nuts.

We are going to give you all the child-knowledge we have about pea-nuts, because we have often been asked where they grow, whether on trees, bushes, or in the ground. Their home, that is the place where they grow without being planted, is in a warmer climate than ours. They are raised in Tennessee and the Carolinas, but with additional care they can be made to grow still further North.

The plant is an annual; that is, it grows, bears fruit and then dies, all the same season; so when it is raised, the seed has to be planted every year. The stalk grows about a foot high and bears yellow flowers, which grow singly in the axils of the leaves. Only the flowers on the lower part of the plant bear fruit, and, what is quite curious, after the blossoms drop off, that which is to be the nut hides itself in the ground, and there, at the depth of several inches, grows to the size we see them. For this reason they are sometimes called ground nuts.

In places where they are cultivated, it is the practice to throw the dirt upon the plants, so as to assist in perfecting the fruit. The first frost kills the leaves, and, soon after, the nuts are gathered and dried, and are then put up for market.

Garden Shelter.

The importance of garden shelter is by no means enough considered. I do not, indeed, name my own method (hemlock hedging) as the best to be pursued; flanking buildings or high enclosures may give it more conveniently in many situations; a steep, sudden hill side may give it best of all; but it should never be forgotten that while we humor the garden soil with what plants and trees we best love, we should always give their foliage the protection against storms which they covet, and which in an almost equal degree contributes to their luxuriance.

To the dwarf fruits, as well as to the grape, this shelter is absolutely essential; if they are compelled to fortify against oppressive blasts, they may do it indeed, but they will in this way dissipate a large share of the vitality which would else go to fruit. Young cattle may bear the exposure of Winter, but they will be pinched under it, and take on a meager look of age and expend a great stock of vital energy in the contest.—*My Farm of Edgewood.*

The Vulcanized Rubber Patents.—The Goodyear Patent for the use of vulcanized rubber in manufactories, which has had twenty-one years existence in the United States, expired on Thursday last, and this great branch of industry has now ceased to be a monopoly. The profits on this patent in this country, during the last twenty-one years, are to be estimated at forty millions of dollars, of which one-fourth was received by Charles Goodyear, the original patentee, and his heirs. During the last Congress, exertions were made to obtain the passage of a special act, renewing the patent, but it was defeated by the exertions of the railroad companies, who are largely interested in vulcanized rubber manufactures.

THE ROOTS AND THE LEAVES WILL be for the Healing of the Nations. *Bible.*

Prof. R. J. LYONS,

THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN of the THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, LIVER AND THE BLOOD, Known all over the country as the

CELEBRATED

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!

Of 282 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Will visit the following places, viz

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1862, 1863 and 1864.

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

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

CLEVELAND, OHIO, RESIDENCE AND

OFFICE, 282 SUPERIOR STREET,

East of the public square, opposite the Postoffice. Office days each month, 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 15th.—Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M. and from 2 P. M. to 4 P. M. On Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M., and 1 to 2 P. M.

☞ Maxims strictly adhered to—

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

He is a physician indeed, who Cures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

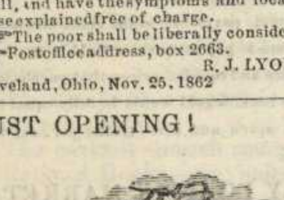
☞ The poor shall be liberally considered.

☞ Postoffice address, box 2663.

R. J. LYONS, M. D.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1862 1y880

JUST OPENING!



The largest Stock and best assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE?

ever brought to this city, including

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

Looking Glasses

Gilt Frames and Mouldings,

COFFINS

METALIC CASES, &c., &c.,

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

THE LOWEST CASH PRICES

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

O. M. MARTIN.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 6, 1863. 925tf

GREAT

CLOSING OUT

S-A-L-E!

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS!

Gents'

FURNISHING GOODS,

CASSIMERES,

Cloths, Satinets, &c.,

DOMESTICS,

SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Crockery

GROCERIES, &c.,

Are to be sold at prices that will guarantee their sale

N. B.—The largest Stock of Calico and Brown Cotton in the City at less than Manufacturer's prices.

The highest price paid in Trade or cash for all kinds of Produce.

MACK & SCHMID.

WANTED—Married Ladies, Prof Von Verne's Diamond Drops, a never failing and harmless remedy for all obstructions and irregularities. All married ladies will find this a never failing preventive, for which it is warranted in every instance, and are invited to send a red stamp for a circular, or $2.25 for a bottle, to FREDERICK STEARNS, wholesale druggist, general agent for Michigan for the Diamond Drops, P. O. Drawer 445, Detroit. Dealers supplied at proprietor's prices. 996m6*

SCHENCK'S

PULMONIC SYRUP,

SEAWEED TONIC,

AND

MANDRAKE PILLS.

The above is a correct likeness of Dr. Schenck, just after recovering from Consumption, many years ago Below is a likeness of him as he now appears.

When the first was taken he weighed 107 pounds · at the present time his weight is 220 pounds.

DR. SCHENCK'S

Principal Office and Laboratory is at the N. E. corner of SIXTH and COMMERCE Streets, Philadelphia where all letters for advice or business should be directed.

He will be found there every SATURDAY, professionally to examine lungs with the Respirometer, for which his fee is three dollars; all advice free.

In New York at No. 32 BOND Street, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

At the MARLBORO' HOTEL, Boston, January 18 and 19, February 15 and 16, March 15 and 16, April 19 and 20, May 17 and 18, June 14 and 15, July 19 and 20.

The time for my being in BALTIMORE and PITTSBURG, will be seen in the daily papers of those cities.

The History of Dr. Schenck's own Case, and how he was cured of Consumption.

Many years ago, whilst residing in Philadelphia, I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hopes of my recovery being dissipated, I was advised by my physician, Dr. Parrish, to remove into the country. Moorestown, New Jersey, being my native place, I was removed thither. My father and all his family had lived and died there—and died of Pulmonary Consumption. On my arrival I was put to bed, where I lay for many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Thornton, who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness, was called to see me. He thought my case entirely beyond the reach of medicine, and decided that I must die, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. In this apparently hopeless condition, I heard of the remedies which I now make and sell. It seemed to me that I could feel them working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre, and tissue of my system.

My lungs and liver put on a new action, and the morbid matter which for years had accumulated and irritated the different organs of the body, was eliminated, the tubercles on my lungs ripened, and I expectorated from my lungs as much as a pint of yellow offensive matter every morning. As this expectoration of matter subsided, the fever abated, the pain left me the cough ceased to harass me, and the exhausting night-sweats were no longer known, and I had refreshing sleep, to which I had long been a stranger. My appetite now began to return, and at times I found it difficult to restrain myself from eating too much; with this return of health, I gained in strength, and now am fleshy. I am now a healthy man, with a large healed cicatrix in the middle lobe of the right lung and the lower lobe hepatized with complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right one is in a tolerably healthy condition.

Consumption at that time was thought to be an incurable disease, by every one, physicians as well as those who were unlearned in medicine—especially such cases as were reduced to the condition I was in. This induced many people to believe my recovery only temporary. I now prepared and gave the medicines to consumptives for some time, and made many wonderful cures; and the demand increased so rapidly that I determined to offer them to the public, and devote my undivided attention to lung diseases. In truth, I was next to forced to it, for people would send for me far and near, to ascertain whether their cases were like mine.

For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been making regular professional visits to New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Pittsburg.

For several years past I have made as many as five hundred examination weekly with the "Respirometer." For such examination my charge is three dollars, and it enables me to give each patient the true condition of his disease, and tell him frankly whether he will get well.

The great reason why physicians do not cure Consumption is, that they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop the night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive system, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient dies.

The Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most valuable medicines known. It is nutrient, powerfully tonic, and healing in itself. It contains no opium, yet loosens the phlegm in the bronchial tubes, and nature throws it off with little exertion. One bottle frequently cures an ordinary cold; but it will be well first to take a dose of Schenck's Mandrake's Pills to cleanse the stomach. The Pulmonic Syrup is readily digested and absorbed into blood, to which it imparts its healing properties.—It is one of the best preparations of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic of itself; and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, a healthy flow of gastric juice, good appetite, and a good digestion follow.

The Seaweed Tonic is a stimulant, and none other is required when it is used. It is pure and pleasant; no bad effects like when using Bourbon whisky, which disorders the stomach, torpors the liver, locks up all the secretions, turns the blood into water, dropsy sets in, and the patient dies suddenly.

Bourbon whisky is recommended now-a-days by almost every physician. Many patients that visit my rooms, both male and female, are stupefied with this poison. The relief is temporary. If they cough they take a little whisky; if they feel weak and feeble they take a little whisky; if they cannot sleep, they take a little whisky; and they go on in this way, requiring more and more until they are bloated up, and imagine they are getting fleshy. The stomach, liver, and digestive powers are completely destroyed, and lose their appetite for food. No one was ever cured of consumption by this process, where cavities have been formed in the lungs. A little stimulant is frequently beneficial to consumptives, such as pure brandy or good wines; in many cases London porter or brown stout in moderate quantities; but Bourbon whisky hastens on instead of curing consumption.

The Seaweed Tonic produces lasting resutes, thoroughly invigorating the stomach and digestive system, and enabling it to eliminate and make into healthy blood the food which may be used for that purpose.—It is so wonderful in its effects that a wine-glass full will digest a hearty meal, and a little of it taken before breakfast will give a tone to the stomach which few medicines possess the power of doing.

The MANDRAKE PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions, producing all the good results that can be obtained from calomel, or any of the mercurial medicines, and without any of their hurtful or injurious results. They carry out of the system the feculent and worn out matters loosened and dissolved by my Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup.—It will be seen that all three of my medicines are needed in most cases to cure Consumption.

AGENTS.

BOSTON—George C. Goodwin & Co.
NEW YORK—Demas Barnes & Co.
BALTIMORE—S. S. Hance.
PITTSBURG—Dr. George H. Keyser.
CINCINNATI—F. E. Suire & Co., and John D. Park.
CHICAGO—Lord & Smith, and H. Scovil.
ST. LOUIS—Collins Brothers.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hostetter, Smith & Dean.
Also sold by all Druggists and Dealers. 1y995

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINES.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

PICTURES, FRAMES,

THREAD, SILK,

TWIST,

MACHINE OIL, &c.

The undersigned now offers the public THE BEST

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE

IN USE FOR

DURABILITY,

BEAUTY of STYLE, and

VARIETY of WORK, it

"STANDS UP HEAD."

It needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Runs the work both ways, takes four kinds of stitches, hems, fells, gathers, braids, binds, quilts, gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time. Sews from the thinnest to the thickest fabric without changing the stitch, tension or needle, or without breaking the thread.—It is

The Wonder of the World!

Also a variety of the most beautiful PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PICTURES and FRAMES in great variety, and pictures framed to order at short notice.

Also, BARNUM'S SELF-SEWER or TUCKER, which can be adjusted to any Sewing Machine.

Call at the sign of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE, a few doors East of Cook's Hotel.

Stitching Neatly Done to Order,

Also, on exhibition, the celebrated "WEED SEWING MACHINE," which took the premium at the Michigan State Fair, of 1864.

W. D. HOLMES.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 28th, 1864. 989tf

Drs Jackson, Herbert & Co.

15 Greatest Medical Circular Ever Published! ☞ Fifteen 8a large letter pages for two 3 cent stamps. 15

Young Men's Confidential Medical Advisers in case of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness caused by Masturbation, Genital Tantalization, self-abuse, or secret habits indulged in by youths at the age of puberty.

DRS. JACKSON, HERBERT & CO., Proprietors of the National Dyspensary, established at Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 1st, 1860.

Involuntary Emissions lead to Impotency, Consumption, Insanity and Death. Those who suffer in the least from this baneful practice, should apply the whole energy of the soul to the attainment of health and consequent contentment and happiness. Every one, either sick or well, should have our valuable treatise on this subject, which is sent free of charge.

We guarantee to cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions or Self-Abuse, Diurnal Emissions, Female Complaints, in short, every possible form and variety of Sexular Disease. Cures rapid, thorough and permanent, and fees moderate.—Send for our Circular.

DR. JACKSON'S FEMALE PILLS—$1 per box—Special written replies, well sealed, sent with the Circular, without charge. 300 pages, 100 engravings.—"The Mountain of Light, or Medical Protector and Marriage Guide, and an Explicit Key to Love and Beauty." It SATISFACTORILY reveals various subjects never before fully explained in any popular work in the English language. Price 50 cents, or three for $1.

Medicine and instructions sent promptly to any part of the country. Consulting Rooms of the Dispensary, No. 107 Sycamore street, P. O. Box, No. 436.

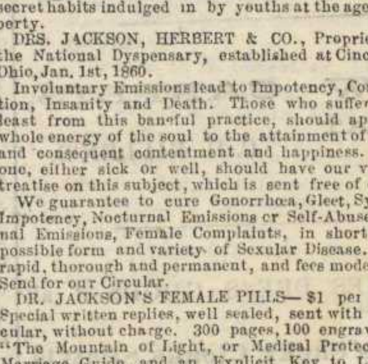
DR. JACKSON'S ORIENTAL LINIMENT

Removes all coldness, and rejuvenates organs which have lain dormant for many years. Can be mailed with perfect safety. Price $2 per bottle.

DR JACKSON'S FRENCH PATENT MALE SAFE.

It is the only sure and safe preventive against contracting disease ever invented. Price $1 each, $4 per half dozen, and $7 per dozen, sent by mail. *6m996

PRURIGO LOTIO.



The great Itch and Humor Killer of the 19th Century!

This *new preparation* possesses most *wonderful* properties, and is

A SURE CURE

For every species of the ITCH, PRAIRIE ITCH, BARBER'S ITCH, WABASH SCRATCHES, ILLINOIS MANGE, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORMS, &c.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is a new and *certain cure* for all kinds of Itch, and being a fluid preparation it is free from all the gummy, disagreeable qualities of the ointments in general use.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is safe to use under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES; will not irritate the most tender skin, and CONTAINS NO MERCURY. Don't fail to try it. Manufactured by

E. T. & W. T. McFARLAND,

Sole Proprietors, Lafayette, Ind.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Wholesale Agents.

Sold at Wholesale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER; CHARLES G. SMITH; BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK; W. D. HARRIS & CO.; SMITH & DWYER; J. H. REED & CO., and H. SCOVIL.

THE ONLY SURE THING.

PHOTOGRAPH

As the name indicates, it not only RENEWS the growth of the hair when thin and falling off, but it positively RENEWS THE COLOR to its original shade when it is turning gray or white, whether caused by disease, grief or old age.

It will certainly do what is claimed for it, a fact to which hundreds, nay, thousands who have used it, are ready and willing to testify. Where one bottle is fairly used, in any community, its reputation "spreads like wild fire," and is the best advertisement and recommendation we desire. In the Eastern States, where the "RENEWER" originated, it is used by all Young Ladies as a Dressing, and is to be found on the toilet tables of Young Men, (also at their barbers; (while Older Men and Women will not be without it, as a renewer and restorative for their grey locks and bald heads, which it changes to their entire satisfaction.

We are selling in the city of Boston alone, upwards of 19,000 bottles per month, the dealers giving the RENEWER the preference over all other Hair Preparations.

If not sold by Druggists in your town, a *trial bottle* will be sent to you by Express, upon receipt of one dollar by mail—thus giving you an opportunity at once for testing its excellent virtues.

☞ Orders for *Trial Bottles*, must be addressed to our general Agent for the Northwestern States. C. A COOK, Box 6524, Chicago, Ill. All such orders will receive prompt attention.

R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H. The trade supplied at *Manufacturers' prices* by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Illinois. 6mos 999.*

WAR MOST ENDED!

CHARLESTON TAKEN!!

GUITERMAN & CO.,

Being connected with one of the largest houses in New York, which has better facilities for

Selling Cheaper

than any other house. Are bound to be not

OUT DONE

by any establishment that now exists.

Having employed an experienced

CUTTER,

direct from NEW YORK CITY, who has had long experience in the business, we guarantee to give the best

SATISFACTION

to our numerous

CUSTOMERS & STUDENTS

of the University. Keeping on hand the largest stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

together with the largest stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS!!

&c., &c., &c.,

IN THE CITY,

which we will sell cheaper than any other establishment in the city. All we ask is that our friends and Students will give us a call and satisfy themselves.

M. GUITERMAN. & Co.,

NEW GOODS!

New Goods at Union Clothing Store for Spring,
Is now the theme of which I sing
We've all the latest styles just made,
To suit the finest city trade,
Of New Spring Overcoats and Sacks,
To fit the form like moulded wax;
And Business Coats of stylish make,
All of the present styles that take;
But then the crowning Coats of all
Are the Dress Coats at Union Store.
We pride ourselves that we excel
All others in the coats we sell;
For in them you will always find
Fit, Fashion, Grace and Ease combined.
But on our Coats I will not dwell—
We've also Pants and Vests to sell,
Of every hue, and shade and style—
To tell you all would take a while;
So I will only mention here
That those who would in style appear,
Should come to Union Clothing Store and buy
The CLOTHING best to please the eye;
And not alone the eye to please,
But money save in buying these;
For we will sell at prices low,
No matter how the Gold does go.
In Furnishing Goods both rich and neat,
We have a stock full and complete;
Our "gallant boys in blue" will find
All kinds of goods to suit their mind.
We've also for the boys in store
A better stock than e'er before;
And can all fit, both great and small,
With CLOTHING best at Union Store.

☞ The FINEST STOCK of

Spring & Summer Clothing!

AND THE

LOWEST PRICES

IN THE CITY.

CUSTOM WORK

promptly made, and in the BEST STYLE.

Call at UNION CLOTHING STORE, East side of Main Street.

N. NATHAN & CO.

Ann Arbor, April 26th, 1865. 3m1006.

GOODS AT HALF PRICE!

GOLD IS DOWN!

COTTON IS DOWN!

PRINTS ARE DOWN!

DOMESTICS ARE DOWN!

WOOLENS ARE DOWN!

GROCERIES ARE DOWN!

and now is the time to buy your

SPRING GOODS!

P. BACH

Has just opened a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods, Cloths,

DOMESTICS!

Groceries, &c., &c.,

bought since the surrender of Lee and the great fall in prcies. Call immediately and examine his stock.

Ann Arbor, April, 1865. 1005

Chancery Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery, made in the case wherein Oscar C. Spafford, is Complainant, and Maria Stillson, Elizabeth Spafford, Edward Spafford, Susan Dean, Caroline B. Spafford, David Dean, and David Stillson, are Defendants, on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1865, the undersigned Circuit Court Commissioner for the County of Washtenaw, will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the South door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the eighth day of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described lands, viz:—Lot number fifteen, and the Easterly three rods in width off lot number fourteen, in block number two, in Ormsby and Page's addition to the village of Ann Arbor, according to the recorded plat thereof, and being in the City of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan.

Dated, Ann Arbor, June 22d, 1865.

ROBERT E. FRAZER,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
for Washtenaw Co., Mich.

Hiram J. Beakes, Solicitor for Complainant. 1014

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Judah R. McLean, late of said County deceased: Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an Order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate. of said County, on the tenth day of June, A. D. 1865, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises, in said County, on Tuesday, the first day of August, A. D. 1865, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of his death, and also subject to the right of dower of Mary I. McLean, the widow of said deceased,) the following described real estate, to-wit: The West half of the South-East quarter of section six, and all of that part of the West half of the North-East quarter of section seven, lying North of the highway, and fifteen 42-100 acres, on the West side of that part of the North-West quarter of the North-East quarter of said section seven, lying South of the highway, all being in town three South of range four East, in the State of Michigan.

WILLIAM PRESTON, Administrator.

Dated, June 10th, 1865. 1013

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the Estate of David Lapham, late of the County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan deceased: Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, executor of the estate of said David Lapham, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the twenty-second day of May, A. D. 1865, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of July, A. D. 1865, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased,) the following described real estate, to-wit: Thirty acres off from the south end of the east half of the north-east quarter of section twenty-seven, and the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter, and the east half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-seven, containing one hundred and twenty acres more or less, and the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty-five, containing forty acres more or less, all in township one south of range seven east, in the State of Michigan.

WALTER D. CORSON, Executor.

May 22d, 1865. 1010td

Estate of Abram N. Fox.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court of the County of Washtenaw, made on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1865, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Abram N. Fox, late of said County deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased, are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the twenty-third day of August next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, at any of its sessions, on or before that day.

HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

Dated, Ann Arbor, April 22d, 1865. 1013

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by Henry C. Fisk and wife, to John Davenport, dated October 1st, 1859, recorded April 6, 1860, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in the Register of Deed's office for the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, in Liber 26 of mortgages, on page 614, upon which there is claimed due at this date, the sum of seven hundred and twenty-seven and fifty one hundredths dollars, and the further sum of five hundred dollars and interest thereon from the first day of October, 1864, hereafter to become due, for the recovery of which no proceedings have hitherto been taken either in law or equity: Therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, for the purpose of realizing the money before said due, together with accruing interest and costs of foreclosure provided for in said mortgage, I, the said mortgagee, shall, on the thirtieth day of June, 1865, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, (the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County) sell at public vendue, the premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All those parcels of land situate in the township of Manchester, County of Washtenaw, Michigan, known and described as follows: The north half of the north half of the north east quarter of section number thirty-three (33) in township number four (4) south of range number three (3) east, containing forty acres of land be the same more or less: Also the middle part of the north half of the north-west quarter of section number thirty-four (34) in township number four (4) south of range number three (3) east, bounded on the north by lands of Frederic Valentine, and on the south by lands formerly sold and deeded by said John Davenport to Enos Lytle, and containing thirty-nine acres of land, be the same more or less.

JOHN DAVENPORT, Mortgagee.

E. B. Wood, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated, March 30, 1865. 1003 td

WAR

PANIC.

THE PANIC HAS COMMENCED.

Ann Arbor is one of the first to throw out inducements for People to

GET GOODS CHEAP.

All of the Merchants are on the lookout, and are buying goods at the lowest possible rates, and each one gets his own variety of articles.

ANN ARBOR

is one of the PRETIEST PLACES in the STATE, and well supplied with manufacturing interests for the country generally. There are 12 Dry Goods Stores, 4 or 5 Hardware Stores, 6 or 8 Clothing Stores, 3 Hat Stores, 3 Shoe Stores, and a half dozen Shoe Shops, 3 Jewelry Stores, 5 or 6 Provision and Grocery Stores, and 4 Cabinet Ware Rooms, 4 or 5 Bake Shops, 4 Harness Shops, 4 Printing Presses, and all kinds of Manufacturing Establishments, too numerous to mention.—The whole surrounding country will do well to give Ann Arbor a call, and after looking around, *all around* for your

DRY GOODS

-AND-

GROCERIES,

don't forget to call at

C. B. THOMPSON'S STORE,

Corner Main and Washington Streets, and he will try and give you prices that will satisfy.

He is receiving goods bought at the lowest possible prices, and will try and satisfy as far as he can. The MOTTO is

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

"Help your neighbor and you help yourself." I am confident of the result.

CHARLES B. THOMPSON.

April, 1865. 3m1005

Rifle Factory!

Beutler & Traver,

[Successors to A. J. Sutherland,]

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Guns, Pistols, Ammunition.

Flasks, Pouches Game Bags, and

Every other article in that Line.

All kinds of

REPAIRING

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

KEYS.

a full assortment always kept on hand and made order ☞ Shop corner Main and Washington streets.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 8, 1862. 873tf

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. 1y969

FOR SALE.

A KNABE PIANO—one of the best instruments made—entirely new. Inquire at the ARGUS OFFICE.

Estate of Alfred W. Churchill.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the twenty-second day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Alfred W. Churchill, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Hannah S. Churchill, praying that Chauncey Joslin, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator on the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the seventeenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper, printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1014 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Lyman Corbin.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the nineteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Lyman Corbin, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Walter D. Corson, praying that a certain Instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the seventeenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the legatees, devisees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper, printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1014 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Moses Riksecker.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the sixth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Moses Riksecker, deceased, Augustus Widenmann, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Executor.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the third day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the legatees, devisees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said Executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1012 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Robert Wilkinson.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the fifth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Robert Wilkinson, a minor.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Thomas Wilkinson, Guardian unto said minor, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to said minor.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the 24th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said minor, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the next of kin of said minor, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper, printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1012 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Eli Riggs.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the eighteenth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Eli Riggs, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Andrew W. Riggs, Administrator, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate, whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the third day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper, printed and circulating in said County, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1010 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Eliakim Walker.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the twelfth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Eliakim Walker, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Nancy Walker, praying that she and Albert L. Walker, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator on the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the tenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper, printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1013 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Danforth—Minors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Daniel F. Danforth and Elizabeth F. Danforth, minors.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mary Danforth, Guardian unto said minors, praying that she may be licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to said minors.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the tenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said minors, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the next of kin, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1013 Judge of Probate.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made and executed on the first day of April, A. D. 1857, by Jonathan D. Fosdick, to me the undersigned, which Mortgage was duly recorded on the seventh day of April aforesaid, in Liber No. 23 of Mortgages, on page 456, in the Office of the Register of Deeds and Mortgages, in and for the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, and, whereas, there is now due and unpaid on said Mortgage and Bond accompanying the same, the sum of $3,257.20, including an Attorney's fee of $25, as provided for in said Mortgage, and whereas, no suit or proceedings at law or in equity, has be instituted to recover the same or any part thereof; Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said Mortgage contained, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 15th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, M., of said day, at the front door of the Circuit Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, the premises described in said Mortgage, to-wit: The East half of the South-West Quarter, (E½ of S W¼,) the West half of the North-West Quarter, (W½ of N W¼,) and the South half of the East half of the North-West Quarter, (S½ of E½ of N W¼,) all of Section No. ten, [10,] in Township No. four, [4,] South of Range No. five, [5] East; the said premises being 200 acres of land, and situated in the County of Washtenaw, aforesaid.

Dated, April 18th, 1865.

C. VAN HUSAN, Mortgagee.

W. A. Moore, Atty. for Mortgagee. 1003td