The Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus

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Entrance on Huron Street, opposite the Franklin.

ELIHU B. POND
Editor and Publisher.

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One square (12 lines or less) one week, 50 cents; and 15 cents for every insertion thereafter, less than three months.

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One do 6 do	5	Half col'mn 6 mos.....	18
One do 1 year	8	Half do 1 year.....	35
Two sq'res 6 mos	8	One do 6 mos.....	35
Two do 1 year	12	One do 1 year.....	60

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April, 1859,

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BARBER and Fashionable Hair Dresser, Main Street, Ann Arbor, Mich. Hair Fronts and Curls kept constantly on hand.

SCHOFF & MILLER.
DEALERS in Miscellaneous, School, and Blank Books Stationery, Paper Hangings, &c., Main Street Ann Arbor.

MISS JENNIE E. LINES,
TEACHER OF Piano Forte, Guitar, and Singing, being desirous of enlarging her class, will receive pupils at the residence of Prof. WINCHELL, which being near the Union School, will be very convenient for such scholars attending there who may wish to pursue the study of music in connection with other branches.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Print, Book,
AND—
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Wrapping Paper, &c.
ANN ARBOR MICH.

The Volunteer's Wife.

An' shure, I was tould to come here to your honor,
To see if you'd write a few words to me Pat;
He's gone for a soger is Mister O'Conner,
Wid a stripe on his arm and a band to his hat.

An' what'll you tell? it ought to be aisy
For such as your honor to spake wid the pen,
And say I'm all right, and that mavourneen, Daisy,
(The baby, your honor) is better agen.

For whin he went off, it's so sick was the childer,
She niver held up her blue eyes to his face,
And whin I'd be crying he'd look all the wilder,
And said would I wish for the country's disgrace?

So he left her in danger, and me sorely greeting,
And followed the flag wid an Irishman's joy.
O! it's often I drame of the great drums a beating,
And a bullet gone straight to the heart of me boy.

And say will he send me a bit of his money,
For the rint and the doctor's bill, due in a week?
Well surely there's tears on your eyelashes, honey,
Ah! faith I've no right wid such freedom to speak.

You're overmuch trifling—I'll not give you trouble;
I'll find some one willin';—oh! what can it be?
What's that in the newspaper folded up double?
Yer honor—don't hide it—but read it to me.

What! Patrick O'Conner?—no, no, it's some other;
Dead! dead! no not him, 'tis a week scarce gone by;
Dead! dead!—why, the kiss on the cheek of his mother—
It hasn't had time yet, your honor, to dry.

Don't tell me—it's not him—O God! am I crazy?
Shot dead!—oh, for the love of sweet heaven, say no!
An' what'll I do in the world wid poor Daisy?
O! how will I live, and O! where will I go?

The room is dark—I'm not seein' your honor;
I—think—I'll go home; and a sob quick and dry
Came sharp from the bosom of Mary O'Conner,
But never a tear-drop welled up to her eye.

A HURRICANE AT SEA.

"Nat, I believe we are going to have a hurricane."

"Why, what makes you think so, Captain?"

"Why! look at my journal for the last three days, do you note how steadily the barometer has gone down? With the fine weather we have had, it means mischief is near us; whether we get caught or not remains to be seen."

I was master. Nat was a youngster of nineteen, and passenger—the mate lay in his berth dying of yellow fever—two men out of six (my whole crew) were also down with it. The brig was deeply and badly laden. Weak from a recent attack of fever myself, I little relished a hurricane being added to my trouble. Sea-room was scarce—Double Headed Shot Keys on one side, Florida Reef on the other, with but a sixty-miles channel between. The wind for the last three days had been southwest, baffling and very warm. In the afternoon and evening of Aug. 26th, it struck in suddenly and strongly from the northwest, with sharp squalls.—Reduced sail accordingly. At midnight made Elbow Key Light, and wore ship to the north-northwest—barometer 29:50, at 8 A. M. The morning of the 27th, sighted the Florida shore, and immediately wore to the south-southeast. Brig under close-reefed topsail and mainsail, and reefed foresail. During the forenoon, the squalls increased in strength and duration, while the constantly falling barometer told me there was more coming. At 1 P. M., I knew the brig was in mid-channel, and that, the wind being northeast, if she was then hove to, she would make a "dead drift" to the southwest, and not approach the land on either side unless through the agency of currents. Every sail was taken in and bound tightly to the yards.

Short handed as we were, I was obliged to join the men in their labors, and with a little coil of spun-yarn on my arm, I bound every sail to the yard which showed the least symptom of "puffing." Having made everything snug, and nothing more to do, I took the liberty of looking about me. The sea was rising as if by magic, not the long, lazy grand ocean swells of the Atlantic, but the short, sharp tumult of the Gulf Stream. It seemed, and I believe really was, impossible for any vessel to ride such a sea as that; ours did not at all events, for the sea soon began to load her, and her decks being full, even with the rail, made it impossible for the men to work at the pumps. This state of affairs made it necessary to cut away the bulwarks. Calling the second mate and one man to the break of the poop-deck, I made an earing fast around my waist, and giving them the end of it, I descended to the main deck and watching my chance dashed out board after board with an axe.—Three times was I washed clear over the side into the water to leeward and hauled in again before I had accomplished my task. Tired, startled, exhausted nearly to death, I threw myself flat upon the deck and rested.—Few, I fancy, know the meaning of the word *rest:* only twice in my life have I known it myself—times of fright, emergency, and danger, when the strong will forced the human machine beyond endurance. Then, O how sweet rest is!—then even death itself is not too great a price to pay for it!

In a few moments I was myself again—frightened certainly, for I never expected to see another sun rise; but no one knew it but myself. I gave my orders coolly, to keep the men pumping whenever there was a chance, and walked aft to look at the watch: it was a quarter to 3 P. M. Creeping up to the weather-side, and holding my nose over the rail, I tried to peep to windward. "Can it blow harder than this?" was the question I involuntarily asked aloud.

I thought I would look at the barometer. Creeping to the stairs I slid down, almost fearing to do so. I looked—28:90! I screwed the slide to mark it. The second mate was bending over the mate, trying to catch his last words. The poor man was sending a message to his wife, and died in a few moments afterwards.—Upon deck again; must watch everything. Pumping was now out of the question. The sea was no longer *high*, but ran like high breakers on a beach which the terrible wind caught with giant strength and dashed down on the brig's main-deck by tuns at a time.—Masses of clouds were rising to windward, which, spreading to the zenith, would burst upon as with a roar and a deluge of water, in rain and spray, enough to appall the stoutest heart.—After they were past the sun would shine out gaily and clearly for a few moments, and I would think, perhaps this is the worst.

So the weary, long hours passed away. I was in truth afraid to look at the barometer again, so I staid upon deck and hoped. At half-past five a cloud arose in the eastern quarter—so dark, so opaque, that my first thought was a whole new continent had arisen from the sea. I jumped down into the cabin and looked at my old friend again; 28:50 was the news it told me. The mate lay dead upon his mattress, his lower jaw dropped, and his eyes frightfully staring. "Cover that man up," I said, and jumped on deck again. Slowly, majestically, that vast bank rose as if it would sweep the whole world clear of all that impeded its progress. It *burst* upon us! All that had passed before was but little in comparison; the poor brig seemed as nothing—over, over, over she went, till her yard-arms were buried six feet in the water, and her lee-side up to the hatch combing was submerged. The second mate grasped my arm and yelled in my ear, as nearly as I could distinguish, (for the clamor was so great I could only guess what he said,) "My God we are gone!"

It was now half-past six, and dark. Clinging to the rail, hearing the dismal noise of the wind, and seeing nothing but the lurid glare of the water, which was one phosphorescent sheet, we stood listening to the gale, and waiting for—*death*. That was a time for thinking! Never was I so spiritualized as then. Commencing in life at my first whipping, (the first thing I can remember,) every incident passed before me in review; and strange to say, the most ludicrous were the most vivid and longest dwelt upon. In the mean time the wind was blowing. Who of my readers ever heard the wind *blow?* I have often read of the wind *roaring* in the most violent hurricane. Don't say *roar*, say *tear*. A heavy cannon-ball, in passing through the air, sounds like tearing new strong cloth. Imagine ten thousand cannon-balls flying close by your ears, and you have some idea of the awful clamor of a hurricane.

Nine P. M., a sudden and decided lull, the sea suddenly running up into long grand swells, and the brig righting to a great extent. Set the storm-trisail, and sounded the pumps.—Owing to their being full of troth, they gave wet line all their length. Manned them and set to pumping; found one of them to be split and useless; kept the other at work. Took a look at the barometer—29:00. I felt better. At midnight, after taking my turn at the pump, I went into the cabin and laid down on the settee, completely exhausted, more from extreme nervous tension than from hard labor. I thought of Mazeppa's horse—

"For many a verse,
Panting as if his heart would burst,
The weary steed still staggered on."

Poor Nat came out of his room pale as a ghost. "What *was* that awful noise, Captain?" "That! why it was the wind, Nat." "Well," replied Nat, "I never knew wind could make such a noise as that." "Nor I either," said I, "but I know it now." I went to sleep. My last thought was "Where is the brig? Is she near land? She ought to be in mid channel." If not, no man could tell till morning.

I was in the middle of a happy dream of boat-sailing on the Connecticut River, when the second mate jumped down, shook me violently by the shoulder, exclaiming one word—"Land!" and before I could reply was on deck again. Of course I was not long after him. As my head emerged from the companionway, I noticed a light on the lee-beam, and that the water was white as milk. The light I doubted about, but that we were in white water was sure, and either on the edge of Florida Reef, or inside the Double-Headed Shot Keys, and on Salt Key Bank. In either case I must make sail and get to the southeast as soon as possible.

The crew were all on the weather side of the poop-deck, each one exclaiming to the other, "We are ashore;" and "Where's the captain?" It was *very* dark, and still blowing a heavy gale, and the sea running very high, and giving indications of breaking, and I had no doubt but the brig's time had come, and probably ours also. Working my way along forward, I came in contact with the black stewardess—she had joined in the general stampede, and was making as much noise as the best man of them. I happened to be to the leeward of her, and I well remember the comical wish passing through my mind, that if we were going across the dark river together, the distinguished trait of the African race, which she possessed in an eminent degree, might be left behind.

Sail was made on the brig immediately. I gave the men directions not to wait to cast off gaskets, but to cut everything. They worked as only men will who worked for their lives, and I could scarcely believe my ears when I heard the topsail-sheets come rattling home. While they were setting the head-sails I was cutting the tops off the mainsail, and in a short time she was steering off shore under close reefed sails, and taking whole cataracts of water over her forecastle. Having put all the sail on her that she would bear, I had the lead passed forward—"Forty fathoms and no bottom." "Well done, old girl," said I, "you are well out of this scrape." Daylight came and found us about three miles from the reef on and over which the sea was breaking horribly. The gale was moderating fast; more sail was made, and we were soon well off shore. Now we were greatly annoyed by large birds, which, as soon as daylight came, flocked on board of us by dozens, gasping from thirst and exhaustion. If picked up and thrown overboard, they would immediately fly back and dash down anywhere about decks, and fight us if we attempted to move them. They were smart birds, without doubt, but the hurricane had been a little too much for them. At six A. M., buried the mate. The single pump had been constantly going from the time the gale moderated, and it was still kept going. At noon the wind had moderated to a pleasant breeze; a ship passed us steering southwest with topgallant sails set. She spoke us, and reported that she had carried the same sail all the night before. So much for our vessel being in the wrong place.

Upon examination, I found the brig was so badly strained, and making water so fast, that I should be obliged to go into Key West and repair. I laid off and on Sand Light during the night of the 28th, and the next morning put the wheel up and went in over the reef, took a pilot, and in an hour we were anchored off the wharves.

An old friend of mine met me as I landed, and asked me to his house, and to make it my home during my stay in Key West. Accordingly, as soon as I had made arrangements for hauling the brig in, and had been through the custom house, I repaired to Mr. H——, and took dinner with him. After dinner Mr. H—— said, "Don't you want a nap, captain?" "Yes," said I, I would like a short one." He showed me to a bedroom and I was soon under the mosquito bar, the sweet trade-wind blowing softly through the lattice of the window, and rustling the branches of the cocoa-nut tree in front of the house. I thought, "This is pleasant and quite a contrast to yesterday," and went to sleep. In a few hours, just as the sun was setting, Mr. H—— called me to supper, and I got up and ate it, feeling quite refreshed. This is my version of the story; but Mr. H—— said that he called me to supper, and my answer was, "Let me alone, I don't wish for any;" that I slept all night; that he got the same answer at breakfast, the same at dinner, and that it was supper-time the next day when he was able to get me up. But I would not believe him, and I have not been able to realize yet that I did not get up the first time he called me. At all events, I had a good sleep.

A Union man Driven From Home in North Carolina.

Mr. John Conklin, a gentleman formerly residing at Goose Creek, Beaufort county, N. C., has written the following letter to a brother in Baltimore, dated

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 25, 1861.

Dear Brother:—It is with regret that I inform you I was compelled to run for my life. I left home five weeks ago to night, about 11 o'clock, in a little canoe. Next morning at daylight, I was at Ocracoke. I went to Hatteras, in hope that the commanding officer would send a boat and get my family. He told me to wait a few days, and he would do it if possible; but finding it was as much as they could do to take care of themselves, I got aboard the schooner Henry Nutt, and came to Philadelphia.

I left my family and all I have in the world in the hands of the rebels. What they will do with them, God knows, I don't. My first determination was to kill as many as I could of the rebels, and then be killed; but, when they were coming after me, my wife persuaded me to leave, and I did so. They searched my house for me, not fifteen minutes after I left. I saw the lights out of the chamber windows. We left our two youngest children asleep. My wife and two oldest children came to the Landing with me; I had to leave without money or clothes. I could write much more, but I hope soon to see you.

Slidell Fleeing from a Sinking Ship.

It now appears that when Mr. Slidell, in company with Mr. James M. Mason, of Virginia, departed for Europe, he took with him his wife and interesting son and daughters. Shrewd men in this quarter, who know the wily Louisiana Senator, predict that it is his intention never to return; so that, so far from caring about the interests of the Confederacy, he is only too glad to be rid of it; and that, if a reverse should happen to Davis & Co., he will quietly settle down and cultivate his foreign tastes, leaving his friends at home to take care of themselves. It is also stated that during his stay in Richmond he became exceedingly unpopular, by his haughty and dictatorial manner, and particularly by his malignant persecution of the Northern prisoners. He never was liked in Louisiana, and thousands of Union men who have been compelled to espouse secession, blame him for driving them into the conspiracy.

The fire in the rear—of which the fiery Frenchman, Pierre Soule, is the author—is a conflagration that he is not prepared to meet. Slidell is a very old man—fond of his ease—and has, doubtless, prepared for the storm, which, with his peculiar relations to the leading money men of Europe, he could easily do, by clandestinely disposing of sufficient property to enable him to spend the balance of his days in a land to which all his sympathies have been tending. It is stated that a widow of his own brother, the celebrated Slidell Mackenzie, now residing at Morristowa, New Jersey, has stricken the Slidell out of her name, and now calls herself simply Mrs. Mackenzie.—*Phila Press.*

THE WAY TO STOP A PAPER.—If you wish to stop a paper, pay for it in full to the time when you cease taking it, as an honest man should do. Don't go sneaking to the post master and tell him to send your paper "refused," but send for your bill; deposit the amount with the post-master, and ask him to forward it, or go to the office of publication yourself, and pay your honest dues like a man. Some people complain, they can't stop a paper that they have once subscribed for, but there is no difficulty in it, if they take the right way. Pay up all you owe, and then if the paper is continued contrary to orders, you are not liable for it. Don't undertake to cheat the printer out of his dues, whether it be ten cents or ten dollars.

☞ "It is a shame, husband, that I have to sit here monding your old clothes." "Don't say a word about it, wife, the least said the sooner mended."

A Desperate Leap.

During the earlier years of the country, the Ohio river was the scene of many chivalrous and daring adventures and exploits; and many were the sanguinary struggles which took place upon its banks between the brave pioneers of the settlements and the red enemies, who were justly jealous of the growing encroachments of the restless whites. On the southern bank of the river, and a little below the mouth of the Kanawha, where now stands the village of Point Pleasant, is a high precipice, well known to the passing boatman as Ulin's Leap, from the following incident which occurred there:

During the Revolutionary war, the present site of the village above named, was occupied by a small stockade fort, as a protection to the surrounding settlements against the attacks of the savages in the interest of the British. The people, on the alarm of danger, would leave their fields, and gathering up their families and stock, would seek shelter in the fort: where always was stationed a small force of militia. Here they remained till the threatening danger was removed, when they were again returned to their occupations.

One day in the Spring of 1782, Col. Boone, who was in command of the stockade, missed one of his saddle horses, which had strayed from the enclosure and called to one of his men to go out in the direction of the river, and bring the animal back to the fort. The man was Benjamin Ulin, a non-commissioned officer. For several weeks there had been discovered no signs of hostile Indians in the vicinity; and contrary to orders, the man left the stockade without arms, not deeming it necessary to go beyond the cover of the place in search of the missing horse. But on coming to the margin of the Kanawha he found, by the tracks upon the shore that the horse had crossed over to the other side of the stream. Procuring a boat Ulin crossed the stream and followed the tracks, which led down a little path along a high bank of the Ohio. This he followed for some distance, till at length he came to the animal quietly feeding upon the scarcely unfolded leaves of the hazel bushes, growing along the margin of the bluff.

He now cautiously approached the runaway, with a bridle in hand, and had almost laid his hand upon his mane when a fierce war-whoop, accompanied by a discharge of fire arms, burst upon his startled ear and caused the frightened animal to spring from him and disappear in the forest.

The next instant Ulin found himself surrounded by a party of Wyandotte Indians, who knowing that some one would be in search of the horse had laid in ambush, awaiting his arrival. The savages were occupying the south and west; and being entirely without arms, the white man of course could make no defense, and sought by flying in the direction of the Kanawha to elude them. But scarcely had he run a hundred yards in that direction when he perceived the path filled with enemies, who again opened a fire upon him from that point.

Thus surrounded by his enemies he saw no possible way of escaping from their hands but destroying his own life by leaping from the fearful precipice.

"At all events, as he said, afterwards relating the adventure to his comrades, I thought the least I could do would be to cheat the cussed red skins out of my scalp, and that would be some satisfaction." So bracing himself for the terrible death which he was certain was inevitable, the brave fellow sprung upon the verge of the cliff, where he could look down the dizzy depth beneath him, with the shining river breaking softly at the rocky base. Scarcely a tree or brush intercepted his vision for nearly fifty feet; but at about that distance a scrubby and gnarled ash tree had found a root-hold in the crevice of the cliff, and reached out ragged limbs over the rocky margin of the stream, while below this he could discover one or two rough ledges, which must receive him before his body should find its final grave in the deep water of the Ohio.

The time occupied in this desperate survey was scarcely a dozen seconds—the laborious breathing of his pursuers, who were close upon, warned him of the great danger in the rear—and he sprang far out over the rocks into the chasm below.

Down—down he shot through the yielding air. Yet the brave man retained all his thoughts, and with wonderful presence of mind managed to keep in a perpendicular position. As he struck into the top of the ash, he clutched to the yielding limbs, which broke his fall to the first ledge some fifteen or twenty feet below. Here, fortunately, he fell upon his feet upon a bank of crumbling shale, which again partially breaking the shock of the fall let him down to the next ledge, eighteen feet further, from whence he leaped—first six and then twelve feet, to the edge of the water; making in all an almost perpendicular height of about one hundred feet! This measurement was made by Col. Boone, and some other officers, the day after this extraordinary performance.

Finding himself still able to move, although seriously injured by the terrible shock he had received, Corporal Ulin threw himself into the river, with the intention of swimming to the opposite side, but finding the current too strong for his already overtasked limbs, he drew himself again to the shore, and being unpursued by the Indians, kept along under the cliff, until he reached the mouth of the Kanawha, and then along the beech of that stream till he again fell in with the canoe in which he had crossed before, and safely reached the stockade.

MAN'S DEADLY FOE.—A writer in the Psychological Journal states that the amount of mortality among persons of intemperate habits from twenty to thirty years of age, is *five times greater* than that of the community generally; and from thirty to forty years of age, it is *four times greater*. He says, "If there be anything in the usages of society calculated to destroy life, the most powerful is certainly the inordinate use of strong drink." The diseases incurred by such habits are mostly of the head and stomach.

☞ Major Jack Downing once said to Gen. Jackson: "Gin'ral, I have always observed that those persons who have a great deal to say about being ready to shed their last drop of blood, are amazin purticlar about the first drop."

McClellan and Beauregard.

Mr. Russell in his last letter to the London *Times* draws the following parallel between the rival military leaders, now facing each other on the Potomac:

When I had the pleasure of conversing with McClellan for the first time he asked me several questions, with evident interest and friendly curiosity—not unusual on the part of Generals in reference to their antagonists—respecting General Beauregard. In his case there was all the more reason for such inquiries, in the fact that they were old fellow-students and classmates. To my mind there is something of resemblance between the men.—Both are below the middle height. They are both squaerly built, and famed for muscular power since their college days. Beauregard, indeed is lean and thin-ribbed; McClellan is full and round, with a Napoleonic tendency to *embonpoint*, subdued by incessant exercise. Beauregard sleeps little; McClellan's temperament requires a full share of rest; both are spare and Spartan in diet, studious, quiet.

Beauregard is rather saturnine, and, if not melancholic, is of a grim gayety; McClellan is genial even in his reserve The density of his hair, the squareness of the jaw, the firmness and regularity of the teeth, and the outlines of the features are points of similarity in both, which would be more striking if Beauregard were not of the true Louisianian Creole tint, while McClellan is fair complexioned. Beauregard has a dark, dull, student's eye, the dullness of which arises, however, from its formation, for it is full of fire, and its glances are quick and searching.—McClellan has a deep, clear eye, into which you can look far and deep, while you feel it searches far and deep into you. Beauregard has something of pretension in his manner—not hauteur, but a folding armed, meditative sort of air, which seems to say. "Don't disturb me; I'm thinking of military movements."

McClellan seems to be always at leisure; but you feel at the same time that you ought not to intrude too much upon him, even when you seek in vain for the grounds of that impression in anything that he is doing or saying.—Beauregard is more subtle, crafty, and astute. McClellan is more comprehensive, more learned, more impressionable, Beauregard is a thorough soldier; McClellan may prove he is a great General. The former only looks to military consequences, and disregards popular manifestations; the latter respects the opinion of the outer world, and sees political as well as military results in what he orders. They are both the creatures of accident, so far as their present positions are concerned It remains to be seen if either can control the current of events, and if in either the artilleryman or the cavalry officer of the old United States army there is the stuff around wich history is moulded, such as that of which the artilleryman of Brienne or the leader of the Ironsides was made.

M'CLELLAN'S POLICY.

The southern army has obviously drawn in its horns and its feelers, and McClellan is putting out his in the places they occupied. What a mortification it would be to a mere ambitious soldier if, after all his studies at West Point and his investigation of military science, he found himself, as McClellan does, at the head of an immense army, which is, however, not fit to work out and carry into practice the movements he has wrought out on paper, wherewith to surprise the enemy and the world, and to earn the favor and gratitude of his country! But the General does not appear to be the man who for mere glory would run the risk of losing all at stake by failure, and he is actuated, doubtless, by sounder, more solid, and nobler motives than the desire to achieve victories. He knows that the very magnitude of the mass is one of the foremost difficulties in the way of managing it.

HOLDING OUT.

In a former letter I expressed an opinion, which nothing I have seen or heard has induced me to alter or to modify, that the North could, if it put forth all its strength, overrun the South. It has never occurred to me for one moment that the North could hold the South as a military province if the people in the Confederate States were as unanimous in their resistance after their armies were overthrown as they were at present. The trading interests must suffer far more than the agricultural in a prolonged war; the South can afford to play the waiting game in the natural order of events longer than the North. Which ever lasts the longer wins the race, and the North, knowing it has strength, but not so confident perhaps of its lasting, is impatient for speedy success.

The champion has not finished his training, and it would be dangerous to send him into the ring, however full of courage and mettle he may be. I am informed that the chiefs of the South are so confident, they say they would desire nothing better than to let a commission from Washington visit and report on the condition of their army. But if they could but visit Washington and see the magnitude of the preparations against them, they would, perhaps, be struck by the comparison. The intensity of feeling in the South is described to be greater than ever.—Their resolution is adamant, and if they have, like the Federalists, Blair and Fremont controversies, they are kept in the dark. The discipline of both armies may be on a par, but I am inclined to think that in actual drill the northern troops do not improve more rapidly, and are not better in hand than the southerners.

☞ A shoemaker has one great advantage over most kinds of Mechanics—his goods whenever finished, are always *sol'd.*

☞ A merchant lately advertised for a clerk "who would bear *confinement.*" He received an answer from one who had been *seven years in jail.*

☞ A gardener is described as being requested to set his master's watch by the sundial, when he forthwith "planted it in the ground close to it."

☞ Those who are always peering into the affairs of their neighbors constitute a very mean sort of Peerage.

Major-General Sherman.

The New York *Sun* gives the following account of Major-General Thomas W. Sherman, Commandant of the military division of the great expedition to the Carolina coast:

This gallant officer, so widely known in connection with the battery that bears his name, was born in Rhode Island, (a small State prolific in great men,) in 1816, and is therefore forty-five years of age. He graduated with full honors, at West Point, in 1836, and was soon after appointed second Lieutenant in the Third U. S. Artillery, which position he held until 1838, his military bearing and intimate knowledge of the tactics gaining for him the esteem of his superior officers, while his suavity of manner and natural goodness of heart secured for him the respect and obedience of his command. In March, 1838, he became first Lieutenant of Artillery, having for a short time previous held the responsible position of Assistant Commissary of subsistence.

During the Florida war, Lieutenant Sherman served with great distinction, and gained the applause and commendation of Gen. Taylor, to whom he was devotedly attached. The Mexican war breaking out in 1846, Sherman followed his old commander, and shared with him the perils of that arduous campaign, having been promoted in May of that year to a Captaincy in his regiment. Here he rendered himself conspicuous for the zeal and efficiency with which he performed his duty. At the battle of Buena Vista, February 23, 1847, he was brevetted "Major" for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field, and during the whole course of the war made himself conspicuous by his gallant exploits, and the skill with which he so effectually used his famous battery.

The war having been brought to a close, Major Sherman returned to the States with his regiment, and has since been on duty in various portions of the country, always rendering efficient service. Early in 1857 he was sent on duty to Minnesota, signs of hostility on the part of the Sioux Indians there having become observable. By his firmness, sagacity and prudence, however, coupled with an intimate knowledge of the Indian character, he succeeded in averting a war with them, and returned to Washington to receive the commendation of the Executive. On the increase of the army, under the ten regiment bill, Captain Sherman was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Artillery regiment, (new,) which position he held until the conferring of the present appointment. To this command his old battery was subsequently attached.

At the battle of Bull Run this battery played an efficient part, and so great is the terror of the rebels in relation to it, that when its capture was falsely announced, all the southern press "rang the changes" on the supposed achievement. Owing to his brilliant services in the east, and at the solicitation of General Scott, Lieutenant Colonel Sherman was make a Brigadier-General on the 17th of May, 1861.

When the present expedition was in contemplation, the War Department recommended General Sherman to the President, as a proper person to take charge of the important interests connected with it. The President was of like opinion, and forthwith made him acting Major-General, and issued the documents placing him in command. General Sherman has devoted himself faithfully and assiduously to the proper arrangement of this expedition, superintending all matters of importance in person. We may look for its results with confidence.

Rich Without Money.

Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in the pocket, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich. A man born with a good sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart, and good limbs, and a pretty good head-piece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold—tough muscles, than silver; and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function, are better than houses and lands.

It is better than a landed estate to have the right kind of father and mother Good breeds and bad breeds exist among herds and horses. Education may do much to check evil tendencies, or to develop good ones; but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with.

That man is rich who has a good disposition—is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition. The hardest thing to get along with in this life is a man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow—a timid, care-burdened man—these are all deformed on the inside. Their feet do not limp, but their thoughts do.

BARNUM'S LAST STORY.—Barnum is always ready with a good story. His "latest" is the following, which is told of Elias Howe, Jr., who has been very active in fitting out regiments for the war. Mr. Howe has spent thousands of dollars in this way, and taken so great an interest in military affairs that he has but little time to attend to anything else.

One day, a very worthy Connecticut deacon called upon the gentleman with a subscription list. He wanted Mr. Howe to give something towards erecting a new church.

"A new church," replied Howe; ah, a new church. I don't think I can give anything, because I am spending all my spare money for the war. Can think of nothing else."

The deacon looked despondent. Mr. Howe seemed firm in his determination not to give a "red." At last he asked the deacon what the new church was to be called.

"The Church of St. Peter, Sir," was the reply.

"Ah, the Church of St. Peter," replied Howe; "Well, as St. Peter was the only fighting apostle in the lot, I guess I'll have to give him something. But I can't do much even for St. Peter as my time and money must be almost entirely devoted to *Salt Petre.*"

☞ The most mischievous liars are those who keep sliding on the verge of truth.

Gen. Sherman's Official Report of the Fight at Beaufort, S C.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE EXPEDITION CORPS
PORT ROYAL, S C, Nov. 8, 1861.

To the Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

SIR—I have the honor to report that the force under my command embarked at Annapolis on the 21st of October, and arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., on the 22d.

In consequence of the delay in the arrival of some of our transports and the unfavorable state of the weather, the fleet was unable to set out for the Southern coast till the 29th, when, under convoy of the naval squadron in command of Commodore Dupont, and after the most mature consideration of the objects of the expedition by that flag officer and myself, it was agreed to first reduce any works that might be found in Port Royal, S. C., and thus open the finest harbor on the coast that exists south of Hatteras. It was calculated to reach Port Royal in five days at most, but in *consequence* of adverse winds and a perilous storm on the day and night of the 1st of November, the fleet did not arrive at Port Royal bar till the 4th, and then but in part, for it had been almost entirely dispersed by the gale, and the vessels have been straggling in up to this date.

The transport steamers Union, Belvidere, Osceola and Peerless have not arrived. Two of them are known to be lost, and it is probable all are. It is gratifying, however, to say that none of the troop transports connected with the land forces were lost, though the Winfield Scott had to sacrifice her whole cargo, and the Roanoke a portion of her cargo, to save the lives of the regiments on board. The former will be unable to again to put to sea. The vess

THE CAPTURE OF PORT ROYAL.

Friday, Nov. 8.

The battle was fought yesterday. It lasted about five hours, and ended with the utter rout of the Confederate forces, at least one hundred of whom are believed to have been killed; the capture of two forts, about fifty pieces of ordnance, cart loads of small arms, large quantities of ammunition, commissary stores, camp equipage, officers' furniture, &c., while our loss was eight killed and twenty-three wounded.

Having thus premised, I shall endeavor to give a faithful narrative of the conflict, its attendant circumstances, and such other matters as may seem to be of interest.

The day itself was more beautiful, if anything, than the finest with which we had been favored since our arrival at Port Royal. The wind, blowing gently from the north-east, scarcely caused a ripple upon the water, and the sky was only flecked here and there with a feathery cloud.

Early in the morning the rebel gunboats took up the position which they had occupied on other days at the entrance of the bay, while as many as seven rather large steamers, coming from behind the headlands, passed backward and forward in the offing, occasionally approaching the fortifications on either side, and communicating by means of a rowboat with those on shore. Some of these vessels had brought reinforcements from Charleston, but the larger number were crowded with excursionists from all the country round, who had come to witness the utter humiliation of the "Yankees" and the destruction of their fleet. One of the steamers is believed to have had the Consuls of England and France on board, for she displayed the flags of those nations, as well as the rebel ensign, and taking a place beyond the reach of danger, remained until the victory was won.

At 9 o'clock the fleet was signaled from the Wabash to raise anchor, and in rather more than half an hour afterwards all the vessels were in motion. They moved slowly toward the land, anxiously feeling the way with the sounding line, arranged in two columns, of which the first was led by the flag-ship and the second by the Bienville. The first column comprised the Wabash, Susquehanna, Mohican, Seminole, Pawnee, Unadilla, Ottawa, Pembina and Vandalia, in tow of the Isaac Smith. The gun-boats Penguin, Augusta, Curlew, Seneca and R. R. Forbes, followed in the track of the Bienville. Sufficient space was given each vessel, in order that the fire from one column might not interfere with the operations of the other.

It was well understood that the Commodore intended to fight at close quarters, and the fact intensified the interest everybody felt in the approaching conflict. As the fleet moved scientifically on towards the foe, the few minutes consumed in getting within range of the batteries seemed dreadfully long to the spectators, who watched in deep suspense for the commencement of the fight. At length, precisely at five minutes before 10 o'clock, the Bay Point battery opened its fire upon the Wabash, and that at Hilton Head followed almost within a second.—The ships were then nearly midway between the hostile guns, and scarcely within range. For a minute they made no reply; but presently the Wabash began. Then grandly she poured from both her massive sides a terrible rain of metal, which fell with frightful rapidity upon either shore. The other vessels were not slow in following her example, and the battle was fairly begun.

From my point of observation, on board the Atlantic, which had been taken as close to the combatants as was consistent with safety, in order that Gen. Sherman might witness the proceedings, it was apparent that few of the shells, which at first were the only projectiles used, burst within the fortifications. The guns had too great an elevation, and their iron messengers went crashing among the tree tops a mile or two beyond the batteries. The same was the case with the rebels, whose shots passed between the masts and above our vessels. The frigates and gunboats each having delivered her fire, which mainly, in this round, was directed against Bay Point, passed within the bay, indifferent alike to the bursting shells, humming projectiles and hot round shot which the rebels furiously discharged, breaking the water into foaming columns around them.

It was, I believe part of the plan of battle to engage the batteries alternately and the vessels, preserving their relative positions, were to move in circlets before the foe. This mode of procedure was decided upon, because the current sets swiftly in the straits between the fortifications which are about two miles and three-quarters apart, and it was impossible, even had it been desirable, for the vessels to remain stationary long enough to silence one battery before attacking the other. Something occurred, however, to change these arrangements a little. It is true the larger vessels followed the Wabash from first to last in the prescribed way, and the Bienville, leading the second division, gallantly maintained the position which had been assigned to her throughout the entire action; but the gunboats, finding that they could bring a destructive enfilading fire to bear upon Hilton Head, by stationing themselves in a cove, about a mile's distance to the left of the fortification took that position, and performed most efficient service. The Commodore, perceiving the good result of the manœuvre permitted them to remain.

The Wabash was brought as near Hilton Head battery as the depth of water permitted, while soundings were given and signals made during the whole time the ship was in action, as regularly as upon ordinary occasions.

Within a distance of nine hundred yards from the rebel guns, the Wabash threw in her fiery messengers, while the other frigates, no further away, participated in the deadly strife; and the gunboats, from their sheltered nook, raked the ramparts frightfully. Thus the fire of about fifty guns was concentrated every moment upon the enemy, who worked heroically, never wavering in his reply except when the Wabash was using her batteries directly in front of him. Then it was too hot for flesh and blood to endure. Shells fell almost as rapidly as hail drops within, and for a mile and a half beyond the battery. As they struck and ploughed into the earth, a dense pillar of sand would shoot upward, totally obscuring the fortification, and driving the blinded gunners from their pieces.

In describing their circuit and delivering their fire the vessels consumed rather more than an hour for each round. Little more than half of this time, however, was spent in getting into position; for gliding slowly around, perhaps entering the bay beyond the Fort a half a mile, just far enough to permit the safe turning of his immense ship, the Commodore brought her back, and repeated from his starboard battery, until the guns became too hot to handle, that devastating fire.—What is true respecting the firing of the Wabash is also true respecting the Susquehanna, Bienville, Pawnee, Mohican, and the rest. Each vessel discharged her broadside at the shortest possible range, loading and firing again and again, with all the coolness and precision exercised in target practice, before she passed the battery.

But the enemy was by no means inactive. He offered a stubborn and heroic resistance. Looking through a powerful telescope, belonging to the engineer officers of the expedition, I saw when the ships were approaching the battery the second time, two men wearing red shirts. They had been particularly active, and now sat at the muzzle of a gun, apparently exhausted, and waiting for more ammunition. This terrible fire from the fleet was falling around them, but they moved not, and I doubted if they were alive. Finally they sprang up and loaded their piece—a shell at that instant burst near them, and they disappeared, doubtless blown into atoms. I heard frequently, during the hottest of the fight, most unqualified expressions of approval for the manner in which the rebels served their guns. That their marksmanship was good, the torn hulls and cut rigging of our vessels rather than the number of killed on board, furnish full evidence.

After the second round had been brilliantly fought on both sides, the Wabash gave a signal to the vessels which had been most actively engaged to cease firing, and give refreshments to the men. Accordingly the steamers repaired to a point beyond reach of the batteries, and the poor sailors—nearly exhausted with the work—satisfied their hunger and gratefully accepted a few moments repose.—Then it was that the gunboats did their most efficient cannonading. Their shell and round shot flew straight across the parapet of the fortification, driving the men from their guns and making dreadful havoc. The little steam-tug Mercury, Master Commanding, Martin, gallantly steamed into a shallow bay to the left of the fort, not more than half a mile distant, and presenting her diminutive figure to the rebel guns, opened upon them with her 30-pounder Parrott,—which was fired rapidly and with good effect. From her proximity to the fort, Capt. Martin was probably the first to see that the rebels were preparing to evacuate the place. In rear of the fortification, extending about three-fourths of a mile, is a broad meadow, bounded by dense words.—Across this open space the enemy was carrying his dead and wounded, and wagons were hurriedly removing the equipage of the camp.

The Mercury steaming closer to the shore, found that the battery had been deserted, and immediately took the news to the flag ship, which, by this time, with her sister vessels, was coming up like a destroying angel to renew the conflict.—The Commodore almost simultaneously received confirmation of the tidings from other sources, and even while listening to the words of the messenger the rebels struck their flag.

The signal to cease firing was at once hoisted, and it being precisely quarter to 3 o'clock, the bombardment had been nearly five hours in progress.—*N. Y. Times.*

Proclamation to the People of South Carolina.

After landing and taking possession of the forts, Gen. Sherman issued the following proclamation:

To the People of South Carolina:

"In obedience to the orders of the President of these United States of America, I have landed on your shores with a small force of National troops.—The dictates of a duty which under the Constitution, I owe to a great and sovereign State, and to a proud and hospitable people, among whom I have passed some of the most pleasantest days of my life, prompt me to proclaim that we have come among you with no feelings of personal animosity; no desire to harm your citizens, destroy your property, or interfere with any of your lawful laws, rights, or your social and local institutions, beyond what the causes herein briefly alluded to, may render unavoidable.

"Citizens of South Carolina: The civilized world stands appalled at the course you are pursuing! appalled at the crime you are committing against your own mother; the best, the most enlightened, and heretofore the most prosperous of nations You are in a state of active rebellion against the laws of your country. You have lawlessly seized upon the forts, arsenals, and other property belonging to our common country, and within your borders, with this property, you are in arms and waging a ruthless war against your constitutional Government, and thus threatening the existence of a Government which you are bound, by the terms of the solemn compact, to live under and faithfully support. In doing this, you are not only undermining and preparing the way for totally ignoring your own political and social existence, but you are threatening the civilized world with the odious sentiment that self-government is impossible with civilized men.

"Fellow-Citizens: I implore you to pause and reflect upon the tenor and consequences of your acts. If the awful sacrifices made by the devastation of our property, the shedding of fraternal blood in battle, the mourning and wailing of widows and orphans throughout our land, are insufficient to deter you from further pursuing this unholy war, then ponder, I beseech you, upon the ultimate, but not less certain result which its further progress must necessarily and naturally entail upon your once happy and prosperous State. Indeed, can you pursue this fratricidal war, and continue to imbrue your hands in the loyal blood of your countrymen, your friends, your kinsmen, for no other object than to unlawfully disrupt the confederacy of a great people, a confederacy established by your own hands, in order to set up, were it possible, an independent government, under which you can never live in peace, prosperity, or quietness.

"Carolinians: We have come among you as loyal men, fully impressed with our constitutional obligations to the citizens of your State; those obligations shall be performed as far as in our power, but be not deceived; the obligation of suppressing armed combinations against the constitutional authorities is paramount to all others. If, in the performance of this duty, other minor but important obligations should be neglected, it must be attributed to the necessities of the case, because rights dependent on the laws of the State must be necessarily subordinate to the military exigencies, created by insurrection and rebellion.

"T. W. SHERMAN,
"Brig. Gen. Commanding.

"Headquarters, Port Royal, S. C. Nov. 8, 1861."

SINCLAIR'S REGIMENT.—The 14th regiment is filling up steadily, the daily increase requiring an extra table every twenty-four hours. The actual number now here is 387.—*Ypsilanti Herald.*

☞ Edward Everett, Edward M. Stanton and Reverdy Johnson have expressed the opinion that our right to take Mason and Slidell is unquestionable.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1861.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner waving o'er us?

Gen. Sherman's Proclamation.

A portion of the Republican press are carping over the proclamation of Gen. SHERMAN, issued on the occasion of his recent landing on the shores of South Carolina. We give this proclamation in another column. We have given it several careful readings, and feel free to say that we can not find a single word in it which justifies the captious criticisms bestowed upon it. Did Gen. SHERMAN err in speaking of the people of South Carolina as "fellow citizens?" in reminding them of their former reputation for hospitality; in confessing that he had spent "some of the pleasantest days of his life" among them; in acknowledging the constitutional obligations towards them? If so, we hesitate not to say that he erred(?) both on the side of *policy* and of RIGHT. His language was not that of hatred, neither that of apology, but that of conciliation and firmness; and if the seceded States are ever to be restored to their allegiance, are ever to become again, and in FACT as in name, States of the Union, such language must accompany the harsher means which armies are compelled to resort to.

The only hope of the *future* Union is in a large number of loyal citizens in the disloyal States, and it is to such the conciliatory language of Gen. SHERMAN is addressed; while its pathetic rehearsal of the crimes of South Carolina, crimes at which "the civilized world stands appalled," and its solemn declaration that "the obligation of suppressing armed combinations against the constitutional authorities is paramount to all others," and that all "rights dependent on the laws of the State must be necessarily subordinate to the military exigencies created by insurrection and rebellion" are calculated to awaken in the disloyal a realizing sense of the position they will occupy when the armies of the Union have gained a foothold in South Carolina, and have crushed out rebellion in the very nest in which it was hatched.

It was a manly proclamation, and we hope for more such.

A Work for Congress.

We hope that Congress will not permit the first week of its coming session to pass without enacting a law abolishing all the ports of entry in the seceded States, and authorizing the President to re-open them in succession as the power of the Federal Government shall be established therein. This would effectually dispose of the question of "effective blockade" which is causing so much trouble to foreign ministers, consuls, and journalists. We do not believe that the Government is under any obligation to maintain a blockade against foreign powers.—If we were at war with a third power, instead of aiming to put down a rebellion in States of the Union, the law of nations might require an "effective blockade," but we hold that in a war to put down rebellion we are under no obligations to keep up a blockade against the vessels of England, France or any other nation. Whatever blockade we see fit to keep up *is only to hem rebel commerce in, and not to keep foreign commerce out.*

But, if there is the least doubt of the present obligation of foreign powers to respect "a paper blocade," which we do not concede, abolishing the ports of entry in the seceded States will remove it.—We take it to be a self evident proposition that every nation has a right to establish and declare its ports of entry, and that all foreign powers are bound by such action. Let this be done at the earliest possible day, and we shall hear no more of a "non effective" or "paper blockade," or of a claim to raise or break it, at least not until foreign powers shall have acknowledged the separate existence and independence of the Confederate States, and then we shall only occupy the same position we are unnecessarily occupying at present. Abolish the ports of entry and the knotty question is solved, and Lord Lyons may call in his spies.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.—Ex-Senator Gwin, of California; Ex-U. S. Attorney Calhoun Benham of the same State, and also Ex-State Senator Brent were arrested on the steamer Orizaba, during her last trip from San Francisco to Panama, by order of Gen. Sumner, who, with about 500 troops, was coming home by the same boat; were brought prisoners to Washington; and have been sent to Fort Warren in Boston harbor. There is little or no doubt of their identity with secession movements.

☞ The victory of Gen. NELSON, at Pikeville, Ky., does not prove such a "fat take" after all. The latest reports reduce the number killed from 400 to 25, and the 2015 prisoners *will* be prisoners when they are taken. It was a decisive victory, however, and is one link in a chain of events that is to sweep the rebels out of Kentucky.

☞ It is said that Fort Mackinaw is to be fitted for the reception of State prisoners. Perhaps Mason and Slidell may take up winter quarters there.—From now until April it will be a good place for cool reflection.

The Mason-Slidell Arrest.

In stopping the British steamer Trent on the high seas and taking therefrom Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, the rebel commissioners to Europe who recently ran the blockade of Charleston on the little steamer Theodora, Commodore WILKES has performed one of the most heroic and serviceable deeds of the campaign, either on land or water. Heroic, because it required greater moral courage to board without orders a vessel of a neautral power than to fight a battle; serviceable, because Messrs. MASON AND SLIDELL, in rank, and ability, and in early and continued plotting against the government, are two of the most pestilent traitors in the whole South. The news of their arrest and arrival, with their Secretaries and papers, at Fortress Monroe, electrified the whole country; and while all rejoiced many trembled lest the Government should be compelled to disavow the act, apologise to the British Government, and release the arch-traitors or be plunged into hostilities. But appearances indicate that the President and Cabinet will stand by Commodore WILKES, and claim the arrest to be in strict accordance with the law of nations. Precedents are numerous of England having done precisely the same thing, and she has no possible ground of complaint. But, if there is a shadow of doubt, we have got the prize, and we earnestly hope that the Government will hold on to it, and without any minicing of terms.

John McKinney.

The trial of JOHN MCKINNEY, late State Treasurer of this State, on charge of embezzling the funds of the State, took place at Lansing last week, before Judge LAWRENCE, commencing on Tuesday and closing Thursday night. The prosecution was conducted by Attorney General UPSON, S. D. BRINGHAM, Prosecuting Attorney of Ingham County, and JOHN W. LONGYEAR; and the defense by Mr. CHAPMAN, of Lansing, and O. M. BARNES, of Mason. The defense was obstinate and not a stone was left unturned; but the jury after an absence of only ten minutes returned a verdict of *guilty.* We have never doubted this result should a trial ever take place. It could not have resulted otherwise.

—It is our opinion that MCKINNEY is not the only guilty party, and that some who operated with him ought to be proceeded against and brought to justice.

☞ Late advices from Richmond say that Col. WILLCOX is among the number designated as hostages and to be executed if the pirates now on trial at New York and Philadelphia are hung. Since the capture of Mason and Slidell the rebels will do well to beware how they treat our officers.

☞ It is talked in official quarters that Congress, at the coming session, will provide for postponing the collection of $20,000,000 direct tax ordered at the extra session. In view of this it is surmised that Gov. BLAIR will not call an extra session of our Legislature, and will appoint a United States Senator.

Mason and Slidell Captured.

Fortress Monroe, Nov. 15.

The United States steamer, San Jacinto, has just arrived from the coast of Africa, *via* the West Indies, where she has been cruising six weeks. Old Point was electrified by the tidings that the San Jacinto had on board Messrs. Mason and Slidell, who were going abroad as Ministers of the Southern Confederacy. Commander Wilkes reported the news at headquarters in person, and will forward his dispatches to-night.

Washington, Nov. 16.

Captain Taylor, who has arrived here with dispatches, reports that when the San Jacinto stopped at Cienfnegzos, the escape of Slidell and Mason was ascertained. Proceeding thence to Havana, it was understood they had taken passage, on the 7th inst., on the British mail steamer Trent, plying between Vera Cruz, by way of Havana and St. Thomas, and Southampton—While the San Jacinto was in the narrowest part of the Bahama Channel about twenty-five miles to the westward, she met the packet, and, as usual in such cases, first shot across her bows and brought her to. Two boats were sent to her under command of Lieutenant Fairfax, who, boarding the packet, arrested Mason and Slidell who were personally known to him. They at first objected to being removed without the employment of force for that purpose. However, they were soon after removed without further trouble and conveyed to the San Jacinto. Their respective secretaries Eustis and McFarlan, were also brought on board and are now on their way to New York.

The packet had no other save her own flag. The remainder of her passengers, including the ladies connected with the Slidell and Mason party, were not molested, and were therefore left free to pursue their journey.

The official dispatches are voluminous, and include several accounts of the capture together with a protest of Mason and Slidell against being taken from a British ship.

From Port Royal.

New York, Nov. 19.

The steam transport Atlantic arrived this morning from Port Royal, which place she left on the 16th inst. Nothing of importance has transpired since last advices. She has on board a number of passengers and invalids from the army and navy; also six prisoners. Everything remained quiet. The troops had been all stationed and were well. Several visits had been made to Beaufort by a regiment or so, but they had retired again, leaving the place deserted There had been no communication from the opposite side of the island. The stores and ordnance had nearly all been landed, and several of the transports will soon be ready to leave

The dispatch relative to a fleet being seen off Fernandina, bound South, was undoubtedly an error, as the Federal fleet still remained at Port Royal on the 16th inst. The Atlantic brings a number of secession trophies, and one bale of cotton.

☞ Remember Thanksgiving—see proclamation.

From Stockton's Regiment.

HALL'S HILL, VA.,
Nov. 4th, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER:—

On Monday, the 4th, we, that is, this division of the "Grand Army," practiced a new drill, at least new to some of them. The instruments used were not fire-arms, but axes, picks and shovels. The "tactics" put in practice were those used by farmers in clearing up their farms. But, to speak plainly, the four regiments composing this division were set to work clearing up a piece of ground for parade purposes. One and all turned out. General Butterfield and Staff were on the grounds superintending the work.—Trees were felled, and stumps and bushes grubbed out. I do not believe that there is another farm in the State of Virginia as well cleared as we cleared this.

On the morning of the 5th inst., just as we had formed for dill, it was announced to the battallion that a telegraphic dispatch had been received, that the Fleet had arrived off Charleston, and that Fort Sumpter had been taken. Three times three cheers made the welkin ring, which were answered by the other regiments situated near us, and who had received the same cheering news; but which has since proved incorrect. On the same day we also received news that Floyd had been defeated; if that is so, and as yet it has not been contradicted, it is news enough for one day.

On Thursday morning, the 7th, we were called in from skirmish drill, and twenty-one of Co. A, accompanied by Lieut. SWAN, detailed to go out on a foraging expedition. I was lucky enough to be one of the number. As soon as haversacks were filled, the orders were given: "fall in," "right face," "forward march," "quick time," and in a few moments we found ourselves at the encampment of the New York Seventeenth, a squad of which was to accompany us. Here we halted, and were soon joined by squads from the "Ellsworth Avengers," another New York regiment, and also one from a Pennsylvania regiment. Here we were also joined by Major WELCH, who took command, and gave the orders to "form into line," "to the rear open order," "march," "inspection of arms," when the commander of each squad inspected the arms to see that all were in good condition. This over, the Major gave the commands: "shoulder arms," "close order, march," "right face," "forward march," and we were off on a "foraging" expedition. I had thought that we were one of the advance regiments, and lay close to our picket guards; but as we advanced I found that there were at least fifteen if not twenty thousand troops ahead of us; and I think the largest estimate the nearest right. We passed over a most beautiful country in our progress, winding and turning up and down, passing over ground which but a short time ago had been a forest; but it had fallen before the soldiers' ax. Crossing the Railroad which leads from Alexandria to Vienna, we struck the turnpike which leads from Alexandria to Drainsville, at Fall's Church, which is situated in a small valley, and surrounded by a few houses which is called Fall's Church Village, the first village that I had seen since I have been in Virginia. We followed this pike for two miles, when we came to a road or lane which was very narrow, and where we entered it is lined on either side by an under growth of pines, briers and brambles.

We were now some distance outside of our picket guards, and liable at any moment to be attacked by the rebels, and men were thrown out to scour the country. One company was sent ahead of the teams, and one company behind them; these went in the road in a body. One company was placed on the right, and one on the left of the road, to place themselves ten rods apart, and march parallel with the road; and thus we would scour a large extent of country, and if there was an enemy near we would be apt to discover them, and be prepared to meet them. Thus we went through woods, over fences, across fields, until we reached the place of our destination, that is until we found plenty of hay, the article that we were after. Here we halted and commenced to load. While they were doing so John Berry and myself thought that we would take a scout on our own hook; so we started off and visited two or three farms in that section, but discovered nothing in the shape of rebel; in fact we saw but one man in our scout, and he was very old.

When we got around we found the wagons were loaded and ready to start for camp, but that the most of the men were out. There could only four of the Michigan boys be found, and among the missing were Lieut. SWAN. Eight of the Pennsylvania, six of the "Ellsworth Avengers," and all of the New York Seventeenth, and their Lieutenant, were also missing. Since our arrival a few cavalry had joined us, some of whom were now sent out to hunt up the missing. While they were out the teams, under the escort of a few infantry and cavalry, started for camp. The Major detailed myself with three men to wait for the stragglers; but if they did not make their appearance in an hour we were to make our way to camp. Soon two of our men made their appearance, and reported that they had not seen the Lieutenant or any of them. A short time after the Pennsylvania boys came in; they had been some distance towards Fairfax, and had seen no enemy. I now went to the house, and inquired if they could furnish me something to eat. The lady of the house pointed to the table, and said that there was all she had—a little warm corn bread—I could take a seat at the table and eat what there was. She apologised for the shortness of the fare, by saying that she had had more to dinner than usual, that a number of the officers had been in and taken dinner with them.

I took a seat and made a very good meal out of corn bread, well buttered, and washed down with milk; but I would have defied another to have got even as much as a *smell.* On inquiring how much it was, she said that she did not think that I had got enough to pay for. I offered her a piece of money, which she took with the remark that money was very scarce with them.

On going out I found that Lieut. SWAN had returned, and some men with him, and also the Lieutenant of the New York Seventeenth. On counting, we found six of our men still missing, and ten of the New York men; shortly after some more of each came in, but still we were short two, and the Seventeenth two. We had waited long enough; so orders were given to "fall in," and we proceeded homeward, overtaking on the way our two men, making our number full. At dark we reached camp, all right, having been into the country of the "secesh" without getting a sight of one Lieut. SWAN, with two men went within two miles of Fairfax C. H., without coming in sight of any rebel pickets. Major WELCH, in company with some cavalry, ventured near Vienna, and got a sight of the rebel pickets.

In this tramp I found the necessity of cutting down the timber, great and small, as our forces moved. It grows close together, the pine underbrush branching close to the ground, making it almost impossible to get through, and furnishing a good hiding place for the enemy. In many places I was under the necessity of crawling through it on my hands and knees, and drawing my gun after me; so you see it is rather a poor place to fight in, but a good place to hide in.

I am in good health.

J. P.

HALL'S HILL, VA.,
Nov. 15, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER:—

On Tuesday of last week we had a slight variation in our brigade drill. A battery of artillery practiced with us, adding its loud bellowing to the noise of our musketry. Besides this, there was another change, it consisted of the whole brigade falling down, and the artillery firing over them. In the first place, it was done while the whole brigade was drawn up in line of battle array.—Again, each regiment was drawn up, one behind the other, then all fell flat, the artillery fired over them; then the last regiment of infantry rose and fired over those ahead of them, then the next arose and fired, and so on through the whole brigade. This was a change of scene, a variety, and it is a saying that "variety is the spice of life."

On Saturday we had a division review. We were reviewed by Gen. MCCLELLAN, now Commander-in-Chief. At 12 o'clock we, that is, twelve regiments of Infantry, one regiment of Cavalry (the Lincoln), and one battery of Artillery, numbering in all thirteen thousand, were drawn up on the parade ground, waiting the arrival of the distinguished General. While thus waiting, the rain which had been threatening all the forenoon, commenced to pour down, and it kept up during the whole review. The arrival of the Commander was announced by the booming of the battery, when it was taken up by the soldiers, and one deafening shout went up from the whole assembled multitude. Again and again was it repeated, and then the General and his staff rode in front of each regiment, and then each regiment passed before him. We were then formed into squares, and the firing of blank cartridges commenced, accompanied by the firing of the Artillery; after which we were dismissed. Cold, wet, and hungry, we reached our encampment at 4 o'clock. There were hundreds of visitors on the ground, and had it been a pleasant day it would have been worth going some distance to witness.—As is usual in such cases, the rain ceased as soon as we reached our camp; it cleared up, and Sunday was as warm and nice a day as one ever need see.

Last week it was decided by the Generals of this division to send out a scouting party towards Vienna and Fairfax. Major WELCH, of this regiment, was summoned to the council, and informed that the said scouting party would be placed under his command. In this selection a high compliment was paid to the Major, as it is not often that a field officer is placed in command of such a party. And I do not think that they could have placed it in better hands. On Sunday evening, the 10th inst., a detail of thirty men and two Captains, Meyres and Flagler, was made from this regiment for that purpose. I was not among those detailed, (there was no Sergeant detailed from this company,) but through the politeness of Major WELCH I was allowed to accompany the expedition.—We left the encampment at 7½ o'clock, Sunday evening, and made a halt at the encampment of the N. Y. Seventeenth, where we were joined by a resident of this section of country, who acted as our guide. Again we moved on, and at 9 o'clock we passed through the last encampment of Federal troops, and in a short time halted near Fall's Church. Here we were to pass beyond our picket guard, and the Major brought us to a "front," and addressed us in a few but appropriate words; after which he brought us to a "right face," and we moved forward, occasionally halting to visit a house to make inquiries about the rebels. They informed us that they, the rebels, had fallen back to Germantown, but that there was a regiment of Cavalry scouting through this section of country.

At last we reached Vienna, where we made a short halt, and throw out scouting parties; but discovering no enemy we moved on. We crossed the Railroad, and soon after halted in front of a house. The Major, Captains, and guide, visited it, routed the people out of bed, and after getting what information they could, returned, and once more we moved on, soon again to stop to visit another house. Capt. FLAGLER rapped at the door and demanded admittance; there was a stir within, the blinds of a window opened, and the voice of a negro inquired what was wanted. The Captain asked him if he knew where the secessionists were encamped, when he answered, "indeed, Massa, I do not." After some further questions, he said that by the sound of the drums he thought that they were about two miles off, in a westerly direction. With this information we returned to the party and again moved on. At 2 o'clock, Monday morning, we were drawn up around a large house; the officers entered it, and after a good deal of knocking around managed to arouse the inmates. After a half hour's delay the signal was sounded and we were on the march again, and in an hour or so halted at what is known as the blockade, which consists of the timber being cut down, and at one time the road had been entirely blocked up. Here the boys tumbled into the tree tops and laid until daylight, when the orders were given, "get up," "fall in," and we moved onward for about two miles, when we visited a house, and on inquiring of the man for the rebels, he said he supposed that the main body was at Centerville; that there were small parties at Fairfax and Germantown; and that there was a large body of Cavalry scouting around in that section; also that their picket guards were stationed about a mile from his house; that two weeks ago they had a relief of twenty men, but they had now been reduced to three. We left him and proceeded on towards the pickets, who seeing us coming took a "double quick," and left, taking the direction of Fairfax. We brought up in front of a graveyard. The new made graves here and the inscriptions show that disease is in the rebel camp, and that death is fast thinning out their ranks. We now stood opposite, and not over one and a half miles from Fairfax Court House, but not an enemy was to be seen. The picket guards had disappeared, and all was quiet and still, and where we had expected to see and meet an enemy none was to be seen.

It was now thought best to turn our faces towards home, but the question arose, in what direction we should go.—Some of the boys wished to go through Fairfax; the guide thought it was best not to, and the Major decided,—although the boys swore they would stick by him to the last,—that we had done enough for one night, having gone farther than any other scouting party since the Bull Run fight, that it was running the small party into too much danger to go through Fairfax, and that we would return by a different and less dangerous route. We, therefore, turned our footsteps campwards. We struck across the country until we struck the Alexandria and Leesburg Railroad, which we followed until we came opposite a large plantation owned by one Williams, a somewhat noted rebel It is said that he has shot more Federal pickets than all the other southerners put together, He has a fine plantation, good buildings, and plenty of stock. We found no one at home but an old negro and his family.—He was very polite, and showed the Major over the premises, but nothing was discovered. The Major asked him "if he would not like to have his liberty and go away?" He said "no, he would not leave Massa Williams, on any account, neither would his family." "But," said the Major, "suppose that we take you away?" He hesitated awile, and then said, "he supposed that he would have to go." During the conversation he said he was not afraid of the Northerners, that the neighbors did him the most damage, that when they wanted anything they took it without leave. The Major told him to stay and take care of the plantation, and to look after the stock, for the United States would buy it of him.

Once more we moved on, again striking and following the Railroad to where it crosses the pike near Fall's Church, where we again halted and bid good bye to our guide. For miles this Railroad is completely destroyed. In places the rails have been torn up, put in piles, the ties thrown upon them and set fire to, and when the rails became hot they were bent in the center, and thus made worthless; in other places, the ties and rails have been shoved bodily over the grades. Once more we moved on, and noon on Monday found us in camp, having in this scout passed through Vienna, and entirely around Fairfax Court House, and with a small party of thirty, gone through the enemy's country, where we were at any minute liable to meet an enemy four times as large as ours. I think this demonstrates one fact, that the enemy is fast falling back. Too much credit can not be given to Major WELCH; he accompanied us the whole distance on foot, and I believe he stood it better than most of the men.

I am in the best of health.

J. P.

THE PENNSYLVANIA "ROUND HEADS."—This regiment, which is attached to Gen. Sherman's great naval expedition, is composed of sterling men (as the name indicates) from Lawrence, Beaver, Alleghany, Washington, and Mercer counties Pennsylvania. Their commander is Col. Leasure. They represent the old Presbyterian stock of Pennsylvania, and like the Roundheads of England, they will "trust in God and keep their powder dry" for any emergency. The Roundheads had been encamped on Kalorama Heights, overlooking Washington from the east, until called to take part in this expedition.

The Soldiers' Aid Society.

The ladies of the Ann Arbor Soldiers' Aid Society have been industriously engaged for two weeks past in their room—Agricultural Hall—and at their houses, preparing clothing in response to the loud call recently made by the Sanitary Committee. Donations in money and goods have thus far been liberally made, and many who have neither of these to give, have offered their time and labor, which are equally acceptable.

So prompt has been the response to the first call, we hope to have our box ready to send away early the coming week.

Others should follow soon as possible, and that this may be accomplished we must have more assistance. We call upon all patriotic citizens. Ladies, come with what you have to give. You who have nothing, come with your needles, thimbles and scissors. Gentlemen, we are not exclusive, your money donations are needed to keep us busy. They will be received by the Treasurer at the Society's room, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, or if more convenient, will be safe in the box in the Post Office. For the generous contributions already made through this medium, many sick and wounded soldiers, will give thanks.

If the ladies in the townships in the vicinity of Ann Arbor, wish to form similar societies, and become auxilaries to to this, they can do so, and have full credit for their donations.

The articles mostly needed are pillows, pillow cases, bed spreads, sheets, drawers, undershirts, bed-gowns, fruits, dried or in cans, cushions for wounded limbs, linen or cotton bandages, and games for the amusement of convalescent soldiers.

The ladies of this society will be happy to impart any knowledge they have acquired since its formation to any and all who have not had like experience.

Any communication to the society should be directed to Miss LOUISA ORMSBY. SEC.

DIED.

On the 15th. inst., at the residence of Reuben Town, ESTELLA HALL, wife of Major Charles H. Town, of the First Michigan Cavalry, in the twenty-seventh year of her age.

The deceased was buried at Dexter, the former residence of the family, on Wednesday.

In this city on the evening of the 16th, of Apoplexy Mr. GEORGE ROBINSON, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

New Advertisements.

The Original Celebrated and World-Renowned American Man in Miniature.

Gen. TOM THUMB,

Smallest man alive, at HANGSTERFER'S HALL, Ann Arbor, POSITIVELY FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

TUESDAY, NOV. 26,

Two Brilliant Entertainments—Afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½. Doors open half an hour previous. The General will appear in all his wonderful Impersonations, Songs, Dances, Grecian Statues, &c., &c., assisted by Mr. W. TOMLIN, the Great English Baritone and Basso, from the Nobility's Concerts, London. Mr. W. DEVERE, the celebrated American Tenor, and Prof. A. S. CASWELL, Brilliant Pianist.

ADMISSION.

Day Entertainment,	25 cts	Evening Enterta'mm't,	15c
Children under ten	13 "	Children under ten	10c
Schools admitted on liberal terms.]		Reserved seats,	25c

The General will ride in his miniature Carriage from the Franklin House to the Hall previous to each entertainment.

ALFRED CATELY, Business Agent.

Ice for the Summer of 1862.

THE SUBSCRIBER will commence delivering Ice about the first of May next and deliver until the middle or last of October, or for 5½ months will deliver 20lbs. per. day 1440lbs on Saturday for $5,00 for the season.

Will be glad to supply all his former customers and by being prompt and punctual will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders.

No Ice will be delivered as heretofore for a few weeks in *dog days* at $1. per month as it is impossible to keep the time under that arrangement.

Hotels and Saloons furnished as heretofore.

CLEMENT. R. THOMPSON.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 22, 1861 827w3

Blackwood's Magazine
AND THE
British Reviews.

Great Inducement To Subscribe!
PREMIUMS and REDUCTIONS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative),
2
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig),
3
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and lying rumors of the daily journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

The receipt of **Advance Sheets** from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

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For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
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For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
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Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.

The POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Fourteen Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1862,

AND AS A

Premium to New Subscribers,

the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1860 will be furnished, complete, *without additional charge.*

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the Nos. for 1860, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1862.

Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1861, will be supplied at the following EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

Splendid Offers for 1860, '61, & '62 Together.

For Blackwood's Magazine,	the three years,	$5 00
For any one Review,	" "	5 00
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For Blackwood and two Reviews,	" "	12 00
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For Blackwood and three Reviews,	" "	15 00
For the four Reviews,	" "	13 00

Michigan Argus.

Local — *Items*

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1861.

Proclamation of Thanksgiving.

In accordance with a custom long established and deeply cherished by the people, since the earliest settlement of our country, and with thankfulness towards the Supreme Ruler over men and nations, for His great bounties and mercies to us, I do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the Twenty-Eighth day of November instant, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise. Our Liberties, civil and religious, still remain to us. The rude shock has not so much as touched our borders; but peace and plenty yet surround our dwellings. The Free Republican government founded by our fathers, after heroic sacrifices and struggles, still bears aloft the National flag, and grows daily stronger in the hearts of the great body of the people. I therefore earnestly urge all the people of this State, that, refraining from their usual employments, they fitly and devoutly keep that day, and that in their houses of public worship and in their own houses they remember the language of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, beseeching Him that He may continue His great mercies to us as individuals and as a people. That he may give a speedy triumph to the National arms over the malignant hordes who seek the destruction of the Republic, and that chastened by adversity we may be led to put away every injustice, oppression and wrong, and transmit to our posterity a nation undivided, loving liberty, obedient to law, and cherishing the institutions of peace and religion.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Michigan, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one.

By the Governor, AUSTIN BLAIR.
JAMES B. PORTER, Secretary of State.

☞ No anonymous communications ever appear in the ARGUS, and articles coming without a known and responsible sponsor are seldom ever read. A remembrance of this fact would save seekers after newspaper fame a vast deal of labor.

Communicated.

Whilst, Mr. EDITOR, we are justly proud of the numerous young men, graduates and undergraduates, of the "Michigan University," who have proved themselves good soldiers and efficient officers in the defense of the Union, it may be well to call attention to the fact that three, and perhaps more, who have come prominently into notice in the same righteous cause, served an apprenticeship to business habits in the Foundry of Chapin & Loomis, Ann Arbor.

Major ORLANDO LOOMIS, of the "Coldwater Flying Artillery," was for some time Clerk to this firm; CHARLEY STONE, still kindly remembered by our citizens, now second Engineer on the Harriet Lane of the Potomac flotilla, learned his trade with them; and BERDAN, of the famous Sharp Shooters, was for two years an employee for the same establishment.

M. H. C.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 19, 1861.

☞ The Bay City *Press* records the death by drowning on the 3d inst., by the capsizing of a sail boat, of A. Vandemark and John Shuter, and of the recovery of their bodies. Mr. Vandemark was long a resident of this City, and is well known to all our older citizens. He leaves a wife and one child.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT.—To-morrow evening Profs. FOOTE, PIXLEY, and PEASE, are to give a Concert in Union School Hall, Ypsilanti, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of articles necessary to the comfort of the soldiers of Col. SINCLAIR's regiment rendezvoused in that City. These gentlemen are excellent musicians, and the Concert will be well worth attending. In addition to the music Prof. J. M. B. SILL will deliver a patriotic address during the evening.

S. L. A.—The Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, of Trinity Church, N. Y., will address the Students' Lecture Association on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock.—Subject—"The Gentleman." His popularity as a writer and speaker will give him a large audience.

☞ We are compelled to omit this week the speeches made on the occasion of the presentation of Swords, etc, in behalf of the ladies of Whitmore Lake and vicinity, to the commissioned officers of Co. G, 3d Michigan Cavalry—the "Sutton Dragoons." They will appear next week.

☞ The Congregational Society and Church of this City have temporarily engaged the services of Rev. GEORGE CANDEE, late of Kentucky, and he has entered upon duty.

The congregation *surprised* him with a visit on Tuesday evening, and left for his encouragement about $50 in Cash or its equivalent.

☞ Our friends who wish to spend an evening both pleasantly and profitably should remember that the second annual festival of the New York Society takes place on Monday evening next. Good eating, and good speaking, and good music will be provided.

☞ The Fall term of the several Public Schools of this City closes to-day. Examinations in the several departments have been in progress since Wednesday, and the Rhetorical exercises in the High School department will take place this afternoon. Our citizens having sons or daughters in that department should arrange to be present.

—The Winter term of the Schools will open on Monday next.

☞ Our friend GUITERMAN has a few specimens of diminutive furniture, ornaments, or whatever you may please to term them, direct from Europe, which are a novelty in this section. A few of these exquisite pieces are for sale. Go and look at them, and the extensive piles of clothing, each of which will pay you for your trouble.

☞ The property holders on the West side of Main street, between Washington and Liberty streets are doing a good job for themselves and the City, that is paving the gutter ten feet wide. It is an improvement worthy of imitation.

The Soldiers' Aid Society.

We noticed in our last issue, the organization by the ladies of this City of a Soldiers' Aid Society.

The following is a full list of the officers elect:

President.—Mrs. E Lawrence.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. E. Welles, Mrs. A. Felch. Mrs. V. Chapin.
Secretary—Miss M. L. Ormsby
Treasurer—Miss Marianne Cullen.

Executive Committe.

Methodist—Miss. Mary Houghton, Mrs. A. Sutherland
Baptist—Miss. Cornelius, Miss. Dodsley.
Episcopal—Mrs. C. H. Millen, Mrs. Beakes.
Catholic—Miss. E. Morse, Miss. M. A. Gilsquanan.
Congregational—Mrs. William S. Maynard, Mrs. T M Cooley.
German Methodist—Mrs Schlotterbeck, Mrs. Berbram.
German Lutheran.—Mrs. E. Mann, Mrs. Widenmann.
Presbyterian—Mrs. E. James, Miss. E. Vail.

Any person may become a member of this society by paying to the Treasurer 25cts.,

The Society is actively at work. The money paid in by members has been expended in the purchase of goods, and other goods have been contributed, all of which have been or are being properly manufactured, and will soon be sent forward to relieve the wants of our soldiers.

☞ We are indebted to CHARLES WELLS, Secretary of the Cincinnati Type Foundry and Printing Machine Works, for a new and complete Specimen Book, an examination of which has disgusted us with our old type and fixtures. We have during fourteen years had considerable deal with this establishment, and can honestly commend it to all Printers.

☞ The October number of the *London Quarterly Review* brings the following articles:

Life of Shelley,
Life, Enterprise, and Peril in Coal-Mines.
The Immutability of Nature.
Newton as a Scientific Discoverer.
The Growth of English Poetry.
Plutarch.
Education of the Poor.
Alexis de Tocqueville.
Church rates.

—In this connection we would invite attention to the American publishers advertisments of the *Reviews* and *Blackwood* for the coming year, and especially to the terms as compared with the original editions of which the reprints are exact copies, and also to the premiums offered new subscribers. The new volumes begining with January, the present is a favorable time to subscribe. See advertisment.

☞ Don't fail to go and see Gen. TOM THUMB Tuesday afternoon and evening.

CORRECTION.—In the report of the Committee on Apportionment of State and County Taxes which we published November 1st. there appears to be an error of $100 in the County Tax for the township of Webster. It should be $1105,49, instead of 1005,49 as was published.

Floyd Retreats.

Washington, Nov. 19.

Dispatches were received to day from Gen. Rosecrans, stating that the rebel Floyd with his entire force had abandoned Gauley Bridge, and had gone towards Richville, where it is understood he intended to make a stand. Gen. Rosecrans was still at Gauley Bridge with his entire command. He contemplated making a forward movement as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN ARGUS, ANN ARBOR, November 22, 1861

The following are the selling prices of the principal articles of produce offered in our market.

Wheat red, bu.	90
" white bu.	95
Barley, per bu.	30
Corn, shelled,	40
" ear,	20
Buckwheat, bu.	3
Oats, bu.	22 25
Flour, red, bbl,	4,50
" white,	5,00
" red, 100 lbs,	2,50
" white,	3,00
Rye flour,	2,25
Corn Meal,	1,50
Buckwheat flour,	1,00
Beans,	75 1,00
Flax Seed, lb,	03
Timothy Seed bu.	2,25 3,00
Clover Seed, bu.	4,00 4,50
Hay, ton,	6,00 8,00
Wood, per cord,	2,003 00
Cranberries, bu	1,25 1,27
Beef, hind qr.	04 05
" fore qr.	03 04
Pork dressed cwt.	5,00 6,00
Mutton, lb.	04 4½
Turkeys, lb.	07 08
Geese, lb.	05 06
Ducks, pr.	10 12
Cheese, lb.	06 07
Lard, lb.	8 9
Tallow, lb.	8 10
Butter, lb.	13 14
Potatoes, per bu.	20 25
Onions, per bu.	50 62
Turnips,	20
Apples, green,	25 50
" dried,	1,00
Peaches, dried, lb.	15

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Young Men's Cotillion Party.

The Second Hop of the Young Men's Cotillion Club will take place at Hangsterfer's Hall.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 29, 1861.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Call at your Druggist's, and get one of "Everybody's Almanacs,"—no charge. You will find in it much useful matter, and more evidences in favor of HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL than can be procured by any other remedy for lung diseases. See advertisment in another column. 827w2

M. C. R. R

Passenger trains now leave Detroit and the several Stations in this County, as follows.

Trains do not stop at stations where figures are omitted in the table.

GOING WEST.

	Mail Ex.	Jack. Ac.	Night Ex.
Detroit,	10.00 A. M.	4.50 P. M.	10.00 P. M.
Ypsilanti,	11.23 "	6.45 "	11.15 "
Ann Arbor,	11.45 "	7.10 "	11.40 "
Dexter,	12 15 P. M.	7.45 "	12.05 A. M.
Chelsea,	12.25 "	8.15 "	12.25 "
Ar. Chicago,	11.50 "	8 "	10.45 "

GOING EAST.

	Night Ex.	Jack. Ac.	Mail Ex.
Chelsea,		6.15 A. M.	3.32 P. M.
Dexter,		6.40 "	3.59 "
Ann Arbor,	4.35 A. M.	7.15 "	4.15 "
Ypsilanti,	4.55 "	7.45 "	4.40 "
Ar. at Detroit,	6.05 "	9.30 "	6.00 "

PRIZE POETRY.

Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war,
And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my *heart* is filled—
In praise of HERRICK's matchless pills.

Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sands;
The wondrous works—the papers fill,
Produced by HERRICK's matchless Pills.

Does disease afflict *you?* never doubt
This charming compound will search it out,
And health again *your* system fill,
If *you* fly *at once to* HERRICK's Pills.

They're safe for all—both old and young—
Their praises are on every tongue;
Disease, disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with HERRICK's Pills.

☞ Put up with English, Spanish, German and French directions. Price 25 cents per box. *Sugar Coated.* See advertisement on third page. 804

The New York Society.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL

The second Anniversary of the New York Society will be celebrated in the City of Ann Arbor, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25th, '61. The Annual Business and Social Meeting of the Society. will be held at the Franklin House, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and at 8 o'clock, P. M., the members with their wives and friends will dine together at the same place.

After the cloth shall have been removed, Toasts, Speeches, and good music will be in order.

New Yorkers by birth or descent are invited to join the Society and participate in the festivities of the occasion.

The members of the New England Society are especially invited to participate.

Tickets to the Dinner can be obtained at the Book Stores, at the Post Office, or of either of Committee of Arrangements.

H. D. BENNETT, E. B. POND, J. H. BURLESON, } Committee of Arrangm'ts

Ann Arbor, Nov. 7th, '61.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

The Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address
Rev. WM. COSGROVE.
823y1 439 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

New Medical Discovery.

For the speedy and permanent cure of

Gonnorhea, Gleet, Urethal Discharges Gravel, Stricture, and

Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder,

which has been used by upwards of

ONE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS,

in their private practice, with entire success, superseding CUBEBS, COPAIBA, CAPSULES, or any compound hither to known.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

are speedy in action, often effecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is effected it is permanent. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system, and never nauseate the stomach or impregnate the breath; and being sugar-coated, all nauseous taste is avoided. *No change of diet is necessary whilst using them*; nor does their action interfere with business pursuits. Each box contains six dozen Pills.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR,

and will be sent by mail post-paid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money. Sold by Druggists in Ann Arbor.

None genuine without my signature on the wrapper

J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent.

H. & L. SIMONEAU, Detroit, Wholesale Agents for Michigan. 806tf

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE REGULATING PILLS

THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF WOMAN

Is continually in peril if she is mad enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, M. D., of New-York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus* or Whites, they effect a speedy cure.

To WIVES and MATRONS.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but.

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a PECULIAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Explicit directions stating when, and when they should not be used, with each Box,—the *Price One Dollar each Box, containing 50 Pills.*

A valuable Pamphlet, to be had free of the Agents. Pills *sent by mail promptly*, by enclosing price to any Agent. Sold by Druggists general y.

R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor.
20 *Cedar-St., New York.*

For Sale by MAYNARD STEBBINS & WILSON, and GRENVILLE & FULLER.

MOTHERS READ THIS.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist Church to the "Journal and Messenger," Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world renowned medicine—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug—WE HAVE TRIED IT, AND KNOW IT TO BE ALL CLAIMED. It is probably one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do it better than to try it by a supply."

See advertisement in another column

Important to Ladies.

Dr. JOHN HARVEY, having for upwards of twenty years devoted his professional time exclusively to the treatment of **Female Difficulties**, and having succeeded in thousands of cases in restoring the afflicted to sound health, has now entire confidence in offering publicly his

"GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY,"
DR. HARVEY'S
CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS.

Which have never yet failed (when the directions have been strictly followed,) in removing difficulties arising from

Obstruction, or Stoppage of Nature,

or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from SPINAL AFFECTIONS, PROLAPSUS UTERI, THE WHITES, or other weakness of the URINARY ORGANS. Also in all cases of DEBILITY OR NERVOUS PROSTRATION, HYSTERICS, PALPITATIONS, &c., &c., which are the forerunners of more serious disease. ☞ *These Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress* at the same time they ACT LIKE A CHARM by strengthening, invigorating, and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, *not* be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. Price One Dollar, and when desired will be sent by mail prepaid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money.

Sold by Druggists in Ann Arbor.

J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent.

H. & L. SIMONEAU, Detroit, Wholesale Agent for Michigan. 806tf

Hurrah for the Union! Death to its Enemies!

ATTENTION!

100 able-bodied steady young men

WANTED! FOR

Capt. L. R. Buchoz' Co. of Lancers!

MEN OF WASHTENAW!

Most of you have known me for the last 17 years, and now in this hour of our country's need, I confidently appeal to your patriotism in aiding me to raise a Company of 100 true, brave, and steady young men, willing and ready to stand by me in fighting the enemies of our beloved Union. TO SUCH MEN I pledge my honor and life to see them well treated, and never order them to go where I would not be ready to lead. COME ON! you brave, patriotic boys, your time has come, give me the opportunity of proving the truth of my words, and I will enlist you in the most dashing and effective corps of this or any other country's service. It has never been surpassed in splendor and execution in the field. Our equipment is to be complete and every way similar to the 16th English Lancers. Our Colonel, Honorable ARTHUR RANKIN, is a gentleman of indomitable energy and experience in military matters, as well as a brave and accomplished officer. His wish is to make his Regiment a model one in every respect, and mine, BOYS OF WASHTENAW, is to make Buchoz' Company of Lancers stand A No. 1 in that Regiment.

With such men all I desire is that the enemy should give us an opportunity to make them feel (Lancers fashion) of what metal the Washtenaw boys are made of. And now my friends who have been waiting for me to get over my broken leg scrape and get my commission, I am ready for you, and the sooner you show your welcome faces and sign your name on the Muster-Roll the better your friend and Captain will like it.

☞ Further information as to Pay, Equipment, &c., I will be most happy to give at my

Recruiting Quarters in J. M. GOULD'S Hat Store, Franlin Block, Ann Arbor.

L. R BUCHOZ,
Captain in Col. A. Rankin's Lancers' Cavalry Regiment.

SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP a new first class Family Sewing Machine. Warranted no better in market. Terms easy.

E. B. POND.

Ann Arbor, July 16th, 1861.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

1861. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1861.

Trains now run on this road, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Toledo for Chicago at 9.00 A. M., and 9 P. M., and via Air Line at 9.05 A. M.

Leave Detroit for Chicago at 7.15 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.

Arriving in Chicago from Toledo and Detroit at 7.30 P. M. and 7.00 A. M., and via Air Line at 7.30 P. M.

Arrive at Detroit from Toledo, at 6.55 A. M., 6.05 P. M.

Leaves Detroit for Toledo at 7.15 A. M., and 6.30 P. M.

Arrive in Detroit from Chicago at 6.05 P. M., and 6.55 A. M.

Arrive in Toledo from Chicago 4.20 P. M. and 4.30 A. M., and via air line at 4.15 P. M.

Leave Jackson for Toledo at 4.45 A. M. and 1.05 P. M.

Arrive from Toledo at 8.55 A. M., and 4.20 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO—With Cleveland & Toledo Rail Road, with Wabash Valley Rail Road.

AT DETROIT—With Grand Trunk Railway, with Great Western Railway, also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee, Railroad.

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R. CROSSING—With Trains for Lafayette, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO—With Chicago and Rock Island, Galena, Milwaukee, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy—North West Railway—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, Illinois Central, and to all Points West and South.

☞ Trains are run by Chicago time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo time.

☞ Patent Sleeping Cars accompany the Night Trains on this Route. ☞ Salsbur'y's Patent Ventilators and Dusters are used on all Summer Trains.

☞ Time and Fare the same as by any other Rail Road Route

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, General Superintendent.

NEW GOODS,

Seasonable Goods,

CHEAP GOODS,

For Cash,

BACH & PIERSON

Have just opened a choice stock of Winter Goods,

Bought for Cash

AND TO

BE SOLD FOR CASH

at such prices as will make the buyers laugh at the idea of Hard Times.

The stock includes a choice lot of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENTLEMAN'S CLOTHS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
GROCERIES, &c., &c.

Now is the time to buy your Winter's supplies.

BACH & PIERSON.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 15, 1861.

NEW GOODS.

WINES & KNIGHT

have just received a full stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

which they

OFFER FOR CASH!

Prices very Low,

WINES & KNIGHT.

November, 1861.

C. BLISS

Is now receiving a large and well selected assortment of

Clocks, Watches,

JEWELRY,

Silver and Plated Ware,

TABLE AND POCKET

CUTLERY

RAZORS AND SHEARS,

GOLD PENS,

Musical Instruments,

Strings & Books for Instruments,

SHEET MUSIC,

COMBS, and a great variety of

YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

He would call particular attention to his large stock of

SPECTACLES,

of Gold, Silver, Steel, and Plated, with

PERISCOPE GLASS,

a superior article. Also Huntington & Platt's celebrated

CALENDAR CLOCK!

suitable for Offices, Counting Rooms, Halls or Dwellings. These clocks are reliable time keepers and Calendar combined, and require the winding of the time movements only, to secure all the required changes at midnight, showing the day of the week the month and day of the month, including the 29th of February, of Leap year. His goods are mostly of recent purchase from New York and the manufacturers, and will be sold to suit the times. Persons having difficult watches to fit with glasses can be accomodated, as my stock is large and complete.

P. S. Particular attention to the

REPAIRING

of all kinds of fine Watches, such as

Making and Setting new Jewels,

Pinions, Staffs, and Cylinders. Also

CLOCKS, & JEWELRY

neatly repaired and warranted, at his old stand east side of Main Street.

C. BLISS.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 15, 1861 823tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Accumulated Capital, - $3,500,000.

WILL INSURE LIVES for any amount not exceeding $10,000 for the whole term of Life or for a term of years, on the most favorable terms.

N. B. The Company is purely mutual and the policy holders get all the surplus over the exact cost of insurance It accomodates the insured in the settlement of their premiums ON LIFE POLICIES, if desired, by taking a note for one half the amount, bearing interest at six per cent, per annum.

Dividends are Declared Annually!

and since they now amount to FIFTY per cent on the premium, cash and note, and are increasing they may be applied to cancel the notes.

☞ The rates of premiums are as low as any other responsible Company and the large accumulated fund of $3,500,000 is securely invested, as may be seen by reference to the statement made according to law, on file in the office of the County Clerk, at Ann Arbor.

JAMES GOODWIN, Prest.

GUY R. PHELPS, Secy.
For particulars apply to JAMES C. WATSON,
763y1 Agent at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Important National Works,

Published by D. APPLETON & CO.,
346 AND 348 BROADWAY NEW YORK

The following works are sent to Subscribers in any part of the country, (upon receipt of retail price,) by mail or express, prepaid:

THE NEW AMERIAN CYCLOPÆDIA: A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by GEO. RIPLEY and CHARLES A. DANA, aided by a numerous select corps of writers in all branches of Sciences, Art and Literature. This work is being published in about 15 large octavo volumes, each containing 750 two-column pages. Vols. I., II., III., IV. V., VI., VII., VIII., & IX., are now ready, each containing near 2,000 original articles. An additional volume will be published once in about three months.

Price, in Cloth, $3; Sheep, $3.50; Half Russia, $4.50 each.

The New American Cyclopædia is popular without being superficial, learned without being pedantic, comprehensive but sufficiently detailed, free from personal pique and party prejudice, fresh and yet accurate. It is a complete statement of all that is known upon every important topic within the scope of human intelligence.—Every important article in it has been specially written for its pages by men who are authorities upon the topic on which they speak. They are required to bring the subject up to the present moment; to state just how it stands *now*. All the statistical information is from the *latest* reports; the geographical accounts keep pace with the latest explorations; historical matters include the freshest just views; the biographical notices add not only of the dead but also of the living. It is a library of itself

A BRIDGEMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS Being a Political History of the United States, from the organization of the first Federal Congress in 1789 to 1856. Edited and compiled by Hon. THO. HART BENTON, from the Official Records of Congress.

The work will be completed in 15 royal octavo volumes of 750 pages each, 11 of which are now ready. An additional volume will be published once in three months.

Cloth, $3; Law Sheep, $3.50; Half Mor., $4; Hall Calf, $4.50 each.

A WAY OF PROCURING THE CYCLOPÆDIA OR DEBATES

Form a club of four, and remit the price of four books, and five copies will be sent at the remitter's expense for carriage; or for ten subscribers, eleven copies will be sent at our expense for carriage.

To Agents.

No other work will so liberally reward the exertions of agents. AN AGENT WANTED IN THIS COUNTY Terms made known on application to the Publishers.

Ann Arbor, March, 1859. 6902am

☞ Rev. THOS. WILSON, agent at Kinne & Smiths Book Store, Ypsilanti.

BOOTS & SHOES

1861. 1861.

MOORE & LOOMIS

Are now receiving a large assortment of Boots and Shoes and

RUBBERS!

Which they propose to sell

50 per cent below former prices for cash.

Men's good Kip Boots,	from	$1,50 to $3,00
Men's good Thick Boots,	from	2,00 to 3,00
Men's good Calf Boots,	from	2,50 to 3,75
Boy's Calf, Kip and Thick Boots,		88 to 1,75
Ladies' Gaiters,	from	44 to 1 25
Ladies' Morocco Bootees,	from	75 to 1,25

And an endless variety of Smal Shoes from

Fancy Balmorals to Infants' Creeping Shoes.

We are also Manufacturing all kinds of

WARRANTED BOOTS & SHOES.

Mens Fine French Calf Boots Pegged and Sewed.

So give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are bound to be undersold. ☞ REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE. ☞

MOORE & LOOMIS

Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich. 820tf

ROOMS TO LET.

GOOD airy Rooms to let in a quiet part of the City, near the University—For particulars inquire at the *Argus* Book Bindery.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO

CUSTOMERS.

ALL accounts over six months must be settled at *once*. Call at the office and pay up.

A well selected stock of New Goods Cheap for Cash.

821tf MAYNARD, STEBBINS & WILSON.

Oval Picture Frames

ALL SIZES, STYLES and PRICES just received and for sale cheapat

SCHOFF & MILLER'S.

1860. Dec. 25, 780tf

WASHTENAW MUTUAL *FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.*

THE Secretary will be at Cook's Hotel, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday of each week, until further notice, ready to receive new members.

M. KENNY, Secretary.

October 23d, 1861. 824tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

200 acres of land with a well of good water, and a living spring, stone house, barn and new sheds, and good orchard, and one hundred and fifty acres improved. The farm is situated in the town of Scio, and south of Mr. Boyden's plains, and four and a half miles from Ann Arbor.

JULIA MURRAY.
WM. MURRAY.

Scio, Sept. 24, 1861. 819wc

Cavalry Horses Wanted.

BYRON GREEN wants to buy 100 Cavalry Horses, Bays, Browns, Sorrels, or Blacks, between 15 and 16 hands high. Cash paid. Call immediately.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 6th, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the German Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Washtenaw County, will be held at the dwelling house of Jacob April, in Scio, on Monday Dec. 1st. 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. G. KOCH, Secy. JACOB JEDELE, Sen., President.

Dated, Nov. 6th. 1861.

Rogers Art Association.

A MEETING OF the Rogers Art Association for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary, will be held at the office of the Secretary, on Friday, November 15th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

E. B. POND, Secretary.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 6th. 1861.

200 Cords Wood Wanted!

PROPOSALS for delivering Good, Sound HARD WOOD, in a part seasoned and a part green, at the different School Houses in the City of Ann Arbor, in quantities from 10 to 100 Cords, are solicited by the School Board.

E. W. MORGAN,
WM. C. VOORHIES, } Com.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 25, 1861. 820w3

1861. 1861.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS

NOW RECEIVING AT

C H. MILLEN & Co's

HAVING to pay CASH for nearly all kinds of Goods purchased in New York, we are necessarily obliged to restrict our credit system here. Consequently we shall offer our

Fall Goods for Cash,

at a very small advance on the cost.

C. H MILLEN & CO.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 24, 1861. 819m3

The Latest Special Dispatch!

To the citizens of Ann Arbor and Vicinity!!

INTENSE EXCITEMENT!

Hundreds watching the progress of Daily Events!!

The Federal Army again Victorious!

"The Union must and shall be Preserved!"

"There was a man in our town,
He was so wondrous wise,"

But with all his wisdom, he was not so wise as that *"other man,"* who when he wanted to buy the

The cheapest and best

CLOTHING!

in this market always jumped into

GUITERMAN'S

HEAD QUARTERS!

For there he knew he always got his money's worth. Seeing is believing and you that wish to see come in and believe. Those that can't (see CAN FEEL, and as we always make our customers feel good over good bargains, they are especially invited to our anxious seat, that they too may realize how "good it is for them to be with us," and how much pleasure can be obtained in the enjoyment of

SPLENDID BARGAINS!

"me all ye that are weary and heavy laden"—with ROCKS and we will do our best to relieve you—giving you in return the *finest kind of Goods at the lowest figures.*

Great battles are hourly taking place in the Clothing line—whole regiments of Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., are being slaughtered by Gen. SONDHEIM—to fit the great rush of recruits that are pouring in from every direction, all anxious to have their names enrolled for a

NEAT AND TASTY SUIT!

—such as can only be had at the

Head-Quarters of Guiterman & Co.

One of the firm, Mr. M GUITERMAN, having just returned from Europe with a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and a nice lot of fine Vestings, also a few pieces of fine Beaver for overcoats which we will make up to order in the latest style, we feel confident that we can satisfy all.

STUDENTS!

We are happy to greet you again in our City, after spending your vacation with the "dear old folks" at home. Be assured we wish you a pleasant term, and shall ever be glad to meet you at the Old

Head-Quarters, No. 5.

☞ Our former customers, we feel assured, will call on us again To you who come as strangers we would say a few words, we wish you to call and look at our fine Coats, Pants, and Vests we can do better by you than any other house in the City, and if you call and examine our goods, and try their fits, you will purchase nowhere else.

DON'T FAIL TO

CALL AT G. H. Q.

DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

For the speedy cure of

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Croup, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Diseases of the Bowels, arising from Cold, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief and (if at all possible) cure of Patients in advanced stages of the latter disease.

THE Balsamic Cordial is entirely a Vegetable production, combining the healing properties of the Balsam, with the invigorating qualities of a Cordial, producing a combinat on so well adapted to the purposes intended, that there are but few cases of disease which will not, at an early period, succumb to its healing and life giving properties.

For ages, has the treatment of pulmonary diseases occupied the greater portion of the attention of the scientific of the medical world, but none acquired more eminence in the treatment of those diseases, than the celebrated Prussian, Dr. Hoofland, the originator of the Balsamic Cordial. His life was devoted to the production of remedies that would stand unrivalled. How well he has succeeded, the American people are able to judge; and we positively assert, that no preparations that have ever been placed before them, have conferred the same amount of benefits on suffering humanity, or have elicited so many commendations from all classes of society, as the remedies of Dr. Hoofland, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., of Philadelphia.

The Cordial is designed for a class of diseases more general and more fatal than any other to which the people of this country are subject—those springing from a *"slight cold."* That eminent authority, Dr. Bell, says: "I will out say that Colds are to our inhabitants what the *Plague* and *Yellow Fever* are to those of other countries; but I can aver confidently that they usher in disease of greater complicity and mortality than these latter."

Entirely Vegetable. No Alcoholic Preparation.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Will effectually cure LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots of webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of evil, and great Depressions of Spirits, and will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

The Proprietor in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a twelve years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale are unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the Proprietors, and to be had gratis of any of their Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained

Read the Evidence.

From J. Newton Brown D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to "Hoofland's German Bitters," prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN.

Read what the eminent Glass Manufacturer, JOHN H. WHITALL, says of the BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—Respected Friend: Having for a long time

Michigan Argus.

The Old Continentals.

Let us awaken the memories of that glorious struggle, and re animate our patriotism with the "drum and trumpet" lines of Guy Humphrey McMaster, wherein the battle of Bunker Hill is celebrated in verse that sounds like the roll of drums and the rattle of musketry:

In their ragged regimentals
Stood the old Continentals,
Yel'ding not,
When the Grenadiers were lunging,
And like hail fell the plunging
Cannon shot;
When the files
Of the isles,
From the smoky night encampment,
Bore the banner of the rampant
Unicorn,
And grummer, grummer, grummer,
Rolled the roll of the drummer,
Through the morn!

Then with eyes to the front all,
And with guns horizontal,
Stood our sires;
And the balls whistled deadly,
And in streams flashing redly
Blazed the fires;
As the roar
On the shore
Swept the strong battle breakers
O'er the green sodded acres
Of the plain;
And louder, louder, louder,
Cracked the black gun powder
Cracking amain!

Now like smiths at their forges
Worked the red St. George's
Cannoniers;
And the "villainous salt peltre"
Rung the fierce discords it metre
Round our ears;
As the swift
Storm drift,
With hot sweeping anger,
Came the horse guards clangor
On our flanks.
Then higher, higher, higher,
Burned the old fashioned fire
Through the ranks!

Then the old fashioned Co'onel
Galloped through the white infernal
Powder cloud;
And his broad sword was swinging,
And his brazen throat was ringing
Trumpet loud,
Then the blue
Bullets flew
And the trooper jackets ridden
At the touch of the leaden
Rifle breath,
And rounder, rounder, rounder,
Roared the iron six pounder
Hurling death.

Prosperity in War.

We see by figures in the New York *Times* that the earnings of sixteen Northern railroads for 1861 are $29,543,707; for 1860 they were but $26,242,568, making a gain of thirteen per cent. for this year.

During a certain period of 1861 there were 33,214,294 bushels of grain delivered at Chicago; during a corresponding period of 1860 the amount was 22,866,088; and in 1859, 9,735,582 bushels; a gain this year over last of 50 per cent. nearly.

During a certain period of 1861 there were 31,304,049 bushels of grain delivered at tide-water through the Erie Canal; and during a corresponding period of 1860 only 22,683,835 bushels; and during a corresponding period of 1859 only 5,234,388; making a gain of 40 per cent nearly for 1861 over 1860.

The exports of breadstuffs to England and the Continent have been equivalent to 54,682,639 bushels for 1861; and for 1860, 11,191,799 bushels; and for 1859, 1,644,662 bushels; a gain of exports of breadstuffs for 1861 of nearly 500 per cent. over that of 1860.

We find that the imports of New York alone, exclusive of specie, since the 1st of July, 1851, were only $96,847,208; and during 1860, for a corresponding period they were $175,292,275; a falling off of nearly 100 per cent.

The exports of New York for the same period, exclusive of specie, have been in 1861, $91,246,351; and in 1860 were $63,843,917 in value; an increase of exports for 1861 over 1860 of more than 40 per cent.

We also find that the receipts of gold from Europe and California since January 1st, 1861, have been $66,739,000, and the exports for the same period only $3,260,000, leaving us a balance of $63,478,000 for the first eight months of the year.

Hence we see that for 1861, over 1860, sixteen of our Northern railroads have gained in earnings 13 per cent; that there is a gain of 50 per cent. in the amount of grain delivered at Chicago during a corresponding period of the two years; that there is a gain of 40 per cent. in the amount of grain delivered at tide water by the Erie Canal during corresponding periods of the two years; that there will be a gain of nearly 500 per cent. in the export of breadstuffs to England and the continent for 1861 over 1860; that the gross export of New York, exclusive of specie for corresponding periods give 40 per cent. in favor of 1861; and the excess of importation of gold over the exportation leaves us a balance of $63,470,000 for the first eight months of the year.

In 1860, the nation was at peace with itself and with all the world. In 1861 it is agitated by a great civil war. Why these indices of prosperity? It may be said that they are the surplus results of the prosperity of last year making their appearance in the markets of the world. This war, in its immediate effects upon production and trade, are felt more particularly in the South than in the North. The agricultural products of the North will not be perceptibly diminished by the war, for the supply of labor will be sufficient both for work of war and that of the farm. The quantity of the manufactured products of the East will not be so great in the general directions of trade, but in the manufacturing of supplies for the army, they will find a large use for their manufacturing power.

LARGE ROUND SHOT AGAINST IRON CLAD SHIPS.—The Ordnance Department and the public are very anxious to test Rodman 15 inch gun by actual experiment. It is not doubted that the Union gun and the Floyd gun, at Fortress Monroe will smash in the sides of any ship or battery that the rebels may have loaded down with armor up to the limits of flotation. Here is a fact for them:—Upwards of five years ago, the Mersey Steel and Iron Company fired a 282 lb. shot with 25 lbs of powder, at 120 yards range, from their 13 inch gun, at a plate made for one of the English iron-clad ships, by the Messrs. Horsfall. The plate was 3 feet 9 inches, by 2 feet 9 inches, by 4 3-8 inches thick, and weighed 17 cwt. The plate was placed against the *ends* of nine bulks of timber, 6 feet long by 14 inches square, secured together by cross plank and bedded in sand.—The ball struck a little to the left of the center, and drove the portion against which it struck, a distance of 300 yards, shattering the whole plate, and driving the timbers to some distance. The shot was also shattered. After this report, which is official, we need stand in no fear of any mailed fleets yet afloat, if we can get a shot at them with our 15-inch guns, of which the balls weigh 425 lbs., and are driven by 40 lbs. of powder. The shot of a 20-inch gun, which is deemed practicable by Rodman's process of casting, would weigh half a ton.—*N. Y. Times.*

PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS

Neatly Executed

AT THE

ARGUS OFFICE.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL

ORDERS IN THE LINE OF

PRINTING

AT THE MOST

REASONABLE RATES.

We have recently purchased a

RUGGLES

ROTARY CARD PRESS,

and have added the latest styles of Card Type, which enables us to print

INVITATION CARDS,

WEDDING CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

BUSINESS CARDS, &c.

in the neatest styles, and as cheap as any other house in the State. We are also prepared to print

POSTERS, HANDBILLS,

BANKS,

BILL HEADS,

CIRCULARS,

PAMPHLETS, &c

THE ARGUS

BOOK BINDERY

is in charge of a

FIRST CLASS WORKMAN,

LEDGERS,

RECORDS,

JOURNALS,

HOTEL REGISTERS, and

BLANK BOOKS

OF ALL KINDS,

RULED TO ANY PATTERN

And Manufactured in BEST STYLE at

New York Prices,

Periodicals of all kinds

BOUND IN ANY STYLE.

Old Books Re-Bound.

All Work warranted to give entire satisfaction.

E. B. POND, Prop'r.

Office and Bindery, cor. Main & Huron Sts.

UP HEAD.

A. DE FOREST,

Always ahead in Low Prices

HAVING REMOVED MY STORE to the East side of Main street, one door north of Guiterman's, I am now receiving New Goods, comprising all kinds of Groceries, Fruits, Extracts, Glassware, Lamps, Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery, Silver-plated Goods, &c.,

LOWER THAN EVER!

French China Tea Sets, from	$4 50 to 18 00
French China Dinner Sets, from	20 00 to 30 00
Stone China Tea Sets, from	3 00 to 4 50
Stone China Dinner Sets, from	6 50 to 1650
Beautiful Glass Goblets,	2 00 pr dozen
Glass Kerosene Lamps from	37 to 50
Marble Kerosene Lamps from	75 to 3 00
Fluid Lamps from	16 to 50
Kerosene Oil, good quality,	80c per gallon

All other Goods at Corresponding prices.

☞ Lamps of all kinds altered and repaired.

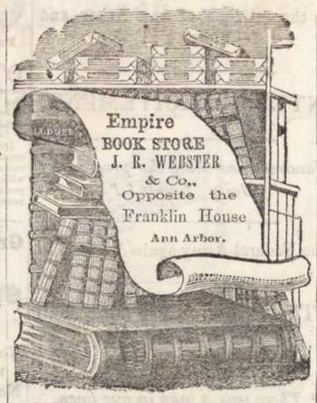
Peoples Store, 799tf A. DE FOREST.

THE PEORIA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, *OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS.*

Capital, - - - $500,000

one of the HEAVIEST, SAFEST and BEST Insurance Co's. in the U. S. Insures on reasonable terms, and always pay promptly. There is no better Fire Insurance Company.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.



ARE NOW OPENING, DIRECT FROM PUBLISHERS AND Manufacturers, a New and Complete stock of

LAW & MEDICAL BOOKS,

School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, &c.

STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper, Drawing and Mathematical Instruments, Music, Juvenile Libraries, Envelopes, Inks and Cards.

GOLD

And all other kinds of Pens and Pencils

Window Cornice, Shades and Fixture,

POCKET CUTLERY!

And everything pertaining to the trade, and more to whichthey would invite the attention of the country.

In conducting our business, we shall do all that can be done, so that no reasonable man, woman or child shall find any fault.

We possess facilities which will enable us to supply our stomers at the

Lowest Possible Figures.

We propose to sell for READY PAY, at a small advance. We expect a profit on our goods, but

Cash Sales will Admit of Low FIGURES.

We have engaged the services of JAMES F. SPALDING, herefore are prepared to furnish

Visiting, Wedding and all other Cards written to order, with neatness and dispatch, by mail or otherwise.

The "EMPIRE BOOK STORE," is manned by a good 'crew,' and they will always be found on the "quarter deck," ready and willing to attend to all with pleasure, who will favor them with a call.

Remember the "Empire Book Store."

JAMES R. WEBSTER & Co.

Ann Arbor, May, 1860. 74e

ANTOHER ARRIVAL AT THE OLD AND RELIABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM!! NO. 8 PHŒNIX BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

Wm. WAGNER,

has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and desirable stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS!

which he is now offering at unusually

LOW PRICES!

Among his Assortment may be found

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, & VESTINGS,

of all descriptions, especially for

FALL AND WINTER WEAR!

which he is cutting and making to order, in the latest and best styles, together with a superior assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING!

TRUNKS CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, and

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

with numerous other articles usually found in similar establishments. As

AN EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

the subscriber flatters himself, that his long experience and general success, will enable him to give the greatest satisfaction to all who may trust him in the way of manufacturing garments to order.

769tf WM. WAGNER.

Go for the Mammoth Cabinet Ware Rooms.

MARTIN & THOMPSON,

HAVE JUST OPENED IN THEIR new and Elegant Ware-Rooms EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, ANN ARBOR

A complete stock of

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY AND Black Walnut SETS OF PARLOR FURNITURE INCLUDING

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Mahogany Rose-Wood, Black Walnut, Plain and Marble Topped

CENTER TABLES,

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT, FANCY AND COTTAGE CHAIRS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

Elegant MIRRORS, BUREAUS, SECRETARIES, Complete BED-ROOM SETS,

INCLUDING LATEST STYLES,

-OF-

BEDSTEADS, with MATTRESSES

Of the best quality and Different Material In Fact they Have Everything with which to furnish PARLOR, BOUDOIR, SITTING ROOM, OR KITCHEN,

AND OUR CITIZENS NEED NO longer go to Detroit or elsewhere to find a large assortment. This

FURNITURE

musut be sold and will be sold at

VERY LOW PRICES!

☞ Let every man and his wife or going to be wife COME AND SEE. They also have a

HEARSE CARRIAGE,

And are always ready to attend to the burial of the dead in the City and adjoining country. Ware-Rooms east side of Main Street, between Washington and Liberty

O. M. MARTIN. 6m739 C. B. THOMPSON

Hangsterfer's Block.

DEAN & CO.,

INVITE attention to their new stock comprising all kinds of

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Gas Fixtures

and House-furnishing goods, all of which they are offering

At the Lowest Possible Rates.

French China Tea sets from	$5 00 to 20 00
French China dinner sets from	25 00 to 70 00
Stone china Tea sets from	3 50 to 5 00
Stone china dinner sets from	8 50 to 20 00
Glass Kerosene Lamps complete from	37½ to 62½
Marble Kerosene Lamps complete from	80 to 10 00
Fluid Lamps from	18 to 62½

☞ Lamps of all kinds altered and repaired.

Summer Hill Nursery.

THEODORE R. DuBOIS,

PROPRIETOR OF THE SUMMER HILL NURSERY, ANN Arbor, Mich., is now ready to receive orders for

Fall and Spring Setting,

His orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, etc., will be filled from the best Eastern Nurseries, and his personal attention will be given to the selection and filling the same. Having been regularly educated in the Nursery business, he is confident that with prompt and close attention, and strict honesty and integrity, he will be able to give satisfaction to every one confiding their orders to him.

All farmers or Fruit growers will do well to give him a call before ordering through other parties.

He would refer to many citizens of the City and County who purchased of him the past Spring for the quality of trees brought on by him, as well as for the good order in which they were received and delivered 804m8

GREAT BARGAINS

—AT—

Maynard, Stebbins & Wilson's.

WE HAVE AGAIN REPLENISHED OUR STORE WITH the most splendid Stock of

GOODS,

that WAS ever offered in any one establishment in the State, all of which we offer for

CASH OR PRODUCE

as low as can be found in the Union

We want Money!

and will make

Great Sacrifices on Anything

we have to obtain it, not excepting

OLD NOTES AND ACCOUNTS

We cordially invite

ALL CASH CUSTOMERS

to call and examine our Goods and Prices. We also invite our

Prompt Paying Customers

to come and buy their supplies for the Winter. To those Bashful ones that are afraid to call, we say to them, take courage

SELL Your WHEAT

without longer waiting for higher prices, come in,

PAY UP

old scores, and then

BUY OF US,

at such prices as will make up all losses It is hardly necessary to enumerate our Goods, for

We have Everything!

A large assortment of

CARPETING, CROCKERY

DRY GOODS, MEDIINES, GROERIES, PAINTS, OILS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES YANKEE NOTIONS &c., &c., &c.

CALL AND SEE US!

(715tf) MAYNARD, STEBBINS & WILSO

SCHOFF & MILLER

ARE STILL ON HAND at their old Stand,

No. 2, Franklin Block,

with the most complete assortment of

Books and Stationery,

PERFUMERIES, FANCY GOODS,

WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS,

SHADES, ROLLERS, CORDS,

TASSELS, GILT CORNICES, CURTAINS,

HOOKS AND PINS,

STEREOSCOPES & VIEWS &c.

Ever offered in this Market!

and they would suggest to those in pursuit of anything in

SANTA CLAUS' LINE

that they can secure a

Double Christmas Present!

by purchasing from this stock, as each purchaser gets an additional present of Jewelry, &c.,

Ranging in value from 50 cts. to $50.

☞ They trust that their long experience in selecting goods for this market, and strict attention to the wants of Customers, may entitle them to a liberal share of Patronage.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 5. 1860. 777tf

Insurance Agency!

C. H. MILLEN

IS THE AGENT for the following first class companies:

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City.—Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford.—Capital and Surplus, $400,000.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City.—Capital and Surplus, $100,000.

Three-quarters of the nett profits in this Company is divided annually among its policy holders.

C. H. MILLEN.

Ann Arbor, December 13, 1860. 6m778

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMP'NY.

Accumulated Jan, 1860, $1,767,133,24

MORRIS FRANKLIN, *President,*
J. C. KENDALL, *Vice President,*
PLINY FREEMAN, *Actuary*

$100,000 DEPOSITED

with the Comptroller of the State of New York. Dividends average 40 per cent. annually.

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank,	$ 31,355,49
Invested in securities, created under the lawsof the State of New York and of the U. S.,	238,870,79
Real Estate and Fixtures, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	132,450 04
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per ct. interest	583,998.39
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on life policies, bearing interest,	675,315.85
Quarterly and Semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to January 1, 1860	20,550,38
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1860,	36,488.77
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1860,	1,708.34
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents,	26,445.19
	$1,767,133.24

DR. WELLS and LEWITT, Medical Examiners.

743tf J. GILBERT SMITH, Agent

Conway Fire Insurance Co., Of Conway, Mass.

Capital paid up, -	$150,000 00
Assets (Cash), - -	269,963 12
Liabilities. - - -	16,440 03

D. C. Rogers, *Secretary.* Jas. S Whitney, *President.*

DIRECTORS.

J. S. WHITNEY, L. BODMAN, W. ELLIOTT, ASA HOWLAND, D. C. McGILVRAY, E. D. MORGAN WAIT BEMENT, JOSIAH ALLIS. A. H. BULLEN W. H. DICKINSON, W. T. CLAPP, D. C. ROGERS.

Ann Arbor References:

Dr. E. WELLS, L. JAMES. L. DODGE, ENOCH JAMES. CAPT. C.S. GOODRICH

J. W. KNIGHT, Agent.

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

SECOND ARRIVAL

—OF—

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

—AT THE—

Banner Store.

A. P. MILLS, PROPRIETOR.

Goods bought under panic prices,

And sold at prices that will make hard times come again no more!

Facts for the People

—OF—

WASHTENAW

—AND—

ADJOINING COUNTIES!

And their numerous questions answered.

Why is Everybody trading at the "BANNER STORE?"—Because

A. P. MILLS,

the Proprietor of that Establishment has just returned from the Eastern Cities with the

Largest, Handsomest, Cheapest, and Most Attractive Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

ever brought to this part of the State.]

Why is Everybody pleased with his Stock?

Because his styles are more beautiful, quality better, and prices lower than at any other store in the county.

Why has he always Something New and Cheap to Show?

Because he has a friend connected with one of the largest Dry Goods Houses in New York, who is continually "*BOBBING ROUND*" for cheap bargains and the lates styles, as they appear from time to time and in this way keeps him supplied with styles, and consequently customers can always find something Fresh,

NEW CHEAP and DESIRABLE

Why does he sell so much Cheaper than the rest?

Because he has a buyer in the city all the time to take advantage of the continual change of the market, and in that way buys his goods much cheaper than others can, and then he marks them down to the

LOWEST FIGURES

Why does he sell Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes so much cheaper than was ever heard of by the oldest Shoemakers?

Because he buys his stock in the land of shoemakers, of the manufacturers, fully 25 per cent cheaper than the New York Jobbers sell them, and much better work than they generally keep. This course enables him to sell a better

Gaiter for 35 Cents.

than others sell at 50 cents, and a better FOXED GAITER at 50 cents, than others sell at 75 cents.

Has he any Hats and Caps?

Yes, I should think he has stacks of them, enough to supply the State, at prices lower than was ever heard of round these parts.

Why is his Tea so much better for the price say than you get at other places?

Because he takes great care in selecting it, and gives his customers the benefit of a real good 75 cent

TEA FOR 50 CENTS,

It is a way he has got

Where should you go to get your CLOTHS and have them Cut or Made?

To the BANNER STORE, where the People's Banner is unfurled for the People's good.

South side of Public Square, a few doors west of Cook's Hotel.

A. P. MILLS.

June 18, 1861. 766tf

PATENTED November 1st, 1859

THE MEASURES are

A, the distance round the Neck.

B to B the Yoke.

C to C the Sleeve.

D to D, distance around the Body under the Arm-pits.

E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S Patented Improved French Yoke SHIRTS.

PATENTED NOV. 1st, 1859

A New Style of Shirt, warranted to Fit

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half-a-dozen Shirts.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.

BALLOU BROTHERS,

805tf 409 Broadway, New York.

LOOMIS & TRIPP,

Successors to

Chapin & Loomis, and Chapin, Tripp & Loomis

THE above firm of Loomis & Tripp having purchased the entire interest of the former companies will continue the business at the old stands, where they will be ready, on the shortest notice, to fill all orders in the line of

Castings and Machinery,

in the most workmanlike manner, and on as liberal terms as any other shop in the State. Among the various articles manufactured by us, we would enumerate

STEAM ENGINES

of all kinds; Mill Gearing and Fixtures, wrought and cast; all the various castings for making and repairing

Horse Powers & Threshing Machines

such as are at present, or have formerly been in use in this part of the State, as well as all the various kinds of castings and machine work called for by farmers and mechanics in this section of the country.

PLOWS,

of all the various patterns, up in sizes and prices, will be kept constantly on hand, got the most modern and improved styles.

Thankful for former patronage to the old firms, we would solicit a continuance from old friends, and a trial by all wishing for anything in our line of business.

LOOMIS & TRIPP.

Ann Arbor, May 18th, 1859. 697tf

NEW REMEDIES FOR

SPERMATORRHŒA

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA. *A Benevolent Institution established by special endowment for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs,*

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1y506.

General Land Agency

PERSONS wanting farms, or residences in or near Ann Arbor, can by calling on me select from a list of over

100 Farms For Sale!

Of various sizes from 3, to 1300 acres each (some as good as any in this County.) More than

50 Dwelling Houses

in this City, from two hundred to fourthousand dollars each: and over

200 BUILDING LOTS!

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E. W. MORGAN.

Ann Arbor, Jan 1st. 1856 53

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

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