

The Weekly Michigan Argus.

Vol. XX.

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1865.

No. 1025

The Michigan Argus.

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

ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, \$2.00 a Year in Advance.

Advertisements—One square (12 lines or less), one week, 25 cents; three weeks \$1.50; and 25 cents for each insertion thereafter, for the first three months. One square 3 mos \$4.00. Quarter col. 1 year \$20. One square 6 mos \$6.00. Half column 6 mos \$20. One square 1 year 9.00. Half column 1 year 35. Two squares 6 mos 8.00. One column 6 mos. 36. Two squares 1 year 12.00. One column 1 year 60. Cards in Directory, not to exceed four lines, \$4.00 a year.

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

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

Cards—We have a Riggs' Rotary Card Press, and a large variety of the latest styles of Card type which enables us to print Cards of all kinds in the most elegant style and cheaper than any other house in the city. Business cards for men of all professions and professions, Ball, Wedding and Visiting Cards, printed on short notice. Entrance to Bindery through the Argus office.

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

Business Directory.

MISS E. A. HORAN

PREPARED to give lessons in Wax Fruit and Fruit making, also other branches of Ornamental Work. Residence on Detroit Street, opposite the Agricultural Hall. Oct 10/22

W. F. BREAKLEY, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Dr. Haven's building, 4 doors East of Cook's Hotel. Residence at corner of Huron and Division Streets, first door East of Presbyterian Church, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

W. E. LOCKARD, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. A conveyancing and collecting promptly attended to. Bounties, 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.

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, &c. Main St., Ann Arbor.

RISDON & HENDERSON.

DEALERS in Hardware, Stoves, home furnishing goods, Tin Ware, &c. &c. New Block, Main St.

A. J. SUTHERLAND,

AGENT for the New York Life Insurance Company. A. Office on Huron street. Also has on hand a stock of the most approved sewing machines. 2557

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. GUTERMAN & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Ready-Made Clothing, Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Dressings, &c. No. 5, Phoenix Block, Main St.

WM. WAGNER.

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

SLAWSON & SON.

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

ANDREW BELL.

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

D. CRAMER,

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

M. C. STANLEY.

Photographic Artist. Corner Main and Huron Streets, Ann Arbor, Mich.

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, &c. &c. &c. Is the latest styles, and every effort made to give satisfaction. 9567

D. DEFOREST.

WHOLESALE and Retail dealer in Lumber (Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Water Lumber, Grain, &c. &c. &c.) and all other building materials, constantly on hand at the lowest possible rates, on Detroit St., a few rods from the Huron Street Depot. Also operating extensively in the West Coast Building.

HACK LINE.

M. M. BOYLAN

Is prepared to carry passengers and baggage to and from the depot to any private residence in the city. He also has a list of Boarding Places, and will direct the sick and strangers where they can find board and rooms. Orders may be left at his residence, first door South of the M. E. Church. M. M. BOYLAN. 6/10/22

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 those who have already purchased of him. He takes pride in saying that he has given the best of satisfaction to those who have purchased of him. He will be pleased to be furnished that purchaser may require. He wishes to be distinctly understood that he will not be undersold.

UNDERSOLD

by any dealer East or West.

N. B.—The latest SEBEST MUSIC for sale, PIANO, 10/25, &c.

ALVIN WILSEY.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 27th, 1864. 9561d

THE FATAL HELMETS.

A Galic Legend.

It was on a dark evening in the month of February, 1814, that two horsemen, clad in complete armor, and mounted on fleet and powerful chargers, rode rapidly towards one of the gates of the city of Paris. They were young and gallant knights, favorites of Charlemagne, and now bound for the ancient palace of Thermes, with sealed dispatches for its seneschal, from the monarch, Louis, the brother and successor of the great emperor.

"Look, Raoul!" said one of the riders, Robert de Guercy, addressing his companion, Raoul Lys, "the clouds have lifted a little, and through a rent in the murky canopy of heaven, one star beams out a presage of good fortune."

"Ay, Robert," replied his brother-in-arms, "and me thinks I behold rising in the distance, the hoary battlements and timeworn towers of the old palace. Dearest to me than old Roman pile, in all its rude severity, than the fairest citadel of other lands—for is it not the power of my lady love, Rotrude the peerless?"

"Not peerless," answered Robert de Guercy, "you forget her sister Gisla." "They are twins of beauty," said Raoul.

"Worthy of the blood that courses in their veins—worthy sisters of the imperial Charlemagne."

"What think you the new monarch will say to our attachment?"

"I know not. I have not learned to read his character. But I fear his austerly and pride. Yet a little while, Robert, must our loves be hidden. We have wooed and won our passion in the veil of mystery. The hour will come, believe me, when we can avouch it in the face of day. When we have carved our fortunes with our swords, and earned with our blood the highest honor of chivalry, each can claim the hand of an emperor's sister as his guerdon. But here we are at the gate."

Raising his bugle to his lips, Raoul blew a vigorous and martial blast. The gate was opened, and the knights, setting spurs to their horses, dashed under the archway, the flam-beaux of the guard throwing a ruby light upon their gleaming armor and white plumes. Recognizing the companions as royal messengers, a few cavaliers mounted in haste, and offered their escort as far as the palace of Thermes.

The party galloped on at full speed, the iron shod feet of the horses dashing fire from the stones that lay scattered in the narrow unpaved and ill-kept streets. At length they reached the old palace, where the knights dismissed their escort. The seneschal, an old man whose white beard descended half way to his girdle, received them with the honor due to courtiers from the emperor, and gave orders that their charger should be cared for, while he himself marshaled the way into a long vaulted hall, wainscotted with oak, upon the walls of which hung panoplies of arms and banners of all nations, many of them wrested from their original possessors by the gallantry of Charlemagne. Yet it was a dreary place, and the night wind that found its way through the loop-holes, swayed the rustling banners to and fro with a dismal, moaning sound, like that of the voice of a prophet of evil.

The old seneschal, having conducted the young knights thus far, halted and said:

"You are from Aix la Chapelle?"

"Yes," replied Raoul, "and we have ridden all the way on the spur—securing fresh horses all along the route. I know not how my companion feels, but for my own part, I am as weary in limb as after a day spent in lopping off heads upon a field of battle. But a venison of pastry and a flagon of wine before retiring to rest would not come amiss. What say you, Robert?"

"I have made no vow of abstinence, or I might be tempted to break it, for my necessities are great," answered de Guercy.

"But your dispatches, noble knight?" said the seneschal.

"By the mass! I had almost forgotten," said Raoul, producing the packet from his breast. "Here is the missive sealed with imperial arms, and he placed it in the hands of the old man."

The aged seneschal carefully broke the seal, and slowly unfolding the parchment, began to read its contents. The young knight watched his countenance, and saw surprise depicted in his features. When he had read every word, the seneschal raised his head, and addressing the bearers of the dispatch, he said:

"You are named Raoul de Lys?"

Raoul inclined his head.

"And you?" the seneschal continued, turning to the second knight.

"My name is Robert de Guercy."

"Then, Robert de Guercy and Raoul de Lys," said the seneschal, "I arrest you both."

"By whose authority?" demanded Raoul fiercely.

"By the emperor's!" replied the seneschal, striking the parchment with his withered hand.

The two knights looked at each other with astonishment.

"You will surrender your swords," said the seneschal.

Raoul and Robert disdainfully gave up their weapons.

"At least tell us of what crime we are accused?" said Raoul.

"It is not specified in the letter," replied the seneschal, "only that you are to be imprisoned, and my orders command your separation."

"Our separation!" cried Raoul, throwing himself into the arms of his friend, "Robert is my brother-in-arms—

—my companion in peril and pleasure. Part us not."

"Compel me not to use violence," said the seneschal, gravely. "Obey,—and trust to fortune."

"Good night, then, Robert," said Raoul.

"What may be the issue of this affair Heaven only can decide."

The seneschal departed with his other prisoner, and Raoul de Lys heard the door barred and locked behind him. Throwing himself upon an oaken bench, he reflected painfully upon the sudden change which had fallen on his fortune.

A few days since, he was a favorite of the greatest monarch of the earth—now, he was a prisoner by command of his successor. A few moments before, he looked forward to a rapacious meeting with Rotrude, now he was separated from her and perhaps forever. As those painful thoughts passed his mind, the iron tongue of the belfry of St. James struck twelve, a secret door swung open on its hinges, and Robert de Guercy, holding a lamp in his hand, and followed by a female figure, entered the hall. Raoul started to his feet.

"Raoul! brother! friend!" cried the knight, "we must up and act. The emperor has doomed us to perpetual imprisonment."

"How know you this?"

Robert de Guercy pointed to the shrinking figure of Gisla.

"It is true," replied Gisla. "And ere many hours, my brother will be himself in Paris to enforce his orders."

"Why did we give up our swords?" cried Raoul, furiously, "it would have been better to have died fighting like knights and gentlemen, than perish like rats in a dungeon. But where is Rotrude?"

"Here, Raoul," answered the soft voice of a glorious, dark-eyed creature, who glided into the hall and threw her self into the arms of her lover.

Gisla wrung her hands and wept.

"Fie! sister," said Rotrude turning from the embrace of Raoul. "These tears are unworthy of a sister of Charlemagne, the mistress of a gallant knight. All is not desperate. The seneschal is sound asleep. I have corrupted the guards. Four fleet horses are saddled in the courtyard. Let us fly while yet we have the time."

"And wherefore fly?" asked a deep voice.

Rotrude turned in terror, and Louis himself issuing from the secret passage, stood before them.

"Thou here?" cried Rotrude.

"Ay—sister mine," cried the monarch.

"Why, you fly before me, maidens, like startled doves. I found your nest warm; I knew you could not be far off."

"But how could you win your way hither?"

Louis smiled.

"Dear girl," said he, "the secret passages of the palace are as well known to me as to the architect himself. I could find my way thro' their labyrinthine windings blindfolded. So," he added, turning to the two knights, "you are here?"

"Yes, my liege," answered Raoul, "and unarmed and prisoners by your order."

"Valor may be a prisoner, when beauty is his jailor," said the monarch, smiling. "Am I to understand you, noble knights, that you love these damsels far?"

"More than life!" replied Robert and Raoul simultaneously.

"And you are not disposed to be cruel?" asked Louis, turning to the sisters.

Their blushes answered in the negative.

"Ah!" cried Louis, reproachfully, why did you not make a confidant of me, and treat me as a friend and brother? You should have been wedded royally. Now, since it seems to me that the ceremony must immediately take place, there is no room for splendor. I have a priest in waiting. Go, dearest sisters, and put on your bravest attire, and return to me at once."

The sisters obeyed.

Raoul was astonished.

"Can I have heard aright?" he exclaimed. "Does your majesty really intend to bestow on poor knights the sisters of your majesty?"

"If you like," replied the monarch, "you shall wed them ere the morning dawn. Poor knights say you? Those who enjoy a sovereign's favor can never be treated poor. And as token of my countenance, I present two costly helmets with the accompanying armor, which I pray you to put on immediately. A warrior should wed in mail."

A signal from the monarch, four attendants appeared from the secret passage, bringing two complete suits of armor.

"These are curious," said the monarch; "you will value them as once belonging to my illustrious brother—may his soul rest in peace. They were made in Italy, and sent him from Ravenna, in return for a huge goblet filled with precious stones."

As he spoke thus the attendants disappeared the knights, and clad them in their new armor. This change accomplished, Louis bade them be seated, and await in the hall the return of himself and their brides.

When after the lapse of some time, the two sisters, appareled from head to foot in virgin white, and holding each other by the hand, re-entered the hall, and found the two knights sitting motionless in the two oaken chairs where Louis had left them. Each lady distinguishing her lover by his stature, for the visors of their helmets were closed, repaired to his side. The warriors did not rise to welcome their brides.

"Raoul!" said Rotrude, placing her white hand on the shoulder of her lover.

Raoul replied not—and the cold steel sent a strange shudder through the frame of the beautiful girl.

"Speak to me, Robert!" cried the other sister. "It is I—it is Gisla, beloved one."

Robert de Guercy neither spoke nor moved.

Rotrude raised the hand of Raoul; when she relinquished it, it fell like lead. A wild shriek burst from the lips of the heart-broken sisters. At the same moment both had made the discovery that their lovers were dead.

A mechanical apparatus, the contrivance of some malevolent genius, was contained in each helmet, the operation of which excluded the air, while the throat of the wearer was gasped as in an iron vice, and life was speedily extinguished. Louis had probably decided that the mere fact of two humble knights aspiring to wed the sisters of their sovereign was sufficient to merit death; but whatever his motive his vengeance was speedy and effective. Of the two sisters, Gisla died on the spot on discovering her lover's death. Rotrude, removed to a convent by order of the emperor, soon lost her reason, and died also, in the course of a few weeks, a raving maniac.

Many—many years afterwards, when the old palace was crumbling away, two suits of armor were brought to light, enclosed in a secret chamber.

On examination, a skeleton was found in one. But the visor of each helmet, on being raised by mechanical agency, discovered a ghastly head in a state of extraordinary preservation. These were the fatal helmets, and the heads of the ill-starred lovers of Gisla and Rotrude.

Lincoln's First Dollar.

One evening in the Executive Chamber there were present a number of gentlemen, among them Mr. Seward.

A point in the conversation suggested the thought. Mr. Lincoln said, "Seward, you never heard, did you, how I earned my first dollar?"

"No," said Mr. Seward. Well, replied he, "I was about eighteen years of age. I belonged, you know, to what they call down South the 'scrubs,' people who do not own land and slaves down there are nobody."

"But we had succeeded in raising chiefly by my labor, sufficient produce, as I thought to justify me in taking it down the river to sell."

"After much persuasion I got the consent of my mother to go, and constructed a little flat boat large enough to take the barrel or two of things we had gathered, with myself and little bundle, down to New Orleans."

A steamer was coming down the river. We have, you know, no wharves on the western streams; the custom was, if passengers were at the landings, for them to go out in a boat, the steamer stopping and taking them on board."

"I was contemplating my new flat boat and wondering whether I could make it stronger or improve it in any particular, when two men came down to the shore in a carriage with trunks, and looking at the different boats singled out mine, and asked, 'who owns this?'" I answered somewhat modestly, 'I do.'"

"Will you," said one of them, 'take us and our trunks to the steamer?' 'Certainly,' said I. I was very glad to have the chance of earning something. I supposed that each would give me two or three bits. The trunks were put on my flat boat, the passengers seated themselves on the trunks, and I skulled them to the steambot."

"They got on board and I lifted up their heavy trunks, and put them on the deck."

The steamer was about to put on steam, when I called out that they had forgotten to pay me. Each of them took from his pocket a silver half dollar, and threw it on the floor of the boat. I could scarcely believe my eyes as I picked up the money. Gentlemen, you may think it was a little thing, and in these days it seems like a trifle, but it was a most important incident in my life. I could scarcely credit that I, a poor boy, had earned a dollar in less than a day; that by honest work I had earned a dollar. This world seemed fairer before me. I was a more hopeful being from that time."

DECAT OR AMERICAN FAMILIES.—The foreign born population greatly exceed the natives in proportion, and if this continues to be the case, there must ultimately be a preponderance of the Irish and German element in our population. An influential Doctor of Divinity, who ministers to a wealthy and fashionable church, alluded to this fact recently in his pulpit ministrations. He said there was a most unnatural proportion of families in his congregation that had no children, or only one or two, and he believed there must be a sad violation of the natural laws somewhere. The subject is one worthy the attention of all citizens, and the pulpit may well make it a theme of its comment. Hundreds of young people marry with the predetermination not to have children, and live for years in this unblest condition. The artificial and expensive manner of life now prevalent among Americans, and the desire to avoid honest toil, is the chief impediment to the increase of families among the middle classes. It is a really something to be greatly regretted; but the evil, instead of being limited, appears to be on the increase.

Abd-el-Kader left England because he was not invested with the Order of the Bath as well as the Bey of Tunis.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR MICH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1865.

From our Foreign Correspondent.

RUNNING NOTES OVER THE SEA.

Berlin, Aug. 11th, 1865.

FRIEND POND:

It has occurred to us at this late hour, that a promise was made to forward you an occasional contribution. If it were possible to repay you for the gratification the regularly received Argus has given, what little of news or observations may be made on this side of the water, would be cheerfully furnished, if acceptable. However, it is not presumed to fill the place of the accomplished and interesting correspondent recently returned. We are aware that our position in this respect is critical, and preliminary would inform the readers of the Argus, that hereafter they may not expect the accustomed rich literary treat, since the "efforts" of the new contributor, compared with those proceeding, will be as the coarse rumbling thunder following the lightning flash!

It may suffice, as a preliminary, to invite you to accompany us—in imagination—from the time when, with streamers flying, all hands aboard, and a gallant Jack Tar playing the fageolet to keep our courage up, our good ship steamed down the Narrows, soon placing the formidable barrier of old ocean between us and native land. To tell how we were pitched and tossed; how, after many weary days, during which we experienced more or less the "heaving" sensations of a "rock on the cradle of the deep," one morning the cry is heard, land—ho! and a peep through our port discloses the green hills of the Emerald Isle. How, after paying suitable respects to "auld Cork," we make the acquaintance of "one of these frightful railway carriages," traverse England in the night time, and officiate as protector to an American Prima Donna. Thence to Dieppe, to Paris. Here our first solicitude was to find the whereabouts of an individual, whom—as we may have occasion to speak of him hereafter—we will designate as "Mr. Johnson."

In this we experienced considerable difficulty, on account of the rapid change of names and streets which Paris is at present undergoing at the hands of the Third Napoleon.

Not finding our friend as anticipated, without waiting to "do up" Paris, we cross France with her "purple hills," to Switzerland. Now we tarry a moment to admire the magnificent scenery of Lake Lucerne, to visit Altorf and the home of Tell; thence over the St. Gotthard, covered with snows, to whirl down at a rapid pace the frightful precipice leading into the historic valley of the Ticino. Take a refreshing spell on the beautiful Lago Maggiore, and again hasten, via Milan and Genoa, to Rome.

What shall we say of Rome? Nothing at this time, except that, besides seeing the "eight," we met our distinguished fellow citizen, and Sculptor, Randolph Rogers, and had the pleasure of inspecting and admiring his extensive studio.

A short trip to Naples, and back via Leghorn and the Blue Mediterranean, to Florence; thence, after meeting with some "aliens from home," enter Austria, via the celebrated quadrilateral at Peschiera; make the Bruner Pass around with "patriotic songs," sleep at Innsbruck in the room, where, as our worthy host remarked, Joseph Second, of Austria, received Roman Commissioners; return in Munich long enough to see the Hop Brewery, familiarize ourselves with Bavarian beer, and hear "Gungl's Band;" disturb the deliberations of the Kings' priory council at Vienna; get kicked out of church—almost—at Dresden, as well as seeing the Dusseldorf Gallery and Raphael's Madonna; and finally, completing the synopsis, reach Berlin, the Capital of Prussia, the center of Germany, and the land—par excellence—of beer and bolognas.

If we shall be able, hereafter, to interest the readers of the Argus, by gleanings from a trip, that in many ways would rival the aerial flight of Festus, stopping here only long enough to know that we were still claimed by mother earth—gliding over and through mountains—thrown among all classes and conditions—confused by a very Babel of tongues—meeting with many laughable, and some not so laughable experiences, a few "notes by the way," taken from such a voluminous subject, may be occasionally submitted. It is fortunate, as was unfortunately, that circumstances have led us over nearly the same ground as the former correspondent; fortunate in having been permitted to traverse the

finest portion of Europe, unfortunately to have had everything of interest previously communicated to the Argus, by such a master. France, Switzerland, Austria, Saxony, and Prussia, have indeed been visited, but all have been so elaborately commented upon, that even little Schwitz stands forth glittering as a jewel. The question naturally arises, what shall a correspondent do in such a case? Must necessarily give up "landscape" painting and confine himself to the customs, manners, morals of a people, personal experiences, and politics. This, then, is our vocation.

At an other time, hope to give you some account of Berlin, respectfully asking indulgence for this "introductory," written too hastily to deserve publication. E. R. S.

Anecdotes of Daniel Webster.

At one time, when Mr. Senter kept hardly as much of a public as a private house, and he and all his hands, were busy buying, Daniel Webster, with his family, arrived in a carriage. "Mr. Senter," said Webster, "we have come to stay a week, and I want you to leave your keying and give us your company. Occasionally we shall sail on the lake, and then take another of your men off."

"I hardly know how to," said Senter, "but I'll do it." While there Webster talked about his boyish days, of the family trials, of the wood chucks, of politics, of affairs of government, of the history of each State, and of the Union, and evinced as much familiarity with affairs on the other side of the Atlantic as on this. "Ah," said Senter to us, "Webster knew as much again as I did, but I knew enough to follow after him and pick up the chips. He was a learned man; he differed from us, at least in one thing—he remembered all he had read, all he had seen, and all he heard. But now I forgot to tell you," added the old man, "that when his week was out, he asked me how much he owed me. I went and got an account that I had kept, with every item mentioned that I had charged him for. I knew it was a pretty large bill, but no more than he ought to pay. Webster looked at the bill, then put his big eyes on me, and in a harsh manner said: 'at the same time throwing the bill down: 'Senter, don't you ever present me anything like that again.' I felt bad because I had displeased him, for he had always been generous and kind to me, and I wouldn't have offended him for the world. 'Senter,' he added, 'I want you always to guess what my bill should be. I have taken you and your men from buying—my family has had a great deal of attention—now guess at what my bill should be—guess double as much as you have charged me on that document and then I'll pay it.' 'Now, sir,' said Mr. Senter, 'I want to tell another story about Mr. Webster. I know it's foolish in you to hear an old man like me talk. But that Daniel Webster once hunted me up out of two thousand persons, and coaxed me to go home with him. I can't think why he made so much of an ignorant man like me. But, as I was going to tell you, Webster once owned near here an old one-story house and half an acre of land that somebody gave him. At one time, the selectmen talked of selling this estate to pay the taxes. 'Senter,' said he, 'this is mean; the old place is not worth a dollar; it never should have been taxed, and it shouldn't be again.' As one of the Selectmen he afterward put a poor woman, with her three daughters—panniers—into the house, giving to her the free use of it. On a certain occasion, as Webster and his family were riding by this estate of his, he ordered the coachman to call the woman to him. On her approaching, with sternness he urged the payment of her rent. She pleaded poverty, said she was placed in the house by the Selectmen, and had nothing with which to pay. Taking from his pocket-book a five dollar bill, he said: 'Here, madame, take this in case your landlord should ever call for his rent.'

Old Mr. Senter's veneration for Daniel Webster we found hardly surpassed by old Mr. Cram's, whose silver locks we met on the highway in one of our perambulations. "How do you do sir?" said the old gentleman very politely. "Very well, thank you sir." "Are you from Boston?" "I am, sir." "Did you ever see Daniel Webster there?" "Yes, indeed; know him from boyhood; have heard him make some of his fine speeches." "You are a fortunate man. Which do you think the greatest orator, Paul or Webster?" "Both superior men in that

President Johnson and his Friends.

We notice that in some quarters there is a disposition among Democrats to overlook all the permanent good President Johnson's policy of restoration is designed to accomplish, while holding him to a strict accountability for temporary evils, nearly all of which are unavoidable attendant upon the transformation from a state of war to a state of peace, or are inflicted by subordinate whom he has been forced by circumstances to temporarily retain in service. The evils are at most incidental and transitory in their character, and while it is proper that they should be sternly reprobated lest acquiescence may establish them as precedents to return and plague the country at some future time, it is also just to the President that his true friends should consider his situation and the difficult part he has had to perform. Coming into office by reason of the assassination of a man just re-elected and re-inaugurated President, with the loyal portion of the country heaved to its uttermost depths by the tragic event, and the rebel section still engaged in warfare against the government; all the offices, high and low in civil affairs, filled by radical partisans; the two houses of Congress radical in their majorities; the Supreme Court partially if not in the majority of its judges radicalized; the general officers of the army and navy mostly debauched by the manipulations of Stanton; and above all having been elected Vice-President by radicals whose votes he would never have received had they foreseen that he was to become the incumbent of the first office; thus surrounded, with the rebellion to quell and the Union to restore, President Johnson had a task before him beyond the conception of any man. These things all and duly considered, and it must be admitted that he has done remarkably well. The rampant radicals he has from the first held at arm's length and with a firm grasp. In no speech or paper has he yet given them any comfort—anything but vague generalities about treason being a crime that must be punished, his restoration policy being an experiment of which he is to be the judge, &c. Meantime he has brought tranquility to the South, and the work of restoration, under provisional governors acceptable to the people and by the action of the people themselves, is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. The action of the Mississippi Convention and the President's congratulatory address to its members, are significant on this point. And meantime, also, the radicals, rank and file, are by the ears and will in due season destroy each other after the fashion of the Kilkenny cats, while the Democracy are rallying as a unit and taking in the conservative and healthy element of the late Republican party. Soon matters will be sufficiently ripe for the President to begin casting out the black sheep from his official flock. The appointment of Ex-Vice President Hamlin, discarded by the Baltimore Convention, to the Boston Collectorship, of Preston King to the New York Collectorship, and of Mr. Odell to the New York Naval Office, cannot be misunderstood. The two former were, up to the phase the slavery question assumed in 1855-6, life-long Democrats. That question is now happily settled and out of the way; and as on all other subjects of public concern they have been throughout and still are Democrats, they must of necessity gravitate towards those who alone advocate their time-honored principles. The appointment of Mr. Odell, a straight-out Democrat, who voted for McClellan and Pendleton last fall, is too significant to call for remark.

Aside from the indications, patent to every one as to the President's action and aim, there is abundance of direct evidence as to the democracy of his views. Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, in his report to his people of the interview between Mr. Johnson and the Palmetto delegation, says: "The whole delegation was deeply impressed with the courtesy, dignity and ability of his Excellency. His political views expressed to us were those of a patriot and statesman. He wished to see the country once more quiet, peaceable, happy and prosperous. In regard to the relative powers of the State and Federal Governments, his opinions were identical with my own, so long expressed in South Carolina. He was equally opposed to the centralization and consolidation of powers in Congress as he was to the secession of the States." The *Rockingham Register and Advertiser* gives an account of an audience had with the President a few days ago by Judge Charles Mason, President of the National Democratic Resident Committee, Colonel Thomas B. Florence, editor of the *Constitutional Union*, and Mr. Shade, a prominent lawyer of Washington. Mr. Johnson gave them to understand that he was a Democrat, had always been one; and that now he was too old a man to change his policies—the country had more to fear "from consolidation than secession;" and that the "States" have rights that cannot be ignored under the Constitution." The *Buffalo Courier* states that a prominent Democratic politician of Pennsylvania recently had an interview with President Johnson, and it so happened that he was ushered into the executive presence just as Senator Sumner was bowed out. The conversation which ensued took a wide scope. The Pennsylvania man, while assuring the President that the Democracy approved his restoration policy and his determination that the right of the States to control the question of suffrage for themselves should be respected, complained in strong terms of the usurpations of the War Department and the trial of civilians by courts-martial organized to convict. The President replied: "The matters of which you complain are of minor importance, and will be remedied in due time. The great thing to be done now is to restore the normal relations between the Southern States and the Government. To this all my energies are directed, and must continue to be until the meeting of Congress. In the carrying out of the plan I have adopted, I am opposed by the class of men of which Senator Sumner is a representative, and it is of the utmost importance that representatives in Congress from the Southern States should be in their seats, not on

ly because they have a right to be there, but because their votes and cooperation are necessary to the restoration of the Union." As to the Cabinet inherited from Mr. Lincoln, for the retention of which the President is blamed, that it is now pretty well understood, will be changed in due season. One reason that we have heard advanced, from a very high quarter, why changes are not now made, is that the President desires to have the Southern States back into their places before he reconstructs his cabinet. He desires the South to be represented in it. And when restoration is perfected then we shall have as of old Secretaries from every section of the Union, who will work in harmony with the Executive and the party supporting him.

In short President Johnson declares that his principles are those of his life, his record—that they are those of the Constitution. This is in effect saying that they are those of the Democratic party. Thus holding principles in common the President and the Democracy must come together. There is nothing more certain in human philosophy than this. And they thus holding to the principles of the Constitution, there is no ground left for any party of opposition to stand upon except that of Sumner, Chase & Co., against the fundamental instrument as it was formed and administered by the fathers of the Republic. There is no room for any individual, who would sustain the Constitution, to stand upon outside of the Democratic party. The friends of the President who agree with him in principle should have patience and even charity.

Thomas Jefferson on the Situation.

The following extract from a letter of Thomas Jefferson to Elbridge Gerry is specially adapted to present purpose: "I do then, with sincere zeal, wish an inviolable preservation of the present Federal Constitution, according to the true sense in which it was adopted by the States, and not that which its enemies apprehended, who therefore became its enemies; and I am opposed to the monarchizing of its features by the forms of its administration, with a view to consolidate a first transition to a president and senate for life, and from that to a hereditary tenure of these offices, and thus to worm out the elective principle."

"I am for preserving to the States the powers not yielded by them to the Union, and to the legislature of the Union its constitutional share in the division of powers; and I am not for transferring all the powers of the State to the general Government, and all those of that Government to the executive branch."

"I am for a government rigorously frugal and simple, applying all the peaceable savings of the public revenue, to the discharge of the national debt; and not for a multiplication of officers and salaries merely to make partisans, and for increasing by every device, the public debt, on the principle of its being a public blessing."

"I am for relying for internal defense on our militia solely, till actual invasion, and for such a naval force only as may protect our coasts and harbors from such depredations as we have experienced; and not for a standing army in time of peace, which may overawe the public sentiment; nor for a navy, which, by its own expense, and the eternal wars in which it will implicate us, will grind us with public burdens, and sink us under them."

"I am for free commerce with all nations; political connection with none; and little or no diplomatic establishment. And I am not for linking our selves by new treaties with the quarrels of Europe; entering that field of slaughter to preserve their balance, or joining in the confederacy of kings to war against the principles of liberty."

"I am for freedom of religion, and against all maneuvers to bring about a legal ascendancy of one sect over another; for freedom of the press, and against all violations of the constitution to silence by force and not by reason the complaints of criticism, just or unjust, of our citizens against the conduct of her agents."

"And I am for encouraging the progress of science in all its branches; and not for raising a hue and cry against the sacred name of philosophy; for awing the human mind by stories of raw-head and bloody bones to a distrust of its own vision, and to repose implicitly on that of others; to go backward instead of forward to look for improvement; to believe that government, religion, morality, and every other science were in the highest perfection in ages of the darkest ignorance, and that nothing can ever be devised more perfect than what was established by our forefathers."

WHAT CONSTITUTES A WET SEASON.—The month of July in Illinois was disastrously wet. The summer harvest fields, that at such season should be gladdened with sunshine, were kept dimly drenched. The records gathered by the Smithsonian Institute, and reported to them from thirteen points in North and Central Illinois, as far south as Springfield, tell us, to the small detail of an inch, how much moisture it required to produce this wet month. The average amount of rain for July, throughout the section represented was five inches and 93-hundredths, not quite six inches. The average rain-fall in corresponding places and periods for the five years preceding 1863 was three inches and seven tenths. In July, 1863 and 1864, the amount was respectively three inches and 87-hundredths, and four inches and 87-hundredths. So that a few inches of excess in moisture in the supply of the month constitutes a wet season, recalling the adage "an inch on a man's nose." &c. The average supply of rain for the summer harvest month, falls below four inches.—*Chicago Tribune*.

The statement of the affairs of Charles Graham & Co. have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas. The liabilities of the firm are \$1,600,000, and assets \$1,900,000. Included in the assets are one million due by Edward B. Ketchum, which of course is worthless, and a check for \$250,000 of Ketchum, son & Co., which is in dispute.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the railroad meeting held in this city on Friday of last week. It will be seen that an earnest effort is to be made to secure a road on the proposed route, and that a preliminary survey is to be made immediately. For this purpose, we understand that the services of Prof. Woon, of the University, have been engaged, and if it is made under his direction we can assure the public that his report will be one perfectly reliable.

The more this railroad project is canvassed the more interest is excited, and the more it becomes patent that it is both desirable and feasible. The projected route is almost an air line, and at either end connections are made which will immediately insure it a large through business, both passenger and freight. The Saginaw Valley, and the whole country along the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway would find over it a much shorter route to Toledo than by the way of Detroit, and when at Toledo they would be in connection with the South Shore roads and the entire railway system of Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. It is, therefore, no "side cut" road, ending and beginning nowhere, but will be an important link in a general chain.

As a local road it is equally important, opening up a section of country without railroad advantages, ready to aid in its construction, and to be enriched by its operation. It will give other towns, now having railroad privileges, increased facilities, and open to them a choice of markets.

But the road, desirable and important as it is, and beneficial as it will be, will not build itself. First, it is necessary that the citizens along the proposed line put their hands in their pockets, and furnish the moneys with which to make the preliminary surveys, and, besides, to subscribe liberally to the stock. Other railroad enterprises in the State are being aided by liberal private and corporate subscriptions. Kalamazoo, as a township, takes \$100,000 stock in the Indiana and Grand Rapids Road, and her citizens large amounts; Grand Rapids proposes to take \$100,000 of the same stock, and other towns along the line in proportion. Jackson invests in her corporate capacity largely in the Jackson and Lansing, and Jackson and Grand Rapids roads, and her citizens liberally in both enterprises.

There is no law authorizing Ann Arbor or any other town along the line of the Holly, Ann Arbor, and Toledo Road to loan its credit to the company to be organized, or to subscribe to its stock, neither are we prepared to advise or favor such corporate action. But we would advise and urge the united, general, and liberal action of citizens, farmers, manufacturers, merchants, capitalists,—all along the line, so confident are we that the construction of the road will give a new start to business of all kinds, increase the population of our city and the villages through which it will pass, and, above all, advance the price of farming lands within half a dozen miles on either side of the road, through its entire length. This advance, alone, would nearly, if not quite, pay for the road.

The United States Board of Local Inspectors of Steamers for the District of Detroit, have completed their investigation into the causes of the collision of the *Pewabic* and *Meteor* on Lake Huron. The most important evidence taken by them is given to the public, to which is attached the following finding:

The above forms the most important part of the testimony taken before us, and, in fact, all that would materially assist in forming our opinion; and we find that this collision was caused by the mismanagement of the first mate and master of the propeller "Pewabic." We, therefore, revoke the pilot's license of George P. McKay, master of the said "Pewabic," and ask the Board of Steamboat Inspectors at Cleveland, Ohio, to revoke the pilot's license of George Cleveland, mate, he having been licensed at that port.

The Inspectors having discharged their duty, fixed the responsibility, and pronounced the only sentence in their power, it remains to be seen whether any effort will be made to punish the guilty parties, for the simple revoking of a license is certainly not an adequate penalty to fall upon parties whose "mismanagement" has wrecked a noble vessel, and sacrificed one hundred precious lives. If the law steps with revoking a license, then the law is worse than a broken reed, and better is community without it.

The Democrats of New Jersey have nominated Gen. REXFORD for Governor, who has accepted the nomination, and challenged the opposing candidate to discuss the platforms of the two parties, laid down for the campaign, and especially the planks concerning universal or rather negro suffrage.

The Telegraph Construction Company have offered to contract for two cables to America next year.

Railway Meeting.

At a meeting held at the Court House, in Ann Arbor, on Friday, Sept. 1st, 1865, at 12 o'clock, P. M., to consider the projected Railroad from Toledo to Holly.

Hon. Wm. JAY was elected Chairman, and E. B. POND, and F. D. NEWBERRY of Oakland Co., Secretaries.

Mr. Maynard stated to the convention what he had done in appointing and notifying delegates, and also the reason for changing the time for the convention to meet.

O. Hawkins, Esq., by invitation of the Committee on organization, appointed at Toledo, stated to the convention the requirements of the statutes, and submitted for consideration a form of stock subscription.

After some random discussions, Mr. Watling, of Dundee, moved that five Commissioners be appointed to solicit subscriptions of stock to the proposed road. Carried.

The following gentlemen were then, on motion, elected such Commissioners: Messrs. R. W. Parsons, Saline; C. B. Thompson, Ann Arbor; Henry Watling, Dundee; Wm. N. Stevens, Whitmore Lake, and Jas. B. Simonsen, Holly.

On motion, C. B. Thompson, of Ann Arbor, was added to the committee appointed at Toledo to collect moneys to pay for a preliminary survey.

Mr. Patterson stated to the convention that \$100 had already been collected at Saline for the purpose last named, and that the amount would be doubled, and more, if necessary.

On motion Messrs. Jas. McMahon and Joseph Pray were appointed a committee to aid the surveyors between Ann Arbor and Whitmore Lake; Messrs. W. H. Patterson and W. S. Maynard a like committee, between Ann Arbor and Saline; Messrs. G. W. Cropsey and H. A. Sessions, between Whitmore Lake and North Hudson; and Messrs. Harmon Allen, of Milan, and Benjamin Curtis, of Dundee, for the line South of Saline.

W. S. Maynard moved that Messrs. Daniel Donaldson, of Holly; Jas. McMahon, of Ann Arbor; and Henry Watling, of Dundee, be appointed a general Committee on Survey, to act in concert with local committees last appointed. Carried.

Several names were then suggested for the proposed Railroad; Toledo and Saginaw; Cincinnati and Saginaw, &c., when on motion of Mr. Maynard, the name of Holly, Ann Arbor, and Toledo Railroad was adopted.

On motion the Committee on funds for preliminary survey was authorized to increase its members.

Mr. Patterson moved that the Commissioners appointed by this convention to procure stock subscriptions, be authorized to employ engineers to make preliminary surveys. Carried.

Mr. Maynard moved that the moneys subscribed and paid to procure preliminary survey, be applied in payment of the first five per cent on subscriptions to stock. Carried.

On motion, Messrs W. S. Maynard, Enoch James, and E. B. Pond, were appointed a Committee to visit Holly and solicit the co-operation of its citizens.

Mr. Watling moved that the proceedings of the convention be published in the Ann Arbor, Toledo, and Holly papers. Carried.

Mr. McMahon moved that when the convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet on call of the commissioners. Carried.

The convention then adjourned.

W. JAY, Chairman.
E. B. POND,
F. D. NEWBERRY, Secretaries.

The Internal Revenue Receipts on Monday last, as reported from Washington, were \$4,200,000. Quite a thriving business.

The Long Island Collision.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

The coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Long Island Railroad have rendered a verdict in substance as follows: That the collision was produced by the carelessness of R. J. Rice, conductor of the mail train, and James Watt, engineer of the express train; that Louis C. Sands and Daniel F. Chase are not considering responsible; censuring Oliver Charlack, president of the railway company, for the careless, irregular manner in which the trains are run, and considered him indirectly responsible for the catastrophe. Two of the jurors find Daniel F. Chase, engineer of the mail train, also guilty of carelessness. Another juror finds Louis C. Sands, conductor of the express train, also guilty of carelessness. Three other jurors find R. J. Rice, conductor, and Daniel F. Chase, engineer of the mail train, guilty of carelessness and inattention to their duties, and recommend that more definite rules be adopted for running irregular trains. Sheriff Snider, who was one of the jury, declined voting on the question of the general management of the running of trains and accommodation of passengers, upon the ground that it is an improper question for the jury to determine. The only proper question being, was the road mismanaged that day, and, if so, by whom? G. C. McKee, another juror, concurred in this opinion.

The wife of a physician in the vicinity of Boston, who had become temporarily insane from illness, shot her husband and daughter last Thursday, and finished her horrid work by killing herself.

Another North Pole Expedition.

One Dr. Petermann, editor of the *Gotha Geographical Monthly*, met in consultation with certain German geographers at Frankfurt, and proposed a method of reaching the North Pole by means of the warm stream on the coast of Europe. He believed the pole could be reached from the northern German coast in ten days, and at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. Hamburg and Bremen are suggested as good starting points.

On account of cattle disease importation of cattle from Great Britain into Ireland is prohibited.

Married.

In this city, at the residence of Judge Lawrence, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. A. G. Hillard, of Detroit, Capt. BENJ. F. BLAIR of Columbus, Ohio, late of the 123 Ohio Infantry, and MARY LOUIS ORMSBY, of this city.

On Sunday, 3rd inst., at St. Andrew's Church, by Rev. G. D. Gillespie, JACOB LOHOLZ and ELIZABETH, daughter of JOHN BOYD, all of Ann Arbor.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE!

The Superintendents of the Poor for the County of Washtenaw, will meet at the County Poor House, on the first Tuesday in October next, for the purpose of auditing accounts.

B. W. WAITE, } Supt.
P. DAVIS, }
WM. R. MARTIN, }
Dated, Sept. 6th, 1865. }
Journal, News, and Courier, each, copy 3 weeks.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$80 to \$600 each. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them at the Centennial Exposition, Boston, 1876. MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of R. HOOPER & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm, will please present them for adjustment, and all persons indebted to the said firm, will please call immediately and settle.

R. HOOPER,
F. R. HOOPER,
Ann Arbor, Sept. 4th, 1865. 6m1025

NOTICE!

The business of Brewing, in its various branches, will be continued at the old stand of the late firm, by the undersigned, who, thankful for past patronage, hopes for continued favor.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 4th, 1865. F. B. HOOPER, 6m1025

Estate of Edo Allen.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Edo Allen, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of James Allen, 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, and that Prince Bennett, may be appointed administrator with the Will annexed of said deceased.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the second day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the legates, 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 held 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,
Judge of Probate.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR OUR GREAT NATIONAL WORK, The Life, Times and Public Services of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN!

By DR. L. P. BROCKETT.

This work is entirely new and original, and contains more of his early history, political career, speeches, messages, proclamations, &c., together with the scenes and incidents connected with his tragic end, than any other work published.

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned disabled soldiers and sailors, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.

We have agents clearing \$150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., No. 148 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

3m1025

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STERLING'S AMBROSIA MANUFACTURING CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, NEW YORK.

6m1025

ORDINANCE NO. 53.

An Ordinance for the Preservation of Order and Quiet in the City of Ann Arbor.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the City of Ann Arbor:

Sec. 1. That every person keeping any place of business or entertainment, within the City of Ann Arbor, except keepers of Hotels, Boarding Houses, Drug Stores, and Medical Offices, shall keep open the public entrance and entrances thereof, closed during the first day of the week, and shall not open any such entrance or permit the same to be opened or continue open for the admission of any person or persons, other than himself, his clerk, agent, servant, or lodger therein, or a civil officer and his assistants, in his employ on official business, at any time between the hours of eleven o'clock, P. M. of Saturday, and four o'clock, A. M. of the Monday next following.

Sec. 2. That no person keeping any place of business or entertainment whatsoever, within said city, shall permit any persons to congregated or remain upon any part of the premises kept by him, as such place of business or entertainment, or the apartments thereof, under his control, for the purpose of drinking, gaming, or other diversion or recreation, during any part of the time mentioned in the preceding section.

Sec. 3. That no person keeping any Grocery, Saloon, Billiard Room, Ball Alley, or other place of business or entertainment, where wine, beer, or spirituous liquors are sold, within said city, shall at any time permit any person to be intoxicated by any quantity of such liquors, or to be intoxicated at the time, any such spirituous liquors, wine, beer or cider, in any quantity whatsoever, or shall sell or give to any minor any such spirituous liquors, wine, beer or cider, without the consent in writing of the parent or guardian of such minor.

Sec. 4. That no person except keepers of Hotels, Boarding Houses, Drug Stores and Physicians, in the necessary, proper and legitimate exercise of their respective vocations as such, and civil officers in the legal and proper discharge of their duty as such, shall transact any secular business, or do any manner of service or work whatsoever, except works of necessity or charity, within the City of Ann Arbor, on the first day of the week.

Provided, that the Common Council of said city, may in their discretion license one or more reputable persons to keep a victualling house or victualling house, or other place of places of entertainment within said city, subject to the provisions of Section 3, of this ordinance, and such other conditions and restrictions as said Common Council may deem most conducive to the good order of said city; and such license when granted shall exempt the person to whom the same shall be issued from the foregoing provisions of this section, and also from the provisions of sections one and two of this ordinance, so far as such exemption shall be clearly expressed in such license; but shall not be construed to license the sale of spirituous liquors, wine, beer, or other alcoholic beverages, or the transacting of any business or the providing or carrying out of any entertainment not clearly set forth or described therein. And it is declared to be no part of the intent or purpose of this proviso, or of any of the provisions of this ordinance, to exempt any person from liability or prosecution under any of the provisions of Chapter 44 of the Compiled Laws of this State.

Sec. 5. Every person convicted of a violation of either the first or second section of this ordinance, shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, with costs of prosecution, or be confined in the County Jail not exceeding thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 6. Every person convicted of a violation of any provision of the third section of this ordinance, shall be punished, if such violation shall have been committed on any day other than the first day of the week, by a fine not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the Court or Magistrate, aforesaid.

Sec. 7. Every person convicted of a violation of the fourth section of this ordinance, shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars, with costs of prosecution, or be confined in the County Jail not exceeding ten days, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 8. Every person who shall be present at any place of business or entertainment within the City of Ann Arbor, on the first day of the week, or at any time between the hours mentioned in the first section of this ordinance, for the purpose of any diversion or entertainment whatsoever, not duly licensed as herein before provided, unless such place shall be a Hotel or Boarding House, and such person a stranger, traveler or lodger therein, and entertained solely as such, shall on conviction thereof, be punished as provided in the next preceding section.

Sec. 9. Every person who shall at any time be present at any grocery, saloon, billiard room, ball alley, or other place of business or entertainment where wine, beer or spirituous liquors are sold, within said city, and shall there engage in or be guilty of any breach of the peace, or revelry, or any riotous, boisterous, profane or disorderly conduct, or behavior, to the disturbance of the peace or good order of said city, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished in the manner provided in section six of this ordinance for the punishment of persons convicted of a violation of section three.

Sec. 10. In all prosecutions for any alleged violation of the first, second or third sections of this ordinance, the act or acts of the clerk, servant, or employee of the person accused, shall be taken and construed to be the act or acts of such accused person; and every violation of any one or either of the provisions of either of said sections, shall, if committed in his presence or with his knowledge, be conclusively presumed to have been committed with his permission, and in all prosecutions for any alleged violation of the provisions of section three, relating to the sale or gift of spirituous liquors, wine, beer or cider to minors, the fact of non-age shall be presumed against the person accused, until he shall, by competent testimony, establish the fact of full age.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of the Marshal, Sheriff, or any Constable, who shall have knowledge of the violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, forthwith to arrest the persons offending, and take them forthwith before a Magistrate for trial, unless such arrest be made on Sunday, in which case he shall commit them to the County Jail of the County, until 9 o'clock, A. M. of the next day, and then bring them before a Magistrate for trial.

Sec. 12. It is further ordained, that City Ordinance No. 31, entitled an ordinance relative to selling intoxicating liquors to drunken persons and others, made and passed in Common Council, May 11th, 1857, and Ordinance No. 43, entitled an ordinance for the preservation of order and quiet, made and passed in Common Council, October 7th, 1861, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Made and passed in Common Council, September 4th, 1865.

W. S. MAYNARD, Mayor.

D. CRAMER, Recorder.

2m1025

TENDERS

WILL be received up to Saturday, September 9th, for building the new M. E. Church in this city. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of W. H. Mallory, on Huron Street.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Z. BIRD,
Chairman of Building Committee.
Ann Arbor, Aug. 29th, 1865. 2m1024



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A BOY about 14 or 15 years old to learn the Printing business. A steady boy, willing to learn and work, can have a good place. Apply at the

ARGUS OFFICE.

August 10th, 1865.

The annual School Meeting was held on Monday last. Pursuant to notice, polls were opened for the election of three Trustees at 9 o'clock, A. M., and kept open until 2 o'clock, P. M., at which hour they were closed, and the votes counted. The poll list showed that 285 citizens had felt interest enough in the schools—one of one kind or another—to record their votes. The result showed that

Henry D. Bennett had	273
Ebenezer Wells "	205
Collins B. Cook "	279
A. W. Chase "	90
A. H. Markham "	4

And Messrs. Bennett, Wells, and Cook, having received a majority of the votes polled, were declared elected Trustees for the term of three years.

The votes for Mr. Chase were given because of a little unnecessary jealousy of the Third Warders about the location of their School House, and not because of any dissatisfaction in any other particular.

The result of the election having been announced, the meeting proceeded to the transaction of the other business of an annual meeting.

The Secretary presented and read the annual report of the Board, which was published in our last issue. The "estimate sheet," accompanying the report, was then taken up item by item, and the following taxes unanimously voted for the various expenses of the Schools for the ensuing year:

To pay salaries of Teachers,	5,300 00
" " for fuel, repairs, incidentals, &c.,	2,800 00
" " pay Bonds,	2,250 00
" " Interest,	687 50
" " reimburse Third Ward Building fund,	2,837 50
Total,	\$13,875 00

In addition to the taxes, a loan of \$2,000 was authorized for a term of five years, at not to exceed 10 per cent. interest, to replace the same amount of Third Ward Building funds expended in paying the bonded debt of the district, and a further loan of \$2,000, for a term of four years, to increase the Third Ward Building fund, making \$7,000 now appropriated and provided for that purpose.

These appropriations were all made with no grudging spirit, but with a determination to generously sustain the schools as the vital interest of our city.

The Third Ward School House site was settled, by authorizing the purchase of the lots on Miller Avenue, known as the Godfrey grove lots, a very beautiful location, though just now a little one side of the center of population in the Ward. The building will be erected in time for the opening of the schools another year.

The Board was also authorized to purchase a site for a School House in the Fourth Ward. The number of persons reported between the ages of 5 and 20, was 2,112, an increase of 80 over last year.

The Jackson Citizen and Adrian Reporter are "pitching into" the Advertising Agency of Mather & Co., 335 Broadway, N. Y. The Citizen has been advised that "Mather is a swindler," and "his partner a traveling woman." Luckily we got our last bill paid after a slight draft drawn by their order was allowed to go to protest, since which their *façade* have found their way into the waste paper box. It takes publishers a long time to get their "eye teeth out."

Have any of our cotemporaries invested in A. I. MATHEWS, 12 Gold Street, N. Y., reader of a wonderful Hair Dye? If so, with what results? He is marked on our books "played out." His contracting agent also represented C. CROSS, and C. R. WALKER, Buffalo, N. Y., a pair of precious "bad eggs," who paid one year, but the next didn't. They have cost us a great outlay of patience and postage.

The Jackson Citizen says that a Vermont gentleman has purchased 40 acres of land, near the Fair grounds in that city, on which he is to immediately erect a large woolen factory. We wish that the same enterprise could be entered upon here. Good and abundant water power can be had, and the wool clip of this County exceeds both in quantity and quality that of any other county in the State.

The tax-payers meeting, held on Saturday evening last, authorized the Common Council to levy an extra tax of \$2,500, to purchase the May Flower Engine, furnish hose, procure a truck, &c., for a Hook and Ladder Company, pay the Dorking judgment, and wipe out the floating debt. This is in addition to the \$3,500 which the Council can raise under the charter without a vote of the tax payers.

A prize Fair and Festival will be given by the Ladies of Lodi, September 13th, at the old Academy, opposite the new Church. Doors open at 3 o'clock, P. M. The prizes will be declared at eight (8) o'clock, P. M.

Our merchants are replenishing their Fall stocks, and making ready for a large business. Keep watch of our advertising columns if you would know where to find good bargains.

The World's special says the story is widely prevalent that Jeff. Davis' trial is to take place this month. It is believed to be unfounded. October is thought to be the correct time, Norfolk the place, and Chief Justice Chase the presiding Judge.

A coach, with a party of twelve ladies and gentlemen, bound on a pleasure excursion, was run into by a railroad train near Boston, one gentleman killed and several others of the party seriously, and perhaps fatally, injured.

The Richmond Resolutions.

The following are the resolutions adopted at the mass meeting in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday.

We, the people of the city of Richmond, in mass meeting assembled, to express our opinions in the present exigency of public affairs, do

Resolved, That we have witnessed with just indignation the persistent and wicked effort of a portion of the press and people of the Northern States to brand the people of the South with perfidy and insincerity in the honest attempts they have made, and are making to resume their former relations with the Union, by questioning their fidelity and truth in the oaths of allegiance which they have taken, and by vague and unsupported charges, that they desire if they do not contemplate, further resistance to its authority. Such imputations are not only false, but mischievous, being calculated to retard, if they be not designed to defeat, that perfect and constitutional restoration of the Union which the war was professedly waged against the seceding States to effect, and which good men and patriots in all sections of the country earnestly desire to accomplish. And it being of the last importance that the minds of the whole people be disabused of these errors, and particularly that the authorities at Washington be truly informed of the temper and disposition of the Southern people, we do solemnly pronounce these and all other imputations upon them of a kindred character, no matter from what source they come, to be utterly ungrounded and false.

Resolved, That the general temper and disposition of the Southern people including our own, are to accept and acquiesce in the results of the late sanguinary struggle, and to resume the duties of citizenship in the Union. That the men of character and ability who have hitherto influenced public sentiment neither advise nor intend anything different from the discharge of their duties as citizens of the United States, and are setting an example of full and ready submission to the authority of its government, and counsel a full recognition of the facts of the actual situation, including the accepted and irreversible abolition of slavery.

Resolved, That we, the people of Richmond, fully and thoroughly comprehending and accepting the results of this struggle in all their force and significance, and as one of the most important, the abolition of slavery, already effected by the restored Constitution of the State under which we live and which we are sworn to support, do pledge ourselves to support the reconstruction policy of the President, which purposes a restored equality of rights and privileges to all the States, including the power in each to regulate the right of suffrage for itself, as distinguished from the reckless and pernicious theories of the so-called radical party, which propose to the Southern States the alternative of negro suffrage or an indefinite exclusion from the benefits of a common and equal Union; and that we will support the national authority and the supreme rule of law and order everywhere, as the only sure guarantee for the re-establishment of the rights and privileges of our own and of the Southern States, under the Constitution, in the Union.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to our fellow-citizens throughout the State to hold meetings as soon as practicable in their respective counties and towns, and adopt suitable resolutions expressive (as we do not doubt they will be) of their entire sympathy in the motives, purposes and objects herein declared; that no cloud of doubt, no shadow of suspicion may rest on the integrity, honor and good faith of their expressed desire and honest attempts to resume the duties of allegiance to the United States.

Resolved, That it is no less a pleasure than a duty on our part to give public expression to the esteem and respect which we feel for the present Chief Magistrate of our State, whose conciliatory bearing, frank and manly manners, and well considered statesmanship, have enabled him to grapple successfully with the unusual difficulties of his position. With the opportunity to see us face to face, as we are, he has the wisdom to appreciate the true character of our people. He has thrown himself without reserve on their candor, truthfulness and conscientiousness, and they have met, and will continue to meet him in a like spirit of cordial confidence.

THE TRIBUNE ON BLAIR'S SPEECH.—The New York Tribune publishes at length the speech of Hon. Montgomery Blair with the following comments: "We need not say that Mr. Blair's views on some points are not ours, and that we could criticise some of the statements of the speech if we had time and room. Suffice it at present that Mr. Blair's position in Mr. Lincoln's original Cabinet, where he was the stern, consistent champion of prompt, decisive resistance to disunion, give an interest to all historical statements which will cause them to be read with interest by every man who will dissent from some of his conclusions and recommendations."

It is noticeable that the Tribune does not undertake the defence of Secretary Seward, Secretary Stanton or Jo. Holt, from the grave charges preferred by Mr. Blair. The Tribune is also careful not to endorse the restoration policy of the President. It hates Seward and Stanton and does not love Andrew Johnson.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: "Washington is defended now by 1,400 men, commanded by two hundred commissioned officers—a sword to every seven muskets." This is the way the epaulets are provided for. And the people support the epaulets by hard toiling.

During last week 186 Southern Post-offices were reopened, and sixteen mail routes let. The prices paid are less than before the war, and it is said that an effort will be made to bring the expenses of the Southern mail system much nearer the receipts than in former days.

The famous Homestead Well, on Pit Hole Creek, the second large well struck in that locality, has ceased to flow. It has been flowing five hundred barrels per day for the last six months.

Boston Wool Market.

The wool market is fairly active, and continues to sustain full prices for all desirable grades. With increased activity in the goods market, the wants of manufacturers are quite extensive, and are being freely supplied so far as the limited assortment of staple offering will suffice.

The stocks, however, are by no means deficient in quantity, and the receipts of low and medium fleeces, from New York and the West, continue quite liberal, with an accumulative tendency. But the choice clips of Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, are still held by growers at prices relatively, as well as absolutely, higher than those current in the Eastern markets; and as long as this state of things continues, consumers must make up their minds to do without them.

The latter are much in want of fine domestic wool, and would be willing to make contracts for the product of the best wool-growing countries in those States at say 75a80c for strictly choice, good conditioned lots. But as they are held at about these figures on the spot, there is no prospect of their being moved at present. Eastern dealers also find it more for their advantage to buy of each other than to go into the country for supplies; and in this way considerable lots have changed hands during the week.

There is a feeling of great firmness on the part of holders, who believe that prices cannot go lower this season in any event, and are quite likely to attain a higher range. This opinion would seem to be well founded when we consider that about all the wool which can be secured at any margin upon present quotations has already come forward, and that the balance of the clip will probably have to be bought up at higher figures. Consumers cannot to any extent fall back upon the foreign staple, the desirable grades of which are in light stock, and not likely to be duplicated, with rates tending up in the London and Continental markets. They are getting some very good lots of domestic, however, from Michigan, small parcels of fair quality from Ohio, and are working up an unusual quantity of the heavy fleeces of New York and Vermont, in fabrics which require fine staple. Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 650,000 lbs., at a range of 60a75c for fleeces, and 65a80c for super and extra pulled. Included are lots of Western mixed at 65c, Illinois fleece at 58a62c, Wisconsin and Vermont at 60a65c, New York State at 62a66c, Michigan at 65a 70c, and Ohio at 68a75c for fair to good lots. Pulled wool is quiet at 65a70c for common super and extra, and 75a80c for the best grades, including Rochester and Eastern.—Com Bulletin.

Mexico.

The agricultural resources of Mexico are arranged according to the three climatic zones, viz: The Caliente, (hot) Templada, (temperate) and Frio, (cold). The Caliente is confined within the limits of the growth of the sugar cane, which, on the eastern slope, reaches an altitude of 3,200 feet above the sea. This region lies between the coast and uplands, and has a temperature averaging 77°. The trade wind laden with moisture from its long passage across the ocean, passes over these plains and along the slopes, making this climate rich in all the tropical products.

The Templada, with its perpetual spring, occupies the elevated slopes above the altitude of 3,000 feet, and has an average temperature of 63°. It possesses the salubrious climate of our State in summer, and yields all the varieties of cereals of our Northern States.

The Frio embraces the table lands. From its great elevation and want of proper nourishment, it is devoted principally to grazing—the cultivation of grains receiving but little attention. With all these fine and peculiar agricultural advantages, the substantial wealth of Mexico lies in her mineral resources, which when developed, will rival California and Australia combined. Argentiferous veins crop out in profusion along the entire slope of the mountains on the Pacific coast in the States of Sonora and Oaxaca; the proven riches of the silver mines of Bolanos, Balopilas and Chihuahua, and the rich gold veins recently developed along the Gulf of California, but abandoned for want of modern science in mining. These, together with the extensive iron and coal deposits of the southern border, are only waiting for a system of inter-communication by rail, the introduction of enterprise, capital, and the modern arts in mining, to complete the picture sketched by the French Emperor nearly five years ago.

The geographical position of Mexico is enviable, being only 137 miles from ocean to ocean across her southern border, with a summit of 650 feet. She can, by railroad and with a limited capital, open the gate to commerce between Europe and Asia.

There is but one reason why this nation is not among the "healthy" powers, and that is degeneration made more degenerate by half a century of civil war. The Government was never a republic save in name. The principles governing were monarchical and anarchical. The relative position of the aristocracy and the lower classes is but another form of slavery; the former with large territorial estates—beir-rooms of generations, are arrogant, illiberal and despotic to the lower classes.

The Cholera on the Continent.

Paris correspondence of the London Times. The last bulletin from Ancona gives sixty-four cases of cholera and fifty-eight deaths from the 14th to noon on the 15th ult., and the total since the disease first appeared as 1,899 cases and 843 deaths. There was cholera in San Severo (Capitanita), especially among the poorly fed lower classes, and people are running away. At Bologna, up to the 15th, the sanitary state of the population was satisfactory. There is no account of cholera having shown itself in the other Italian cities. A letter from Figueras, in Caladonia, says that the town is crowded with fugitives from Barcelona, where there was at that date (15th ult.) a perfect panic on account of the appearance of some cases of cholera. In one day 16,000 railway

tickets had been issued at the Barcelona station. Nevertheless, there seems to have been very few cases; on the 11th and 12th a few cases of sporadic cholera (every summer these occur at Barcelona), which happened to carry off well known persons, and this made a great effect on the people. A violent storm on the night of the 12th freshened the air, and on the 13th there was no case.

Means have been obtained from England to build a railroad from St. Paul, Minn., to Winona. The work will be commenced immediately, and completed in three years. Ten miles will be graded this Fall.

Special Notices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

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

GOING WEST.				
Mail Train	Day	Dexter	Even.	Night
Detroit,	7.15 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	4.35 P.M.	5.25 P.M.
Ypsilanti,	8.40 "	11.55 "	6.12 "	6.56 "
Ann Arbor,	9.05 "	12.15 "	6.32 "	7.16 "
Dexter,	9.35 "	12.40 "	7.00 "	7.35 "
Chelsea,	9.55 "	1.25 "	7.50 "	

GOING EAST.				
Even.	Dexter	Night	Day	Mail
Cheslea,	6.05 A.M.	7.55 "	3.45 "	5.30 "
Dexter,	6.25 "	8.20 "	4.05 "	5.50 "
Ypsilanti,	6.50 "	7.01 "	8.40 "	4.25 "
Detroit,	6.10 "	8.25 "	10.00 "	5.45 "

The Mail Train runs to and from Marshall.

The Red Jacket Stomach Bitters are a very agreeable and healthy stimulant—very pleasant to the taste, have a soothing influence and create a good appetite. We notice that druggists generally sell no Bitters so rapidly as these.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Please inclose a post paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
STATION D, BRICK HOUSE,
6m1025 New York City.

A BEACON OF HEALTH.

The good things of this world have each their appointed mission. It is the mission of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to prevent and relieve a great variety of ailments.

For twelve years its success as a practice and remedy has been without check or drawback. It is strong negative evidence of this fact, that the efficacy of the article as a specific for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, nervousness, general debility, and intermittent fever, has never been questioned.

As proof of its infallibility, in such cases, the statements of public men whose names are familiar as household words, have from time to time been given to the world.

If its reputation is not founded in facts, then truth is a shadow, and the utterances of conscientious citizens are of no more value than "dicers' oaths."

And what is its reputation? Let the progress of its sale answer the inquiry. Within twenty days bottles of Hostetter's Bitters were sold in 1855, few hundred dozen are disposed of now.

Could public opinion be more significantly expressed than by its unparalleled increase of consumption? It seems impossible. The preparation has been imitated. Where are the imitators? Echo answers, "Where?" To the "humbler" of things lost on earth they are all either gone or going. Please be with them!

Sold everywhere. 1w1025

CRUMPTON'S Strawberry Balsam,

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR

DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY,

Cholera Morbus, Flux, Heart Burn, and all Bowel Complaints, Entirely Vegetable. A specific for Camp Diarrhoea.

BURNHANS & HOWE, Prop'rs, Buchanan, Mich. Burnhans & Van Schaack, Chicago, and Farrand, Shesley & Co., Detroit, Wholesale Agents. 5m1020

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 to gentlemen. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HUGH, TON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 1y996

A GOOD TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT.

So is a good Physician by his Successful Works. 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.

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

Dr. L. will visit the several places as follows:

Jackson, Hibbard House, 20th. Ann Arbor, Monitor House, 21st. Detroit, Cass House, opposite Mich. Central Depot, each month, 22nd and 23rd.

MODE OF EXAMINATION.—The Doctor discloses diseases by the eyes. He, therefore, asks no questions and requires no answers to explain symptoms. Afflicted, come and have your symptoms and the location of your disease explained free of charge.

DISSOLUTION. The co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. Lewis & Breakay, was dissolved Jan. 1st, 1865.

FOR SALE! 20 HOUSES AND LOTS, worth from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Also several improved FARMES. A. J. SUTHERLAND, Ann Arbor, Feb. 2d, 1865. 994th Commercial Agent.

FARM FOR SALE!

The undersigned wishes to sell his Farm in Pittsfield, adjoining the Town House. The Farm contains 100 ACRES.

100 acres under good improvement, with a large brick House, 2 Barns, &c. SAMUEL MORGAN, Pittsfield, August 11th 1865. 10204

Rifle Factory!

Bentler & 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 of keys kept on hand and made order. 995, Shop corner Main and Washington streets, Ann Arbor, Oct. 8, 1862. 8731f

1865. CHANGE OF DATE. 1866.

PROF. R. J. LYONS

Would inform his PATIENTS and others interested, that in future he can be seen at

MONITOR HOUSE,

—ON TIE—

21st OF EACH Month,

Instead of the 20th, and at

JACKSON, ON THE 20th,

instead of the 21st.

Throat,

Lungs,

Heart,

Liver,

The Blood,

and all other complicated chronic complaints treated successfully, by

PROF. R. J. LYONS,

the well known and celebrated

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!

Call at the Monitor House, Ann Arbor, where he can be consulted FREE OF CHARGE, on the 21st of each Month, during 1865 and 1866. 1y1019

AGENTS WANTED

—FOR—

The Secret Service, the Field,

the Dungeon, and the

Escape.

BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON,

N. Y. Tribune Correspondent,

70,000 Copies Sold in 60 Days.

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years. Travelling through the South in the secret service of the "Tribune" at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and fleets, both East and West, during the first two years of the rebellion, his thrilling capture, his confinement for twenty months in seven different rebel prisons; his escape, and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly 400 miles. It will abound in stirring events, and contain more of the fact, incident and romance of the war, than any other work yet published. Homea Greely says of it:

"A great many books will yet be written concerning this war, in addition to the many already in print; but not one of them will give, within a similar compass, a clearer, fuller, more readable account, entirely from personal observation, of the nature, animus, purposes, incidents, and instrumentalities of the slaveholders' rebellion, than does the unpretentious narrative of Mr. Richardson."

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled soldiers and sailors, in want of profitable employment, will find particularly adapted to their conditions. Send for circulars. Address:

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THE MOST SKEPTICAL

THAT THERE IS UNEQUALLED

VIRTUE IN THE

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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 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 every bottle by all druggists and dealers in the country.

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