The Weekly Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus.

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Business Directory.

W. F. BREAKEY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Dr Haven's Block, 5 doors East of Cook's Hotel Residence corner of Huron and Division Streets, first door East of Presbyterian Church, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

W. E. LOCKARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.—Conveyancing and collecting promptly attended to. Bounty, Pensions and Back Pay collected. Office in New Block, East of Cook's Hotel, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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.

WILLIAM LEWITT.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at his residence, 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 April859

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. 983tf

ISLE OF BEAUTY.

Shades of evening close not o'er us,
Leave our lonely bark awhile,
Morn, alas! will not restore us
Yonder dim and distant isle;
Still my fancy can discover
Sunny spots where friends may dwell;
Darker shadows round us hover—
Isle of beauty, fare thee well.

'Tis the hour when happy faces
Smile around the taper light,
Who will fill our vacant places?
Who will sing our song to-night?
Though the mists that float above us
Faintly sounds the vesper bell,
Like the voice of those that love us
Breathing fondly, fare thee well.

When the waves are round me breaking,
As I pace the deck alone,
And my eye in vain is seeking
Some green leaf to rest upon;
What would I not give to wander
Where my old companions dwell,
Absence makes the heart grow tender—
Isle of beauty, fare thee well.

Pig Oil.

The other day, as I was walking out I met a friend of mine, one Lucien O'Roon, a regular Hibernian. As we were walking along, he told me about a little oil-well he said he thought he had discovered on his premises.

"Well, ye must know, one day while I was in my back yard forninst the pig-sty, an idea struck me that our pork was oily—be the same token I've always told Mrs. O'Roon the same thing."

"Do yez think so, Lucius dear," she said.

'Ov coorse I do, and I can't give the reason of it. But we said no more about it, and the day I was standing by the pig-sty, and looking at the pigs rolling in the wather, I thought that they appeared slick and oily. *Howly Mother*, says I, *but them pigs* have impudence. Here they are rolling in oil, and I am as poor as blind piper. Wid that I gave a wild yell, and rushed into the O'Roon mansion just as Mrs. O'Roon was coming out with a pot of boiling water. I knocked the pot out of her hands scalding a little pig in the door.

"Arra, wirra, wirra!" cried Mrs. O'Roon.

"Divil take the pig!" says I, "Hurra!—Come to me arms, Mrs. O'Roon, isn't it me that'll be as rich as a king ov ould Ireland?"

"What's the matter wid yez, Lucius? Is it drunk or mad yez is?"

"It's drunk wid joy I am, Judy dear. Hurroo! Bless the pig-sty! Bless St. Petroleum! Bless——"

"Blessed Virgin, what's come over him?" said Judy.

"I've struck it! I've struck it!" says I.

'He's been a fighting!" says Mrs. O'Roon.

"It's out in the yard," says I.

"What's out in the yard?" says Mrs. O'Roon.

"An oil well!" says I.

And wid that I brought her out, and showed her the well.

"Bad scran to you, Lucius O'Roon,' says she, "is that what yez scared the life out ov me, and scalded the little pig for? Faix, an if that's an oil-well it's aisy to make one, for it's only the oily pork-water I threw in the puddle."

Words for Poor Boys.

When I was a boy of twelve years, I was working for twenty-five cents a week with an old lady, and, I will tell you, I had my hands full; but I did my work faithfully. I used to cut wood, fetch water, make fires, scrub, and scour mornings for the old lady, before the real work of the day commenced; my clothes were bad, and I had no means of buying shoes, so was often barefooted. One morning I got through my work early, and the old lady, who thought I had not done it, or was specially ill-humored then, was displeased, scolded me, and said I was idle and had not worked. I said I had; she called me a "liar." I felt my spirit rise indignantly against this, and, standing erect, I told her she should never have the chance of applying this word to me again. I walked out of the house to re-enter no more. I had not a cent in my pocket when I stepped out into the world. What do you think I did then, boys? I met a countryman with a team; I addressed him boldly and earnestly, and offered to drive the leader if he would only take me on. He looked at me in surprise, but said he did not think I'd be of any use to him. "O yes, I will," said I; "I can rub down and watch your horses, and do many things for you, if you will only let me try." He no longer objected. I got on the horse's back. It was hard traveling, for the roads were deep, and we could only get on at the rate of twelve miles a day. This was, however, my starting point. I went ahead after this. An independent spirit, and a steady, honest conduct, with what capacity God has given me—as he has given you—have carried me successfully through the world.

Don't be down-hearted at being poor or having no friends. Try, and try again. You can cut your way through if you live, so please God. I know it's a hard time for some of you. You often are hungry and wet with the rain or snow, and it seems dreary to have no one in the city to care for you. But trust in Christ and he will be your friend. Keep of good heart, and be determined to make your own way, honestly and truly through the world. As I said, I feel for you, because I have gone through it all—I know what it is. God bless you!—*Gen. Mitchell.*

Of the whole number of articles described in an illustrated catalogue of a manufacturer of agricultural implements in Berlin, Germany, one-third are American inventions.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

MR. PRESIDEFT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We have been accustomed to come here for the last twenty years, and some of us have thought that within a year or two it would be possible to discontinue these meetings. I think that depends very materially upon what can be done before the first day of December next. If during that time such a state of public opinion can be matured as will keep the Republican party a unit, and preserve President Johnson on our side, then I think, in all human probability, these meetings as anti-slavery meetings will cease in a twelvemonth or more. But if, on the contrary, the events of this summer shall divide the Republican party, and shall leave President Johnson where he stands to-day, then our children will be engaged for the next fifteen or twenty years in the same struggle between the North and South that we have taken part in for the last thirty years. In other words, if a certain policy can be acted upon the next eight months, then the question of race will be taken out from politics, and the struggle between northern and southern ideas will be ended. If, on the contrary, the policy at present pursued at the white House is continued into the the next session of Congress, then I think that the same struggle which has been represented by battles will take place in politics, at least, as long as you and I live.

Let me tell you what I mean: The war has been a struggle between the ideas of the North—universal suffrage, equality, humanity—and the ideas of the South, based upon aristocratic institutions, a governing race and a subject race. The two ideas went to battle. For four years the fight has gone on. In that battle the North has conquered. Now comes the question, whether I shall be permitted to organize the southern and rebelling half of the Union on my policy—universal, absolute equality before the law? The idea we fought for, shall we be allowed to carry it out in politics? The radical members of the Republican party say yes.

Mr. Sumner said to Mr. Lincoln, "Those states ought to be reconstructed on the basis of the Declaration of Independence If you agree to that, count me your friend; if you organize on any other basis, count me your opponent." Well, that is the secret of the whole struggle. President Johnson assumes office. The white race stand to-day—how? They have got education, they have got wealth, they have got fashion. There are three elements of power—fashion, social prestige, education and property. What is the other element that goes to make up a state? Why, it is political rights. Fashion, wealth, money, politics—those make a state. Now the white race has fashion, education and property. What have we asked for the black race to countervail t! is manifest preponderance? We have asked a share in politics. Mr. Sumner, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Kelley, they say to him: "Sir, the white race has three elements; make the fourth impartial." The President says, "I hesitate, I do not see my way clear." What do these gentlemen say? "If you don't see your way clear, stop; if the way don't open before you, stand still until it does. If you don't see your way clear to reorganize those states, keep them where they are." That is the advice Mr. Sumner gave him; that is the advice Mr. Boutwell gave him; that is the advice Judge Kelley gave him.

I have no disposition to bear hard on the President. The solution of the question depends upon his being on our side. I am only standing here to-day to take counsel with you to find out—what? Two things—what are the indications in our possession to-day of where the President means to stand? That is the first question. The second is, if he is not standing right to-day, how can he be made to? Let me show you the importance of the question: "Where will President Johnson stand on the fourth day of next December?"

The press and the public speakers recently undertook to discuss how we could keep the rebel states out of Congress. Men say, "The next Congress may be relied upon; they cannot get a majority to vote them in. No matter where President Johnson stands, there is the bulwark of Congress; they never will recognize these states." Is not that the comfort which every politician gives you? There would be some hope if the members of Congress would have an opportunity—with the delegates of the rebel states outside of the doors of Congress—to vote whether they should sit there. But, in my opinion, they never will have the opportunity. I will tell you why.

President Johnson's theory is, that the states have never been out of the Union. Their relations have only been suspended, not destroyed. They are going to have members of Congress chosen this summer. During the next five months they will be elected. On the 4th day of December eighty-four southern representatives, from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Florida, and Texas, will march into Washington. Will they stay at the outside of the doors of Congress? No! they will walk into Congress, and sit down in their old seats. They will say, "Gentlemen, President Johnson says the states have never been out of the Union." How can you check them? Mr. McPherson, clerk of the House, is the only officer. The way you organize Congress is this: He rises and says, "Gentlemen, are you ready to organize?" "We are," cry out the crowd. He then proceeds to call state after state—Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island. Suppose he goes on, and calls North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi. They respond. It remains with him, and with him only, whether he shall call those eighty-four men inside. When he has done it they vote for speaker. But you may say, "Mr. Boutwell won't let them." Gentlemen, it is not in order to object. If McPherson admits them you cannot object to the speaker chosen. Well, the speaker is chosen. Mr. Boutwell rises and says, "I move that Louisiana has no right to sit on the floor." The subject is referred to a committee. Suppose the committee report that she is not, or that she is, no matter which. The six gentlemen walk outside the bar. Of the eighty four southerners, seventy-eight remain, and they vote on the question. Seventy-eight rebel representatives are to join in the decision. But you say, "Mr. McPherson won't do it." Why, there is not one politician to a thousand could resist it, if the administration wished him to do it. If President Johnson says it is to be done, it will be done. *If not, it will not be done* That is the importance of knowing where the President means to stand on the fourth day of December. If he lets the colored race know that he thinks those states have not dissolved their relations with the government, and have a right to resume them, then eighty-four voters will walk inside of that Congress, and the question will be, not shall we admit them, but shall we put them out? On that question of putting them out, seventy-eight of them will vote. The Democratic party will join with them. A large share of the Republican party will join with them, if the President wishes it.

So you see, gentlemen, our fate rests in the hands of the colored race, and the disposition of Andrew Johnson on the fourth day of December next. He, to-day, stands urging those states to choose these men to Congress. Now, the question is, "Can we exert any such power on him as that, when he has got them chosen, he should allow them to stand outside of Congress, and abide the judgment of the loyal members of that body? We are hoping that those states will stand outside of Congress, and our Republican party shall say, "You cannot come in until you send us a ratification of the constitutional amendment." But suppose when they stand there the clerk of the House drags them in without giving us time to impose that condition? Why, then, they will say, "Gentlemen here we are. If you want that amendment ratified we will treat. If you want it ratified, ratify the rebel debt; if you want it ratified, ratify the constitution. Here we are inside, unconditionally, unpledged." While they are out, the helm is in our hands.

Whether John McPherson calls those states in or leaves them out—that is the hub of our politics, that the pivot of the national future. In order to prevent him you have got to keep Andy Johnson within the sight and sound of Charles Sumner and Judge Kelley's voice and advice. To-day he's not there. What are the indications of where the President is? The leading radicals did not ask him to accept negro suffrage. They only said to him, "If you cannot accept it, stop. Keep the states under military rule, send down military governors, reorganize industry and commerce. Do not let the states reorganize as states. Reorganize commerce, protect industry, but let politics wait until the North ripens and the South recognizes her position."

If President Johnson really agreed with Charles Sumner, would he not have taken this advice? Where was the harm of it—the danger? He says to Mr. Sumner, "I agree with you exactly;" says to Judge Kelley, "Your ideas are mine; goes into the next chamber and organizes a state exactly opposite. What is the explanation? Oh, men say, "He is trying an experiment." Gentlemen, go into the agricultural country and propose a new method of culture. A man has got a hundred acres; does he plant his whole hundred acres? He says, "Take twenty acres and try the experiment." If the President is trying an experiment, why did he not content himself with the State of North Carolina? (A voice—"How about South Carolina?") It is said that he has organized South Carolina on the basis that every loyal man shall vote. Suppose he has? I would suggest to the friend that asked the question, that the only defense offered for the President is that he had no legal right to admit the negro. If he organized South Carolina on any other basis, he owns up that that excuse was a sham. If he could do it in South Carolina, he could do it in the whole. Why, he told the South Carolina delegation what his ground was—if the negro votes, he would vote as his master wants him. He did not mean to put the poor white into the hands of the rich white. The negro voting as the rich white told him, the poor white would be overwhelmed.

Now, gentlemen, I have never wished to blame the President, but he is a southerner. The mistake of this whole battle is, that when there was a fight between our northern and southern ideas we have had a southern President. If Hamlin had been Vice President, you might stay at home. If Hamlin had been Vice-President, every negro in the Southern States to-day would have the same rights as the white men. Who turned him out? Massachusetts turned him out. William Claflin, of West Newton, engineered this man into the presidency and engineered Hamlin out, and Massachussetts must bear the blame. The fact is, we have, in this struggle between northern and southern ideas, a southerner—a man who cannot see the negro impartially, who has the prejudice of the white race against him. We have got five months to work in There is a possibility that he, like Abraham Lincoln, may be brought unto the right basis

He sent down Carl Schurz to examine into the states he has inaugurated. The New-York *Herald* says it was a wise thing. Well, now Andrew Johnson knows slavery root and branch, by his own neck, by his children, by every hour of his life. He did not need a report. Do you suppose that officer can penetrate this subject better than a man born and bred in sight of this system. No. Andrew Johnson knows that when he organized these six states he gave up the black race to the control of the white slaveholders, and your duty and mine is—and let it be know as Mr. Sumner let Abraham Lincoln know it—that if this is his attitude he must count us as opponents; that where he stands to-day we do not trust him. Not that we give him up, but that we watch him.

The present policy is worse than an error, it is a crime. Two hundred and fifty thousand loyal graves; three hundred and twenty-five thousand men sacrificed in this war; four billions of dollars, a debt that is to hang over and shorten the comforts of our children. Now comes the crisis. What is the negro? *Well, I say in the face of all prejudice, that amid the gallantry, the patience, the heroism of this war, the negro bears the palm.* (Applause.) Governor Andrew, writing to the Faneuil Hall meeting, said: "I don't want the suffrage question raised yet. The South is destined to a great deal of confusion. I don't want the black man mixed in" Well, that would be a good counsel, if he could be kept out of it. Friends, I grow sick in any game when the counters are living men The governor's game has four millions of black men for its counters. They are to be whipped, tortured, shot, mutilated, driven in chains to work, as they are to day. What say the loyal writers in South Carolina? Why, we find the black man murdered in the woods, his nose, ears, feet, hands, cut off; mutilated, murdered because he refuses to work, because he asks wages.

It is said that Stanton and Harlan and Speed are in favor of suffrage, but I have reason to know that those gentlemen don't take the liberty to stand up against the President in favor of their own views. When President Johnson says, "Have I your advice to reorganize Mississippi?" "Yes, sir." They don't say no. They are not to be relied upon. Now, I don't count the President on our side. He is not to be counted as a force on our side. He is to be flanked or subdued; to be converted. His attitude is to be changed; if not, the republic is gone. My policy is the policy of Gen. Grant—"I propose to move immediately upon your works. Mr. Johnson, you are wrong; your plan is wrong; it bears within it the seeds of death to the republic; we move instantly upon your works. We summon the public, and expose your plan, show that your attitude is fatal, hope that you will change it, beg you to change it, exhort you to change it, and if you won't change it, then roll the whee's of the republic, and crush it and you. The last governor your President sent South was taken from the confederate bench. Is that the class of men, President Johnson, for provisional governors and judges.

Our hope is in diverting the purpose of Andrew Johnson; to make him shut the door of the House of Representatives upon the fourth day of December until we can rally the North. They cannot get into the Senate because the Senate is a permanently organized body; but no one will suppose, if the House of Representatives admits them, if the administration acknowledges, and if, bowing to the administration, the Republican party throughout the North, by its press, supports them, that the Senate will be able to stand up against such a pressure. I only show what the truth is. When Grant stood before Vicksburg, the danger was trivial compared to what it is to-day. When Pope was driven back to Washington, the danger was nothing to what it is to-day. We are to day in the maelstrom of politics. The difficulty is in mustering up public opinion strong enough to overawe the President. To-day there ought to go a voice forward from Massachusetts, as it has from Faneuil Hall, from the Board of Trade in Boston, letting the President know that New England looks upon his present attitude as a surrender to the rebels. Stanton said, when the news came of Sherman's offer to Johnston, "Sherman has surrendered to Johnston." And so we say, in the things they are now doing, "The North surrenders to the South, and we shall be governed by the white race of the Southern States."

☞ During the last illness of Dr. Cibrace, a celebrated French physician, he was attacked with delirium, on recovering from which he felt his own pulse, mistaking himself for one of his patients.

"Why was I not called before?" he said. "It is too late; has the gentleman been bled?" His attendant answered in the negative.

"Then he is a dead man," answered Cibrace; "he will not live six hours;" and his prediction was verified.

When Nelson's famous signal was hoisted, "England expects every man to do his duty, two Scotchmen were standing by. One pulled a long, sour face and said, "Ech, Sandie, there's naething there aboot pour auld Scotland." "Hoot, man," said Sandie, "Scotland kens well enough her bairns always do their duty. Its only a hint to those sluggish Englishers."

Address of the National Committee to the Democracy of the United States.

The change which has recently taken place in our condition and prospects induces us now again to address you.—The work of destruction is ended. The restorative process has commenced We are, therefore, placed in new relations to public affairs, but the influence we can exert has not been thereby lessened in importance. By harmony, promptness, and union, we may now hope to rescue our country from that ruin which but lately seemed so inevitable.

With few exceptions, we, as a body, have always sought the welfare and unity of the entire country, but we have differed as to the means most appropriate to that end. In the beginning we all believed that peace and union were compatible, and that both could be secured by conciliatory measures. But the reckless and the interested of both extremes proved too powerful for us.—Aided by circumstances which we could not control, they hurried the country onward into the great vortex of blood.

The war once begun, we were all obliged to yield, more or less, to overruling necessity. You of the South were compelled to fly your country or join in aid of the attempted revolution. Among us at the North some were still unalterably opposed to all but measures looking immediately to peace. Others, after the war had commenced, joined with those who were urging it forward, till its supposed cause could be wholly eradicated; while the great mass of our number acquiesced in that war as an unavoidable calamity to be prosecuted for the sole purpose of restoring the Union, and believing that, as soon as this object was attained, the war ought to cease.

Upon the issue last suggested we entered the late political contest. The combined influences against us proved too powerful. The war went on till African slavery has been suddenly and violently uprooted. We believe this has been effected through great and useless wrong; but for this we are not responsible, as we used all reasonable efforts to prevent that wrong.

In one important particular a great benefit has thereby been conferred upon us. It has removed the sole cause of disagreement among those whose views in other essential respects are in harmony. This has been one of the many instances where retributive justice has crushed the wrong-doer through his own success, and benefited the opposing party through its own failure.

And now we stand at the commencement of a new political era. Old things have passed away. Let the dead bury their dead, while we turn our thoughts to the living, and to the future. Whatever we may think of accomplished facts, they must receive our acquiescence. Let us then accommodate ourselves to what is inevitable, and direct our efforts into channels where they can still produce useful results.

Those who have been foremost in urging on this war of emancipation, now insist that the freedmen shall at once be made our political equals. To this we are unitedly and unalterably opposed, not only because as a class they are not so educated as to qualify them for the exercise of the important and delicate rights of an American citizen—whatever might be their natural capacities—but for the still stronger reason that we believe the African to be by nature greatly inferior to the Caucasian. To amalgamate or to intermingle politically would be to lower the standard of average human intelligence in this country, either individually or collectively. Even with that standard undebased, there are grave doubts whether we are capable of maintaining a popular government like our own. How then will it be when we shall have infused an inferior element into the body politic, and our European civilization and scale of understanding shall have become adulterated with those of Africa or Asia?

We can, therefore, all unite in maintaining that this is a white man's government, which must be preserved by preserving undiminished the standard of popular intelligence and capacity—that the negro, like the Chinese, is a *foreign* element which cannot be successfully assimilated—that he is merely here at school, where he should be kindly treated and instructed, and that when his education is completed, he may in some congenial situation seek his own happiness in his own way. But let us steadily and unitedly oppose the commingling of what God and nature have so unmistakeably intended to preserve separate and distinct.

Again, they who assume to lead the party which triumphed at the last election seem bent upon upholding the late revolted States in an attitude of permanent subjugation. While they have urged at any cost of wealth or blood or principle the emancipation of individuals who had all their lives been in bondage, they would reduce whole communities that were once free and equal to ourselves into a state of subjugation and slavery. To this also we can all unite in unchangeable opposition.

We believe that the Federal Government cannot exist while a portion of the States which compose it are free and another portion enslaved. Freedom or slavery must be the portion of all. The erring members of our political family are now anxious to resume their wonted places in the social circle. Let them be welcomed as was the prodigal son in the parable, and received back with all their rights and privileges unabridged. Let the promptings of resentment or revenge meet no favor from those who may perhaps feel that they need some forgiveness themselves. Let statesmanship and not childish animosities control our conduct.

This exhibition of a feeling of toleration and charity is no novelty, even in our own history. Its blessed effects have, in principle, been exhibited in the organization of our government, and in its successful administration throughout all the palmy days of the republic. It would have preserved us from the tragic exhibitions of the last four years. It can even yet heal the wounds that have been inflicted, and replace us in our career of unrivaled prosperity and freedom and splendor.

Nor have we to labor and wait for years before the harvest will commence. The means are already provided which promise for immediate success. Combinations of circumstances seem to have been providentially prepared to suit our purposes. The 1,800,000 voters who constituted the effective strength of the great conservative host at the last election, and which would even then have been triumphant but for extraneous influences, are still organized and ready to act. Add to these the numbers then estranged by causes now obsolete, and there can be no doubt that on the issues now presented the majority will be overwhelmingly with us.

But on these stupendous issues we shall be sure of the cordial sympathy and support of the great majority of the people of the South. Their almost unanimous aid can be implicitly relied upon, swelling our numbers to as great a majority as is desirable. The two Houses of Congress will be moved by the popular impulse or they will at least give way before the popular will.

To crown all, our Chief Magistrate, though raised to power by our antagonists, has by the change of circumstances already mentioned, been placed again by the side of his political brethren. They and he were separated by surrounding extraneous considerations, which are now forever removed. In respect to the vital questions of the day, there is no living man who more fitly represents the great principles on which our institutions rest, than does the President.

Born and bred in the South; fully conscious through reason and observation of the fruitlessness and folly of attempting a political partnership between the two races; impressed with the vital importance of maintaining the rights and securing the indestructibility of the several members of the great Federal family; by birth and sympathy, a man of the people; ever hostile to governmental extravagance, to class legislation, and schemes of public plunder; opposed throughout his whole life to those who were aiming to make ours a splendid, overshadowing, centralized government; he is the right man, providentially placed in the right position, to extricate the country from the imminent perils which now surround it, and to roll back that tide of abuses which threaten to engulf the blessings, public and private, which were bequeathed to us by our fathers.

Do you doubt this? Will you ask why, if this be so, have not the multitude of those abuses been long since abolished?

Be not too impatient. Great changes in public affairs should not be made incautiously. The tares can not always be suddenly and safely uprooted, lest the wheat be also destroyed. Our antagonists could not await the slow but certain operation of peaceful causes to remove an obnoxious institution, but by their reckless impetuosity led to the drenching of the land with fraternal blood. Let us not imitate their impatience.

All the acts of the President, since he assumed the reins of power, have tended in the right direction. The only fault we can impute is, that he has not moved forward with sufficient rapidity.

He might, it is true, have more promptly restored the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*. But, practically, no great evil seems to have resulted from delay. He might have suddenly discontinued the "bureau of military justice;" but as a mere court of inquiry, advantages may grow out of its investigations which partially, perhaps, redeem and shield it from our just detestation. When any sentence which it may render shall have been executed, there will be good reason for complaint; but until then let us have the charity not to condemn the physician though his remedies may seem rather tardy.

Multitudes of other abuses of every grade, and which have become inveterate, await the pruning hand of reformation. But their removal involves radical changes which call for caution and deliberation rather than haste. If there has been error it has been on the side of safety. If even blame can be imputed, it is trifling in comparison with the stupendous interests which now tremble in the balance.

Or shall we apprehend that we may after all have been the subjects of deception? Caution in political matters is ever commendable. But President Johnson, in his frequent and open declarations that the opinions he has so long entertained on all subjects which are now of so much interest, are still unchanged, has had no motive for deception. He well knew that by these declarations he was sure to lose the favor of a controlling number of those who, to secure their own ends, had aided in his election. They have already withdrawn from him their confidence.—He can never hope to be trusted by them again. His natural and only reliable position is with his old political brethren. Every intelligent man will be true to his profession when they are thus coupled with his interests.

We do not attempt to dictate the course which should be pursued; but in presenting our own views we shall at least entertain the hope that the great conservative party of the country will now openly speak out its sentiments and make known its wishes on the momentous subjects now presented for consid-

tration; and that every individual will endeavor to make his influence felt through new organizations or otherwise; that throughout the length and breadth of the land will come up the assurance that President Johnson, in his efforts to restore peace and fraternity and its wonted prosperity to a country torn by civil dissensions, will be sustained by the true friends of a fraternal Union, both at the North and at the South.

It is hardly a superstitious fancy which regards him as having been specially ordained for this great and glorious mission. The designs of Heaven begin now to be visible throughout. At the head of the reconciled and reunited Democracy of the two sections, Andrew Johnson is, we believe, destined to repair and restore those cherished institutions which have been so fearfully shattered and seemingly overturned, and to receive the undying gratitude of a reunited country and the benedictions of all future ages. Be it ours to share in the consciousness of having contributed to the same blessed result.

CHARLES MASON, Chairman.
Washington City, July 3d, 1865.

The Commercial Convention on Finance.

We append the report and accompanying resolutions submitted to the Commercial Convention in Detroit, last week, by the Committee on Financial Affairs, and unanimously adopted:

The attention of the Committee has been directed to the subject of the national debt existing against the Government and the people of the United States, and to the internal revenue laws which have been established to defray in part the expenses of the government. While the Committee could not ignore the existence of defects in these laws, yet, they regarded them as the necessary incidents of a system of legislation, novel in the history of the country, and adopted by Congress for a temporary period, under the pressure of a great emergency. Feeling confident that all the errors and inequalities which experience had disclosed would be remedied at no distant day by future legislation, the Committee did not regard the present as a proper occasion to censure them specially or in detail.

The Committee, however, were unanimously of the opinion that the present was a fitting occasion for the great commercial classes of the country represented in the Convention, to express their judgment concerning the sacred character of the debt thus existing. This debt was the necessary result of the war forced upon this people, by a gigantic and wicked rebellion. At a time when the capitalists of the old world were unwilling to purchase our national securities, our citizens themselves, including our bankers, merchants, business men, farmers and mechanics, rallied to the rescue of the government, and loaned it whatever money it required, voluntarily and cheerfully assuming the risks and hazards of advancing money to a government that might be overthrown in the pending conflict. Every consideration of honor, duty and good faith demands that every dollar of the debt, principal and interest should be faithfully paid He knows but little of the American people who doubts that the statesman or the party which breathes the word repudiation will be indignantly repudiated and condemned by the people of the country. The Committee recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The war for the preservation of the national existence has resulted in the creation of a large national debt against the government and people of the United States, and

Whereas, Experience has developed many imperfections and inequalities in the system of internal revenue taxation established by Congress, and

Whereas, This Convention entertains the confident belief that such defects will be amended in any new legislation which it is believed may be found necessary, and

Whereas, Said debt is the price which the nation has been compelled to pay for the protection of its integrity, its honor, and its life.

Therefore, this Convention, in behalf of the commercial classes represented by it, doth resolve:

First—That it respectfully recommends to the Government, that in any future re-adjustment of our tariff and internal revenue laws, the burdens of taxation, direct and indirect, may be made to fall as far as possible on the vices and luxuries of the people, thus relieving the laboring and industrial classes.

Second—That, regarding such national debt as a pecuniary obligation, most sacred in its character, this Convention declares its conviction that all sacrifices will be cheerfully borne that may be necessary to maintain the national credit unimpaired at all times, and under all circumstances, and that every dollar of such debt, principal and interest, can and will be discharged, without retarding in the slightest degree the onward progress of the nation in its career of prosperity, greatness, and glory.

Declaring Commerce a Nuisance.

The Detroit Commercial Convention adopted the following resolution:

Resolved—That it is the duty of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations in such a manner as to increase the resources of the government for the payment of the national debt, to promote the independence and prosperity of the government, and to sufficiently protect the labor and industry of the people of the United States against the conflicting policy of other powers.

The New York *Evening Post* says, that is equivalent to declaring that commerce is a nuisance and that Congress ought to hamper it as much as possible; or in other words, that Congress ought to pass such laws as will effectually break up our foreign commerce, and secure a dividend of fifty per cent. per annum to all capitalists engaged in manufacturing.

Out at Nevada and Colorado they have the silver and gold, but the fairest half of creation they have not. Wages for common domestic services of the household are from $30 to $50 per month, including board, and payable in gold.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR - - - - MICH

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION EXCURSION.

About the hour of noon on Friday last, Mayor MAYNARD received a telegram from Judge CAMPBELL, stating that the Commercial Convention, then in session at Detroit, had fixed upon the hour 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, for an excursion of the Convention to our city, on the invitation of our citizens extended the day before. And at the same time came a dispatch from the Secretary of the Convention, giving the probable number of visitors at 200.

An informal meeting was immediately held at the office of the First National Bank, and arrangements for the reception entered upon in earnest. The time for preparation being short, the work was divided up among Committees, who, as the *finale* showed, did their work promptly and admirably.

The excursion train, consisting of the Director's Car and three other coaches left the Detroit depot, with a delegation numbering about 175, ladies and gentlemen, including some of the most prominent members of the Convention, and representing the British Provinces and nearly if not every State represented at Detroit. The run was made to our city in just one hour and ten minutes.

In the short time intervening, carriages enough had been gathered at the depot to convey the whole delegation, and the Mayor and Aldermen, Faculty of the University, and a large number of citizens, were present as an escort. A procession was immediately formed under the direction of Marshal MARTIN, headed by Gwinner's Band, which proceeded through the principal streets of the city to the University grounds. The guests were escorted to the fine lecture room of the Law Building, where the reception ceremonies were had. Mayor MAYNARD presided, flanked upon the platform by the Faculty of the University and prominent members of the Convention.

Hon. B. F. GRANGER, in a brief but appropriate speech, welcomed the delegation in behalf of the Common Council. He said the Convention had not been invited to gratify the pride of our citizens, but as a testimony to the important work the Convention had been engaged in, the magnitude of the interests it represented, and the prominence and worth of the men composing it. He hoped, however, that their visit would not be without pleasure and profit.

Alderman GRANGER was followed by Gov. FELCH, on behalf of our citizens, who renewed the welcome to the delegation. He briefly and happily spoke of the great commercial interests of the nation, and trusted that the action of the Convention would result in promoting them.

Gov. FELCH was followed by Hon. T. M. COOLEY, in behalf of the Faculty of the University, who said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

We have thought it fit that a Commercial Convention, representing the country at large, should be invited to visit an institution which, though named from the State, is the property of the nation. Thirty years since, the ground upon which we stand was an undisturbed grove, to which, in kindly remembrance of some loved one, the name of Ann's Grove or Ann's Arbor, had been given; but since the donation by the General Government to the State of lands for the endowment of a University, a city has grown up in the grove, which still retains the cherished name. The original endowment was entirely in wild lands, and it was not large; not so large in fact as some of the other western States have received for the same purpose, and if the institution is more flourishing now than any other similarly endowed, it is mainly because its resources have been more carefully husbanded.

The departments of the University were organized at different periods. In twenty-one years the Literary Department has sent out through the country 501 graduates, all of them, we trust, better fitted for the duties and responsibilities of life for the training received here. This department has now seventeen professors and instructors. The Medical Department in fourteen years has sent out 490 graduates, and it has now eleven professors and instructors. The Law Department in six years has sent out 311 graduates, and it has now four professors. It may strike you as you look about among our buildings that they are insufficient for our work, but you must understand that we have here no dormitories, such as are common in collegiate institutions; for we have thought it better that students during the collegiate course should not be deprived entirely of the benefits of a home, and we have therefore abolished the dormitory system, and students while with us find homes in the families of our citizens. In theory this has seemed to us correct, and the practice thus far has sustained the theory. The buildings you see are exclusively occupied with our collections, and for the purposes of instruction.

As you leave this hall, you will be taken first to the Medical College. An old building, which was originally supposed ample for that department, has just had added to it another very much larger; but the experience of the last year would seem to indicate that even this may soon prove insufficient. You will find in it a lecture room for general lectures, capable of seating 500 students. You will find another equally capacious for chemical and anatomical lectures. The dissecting room is not surpassed in the country.—There is a very good medical museum, and the attendance upon the department the past year has been 414. And I have to say in regard to the numbers shown by our catalogue that we put no name upon it except of bona fide students in attendance; and we believe the number actually receiving instruction in the Medical Department of the University the last year, was larger than that in attendance on any other similar school in the country.

From the Medical College you will proceed to the Laboratory of Applied Chemistry. This building is small, for the lecture room is in the Medical College, but the apparatus is believed not to be surpassed in the United States. The instruction given here is of the highest order, and for the most part is in excess of that given in colleges generally.

From the Laboratory you will proceed to the general Museum. The geological specimens here you will find numerous and well arranged; you will be shown 5000 mineralogical specimens from all parts of the world. And while other departments will not be wanting in interest, I shall only take the time to mention among specimens of the fine arts, the Horace White Collection of medals, embracing casts from antique gems in the royal museum of Berlin, medallion portraits of leading personages in the history of the Middle Ages and of modern times, in all some 1350 in number. There is, however, one thing more in which we of Ann Arbor have an especial interest, because its author grew up among us, though now his fame is world-wide; I refer to the Statue of Nydia, by the Sculptor Rogers.

The Library in the room below contains some 17000 volumes, mostly selected with care, and with a view to utility. The Law Library is separate, and both are now increasing with reasonable rapidity.

The Detroit Observatory you will perceive at a little distance from the grounds, and this also is not surpassed in its appointments. The telescope at Cambridge is of greater power, but that is counterbalanced by the meridian circle here being superior. The astronomical journals of the world attest how faithful is the labor here performed, and Prof. Watson, the present Astronomer, has had the honor of discovering and naming the planet Euronyme.

In this room the law is taught. During the past term the number of law students was 260, and this, I believe, was the largest number in attendance in any school in which the common law is taught in the world.

In the three departments we had the last year 953 students. To show you how generally these are distributed, and how large is the interest you all have in consequence in our labors, I need only say that 350 of this number were from the three States of Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana; that 70 were from the British Provinces, that Maine sent 8, and Kentucky 22; while in all there were 22 States, 3 British Provinces, and the District of Columbia, represented among our students the last year, notwithstanding the large portion of territory cut off from us by the war.

Instruction in the University is made as nearly free as possible. The Professors are paid from the income of our endowment fund, and though this is small, we are enabled to make it answer through the system we adopt, by which we pay instructors the smallest possible salaries, and make it up to them by allowing them to perform the largest possible amount of labor. The fees paid here are only to cover incidentals. The largest is paid on entering; but you will not deem them burdensome, when I inform you that all the fees paid for instruction in a course of six years—four years in the literary department, and two in the law—are only $50, while if medical instruction instead of law is chosen it is, only five dollars more.

The standard of admission to a classical course here is as high as that in any other institution in America. Nevertheless we do not shut out from the University those who think they can give their time more usefully to scientific studies than to the ancient languages. We have a classical and a scientific department, and no one is compelled to study the classics against his own convictions of what will be best and most useful in his particular case.

When you have visited the grounds, you must visit the room below, where you will find refreshments awaiting you. I regret that the notice we had of your coming was so short that we could not do full justice to our wishes in this particular, and that your time here will be so limited that you will scarcely be able to do justice to what is placed before you. But whatever other rooms you may be obliged to neglect, do not fail to allow the ladies of Ann Arbor to welcome you in the refreshment room. We do not profess to be especially proud of the University, but we *are* proud, and we think with reason, of our ladies.

I shall detain you to mention a single other subject The heresy of secession never obtained a foothold in the University of Michigan Imperfect as our record is, we know that 661 of our past or present students have fought in this war for the Union, and that more than one-ninth of these have given their lives to their country. You will see as you go about the grounds no College Chapel It is in this room for the present that students assemble for morning exercises, and it is here that the word of God is delivered to them But we trust that there shall go up upon these grounds a memorial chapel that shall commemorate the services and the worth of all who have fallen They did not all win the eagles or the stars, but officer or private each did his duty well, and won what was nobler and better, the title of *patriot*. We want and we shall seek to obtain here a monument that shall at the same time commemorate their services, and also the fact that in this great struggle the University of Michigan was found on the side of Liberty and of God!

Judge COOLEY's remarks were attentively listened to, and received with applause. At their conclusion, Mr. GEO. S. BAGLEY, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Detroit Board of Trade, introduced Hon. JOSEPH S. ROPES, of Boston, who responded in behalf of the Convention.

Mr. ROPES, in behalf of the delegation from the States and the British Provinces, returned their thanks for the invitation extended them to visit this beautiful city, and the magnificent institution they found reared here in the West. A son of Massachusetts, he hardly expected to find Harvard duplicated five hundred miles away from Boston, but his gratification equaled his surprise. He felt that some of Massachusetts' sons, educated in her own Universities, had been recreant to their duty in leaving him—for he had been educated in a foreign University—to respond in their behalf. He spoke of the Convention and its work, of the great world of business men and their position. In this connection, he refuted the idea that business men were not benefited by a thorough education, and declared that the discipline, the scholastic training, and the moral instruction of the University made more successful merchants, and manufacturers, and commercial agents. The Convention had discussed the reciprocity question, and here they learned that reciprocity was being carried out between Michigan and the Provinces. Who would have thought, he said, of eight sons of Maine coming to Michigan to be educated; of seventy young men coming from the neighboring Provinces to drink in Republican principles with their Greek and Latin. He was not certain that this kind of reciprocity might not lead to results more beneficial than reciprocal trade. He regretted that he was not permitted to meet the President of the University, for he recognized in his name an old associate and much esteemed friend. He concluded by again expressing the thanks of his fellow visitors for the kind reception given them, and by wishing a prosperous future for the University.

We regret that we have been obliged to rely entirely upon our memory in re-reproducing this brief sketch of the remarks of Mr. ROPES. His speech was well timed, appropriate, full of thought, and was received with applause.

Hon. HIRAM WALDRIDGE was then called out, and made a brief and enthusiastic speech. The General seems given to strong figures, and he gave the world of politicians notice that the business men of the nation had taken affairs into their own hands, that the late Convention was not only the most important but the ablest body of men convened of late in this country, and that its action had sealed the fate of politicians. Perhaps, General, perhaps. We have heard of political figurers, wire-pullers, etc., etc, in business circles.

The General's remarks were enthusiastically received, and at their conclusion the guests proceeded to visit the various buildings: first to the Medical College, next to the Laboratory, then to the central building, in which are located the Museum of Natural History, collections in Mineralogy, Art Gallery, &c., &c Much surprise was expressed at the extent of the several collections, and much admiration of the works of art, and especially of the beautiful statue of Nydia, which came in for unstinted commendation.

This work being done as thoroughly as the limited time would permit, the guests were escorted to the General Library Room, where the active, energetic, and generous ladies of our city, had spread the tables. One would have hardly thought that so bountiful a repast could have been provided in the three hours given to do it in. Judge CAMPBELL's study had been converted into a cook room, and from it came "hot coffee," of an odor which branded it genuine "old Gov't. Java," clear as crystal, giving evidence that it had been made by no amateur. This for the drink, and to eat we noticed cold meats, dried beef, halibut, fine fresh biscuit and butter, light bread, rusks, cakes, cheese, pickles, &c., &c., with a dessert of Hangsterfer's best ice-cream—the "clear quill." The guests fell to and did ample justice to the refreshments, their good opinion of Ann Arbor, the University, "all the world and the rest of mankind," increasing—a natural thing, we suppose—as their appetites were satisfied.

Before leaving the room, Judge TREAT, of St. Louis, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the late Commercial Convention desire to express their deep sense of the kindness extended to them in connection with the present visit to Ann Arbor; to R. N. Rice, Esq., Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad; to the Faculty of the University of Michigan; to the City Council of Ann Arbor; and, above all, to the ladies of that beautiful city, for the generous supply of refreshments provided for the occasion.

The resolution was supported, in behalf of delegates from over the boundary, by Hon. Mr. COLES, of Prince Edward's Island, who especially thanked the ladies, and was adopted with three rousing cheers.

After a little more time spent in sight-seeing, the bell sounded the signal for departure, and the guests were conveyed to the depot, where farewells were exchanged among Eastern and Western delegates. The latter took the Evening Express for Chicago, and the former the special return train. Both trains moved off amid tremendous cheers for Ann Arbor.

Without exception all seemed pleased with their reception and visit, and left with the most favorable impression of our city and the University. It was a gala day, and may Ann Arbor see more such.

—In this connection, we may be allowed to say that especial thanks are due to those ladies and gentlemen whose promptness and energy made the affair a complete success If their number was not so many, and their modesty so great, we would give their names.

☞ At the recent session of the Supreme Court, another contested election case was disposed of. DARROW, Democrat, and KNIGHT, Republican, were candidates for Judge of Probate in Oakland County. KNIGHT had a majority including the soldiers' vote. That being held unconstitutional and illegal, he claimed that the vote of the Township of Pontiac, the election having been held within the city, was also illegal and should be rejected, and, therefore, held on to his office. The Supreme Court has now decided that the Legislature has only authorized the Pontiac Township elections to be held within the city limits, and that the general election was illegally held therein, giving KNIGHT a continued lease of the office. The Court declined to intimate whether the law authorizing even the Township election to be held within the city was constitutional; and of course it can only be guessed what its decision may be in cases where the general elections are expressly authorized to be held within the cities carved out of Township, as Niles, Lansing, Ypsilanti, this city, &c.

☞ BARNUM's Museum, one of the land-marks of New York City, was destroyed by fire on the 13th inst., with nearly its entire contents, including the live whales, alligators, "snaiks," and other animals. The visitors, attendants, and "human curiosities," had narrow escapes. Several adjoining buildings were also burned. BARNUM's business agent estimates his loss at $300,000; insurance but $62,000,—of which $30,000 was on the buildings. His lease of buildings had 12 years to run yet.—BARNUM announces that he has already dispatched agents to Europe, and shall himself soon follow, and expects in six months to duplicate almost his entire collection of natural history specimens, "relics," we suppose, included. Great is BARNUM.

☞ Prof. J. M. B. SILL, Superintendent of the Public Schools of the city of Detroit, has resigned that position, and takes charge of the French Seminary, heretofore under the charge of Mr. PEARL. The Detroit Board of Education will find it difficult to fill the vacancy.

☞ The trial of Miss HARRIS at Washington, on the charge of murdering BURROUGHS, a clerk in the Treasury department, terminated on Wednesday, having occupied ten days. The jury was out but ten minutes, and returned a verdict of not guilty, which was received with great applause.

☞ The Great Eastern, with the new Atlantic cable on board, was to sail from the Nore on the 11th, and from Valentia, the eastern terminus of the cable, on the 15th. About twelve days will be occupied in running to Heart's Content, the western terminus.

☞ The Directors of the Grand River Valley Railroad have advertised for propositions to grade 51 miles, beginning at Jackson. This is more than half the distance to Grand Rapids.

☞ Hon. H. P. BALDWIN and Rev. W. E. ARMITAGE, of Detroit, have returned home from a prolonged visit to Europe and Palestine.

☞ The *Western Rural* was materially enlarged on the 7th inst. Michigan farmers ought to give this journal a liberal support. It is well worthy of it.

From the N. Y. World.

Negro Suffrage.

The Chase, Wilson and Company school of politicians have at once suddenly discovered that it is necessary, in order to have "a republican form of government" in the Southern States, that the freed negro should have a right to vote.

By their new definition of a republic, Ohio, Massachusetts, and many of the Northern States, cannot be called of republican form.

In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Georgia, all voters must have a property qualification, and in Maine and New Hampshire, paupers are excluded.

The negro is not allowed to vote under any circumstances in any of the States which composed the Union in 1860, excepting *five*, and in only *two* States (Vermont and New Hampshire) is a colored person allowed to vote without a property qualification. In New Hampshire there were in 1860, one hundred and ninety colored voters, and in Vermont only eighty.

In Massachusetts, every voter must, within two years, have paid a State or County tax, unless excused from taxation.

In Rhode Island a voter must own real estate of one hundred and thirty-four dollars value, or of the clear yearly value of seven dollars over any ground rent.

A colored person is not allowed to vote in New York unless he has resided in the State three years, and is a freeholder in value of two hundred and fifty dollars, and paid taxes thereon.

Even in the State of Ohio which once honored Mr. Chase by making him her Governor, a negro is not allowed the right of suffrage. And in the home of Prof. Parsons and Wendell Phillips, where oratory, statesmanship, philosophy, religion and liberty exist in perfection, no one can vote unless he pays a state or county tax. It is not even proposed by the radicals to require the freed negroes to be citizens of the United States for five years before they can be deemed capable of exercising the privilege of making laws for us to live under.

From the New York Tribune.

"Military Justice."

The war being over—not a shot having been fired for weeks, and not a man on earth being now in arms to resist the authority of the United States—we renew our prayer for a prompt, full, unequivocal restoration of the privilege of Habeas Corpus, coupled with the clearing out of our military prisons by the liberation of their inmates or their rendition to the civil authorities for detention, trial and punishment. We can imagine no good reason for the further dominance of martial law in any State north of the Potomac and Ohio.

We have had abundant exhibitions of "Military Justice" throughout the past four years, as was reasonable and fit—in fact, rather more than that. And, so long as Military power and law were required to keep treason under, we heartily upheld them. We never supposed that their administration would be perfect; but we wanted the Republic saved, even at the cost of some temporary encroachment on public liberty and private right.

And, now that the work is done, we want to get back to old-fashioned civil law at the earliest practicable moment. Let Military men be subject to military law, if they must; but give us civil law for everybody else.

Next winter, we trust the Secretary of War will report either voluntarily or by order of Congress, on these points:

1. How many Courts-Martial have been held since 1860?

2. What was the duration of these Courts respectively?

3. What was the cost respectively and in the aggregate?

4. In how many cases were the findings reversed or modified, or the penalties imposed thereby remitted, by the revising authority?

5. What would be the probable effect of confining these Courts to the trial of offenders in the Military service of the Union, and to those arraigned for disloyal acts in States which are the arena of actual hostilities.

There have been instances when we needed in the field all our officers who possess any fighting capacity, yet when not less than than fifty of them were serving or dancing attendance on Courts-Martial—half a dozen of them being engaged for three months or over, in the midst of a momentous campaign, in proving one Brigadier a scoundrel at a cost to the Government of not less than $20,000, when any Tombs lawyer would have done that same conclusively in three hours, at a cost of $25.

We hear talk of more Courts-Martial for the trial of other than persons in our Military service, and we protest in advance against them. We have Courts enough, we have law enough, and at least as fair a chance for justice with these as with any that can be improvised out of our Army by an order by the War Department. We do not much care what Europe may say of our jurisprudence, we are only anxious that she shall have no just cause for censure. If any rebel has conspired to starve our soldiers, or infect our city with pestilence, or do any act abhorrent to humanity, let him be fairly tried for the crime; or if it is thought best to arraign some of the rebel chiefs for treason, so be it: but let us deal with them according to law. It will be a grievous mistake—an avowal of weakness—a blunder and a folly—to hold another Court-Martial for the trial of other than military offenders belonging to our own army. Such a Court can render no verdict that will carry weight with it in the judgment of impartial Christendom—the fact that such a tribunal is resorted to will be trumpeted by thousands as a virtual confession that a fair trial was not desired—its verdict of guilty will be decided as preluding and preparing a judicial murder. Let us return to the dominion of Law!

The Episcopal Convention.

The coming general convention of the Episcopal Church in October next, will be one of the most important in the entire history of the American Episcopal Church. According to Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, in his reply to the Bishop's Pastoral, an effort will be made to introduce a new canon, intended to allow to the clergy of this church more liberal relations with those of other denominations. This movement will meet with vigorous resistance as well as hearty support. The clergymen identified with it are well known for their perseverance and independence, as well as for a tendency to controversial discussion, while the Bishop will be supported in the course he has adopted by the vast body of his clergy.

The return of delegates from the southern dioceses will be another and still more important feature of the coming convention, and there are questions to be considered which will aid to make the occasion one of special interest.

Matters in Hayti.

Boston, July 17.

The barque Spring Brook has arrived at this port, and brings advices from Port au Prince to June 28th. Political affairs in the north were still unsettled. The rebels continued to hold Cape Haytien, and the government forces were making slow progress in reducing that town. The place had been declared in a state of siege, and all the foreign consuls notified of that fact, but it was considered a difficult work on the part of the government to make it effective, owing to the want of suitable vessels.—The rebels were confined to Cape Haytien, the rest of the island being in a tranquil state.

The Stonewall.

New York, July 17.

The steamer Havana brings Havana dates to the 12th. The *Diaro* denies the report that Captain Page, of the ram Stonewall, had entered the Mexican Imperial service, and says he has gone to England to enter the merchant service. It is well known, however, that several of the officers of the Stonewall did go to Mexico, and others have engaged in the Spanish navy. It is reported that the blockade runner Zeephine is to engage in the slave trade.

One hospital in London uses 62,000 pounds of beef a year for beef tea.

From the Lewiston Journal.

Disastrous Hail Storm in Maine.

On Tuesday a disastrous hail storm passed over Durham, striking a swath of several miles across into Lisbon and other towns, and covering the ground for more than an inch in depth Growing crops were levelled and corn utterly destroyed. On William Stackpole's farm every growing thing was destroyed. His large and valuable orchard was seriously damaged, and the crop of fruit almost destroyed. One hundred panes of glass were broken in his house. Similar destruction raged for miles. The hailstones fell in sheets, some of them as large as hens' eggs, and after the shower cart loads of them could be shoveled up in a small space. Limbs of trees an inch in diameter were cut off by the hail. It was altogether the severest hail storm ever known in this section, accompanied by a terrific wind.

The English people are very much surprised that the Duke of Wellington should have written to his tenants to vote as they please.

It is said a discovery has been made which is a perfect safeguard against burglars. Feed the baby before going to bed with green apples.

New Advertisements.

SCHOOL REPORTS & BLANKS.

The Blanks for School Inspectors and School District Officers' Annual Reports have been received at this office, and are ready for distribution. Also, the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1864. Township Clerks are requested to send in their orders.

E. B. POND, County Clerk.
Ann Arbor, July 18th, 1865. 3w1018.

$10,000 WANTED
ON THE
Bonds of Washtenaw County,
AT
7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

to pay Warrants drawn on the Volunteer Relief Fund. The investment is safe and the cause a good one. Apply home lately—

PHILIP BLUM, County Treasurer.
Ann Arbor, July 17th, 1865. 3w1018.

HER MIRROR MAY

Satisfy a lady that her dress is faultless, but she is vested in

"Spanish Rouge,"

for polishing Silverware and metals of all kinds, will add more to the bright and cheerful appearance of her happy home than one hundred dollars expended in new ware.

LADIES give it one trial, and you will join with us in saying that it improves the appearance of your Parlors and Kitchens one hundred per cent.

For further particulars we refer you to our advertisement in Detroit Daily Papers.

WALLACE & KELSO,
Western Wholesale Agents, Merrill Block, corner Woodward and Jefferson Avenues, Detroit, Michigan.
STEBBINS & WILSON, Agents, Ann Arbor. 3m1018

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Horace Bidwell, 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 for the County of Washtenaw, on the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1865, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house in said premises, in said County, on Monday, the fourteenth day of September, A. D. 1865, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, (subject to the right of dower of Mary J. Bidwell, widow of said deceased, and also subject to all other encumbrances either by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased,) the following described real estate, to-wit: The West half of the North-East quarter of section thirty, in township one South of range seven East, containing eighty acres, more or less, in the State of Michigan.

GEORGE SUTTON, Administrator.
Dated, July 13th, 1865. 10[illegible]

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 Eliakim Walker, 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 dwelling house of Mrs. Nancy Walker, in the Township of Salem, in said County, on Saturday, the fourteenth day of October, and Monday, the thirteenth day of January next, at one o'clock, P. M., of each of said days, to receive examine and adjust said claims.

ALONZO S. KNAPP, } Commissioners.
THOMAS D. LANE, }
Dated, July 15th, 1865. 10[illegible]

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 Justin Coates, late of the City of Ypsilanti, 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 office of John Carpenter, in said city, on Saturday, the fourteenth day of October, and Wednesday, the tenth day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

PRINCE BENNETT, } Commissioners.
JOHN McCREADY, }
Dated, July 10th, 1865. 10[illegible]

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 Meriam Coates, late of the City of Ypsilanti 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 office of John Carpenter, in said city, on Saturday, the fourteenth day of October, and Wednesday, the tenth day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

PRINCE BENNETT, } Commissioners.
JOHN McCREADY, }
Dated, July 10th, 1865. 10[illegible]

A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL, THAT THERE IS UNEQUALLED VIRTUE IN THE RED JACKET STOMACH BITTERS. They are a combination OF RARE HERBS, Prepared in the choicest OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

They strengthen and invigorate the system.
They give a good and healthy appetite.
They assist digestion.
They are the best stimulant in existence
They are a preventive of fever and ague
They cure nervous headache.
They are perfectly pure and palatable.

The Red Jacket Bitters are sold in quart bottles by all druggists and dealers in the country.

BENNETT PIETERS & CO.
21 RIVER ST. CHICAGO
SOLE PROPRIETORS.

For sale by DeFOREST & STEWART, Jobbers.

PIANO FOR SALE!

RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE a very fine 7 octave over-strung PIANO, manufactured by one of the best makers in New York, and in tone, touch, and finish, one of the best instruments ever brought to this city. Persons wishing a really good instrument are invited to call and examine it.

☞ Inquire at the ARGUS OFFICE.

Ann Arbor, July 12th, 1865.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR,

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 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*.

The New Methodist Church.

The Trustees of the Methodist Church having determined upon the erection of a new church edifice, fixed the location of the same, adopted plans, and let a contract for the immediate building of the foundation, it is perhaps a good time to give our readers some "statistics" concerning the new enterprise. The church is to be erected on the North side of Huron Street at its junction with Division, and will have South and East fronts.

The architecture of the building will be Gothic; the material brick, with stone dressings; exterior length over all 120 feet; width, including off-set of tower, 81 feet; and hight of tower and spire 175 feet. The elevation plans give promise of a building that will reflect credit upon the Architect, the Society, and our City.

The basement of the building will be entirely above ground, of good hight, and will supply a lecture room 38 by 60 feet, 7 class rooms, library room, and furnace room; all well arranged and of easy access.

The size of the audience room, in the clear, will be 62 by 103 feet; hight of walls 25 feet; highest part of ceiling 40 feet. The ceiling will be finished in arches, with Gothic tracery in Chestnut. There will be a gallery across the front end of the audience room, and over the vestibule, capable of seating 300 persons, and the capacity of the church is put at 1200.

The organ and singers' gallery, 20 feet wide, will be back of the pulpit, in a recess spanned by a Gothic arch. The Minister's study will be under the organ gallery on the second floor.

The front of the gallery, and the pews throughout the church, will be finished in Chestnut, worked to show the natural wood. The Trustees design to upholster the pews uniformly and in the best style.

Mr. W. H. MALLORY is the Architect; and the stone work for foundations has been let to M. V. K. JONES.

The cost of the building is estimated at $40,000.

We trust that the members of the denomination, for whose immediate use the church is to be erected, and our citizens generally, who are all interested in an improvement that will add so much to our city, will give the Trustees a generous support, not only in words of commendation, but of a material kind, and that the building may be completed and occupied at an early day.

A SWINDLER CAUGHT.—About the first of June last a number of drafts, amounting in all to some $8,000 or to $10,000, purporting to have been drawn by the "Banking House of R. Stowell & Co., Hornellsville, N. Y.," and payable to the "order of C. A. Baldwin, at 9th National Bank of New York," were negotiated by said Baldwin at different points in this State; including Detroit, Ypsilanti, and this city. The First National Bank of this city took one of $500.—These drafts were not paid, being either forged or drawn against no deposit, we are not informed which. On Saturday last, BALDWIN was arrested at Jackson by Officer HINES. The Cashier of the Bank here was immediately advised, and dispatched Sheriff WINEGAR by first train. Arriving at Jackson he found BALDWIN was just being released on a writ of *habeas corpus*, having been arrested without process. Sheriff WINEGAR re-arrested him as soon as discharged, and to avoid another writ "run" his man into this county as fast as a good livery team could bring him, and he is now rusticating at the cross bar hotel, foot of Main Street.

☞ The Wool trade continues dull as ever. In some other counties of the State, as Jackson, Calhoun, and Kalamazoo, the clip is nearly all sold, but the Washtenaw growers are staking bottom against the patience of buyers. They are mostly able to hold, and seem determined to do so, at least until it is settled that they can not get higher prices. 40,000 lbs. may have been bought here since our last, and small lots at other points in the county. The price has been 48@55, with a few clips selling within the last day or two at 57 cts. We think it may go up to 60 cts., but would not advise any man to hold who needs the use of the money. The Boston Wool article in another column will give our readers the state of the market in that great wool mart.

☞ The weather since our last issue has not been very favorable for hurrying up the harvest. We had a heavy rain Saturday afternoon and night, and Sunday, and another on Wednesday. The weather has been so cool, however, that unless the rains should continue wheat will not be likely to grow. The farmers are improving every moment, and we hope the most of the crop will be secured in good order—barring the rust which has done considerable injury in some neighborhoods.

Corn and Potatoes, especially the latter, are reaping the benefit of the rains, and now give promise of an abundant yield.

☞ A great National Horse Show is advertised to take place at Kalamazoo, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October, 3d, 4th, 5th, & 6th next. The premiums offered foot up $5000, and are open to all exhibition in the United States and the Canadas. $1000 is offered for the best trotting stallion, gelding or mare, one mile heats, best three in five; and $500 for the best running, two miles and repeat, with numerous other fine premiums. The Railroad is to carry passengers at half fare, and horses, sulkies, grooms, &c., free. Hon. CHARLES E. STUART, is President of the Association, and GEORGE F. KIDDER, Secretary.

GONE ABROAD.—L. L. BARBOUR, Esq., son-in-law of RICHARD HOOPER, Esq., of this city, left on Wednesday morning for Europe. He goes out by sail vessel, and will probably be gone a year or more.

SOLON COOK, Esq., of Cook's Hotel, left on Wednesday evening for an excursion to England and the continent, accompanied by LOUIS FRITZ, Esq., who goes to visit the old home. They leave New York by to-morrow's steamer.

☞ Farmers being engaged in the harvest field, produce is not coming forward very rapidly.

WHEAT—Was quoted in Detroit yesterday; No. 1 white, $1 55; No. 2, $1 45; No. 1 Amber, $1 45. Here prices rule about 10 less.

—We quote new POTATOES, 75 cts., GREEN APPLES, 75 cts., BUTTER, 18a20; EGGS, 18a20.

☞ Our foreign correspondent, F. W. BECKER, has returned from his sojourn in Europe, and again taken up his home in our city. Our readers, to whom his interesting letters have ever been welcome, will be glad to learn that he is in good health, and will join with us in thanking him for the pleasure and instruction the correspondence has given.

☞ At Jackson the Common Council has purchased a Steam Fire Engine at a cost of $5,600, and 1000 feet of first class rubber hose at from $2 to $2.50 per foot. The Jackson folk evidently believe in the old proverb, "a stitch in time save nine." What say our citizens to following such an example?

☞ REV. A. G. HIBBARD, of Detroit, Unitarian, will preach in the Court House, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Sabbath next. Subject—*Infidelity*. Mr. HIBBARD has the reputation of being a very eloquent speaker.

PROMOTED.—It gives us pleasure to announce that Capt. H. H. FINLEY, of this city, in the Commissary department of the Army of the Potomac, has been Brevetted Major. It is a promotion well earned.

☞ We have received Part LIII. of the *Rebellion Record*. It is embellished with portraits of Maj. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman and Col. Lewis Benedict, and the contents are entirely devoted to the campaign of Gen. Sherman from Atlanta to Savannah, and include certified copies of the official reports, many of which have not before been given the public in a connected shape. It is a valuable number, and initiates the ninth volume.—Volume eight we suppose will be completed by future numbers. 60 cents each monthly part. Address D. VAN NOSTRAND, 192 Broadway, New York.

☞ MESSRS. DERBY & MILLER, New York, will publish about the first of August, a biography, of the late President, which is thus spoken of by a cotemporary:

RAYMOND'S LIFE OF LINCOLN.—The biography of President Lincoln which comes the nearest to being "official," will probably be that of Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York *Times*. The advantages possessed by Mr. Raymond for obtaining accurate information, from his intimate relations with the President, and the clearness and vigor of his style, must insure great popularity for the work. It will contain all of Mr. Lincoln's important addresses, messages, proclamations, and letters, and more than a dozen elegant illustrations.

The book will be sold only by subscription, and Mr. C. S. FRASER is the agent for this city.

☞ The June number of *The Printer* is full of information of interest to "the craft." This periodical ought to be more read by practical printers. $1.50 a year. Address JOHN GREASON & Co., 172 William Street, New York.

Boston Wool Market.

There is a good consumptive demand for wool, but transactions are restricted by the lack of supplies. The market is almost bare of desirable lots of staples. Old Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Michigan, and even Vermont and New York wool, of the better grades, is a thing of the past, and very little new is coming forward to supply its place. None of the product of the three first mentioned States has yet reached this market, and the small lots of Michigan and New York new crop, thus far received, have been snipped up with the greatest avidity by manufacturers for immediate use, and we hear of considerable quantities sold to arrive.

Consumers would like to buy largely ahead of their present wants at rates now current in the Eastern markets. But no wool merchant or outside operator is prepared to sell for future delivery, for the reason that they cannot themselves determine, or even approximate, from any reliable data, at what price the bulk of the clip can be secured from first hands. They are now holding off, for the reason that they cannot buy to sell again at any profit, and manufacturing agents and commission merchants make very slow progress in filling orders and procuring consignments. Buyers and sellers, especially in Ohio and Pennsylvania, are wide apart in their views, and nothing can be done, apparently, until either prices advance in the markets of consumption, or growers are induced to abate somewhat of their pretensions. With the present scarcity of staple in commercial channels, it would seem that the former result is not improbable, and that wool here upon the seaboard will be higher as the season advances and the goods market becomes active, especially if growers are determined to stand out, and gold quotations continue near the present mark. In fact, there will never be much chance for consumers to make a controlling voice in the wool market at this season of the year, so long as the old domestic clip continues to be sold close up pending the receipt of the new.

The transactions have been largely in pulled wool during the past week. This description is much wanted in view of the late movement in flannels, and choice lots of super and extra are scarce and command very full rates. The low and medium grades of both fleece and pulled are not so much inquired for, on account of the prospective light demand for army cloths; and these grades, during the next wool season, will be neglected or bought up at relatively low prices. Fine foreign wools are very firm, and mostly held above the views of buyers at rates which are barely remunerative to the importer.

Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 375,000lbs, at a range of 67a 75c for super and extra pulled. Included are lots of old Illinois fleece at 57a61c; old New York at 58a65c; 55,000 lbs new do at 60½a63c; considerable parcels of New Michigan at 62a 65c; and 10,000 lbs of choice old Ohio at 75c. Canada combing is rather dull, and selling in small lots at 75a80c. In foreign, the sales have been moderate, but at full rates, including 125 bales of Cape at 35a40c, and 50 de Mestiza at 28a32c.—*Com. Bulletin.*

Free Trade and the National Revenue.

One of the most unreasonable, and for that very reason one of the most unmanageable, of the objections with which we in this country shall be forced to deal in relieving the people and the treasury from the incubus of our actual tariff, is the notion that free trade is incompatible with a huge debt and the necessity of a large and elastic national revenue.

This notion is held by multitudes of well-meaning people, and it commonly takes some such form on their lips as this: "We have nothing to say to the "advantage or disadvantage of free "trade when the country is out of debt, "but it is surprising that anybody "should propose free trade now!" Against such a proposition, so uttered, of what earthly use is analytic argument? One wastes time and breath in seeking to prove to a man who needs proof thereof, that the financial system which enriches a solvent nation is not likely to impoverish an insolvent one.

But the argument from example may possibly be more effective; and the last five years of English history have given us such a lesson on this head as the world had never before received, and as the most obtuse and perverse of New England protectionists will scarcely succeed in evading.

The experiment of free trade has first been tried in our own times by the most heavily taxed and the most deeply indebted of modern nations. It had, indeed, been tried long before on a very considerable scale by a people sorely weighed down by the burdens of a most awful and exhausting war, and with exemplary success. A curious tract laid before Queen Elizabeth by Sir Walter Raleigh, three centuries ago, called the attention of the Virgin Queen to the decay of English industry and commerce under the severe imposts intended for their protection, as contrasted with the flourishing condition of the citizens of Holland under a modified system of free intercourse with foreign parts, whereby, notwithstanding the heavy losses which the Netherlands had suffered in their conflict with Spain, those thrifty burghers were fast monopolizing the trade of Europe, and laying the foundations of a great maritime state.

It is to be hoped that the material for a similar and still more impressive contrast between the results of a wise and liberal and of a foolish and disabling legislation are not to be furnished to some future writer by the contemporary financial history of Great Britain on the one hand, and of the United States on the other. Yet, up to the present moment it must be admitted the signs of the times are as menacing for us as they are encouraging for our trans Atlantic cousins.

During the last six years before the final adoption of a free trade policy in Great Britain the taxes imposed and the taxes repealed by Parliament very nearly balanced each other in amount, as follows:

Years.	*Taxes Imposed.*	*Taxes Repealed.*
1836-41	£2,161,227	£2,131,096

Of the taxes repealed, the principal item was the reduction of the postage to one penny, being a step toward easing the nation of that burden which the declaimers against free trade persist in making the people regard as the heaviest they have to bear—the burden of direct taxation. Of the taxes imposed, the principal item was a heavy increase in customs, duties being in the jargon of the protectionists, a removal of burdens from the English nation upon the shoulders of "foreigners," and an "indirect" tax.

What was the result? Was the revenue made more elastic? Were the expenses of the government lessened and its receipts increased? In other words, was the nation helped toward carrying its debts more lightly and comfortably? Not at all. The revenues diminished instead of increasing during these five years as follows:

Years.	*Revenue.*
1863	£48,591,180
1841	48,084,360

Meanwhile the national debt grew no smaller; the national expenses augmented, and a general feeling of discontent and uneasiness grew up throughout the realm, which found vent in agrarian outrages in the rural districts, in an increase of crime in the great cities, and in the agitation of the most radical and revolutionary schemes by the Chartists. Free trade came in, was established by the repeal of the corn-laws, and in 1852 was confirmed by a decisive vote of the Commons as the permanent policy of England—England in 1852 being still the *most heavily indebted* country in Christendom.

Let us now see the couse of taxation and of revenue under this new policy.

During the last six years the account of taxes imposed and of taxes repealed in Great Britain stands as follows:

Years.	*Taxes Imposed.*	*Taxes Repealed.*
1860-61	£3,263,215	£19,299,863

In other words, we have a difference of $16,036,648, or more than $80,000,000, of taxes repealed or reduced over taxes imposed and augmented, with the result upon the national revenue of such an increase in elasticity that, though so much less has been asked of it, it has given as much as it yielded under the previous and severer pressure:

Years.	*Revenue.*
1860-61	£70,283,674
1864-65	70,313,436

And Mr. Gladstone, the able, and energetic, and courageous financial minister who has dared thus boldly to trust himself and the resources of England to the ascertained laws of national wealth and power, has just had the satisfaction of meeting an imperial Parliament in the last session of its existence with a surplus of £2,000,000; with a reduction of one-third in the floating debt of England, and with a proposition for still further lightening the burdens imposed upon English industry and enterprise. And all this has been done, observe, in the face of a heavier expenditure than was ever before made by any British government during a time of peace. The European "peace" of the last five years has been "an armed peace." The uncertainties attending the American civil war and the threatening aspect of various political questions of the first importance in Europe—the question of the East, the Polish question, the Italian question, the Dano-Germanic, or, as Mr. Seward in one of his characteristic dispatches thinks fit to baptize, it the "Danico Germania" question — have combined to compel the British government into heavy and incessant outlays on the public defenses. The great debate between "armor" and "artillery" has also assumed collossal proportions during these five years, and has given birth consequently to fresh and extraordinary calls upon the British exchequer. Yet such is the vitalizing force of the principle of free trade, such the tremendous power for good resultant from the simple emancipation of the productive and the consuming power of a great people, that the British chancellor of the exchequer, in spite of all these embarassing circumstances, has been thereby enabled to make for himself the proudest record in the annals of British finance!—*New York World.*

The young king of Greece will soon marry, says rumor, the Princess Olga, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia.

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	5.00 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.

THE BEST AND SAFEST STIMULANT.—The *Red Jacket Bitters* are free from all acidities usually found in ordinary tonics and stomach bitters of the present day. They are made from sound and fresh material; nothing that is not entirely wholesome and healthy enters into the composition of them. 1w1018

THE HORRORS OF DYSPEPSIA

And the dismal train of disorders to which it leads, are averted by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS as a preventive, or cured with astonishing celerity by its direct and genial operation upon the stomach, the liver, and the nervous system.

The Shaking Martyrs

of Fever and Ague, instead of being dosed for months with quinine, to the ruin of the general health, are promptly set upon their feet again, without danger of a relapse, by this prompt remedy for every kind of Intermittent. Taken as a safeguard against miasma, it renders an attack of Chills and Fever absolutely impossible.

If you are Bilious,

There is nothing that touches the Liver, the seat of the malady, so quickly, and restores it so certainly to a perfectly healthy and regular condition, as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. If of a "bilious habit," the tendency of your system to that form of disease may be held in check for a lifetime by the occasional use of this harmless vegetable antidote.

After an attack of Sickness,

when the animal powers are exhausted, the pulse weak, the mind depressed, and all the powers of vitality at a low ebb, there is no restorative comparable with the BITTERS. They renovate every organ, gently stimulate the circulation, improve the quality of the blood, clear the clouded brain, and impart to the trembling nerves stability and firmness. Sold by all Druggists. 1w1018

☞ 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

ART STUDIES.

MISS E. BARKER

has opened a class in Oil Painting, Photograph Painting, Crayoning, &c., at Mrs Putnam's, opposite Prof. Winchell's. All wishing instruction and all lovers of Paintings, are invited to call. 3w1016

LAW SCHOOL.

OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

(CHANGE OF VACATIONS)

IN the Academical Year 1865-'66, there are two terms of Nineteen Weeks each, commencing SEPTEMBER 18th, 1865, and MARCH 5th, 1866.

For Catalogue and Circular address

JOEL PARKER, *Royal Professor.*

Cambridge, Mass., July 1st, 1865. 3w1016

BUTTER WANTED!

I want for the

NEW YORK MARKET!

all the GOOD BUTTER made in the County, for which I will pay

Cash on Delivery.

for either Large or Small Lots.

JOHN H. MAYNARD.

July 7th, 1865. 3m1016

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 5th 1865. 12w1008

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.

C. H. MILLEN.

April, 1865.

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!

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.

Their Stock includes the

Latest Styles!

and the QUALITY is the

BEST IN MARKET.

GIVE THEM A CALL

before purchasing elsewhere.

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

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.

LOST!

Strayed or Stolen.

One New Milch COW, Red, one horn a little lopped, small white star in forehead, slightly pin-hipped on left side.

Any one returning the same to Mrs PUTNAM, University Street, or giving information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded.

Ann Arbor, June 24th, 1865. 3w1017

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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, La 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.
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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.

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 baldness 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 scholarlike 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.

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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.

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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 certainty, 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,

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

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Great Piano Forte and Melodeon

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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, GOTTS, HALK, 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.*

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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.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

Strings, Accordeons,

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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.

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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

Law of Heat—The Montreal Bridge.

The recent occurrence of an accident on one of our great railways, because of the expansion of the rail by the great heat, will give interest to the extract which is given from a letter. Mr. Ross, the engineer-in-chief of the structure, was the writer of the letter, and was a man of great scientific exactness.

The summer sun of Montreal has a brief reign, but it is of the very fiercest while it lasts. Those glittering tin roofs of the city beneath the mountain reflect a ray that seems to scorch all it touches, while the vicissitudes of climate brings thither such cold as, did we endure it in New York, would freeze the ivy off Grace Church and make statuary of the swans in the Park lake. It is in an atmosphere that has terrible vibration that this iron bridge of more than a mile and a half in length, is built.

It is a good school—the very best of schools—in which to note the effect of great extremes in temperature upon iron; and hence Mr. Ross' carefully prepared statement is the more valuable.

Mr. Ross says: "The tubes obey the laws common to iron in any shape or form by contracting or expanding, as the case may be, one ten-thousandth part of the length for each fifteen degrees variation—Fahrenheit. Thus, from pier to pier the Victoria tube extends two hundred and sixty feet. It is, on one pier, fixed—on the other it is free to move to and fro, upon smooth rollers provided for the purpose of rendering its obedience to these laws easy and uniform. For instance, two hundred and sixty feet of tube gives one-third of an inch as one ten-thousandth part of its length. In July last the thermometer indicated a maximum of 128. On the 10th and 11th of January it marked 37 below zero, making an extreme variation of 165.

"This would produce a difference of eleven ten-thousandths part of the length of the tube, equal to three and two-thirds inches, and this is the exact quantity found by measurement to have been the case. The extreme cold on the days mentioned induced more than ordinary care to be taken, the low temperature having reached a point unknown to the engineer since he has been in this country."

The Wealth of Trinity Church.—The New York *World* devotes several columns to a detailed statement of the immense property held by Trinity Church, in that city. Its real estate originally consisted of 2,068 lots, granted it by King William III, in 1697. Since 1748, 318 lots have been given away, 1,059 have been sold, 691 remain; yet, owing to the rise of property, the value of the remaining lots is very much greater than the original value of the whole. Wm. B. Astor leases a large number of the lots, which, leases will expire at the close of May, 1866, when the Church will come into full possession of them. Their value is estimated at $5,000,000. The Astor lease includes 336 lots, which were let in 1767, at seventy-five cents yearly per lot for a term of ninety-nine years. They are all occupied by buildings which bring Mr. Astor high rents, and comprise some of the most valuable sites in the First, Third, Fifth, Eighth and Ninth Wards. Mr. Astor, pays Trinity Chapel $269 per annum for all the lots, being about seventy-five cents for each. If we estimate the rental from each building on these lots at the low average of $500, the fortunate lease holder must receive on an invested capital of $269, an income of $168,000 per annum! In a few years all the leases given by Trinity to various parties will expire; and the property will revert back to the corporation. The value of the whole real estate will then, it is said, not fall far short of twenty millions of dollars.

☞ Referring to the 4th of July celebration at Old Point, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

An inadvertent joke was perpetrated yesterday at Richmond by the humane and gallant Miss Surgeon Walker. Among the visitors at the late rebel capital, were the officers of the British gunboat Styx. Miss Walker, M. D., mistaking them for officers of our own navy, invited them to a seat on the platform. The English officers accepted, and when they were comfortably seated, Miss Surgeon Walker arose, and read with good emphasis and discretion "The Declaration of Independence." The officers of the Styx acknowledged the corn. They patiently listened to the charges again George III. They never heard them before in so conspicuous a position enunciated by a fair lady.

Sweet Green Tomato Pickles.

Peel and slice two gallons of green tomatoes, add five tablespoonfuls of ground mustard, three gills of mustard seed, two tablespoonfuls of ground pepper, two tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon, one tablespoonful cloves, one pound of brown sugar, three quarts of vinegar. Boil all together until quite done. If you choose, you may use one spoonful ground and a portion of cinnamon bark. Celery tops improve the flavor. These are excellent.

☞ Poverty and want make more men of distinction than wealth or family, simply because they will allow of no rest and admit of no excuse. Industry in any occupation, however induced, leads to success. Our laws are framed, not to discourage acquisition of property, but to scatter it. They give to each child the equality not of wealth, but of opportunity, and the observation of every man teaches him that in our country the wants of the poor boy, the stimulus of necessity is a better inheritance than the money of the rich.

To Preserve Grapes.—Pick when in blue bloom, fully ripe, in a dry warm day; lay the clusters carefully in boxes holding 30 lbs., with layers of paper between each layer of grapes; cover and put in a cool, dry cellar, and they will keep fresh until May.—S. H. S. *in Rural New Yorker.*

☞ When is a ham like a convalescent person? When it is nearly cured.

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, Russell 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

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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 Verae'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. 990m6*

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 examinations 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 results, 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.
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Also sold by all Druggists and Dealers. 1y995

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINES.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

PICTURES, FRAMES,

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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! 15
☞ Fifteen ☜ large letter pages for two 3 cent stamps.

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.

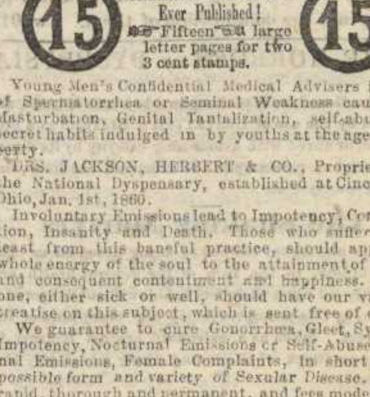
Medicine and instructions sent promptly to any part of the country. Consulting Rooms of the Dispensary, No. 107 Sycamore street, P. O. Box, No. 436.

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



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*.

☞ SOLD AT WHOLESALE in Detroit, by

Farrand, Sheley & Co.

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!

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

A. J. SUTHERLAND,

Ann Arbor, Feb. 2d, 1865. 994tf Commercial Agent.

FOR SALE.

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

ARGUS OFFICE.

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!

—o—

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 prices. Call immediately and examine his stock.

Ann Arbor, April, 1865. 1005

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.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Lynn Pratt, of the County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, 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 first day of June, A. D. 1865, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Becker Pratt, deceased, in the Township of Sylvan, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of August, A. D. 1865, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the sale, and also subject to the right of dower of Isabel Pratt, widow of Becker Pratt, deceased, and also subject to the right of dower of Cornelia Pratt, widow of Salmon Pratt, deceased, to all except the first two lots below mentioned,) the following described real estate, viz: Lots number ten and eleven, in block number thirteen in the Village of Sylvan; the undivided one-sixth part of each of the following described parcels of land, to-wit: A piece of land commencing on the section line eight chains and seventy-five links East of the South quarter post of section twenty-one, in township two South of Range three East, and running thence North forty-five minutes West parallel with the quarter line twenty-six chains and twenty-eight links, thence North forty degrees East nine chains and twenty-five links along the centre of the road, thence South forty-five minutes East thirty-two chains, thence West along the section line six chains and eighty-seven links to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres of land; the North half of the South-East quarter, the North-East quarter of South-West quarter, and the South-West quarter of North-East quarter of section twenty-eight, in township two South of range three East, in the State of Michigan; lots six and seven in block twelve, in the Village of Sylvan; and that portion of lots eight and nine in block twelve, according to the plat of said village, lying West of the highway running South from said village; and that part of lots six and seven in block seventeen running South to the Mill Pond, lying West of said highway as before described; lots four and five in block seventeen, lot one in block thirteen, and the land lying and embraced in William Street, between Clinton Street and the road running South from said village; the land embraced by Livingston Street from Main Street South to the Mill Pond; the land not heretofore deeded by W. S. Maynard, that borders on or is included in the race and old bed of the creek, in block number nine, and also the land lying and embraced in Clinton Street, from Main Street to the Mill Pond, being in the Village and State aforesaid.

ISABEL PRATT, Guardian.

July 8th, 1865. 1017

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Eli Riggs, 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, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for said County, on the third day of July, 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 twenty-ninth 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 the death of said deceased,) the following described real estate, to-wit: The undivided half of a parcel of land commencing seventeen and a half rods North of where the Case Road intersects the Chicago Road, in section twenty in township four South of range five East, and in the centre of said Chicago Road, running thence North twenty-eight and a half degrees West, to the Dell Ditch, thence North and West the above named number of degrees, and along the centre line of said ditch to a stake in said ditch, on the West half of the South-West quarter of section seventeen, and one hundred rods and six-tenths of a rod from the centre of said Chicago Road, running thence North twenty-one degrees East to a stake in the centre line of said section seventeen, which stake is fifty four rods East of the quarter stake on the West side of said section seventeen, thence West to the North-West corner of the East half of the South-East quarter of section eighteen, same town and range, thence South along the West side of the above described eighty acres to the South line, thence East along the said South line to the section corner, thence South along the West line of the West half of the North-West quarter of section twenty to the Chicago Road, thence North-easterly along the centre of said road to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirty-six acres of land, more or less, in the Township of Saline, and State of Michigan.

ANDREW W. RIGGS, Administrator.

Dated, July 3d, 1865. 1017

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.

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

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,
HIRAM J. BEAKES, for Washtenaw Co., Mich.
Solicitor for Complainant. 1014

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 Franklin M. Hendrick, late of the city of Ypsilanti, 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 office of Norris & Ninde, in said city, on Saturday, the fourteenth day of October, and Thursday, the eleventh day of January next, at one o'clock, P. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

JOHN GILBERT,
JOHN CARPENTER, } Commissioners.
Dated, July 11th, 1865. 1017

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 Dickerson, 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 DICKERSON,
P. C. MURRAY, } Commissioners.
Dated, June 27th, 1865. 1015td.

Estate of William H. Jobbitt.

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 Saturday, the eighth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of William H. Jobbitt, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mary E. Jobbitt, praying that Daniel Aylsworth may be appointed Administrator on the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the 7th day of August 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,
1017 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Marshalls—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 Monday, the tenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of George T. Marshall and Franklin J. Marshall, minors.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William Jones, Guardian, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to said minors.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Tuesday, the eighth day of August 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 of said minors, 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,
1017 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Charles W. Miller.

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 seventh day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles W. Miller, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Calvin Wheeler, praying that Roswell Herrick may be appointed Administrator on the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the seventh day of August 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,
1017 Judge of Probate.

Estate of John Avery.

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 tenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of John Avery, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Joanna Avery, praying that she and Asa Cox, or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrators on the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the seventh day of August 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,
1017 Judge of Probate.

Estate of David Lapham.

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 thirteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of David Lapham, deceased, Walter D. Corson, 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 Tuesday, the eighth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, 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, 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,
1017 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Harriet L. Briggs.

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 Saturday, the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Harriet L. Briggs, deceased.

Anne Giles and Fanny Leach, Administrators of said estate, come into Court and represent that they are now prepared to render their final account as such Administrators.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the 31st day of July inst., at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, 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, 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 Administrators 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,
1016 Judge of Probate.

Estate of William Smith.

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 Saturday, the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of William Smith, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Washington Bush, praying that Chauncey Joslin may be appointed Administrator on the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the 31st day of July inst., 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,
1016 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Nelson Healey.

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 thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1865, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Nelson Healey, 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 thirtieth day of December next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the seventh day of October, and on Saturday, the thirtieth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of each of those days.

HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

Dated, Ann Arbor, June 30th, 1865. 4w1016

Estate of Frederick Losch.

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 seventh day of June, A. D. 1865, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Frederick Losch, late of said County deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate office in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the seventh day of December next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday the ninth day of September, and on Thursday the seventh day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

Dated, Ann Arbor, June 7th, 1865.