The Michigan Argus

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, in the Third Story of the Brick Block, corner of Main and Huron Streets

Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co., Michigan

Entrance on Huron Street, opposite the Franklin.

ELIHU B. POND
Editor and Publisher.

TERMS, $1,50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING.

One square (12 lines or less) one week, 50 cents; and 5 cents for every insertion thereafter, less than three months.

One square 3 months	$3	Quarter col. 1 year	$20
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

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

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

JOB PRINTING.

Pamphlets, Hand-bills, Circulars, Cards, Ball Tickets, and other varieties of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, executed with promptness, and in the BEST STYLE.

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Connected with the Office is a Book Bindery in charge of a competent workman. County Records, Ledgers, Journals, and all kinds of Blank Books made to order, and of the best stock. Pamphlets and Periodicals bound in a neat and durable manner, at Detroit prices. Entrance to Bindery through ARGUS Office.

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Having purchased a RUGGLES ROTARY DIAMOND Card Press, with a fine assortment of Card type, the ARGUS Office is prepared to print Cards of all kinds in the neatest possible style and at a great reduction from former prices, including Business Cards for men of all avocations and professions, Ball, Wedding, and Visiting Cards, etc., etc. Call give us yours orders and see how it is done.

All Losses promptly adjusted

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital, $200,000.

Total Assets, Jan. 1st, 1862, $237,387 05
Liabilities, 1?,834.09

MARK HOWARD, President.
E. THOS. LOBDELL, Secy.

The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the above reliable Company, and will effect insurance against losses by fire at reasonable rates.
E. B. POND.
Ann Arbor, June 2, 1862. 855tf

J. W. KNIGHT,

Agent for the

Phœnix Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD CT., AND THE

CONWAY INS., COMPANY

OF BOSTON MASS.

Losses Honorably adjusted and promptly paid at this Agency. Office Corner Main and Huron Street, over the Store of BACH & PIERSON, Ann Arbor.
Ann Arbor, Sept. 19, 1862.

RAYMOND'S
Photographic and Fine Art GALLERY

Nos. 205 and 207 Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT.

Photographs, Life Size, colored or plain, cabinet, imperial, Melainotypes, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, etc. CARD PICTURES by the Dozen or Thousand. 899y1

Surveyor & Civil Engineer.

W. WEEKS, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, continues to give immediate attention to all orders.— Office at his residence at the corner of Catherine and Thayer streets.
Ann Arbor, Sept. 10, 1862. 1y869

I. O. O. F.

WASHTENAW LODGE No. 9, of the Independent order of Odd Fellows meet at their Lodge Room, every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock.
E. RICHARDSON, N. G. S. SONDHEIM, Sec'y.

L. STUBBS.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars &c., Main st.—sign of "Big Indian." Franklin Block, Ann Arbor, Mich.

D. DeFOREST,

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

J. M. SCOTT.

AMBROTYPE & PHOTOGRAPH ARTISTS, in the rooms formerly occupied by Cordley, over the store of Sperry & Moore Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

RISDON & HENDERSON,

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

A. P. MILLS,

DEALER in Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes and Ready Made Clothing, Huron Street Ann Arbor.

HIRAM. J BEAKES.

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, and Solicitors in Chancery. Office in City Hall Block, over Webster & Co's Book Store, Ann Arbor

KINGSLEY & MORGAN,

ATTORNEYS, Counsellors, Solicitors, and Notaries Public, have Books and Plats showing titles of all lands in the County, and attend to conveyancing and collecting demands, and to paying taxes and school interest in any part of the State. Office east side of the Square. Ann Arbor.

WM. LEWITT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office at his residence, North side of Huron street, and 2d house West of Division Street, Ann Arbor.

O. COLLIER,

MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots and Shoes. 1 door West of the Post Office. Ann Arbor, Mich.

MOORE & LOOMIS.

MANUFACTURERS and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Phœnix Block, Main Street, one door North of Washington.

M. GUITERMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers and manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. No. 5, New Block, Ann Arbor.

C. B. PORTER,

SURGEON DENTIST. Office corner of Main and Huron streets, over P. Bach's store, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
April, 1859.

WM. WAGNER,

DEALER in Ready Made Clothing Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Main st., Ann Arbor.

BACH & PIERSON.

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

SLAWSON & GEER,

GROCERS, PROVISION & Commission Merchants, and dealers in WATER LIME, LAND PLASTER, and PLASTER OF PARIS, one door East of Cook's Hotel.

C. BLISS,

DEALER in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, at the sign of the Big Watch, No. 27, Phœnix Block

J. C. WATTS.

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

T. B. FREEMAN.

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.

WASHTENAW COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

DEPOSITORY of Bibles and Testaments at the Society prices at W. C. Voorheis'.

CHAPIN, WOOD & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

LUND, CHAPIN & Co

MANUFACTURERS OF

Print, Book,

AND—

COLORED MEDIUMS,

Wrapping Paper, &c.

ANN ARBOR MICH.

The Michigan Argus

Vol. XVII. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1862. No. 883

THE VACANT CHAIR.

THANKSGIVING IN 1862.

We shall meet, but we shall miss him,
There will be one vacant chair;
We shall linger to caress him,
While we breathe our evening prayer.

When a year ago we gathered,
Joy was in his mild blue eye,
But a golden chord is severed,
And our hopes in ruin lie.

By our fireside, sad and lonely,
Often will the bosom swell,
At remembrance of the story
How our noble Willie fell:

How he strove to bear our banner
Through the thickest of the fight,
And uphold our country's honor
With the strength of manhood's might.

True, they tell us wreathes of glory
Evermore will deck his brow,
But this soothes the anguish only,
Sweeping o'er our heart-strings now.

Sleep to-day, O early fallen!
In thy green and narrow bed;
Dirges from the pine and cypress
Mingle with the tears we shed.

We shall meet, but we shall miss him,
There will be one vacant chair;
We will linger to caress him,
When we breathe our evening prayer.

Charging a Square.

In speaking with a friend the other day concerning the Mexican campaign of 1846 the conversation turned upon Col Dakin, of Louisiana, when he related a little anecdote, which is so characteristic of the man that we cannot refrain from repeating it:

The Colonel commanded one of the six regiments of volunteers which were raised in Louisiana after the battles of Palo Alto and Resca de la Palma, and which joined Gen. Taylor's army speedily. The Colonel was an old disciplinarian, very strict and capable, and in a short time his regiment excited the admiration of even veteran officers, by the ease and precision with which it drilled and manœuvred.

One morning the regiment was drawn up, and the men were standing at ease, after a variety of marches, and charges, and evolutions, when the Colonel took it into his head to put their discipline to a stronger test. The regiment was thrown into a square to receive cavalry. The commander rode off a few hundred, and then, wheeling his horse, came down sword in hand, at a fierce gallop, straight at his men, He and his steed formed an imposing looking object, for he was a big man and his steed a big horse, and neither appeared to fear the glittering and bristling bayonets against which they were rushing. The men stood the charge very well until the horse and rider were within a few feet; then they broke right and left in confusion, and then opened a broad passage for the "cavalry" into their ranks.

Of course the Colonel was wroth, and the way the men and officers caught it for a few moments was by no means agreeable to their feelings.

"You repel cavalry! Why, what would you have done if a thousand dragoons had charged on you as I did?"

"Well, just try us again, Colonel, and see if we don't hurt your feelings," cried a number of discomfited volunteers.

The square was again formed. Off rode the Colonel, round he wheeled, and here he came again at full speed, rushing straight at the bayonets, and looking as if he would crush the line to powder under his charger's heels. The bayonets wavered not, though the horse came faster and faster, and finally, with a terrible bound, sprang at the square. The square stood the shock, and the next moment the horse was stretched on the ground, with a broken bayonet in his side, and his limbs quivering in the death agony, while the stout rider lay with his foot and knee caught, and himself unable to rise. Not a man moved; the square was silent, steady and unbroken. In another instant the Colonel was on his feet. He replaced the sword in the scabbard, looked gravely and coolly at the dead horse then at the firm array of soldiers, and then he said, in his quaint way:

"Very well done, boys, both the horse and the square did their duty.—Now you are ready for the lancers."

The men cheered not a little.

Common Colds.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Every one is practically familiar with common colds. The chilliness and shivering, the dullness and languor, the soreness of throat, pain in the head stuffed nostrils, and, still worse, the irritability of temper and the general discomfort, have not only been experienced by every one at sometime, but it has been the misfortune of most people to pass through this unpleasant ordeal repeatedly and frequently.

It is certainly quite unnecessary for us to prepare an article upon the symptoms of a common cold, and although a consideration of the pathology and means of cure of this complaint might be interesting and profitable. I only propose at present to indicate what my own observation and experience appear to teach, is a valuable and efficient preventative of this disorder.

It is simply sulphuric ether. It should be taken by inhalation. A very little of the remedy will answer the entire purpose. The patient should not make an approach to etherization, but only apply the nose to a bottle containing the liquid and make a few inspirations. This must be done (in order to be completely effectual) when the first symptoms of the cold manifest themselves. The result is an almost immediate and complete removal of all the symptoms, and no unpleasant effect ensues.—[J. BLACMER, in the *Boston Medical Journal*.

We should not forsake a good work because it does not advance with a rapid step. Faith in virtue, truth and Almighty goodness will save us alike from rashness and despair.

To a gathering of learned friends, Adam Smith said, as he was dying, I believe we must adjourn this meeting to another place."

Healthful Observations.

1. To eat when you do not feel like it is brutal—nay, this is a slander on the lower animals, since they do not so debase themselves.

2 Do not enter a sick chamber on an empty stomach, nor remain as a watcher or nurse until you feel almost exhausted, nor sit between the patient and the fire, nor in the direction of a current of air from the patient towards yourself nor eat or drink anything after being in a sick room until you have rinsed your mouth thoroughly.

3. Do not sleep in any garment worn during the day.

4. Most grown persons are unable to sleep soundly and refreshingly over seven hours in summer, and eight in winter; the attempt to force more on the system by a nap in the daytime, or a "second nap" in the morning, renders the whole of the sleep disturbed and imperfect.

5. Some of the most painful "stomach aches" are occasioned by indigestion, this generates wind, and hence distention It is often promptly remedied by kneading the abdomen with the ball of the hand, skin to skin, from one side to another, from the lower edge of the ribs downwards, because the accumulated air is forced on and outwards along the alimentary canal.

6 When you return to your house from a long walk or other exhaustive exercise, go to the fire or warm room, and do not remove a single article of clothing until you have taken a cup or more of some kind of warm drink.

7. In going into a colder atmosphere keep the mouth closed, and walk with a rapidity sufficient to keep off a feeling of chilliness.

8 Two pairs of thin stockings will keep the feet warmer than one pair of a greater thickness than both.

9. The "night sweats" of disease comes on near daylight; their deathly clamminess and coldness is greatly modified by sleeping in a single, loose, long woolen shirt.

10. The man or woman who drinks a cup of strong tea or coffee, or other stimulant in order to aid the better performance of any work or duty, public or private, is a fool, because it is to the body and brain an expenditure of what is not yet got—it is using power in advance, and this can never be done even once, with impunity.

11. The less a man drinks of anything in hot weather the better, for the more we drink the more we want to drink, until even ice-water palls and becomes of a metallic taste; hence the longer you can put off drinking cold water on the morning of a hot day, the better you will feel at night.

12 Drinking largely at meals, even of cold water or simple teas, is a mere habit and is always hurtful. No one should drink at any one meal more than a quarter of a pint of any liquid, even of cold water, for it always retards, impairs, and interferes with a healthful digestion.

13. If you sleep at all in the day time it will interfere with the soundness of your sleep at night much less, if the nap be taken in the forenoon.

14. A short nap in the daytime may be necessary to some Let it not exceed ten minutes; to this end sleep with the forehead resting on a chair back or table.

15. Never swallow an atom of food while in a passion, or if under any great mental excitement, whether of a depressing or elevating nature; brutes won't do it.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

"PHILOPENA" IN GERMANY — When a couple meet after having eaten philopena together, no advantage is taken of the other, until one of them pronounces the word "philopena." This is the warning that now the sport is to begin. Let us suppose that a gentleman calls upon a lady; she invites him to walk in, and at the same time speaks the talismanic word. If he accepts the offer to walk in, he is lost, unless she removes the ban by telling him to go away.

If she tells him to take off his hat, he must resolutely keep it on; if to be seated, he must stand; or if at the table she should hand him any article which he accepts, she wins the forfeit. At the same time he is watching to get her off her guard—for the first acceptance of any offer from the other ends the game Both are constantly exercising their wits to prevent being caught, and the sport often goes on all the evening.

Perhaps the gentleman brings a little present, and says:

"Knowing that I shall lose my philophena, I have brought it along. Here it is."

If she is caught off her guard by this smooth speech, she loses—for he immediately claims forfeit If neither wins at the first meeting the sport is continued on the second; and it may happen that half a dozen parties meet at the same time, all anxious to win of their philopena partners, so that the scene often becomes ludicrously amusing.

"THE PHYSICAL MEN OF OHIO."—The commissioner of statistics of the State of Ohio, in his annual report, says; "That Professor Henry and himself have been several years engaged in defining the American man, by accurate measurements. He presents only such of these as go to describe accurately the men of Ohio. For this purpose, he gives the measurements of three hundred farmers, miners and laborers, in several counties; of two hundred and thirty others, in eleven villages; and five companies of Kenney's cavalry, all native Americans. The following appears to be the general result of these measurements: That the man of Ohio is five feet nine and one third inches high, and is taller than any of the European nations of which there are measurements. He is taller than the Belgian, by several inches: than the English, and even the Scotch Highlanders, The Highlanders, however, exceed the Americans around the chest, and are, on the whole, the stoutest. In complexion, eyes, and hair, the light predominates over the dark. The prevailing hair is brown, and the prevailing eyes gray or blue. In one word, the native American is a modified German of the time of Tacitus, and such he ought to be from his antecedents."—*Historical Magazine.*

Politeness is like an air-cushion—there may be nothing solid in it, but it eases the jolts wonderfully.

There are two kinds of cats, one with nine lives, the other with nine tails; the former always fall upon their own feet, the latter upon others backs.

"Hey Gals."

I have lived solitary long enough. I want somebody to talk at, quarrel with—then kiss and make up again. Therefore, I am open to proposals from young ladies and widows of more than average respectability, tolerably tame in disposition, and hair of any other color than red.—As nearly as I can judge myself, I am not over eighty, nor under twenty five years of age In hight I am either five feet eight or eight feet five—I forget which. Weight, 153, 315, or 531, one of the three, recollect each figure perfectly well, but as to their true arrangement am somewhat puzzled. Have a whole suit of hair, dyed by Nature, and pretty free from dandruff. Eyes, but ternut-brindle, tinged with pea-green — Nose built according to the Ionic order of architecture, with a touch of the Composite; and mouth between the catfish and an alligator's made expressly for oratory and the reception of large oysters. Ears, palmated, long and elephant-shaped. My whiskers are a combination of dog hair, moss, and briar bush—well behaved and fearfully luxuriant. Am sound in body, and on the nigger question; wear boots No. 9 when corns are troublesome, and can write poetry by the mile, with double rhyme at both edges—to read backward, forward, crosswise, diagonally. Can play the jews-harp, bass drum, and whistle Yankee Doodle in Spanish. Am very correct in my morals and first rate at tenpins. Have a regard for the Sabbath, and never drink, only when invited. Am a domestic animal, and perfectly docile when towels are clean and shirt buttons on.—If I possess a predominating virtue, it is that of forgiving every enemy whom I deem it hazardous to dandle. I say my prayers every night musketoes permitting; and as to whether I snore in my sleep I want some one to tell me. Money no object as I never was troubled with any, and never expect to be.

To Keep Ice Cheaply.

A supply of ice to keep through the heat of summer contributes to profit as well as luxury, and a receptical in which it may be kept is not necessarily expensive. The main essentials are: 1st, an outside shell, with from eight to twelve inches of clean sawdust, or other dry porus material; 2d, protection from the direct rays of the sun; 3d, a pipe through which to drain off or pump out any water that may collect at the bottom. Ice has been kept through the season in an enclosure made by notching long rails and laying them up like the outer walls of a log house, in a position entirely protected by the sun. The ice was cut in large, solid blocks, packed closely and water turned on to each layer and allowed to freeze solid A space of ten or twelve inches between the roof and ice This was entirely above ground Ice has also been kept in a similar structure one half under ground One that tried this four years failed at first because he used straw instead of sawdust for filling in around the ice. When he relied upon six inches of saw dust he had perfect success. The walls of his ice house were made by setting common studding upright and boarding up each side of the studs, filling the space between with sawdust. Another has succeeded well by excavating—including the embankment made by the soil thrown out—about twelve feet in depth, then laying up a stone wall, dry to the top of the ground and in mortar the remaining distance to the top of the embankment, covering the whole with a good roof. All that is necessary to success in keeping ice is fully stated in the first part of this article, and each can best judge for imself as to what particular style of structure will best suit his circumstances.

Good Luck.

Some young men talk about luck. Good luck is, to get up at 6 o'clock in the morning; and if you have a dollar a week, to live upon 90 cents and save a dime; good luck is to trouble your heads with your own business and to let your neighbors' alone good luck is, to fulfill the commandments, and to do unto other people as we wish them to do unto us. They must not plod, but perserve. Cents must be taken care of, because they are seeds of dollars To get on in the world, they must take care of home. sweep their own doorways clean, try and help other people. Avoid temptations, and have faith in truth.

COMFORTS FOR CATTLE.—Rev. Sidney Smith, of England, was something of a farmer, and used to visit his cattle daily, and feed and pat them, until they knew his voice and welcomed his coming. He used to labor to make them comfortable He has been heard to say: "I am for all luxuries, even for animals; now all animals have a passion for scratching their backbones, they break down your gates and paling to effect this. Look! this is my universal scratcher, a sharp edged pole, resting on a high and low post, adapted to every height, from a horse to a lamb. Even the Edinburgh Reviewer can take his turn; you have no idea how popular it is. I have not had a gate broken since I put it up. I have it in all my fields."

HOW TO STOP BLOOD.—Take the fine dust of teas, or the scrapings of the inside of tanned leather, and bind it closely upon the wound, and the blood will very soon cease to flow. These articles are recommended, because they are at all times accessible, and easy to be obtained. After the blood has ceased to flow, *laudanum* may be advantageously applied to the wound. Due regard to these instructions will save agitation of mind, and the running for the surgeon who would probably make no better prescription, if present.—*Salem Gazette.*

"Welcome, little stranger," as the man said when he found a three cent piece among his postage stamps.

The young man who recently went on a bridal tour with an angel in muslin, has returned with a termagant in hoops.

"Can you tell me how the word saloon is spelt," asked a Philadelphian of a Londoner? "Certainly," said he with a look of triumph, there's a hess, and a hay, and hell, and two hoes, and a hen."

The Arbitrary Arrests of the War Department.

The following letter on the subject of arbitrary arrests is addressed to the President by Judge Gould, of New York State, a republican and a Judge of the Court of Appeals:

New York, Nov. 14, 1862.

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR—On my arrival in this city, from my residence in Troy, N Y., I find that a cousin of mine, G. Colden Tracy, a broker of this city, has been, first, arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette, and, secondly, to day taken as a prisoner to Washington. The newspapers say—and so far as I can learn by all inquiries of authorities I can hear nothing different —that the cause of the arrest is some dealings he has had in contractors' drafts on government officers for moneys; and it is said some frauds were committed in or by the drafts, and he is charged with complicity therewith.

If this be so, it is a crime cognizable by the courts, and only by the courts, and I am amazed at the fatuity of public officers who can take no warning from the distinctly uttered voice of a free people

I am, and always have been, an unwavering enemy of this rebellion (cursed in its origin, most accursed its progress.) and a supporter of the administration. I am a Judge of the highest court of this State And if no honest voice has yet reached the ears of our government, I wish to say, and to be heard in saying, that Star Chamber processes and Secretary's warrants are dangerous instruments to play with, and that, among us, the true, staunch supporters of the government, who would crush treason with the iron heel. but who know the law, are compelled to hang their heads in silence at the mention of cases which have occurred in our midst.

Spies are hardly cautioned when they are where they can do infinite harm; but a powerful hand, and an oppressive one, is laid on a person here, who is not in a position for doing mischief, if he would, and who is supposed to have no friends.

In this respect, I thank God, there has been a mistake. It is true that he is a young man, of not much means or influence; it is also true that he has a young wife (married not long since), and for no assigned cause that those in power dare to give breath to, he is taken away from home, without giving to his wife an instant's interview or a chance to see him. Is this country the France of a century ago?

The young man is a grandson of that Uriah Tracy, who lived and died a Senator of the United States from Connecticut, who was the first man buried in the Congressional burying-ground at Washington, and whose ashes are insulted by this atrocious invasion of the liberties of the people in the person of his descendant.

I am not merely speaking my own opinion of such arrests. I know the opinion and the feelings of many of my brethren of the bench. And if the government is really desirous of so proceeding as to make it our duty to make public our opinions, they will be heard, not merely in the writ of *habeas corpus* but in open declaration to the world.

Had I been a few hours earlier made aware of this case, I should not have troubled you with a word; but I would have seen that the process of the Supreme Court of the State was so executed as to protect its citizens accused of such offenses from any arrest, other than one under the appropriate process of the courts.

I beg again to assure you, in all sincerity, that this kind of proceeding has gone too far already, and that, while to the last of our men and our means we are ready and determined to sustain the law, and the government in enforcing the law over this whole land as one country, we are also determined to be judged by the law, and not by any Secretary or any one who is not commissioned for that purpose. We know and acknowledge the rules of war, where the necessity of the case requires the existence of martial law. But we know, also, the common law of liberty, and the broad, great character of the constitution.

I write warmly, zealously, because I cannot bear to think of our cherished government's taking any course to injure itself; at a time, too, when our only hope of escaping the eternal disgrace and humiliation of letting the cause of human liberty perish in our hands is to sustain the government of this Union, and to have it a government worth sustaining.

With great respect, yours, etc.,
GEORGE GOULD.

THINGS WORTH FORGETTING.—It is almost frightful, and altogether humiliating, to think how much there is in the common on-going of domestic and social life, which deserves nothing but to be instantly and forever forgotten. Yet it is equally amazing how large a class seem to have no other business but to repeat and perpetuate these very things. That is the vocation of gossips—an order of society that perpetrates more mischief than all the combined plagues of Egypt together. You may have noticed how many speeches there are which become mischievous only by being heard a second time; and what an army of both sexes are sworn to see to it. that the fatal repetition shall be had. Blessed is that man or woman that can let drop all the burrs and thistles, instead of picking them up, and fastening them on the next passenger! Would we only let the vexing and malicious sayings die, how fast the lacerated and scandal ridden world would get healed and tranquilized.—*Dr. Huntington.*

An Irishman, being a little fuddled was asked, what was his religious belief. "Is it me belife ye'd be asking about?" said he, "It's the same as widdy Brady's. I owe her twelve shillings for whisky, and she belaves I'll niver pay her; and, faith, that is my belafe, too."

Voltaire, speaking of law, said "I never was but twice in my life completely on the verge of ruin; first, when I lost a lawsuit, and, secondly, when I gained one."

A milkman was awakened by a wag in the night with the announcement that his best cow was choking. He forthwith jumped up to save the life of Brunnie, when lo! he found a turnip stuck in the mouth of the pump.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF SECRETARY STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Nov. 29.

Sir: That portion of the United States which is now, or has been during the last year, the scene of military operations, is comprised within ten military departments. The armies operating in these departments, according to recent official returns, constitute a force of seven hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and thirty-six officers and privates, fully armed and equipped Since the date of the returns this number has been increased to over eight hundred thousand men. When the quotas are filled up the force will number a million of men, and the estimates for next year are based upon that number.

If the campaigns of the armies in these departments have not equalled in their results the expectations of the Government and the public hope, still they have not been unproductive of good results The valor of our troops has been displayed upon many occasions, and the skill and gallantry of their officers have been distinguished at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Chantilly, and other places enumerated in the reports herewith submitted.

The invading army which recently threatened the capital and the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania, has been driven back beyond the Rappahannock; Norfolk, captured by Major General Wool, is in our possession; Suffolk and Yorktown are held; a strong army corps, under its vigilant and efficient commander, Major General Dix, at Fortress Monroe, threatens and harrasses the enemy; and, what is especially gratifying, it has been proved that the loyalty of the State of Maryland can not be shaken, even by the presence of a rebel army.

THE WAR AT THE WEST.

The official reports received at this department show that the military operations in the West during the past year have been both active and successful.

The beginning of last winter found the rebel armies of Price and McCulloch in the possession of all the northwestern portion of Missouri, while many of the counties north of the Missouri river were in a state of insurrection. Our forces were concentrated at Rolla and Sedalia. As soon as the rebels could be driven from the northern counties, and our armies reorganized, active operations were commenced, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season and the bad condition of the roads. On the 18th of December a considerable number of the enemy were cut off and captured, while on their way to join Price on the Osage river. The forces at Rolla, under Gen. Curtis, moved toward Springfield, which compelled Price to fall back into Arkansas, where he was joined by Van Dorn. A severe battle was fought at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of March, between the combined armies of the enemy and General Curtis's force, in which the latter gained a complete and decisive victory

The gunboats, under Flag Officer Foote, and the troops at Cairo, under Gen. Grant, moved up the Tennessee river for the reduction of Forts Henry and Donelson. While Grant's troops were marching to surround the former place, it was attacked by the gunboats and reduced on the 6th of February, after a short but severe engagement Gen. Grant then marched across the peninsula and attacked Fort Donelson. After several days' hard fighting that place also capitulated on the 16th, with its armament and garrison, except a small force which crossed the Cumberland in the night and effected their escape. This victory caused the immediate evacuation of Bowling Green and Nashville, and soon after of Columbus and the greater part of Middle Tennessee

While Grant and Buell were concentrating their armies on the Tennessee river near the head of navigation and great lines of railroad communication, General Pope moved down the west bank of the Mississippi, captured New Madrid, and crossing the river below the enemy's batteries on and near Island No. 10, compelled the garrison to capitulate on the 7th and 8th of April. General Grant had crossed the Tennessee and taken possession of Pittsburg Landing, in anticipation of the arrival of Buell.

The enemy advanced from Corinth, and attacked Grant on the morning of the 6th of April. A severe battle ensued, which continued till dark, the left of our line being driven back nearly to the river. A portion of Buell's forces arrived in the afternoon and during the night, and the battle was resumed at daylight on the morning of the 7th.

The enemy were driven back at every point, and in the afternoon fled from the field, leaving their dead and many of their wounded in our hands.

Finding that the armies of Price and Van Dorn had been withdrawn from Arkansas to Corinth, and all the available troops of the enemy at the southwest concentrated at that place, orders were sent for General Pope and a part of Gen. Curtis's troops to reinforce our army on the Tennessee The latter had long and difficult marches to make, and did not reach their destination till the latter part of May. As the enemy's position at Corinth was strongly fortified and very difficult of attack at that season of the year, on account of the deep marshes by which it was surrounded, General Halleck, while awaiting the arrival of reinforcements from Missouri, approached the front by means of trenches, and moveable forces were sent out to cut the Railroads on the flanks. By the 29th of May, three of the four Railroads running from Corinth had been destroyed, and heavy batteries established within breaching distance of the enemy's works, ready to open fire the next morning. The enemy evacuated the place in the night, destroying the bridges and breaking up the road in his rear. As all the streams were bordered by deep and impassable marshes, the enemy could not be pursued without rebuilding the bridges and re opening the roads. The corps of Buell and Pope followed the enemy about fifty miles into the swamps of Mississippi, capturing a considerable number of stragglers and deserters, when the want of supplies compelled them to discontinue the pursuit. The reduction of Corinth caused the immediate evacuation of Forts Pillow and Randolph and the city of Memphis. The flotilla and ram fleet attacked and destroyed the enemy's gunboats, opening the Mississippi river to Vicksburg.

Meanwhile General Curtis, with the remainder of his army, marched through the north-east part of Arkansas, and, after several successful engagements, reached Helena, where he established a depot of supplies for future operations.

Gen. Buell, had during the autumn of 1861, collected a large force at Louisville and in other parts of Kentucky. While his main army advanced towards Bowling Green, Gen. Thomas's command was pushed forward to the upper Cumberland. On the 1st of January he encountered the forces of Zollicoffer, and after a severe battle at Mill Springs, defeated and utterly routed them. On the evacuation of Bowling Green and Nashville, Gen. Buell's army pursued the enemy to Murfreesboro' and Columbia, and from the latter place the main body was marched to Savannah and Pittsburgh Landing.

The great mass of the enemy's forces in the Southwest being at this time concentrated in the vicinity of Corinth, the division of Gen. Mitchell advanced to Decatur, in Alabama, and afterwards occupied most of the country in the direction of Chattanooga. The column of Gen. G. W. Morgan, after several engagements with the enemy in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, took possession of that important place. The later operations in the West are described in the report of the General in-Chief.

Four military departments are now organized in the territory where these operations were carried on, viz: the departments of the Ohio, of the Mississippi, of the Tennessee, and of the Cumberland, and their present military condition will hereafter be noticed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Department of North Carolina the successful expedition of Major-General Burnside, by the occupation of Roanoke Island, Newbern, and the reduction of Fort Macon, struck a heavy blow, and under a Military Governor—the Hon. Edward Stanley—the protection of the laws has been extended to the loyal inhabitants of that state, and facility afforded for organizing a civil government and casting off the rebel yoke.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

In the Department of the South active operations have been for a time suspended by the presence of yellow fever, and by the death of Major Generel Mitchell, the late gallant commander of that department. A premature attack upon Charleston against the orders of the then commanding general, resulted in the failure that was apprehended by him. The capture of Fort Pulaski, by Major-General Hunter, has effectually closed the port of Savannah and the government securely holds Hilton Head and Beaufort. The enemy was forced to abandon the siege of Fort Pickens, and other portions of Florida are in our occupation. A recent expedition along the coast was attended with success, detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

In the Department of the Gulf the operations of Major General Butler have been distinguished by great energy and ability. The occupation of New Orleans and the control of the mouth of the Mississippi have been among the most brilliant and important results of the war. The period is believed to be not far distant when all the rebel forces will be driven from the banks of the Mississippi, and the navigation of that river rendered secure.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

The recent operations in the Department of Missouri are detailed in the report of the General in-Chief. The State of Missouri is believed to be secure against any aggressions by the enemy; and in the State of Arkansas the dispersion of the rebel forces will enable the Military Governor of that State to take proper measures for the restoration of the civil authority of the United States within its borders.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

The Department of the Northwest, embracing the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Territory of Dakota, was organized for the emergency occasioned by an Indian outbreak, and placed under the command of Major Gen. John Pope. The Indian hostilities have been suppressed, and further trouble from that source is not apprehended Such force as may be deemed requisite by the military authorities will be held in readiness for any sudden necessity.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN MINNESOTA.

The Indian hostilities in Minnesota, by whomsoever instigated, seems to have been accompanied with more than usual cruelty and outrage. Heavy losses in property are said to have been endured by the inhabitants, and application has been made to the Department for compensation. As it has no funds applicable to that purpose, nor authority to assess the damages, the subject will require Congressional action. Three hundred captured Indians have been tried by court-martial, and their sentence of death is now under consideration.

NEW MEXICO.

The rebels, under Sibley, were driven from the department of New Mexico by Gen. Canby, and the force in that department, now in command of Gen Carlton, will be able to protect the inhabitants of that remote territory.

THE PACIFIC.

The Department of the Pacific has been free from any of the calamities occasioned by the rebellion, but an earnest and deed sympathy has been manifested by the loyal citizens of the Pacific States in support of the Union cause. Volunteers have come forward to all the ranks of the army, and with unparalleled liberality large sums of money have been transmitted by humane and loyal citizens of California for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers. The patriotic loyalty of our brethren on the Pacific, thus humanely exhibited, evinces their estimate of the value of the Union, and their willingness to share the burden of maintaining it from sea to sea.

THE ESCAPE OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

In the Department of the Ohio the invasion of Kentucky, by General Bragg, the terrible battle of Perrysville, and the escape of Bragg's army, were events that pressed heavily upon the government and moved deeply the hearts of the people, especially in the western states. These events are about to undergo investigation, and when the causes to which they are attributable are judicially ascertained, they will be laid before you for your action. Recent events prove that whatever hold the spirit of rebellion may once have had in Kentucky, it is now to be reckoned as a state loyal and steadfast to the Union.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.

The Department of the Tennessee is now under command of Major General Grant. The principal operations in that Department have already been alluded to, and are detailed in the report of the General in-Chief. Their importance cannot be over estimated. The occupation of Memphis—next to New Orleans the principal mart on the Mississippi—and the wise and vigorous measures of Major-Gen. Sherman, commanding there, have opened a market for cotton and other southern products, the beneficial effects of which are already felt in the reviving commerce of the country.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Department of the Cumberland, embracing that portion of the State of Tennessee east of the Tennessee river, and the Cumberland Gap, was placed, upon the removal of General Buell, in command of Major-General Rosecrans. Having a well disciplined and gallant army under his command, a proper degree of diligence and activity cannot fail to exercise an important influence upon the speedy termination of the war.

A GENERAL SURVEY.

From a survey of the whole field of operations, it is apparent that whatever disasters our arms may have suffered at particular points, a great advance has nevertheless been made since the commencement of the war. When it began, the enemy were in possession of Norfolk, and every port of the Southern coast. They held the Mississippi, from Cairo to New Orleans. Now, the blockaded ports of Charleston and Mobile only remain to them on the seaboard; and New Orleans and Memphis have been wrested from them Their possession of Vicksburg obstructs the Mississippi, but it is to them of no commercial use Their strongholds on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers have been captured. General Andrew Johnson, as Military Governor of Tennessee holds Nashville. The enemy have been driven from Kentucky, West Tennessee, Missouri, part of Arkansas; are fleeing before Grant in Mississippi, and all their hopes of Maryland are cut off. In commercial, political, and strategical points of view, more success has attended the Union cause than was ever witnessed upon so large a theatre, in the same brief period, against so formidable an enemy.

The Union forces are now in the field, under able commanders, stronger than ever, resolute and eager to be led against the enemy, and to crush the rebellion by a vigorous winter campaign. The armies of the Potomac and of the West stand ready to vie with each other in quickest and heaviest blows against the enemy. Taught by experience the ruin of inaction and the hazard of delay, a spirit of earnest activity seems to pervade the forces of the United States beyond what has hitherto been exhibited. In the numerous battles and engagements that have occurred, our armies in general display the courage and determination that should inspire officers and soldiers fighting in defence of their government. Many gallant lives have been lost, and many brave and distinguished officers have fallen. For the dead deep sorrow is felt by the government and people of the United States. A detailed report of those who have fallen in battle, or have distinguished themselves in the field, will be presented to you as soon as all necessary official reports can be obtained. Some promotions in reward of gallant service have already been made from the ranks. and to high command; others have been delayed for want of the reports of subordinate commanders, in order that promotion may be governed, not by partiality or prejudice, but upon due consideration of relative merit. By a resolution of Congress, passed at the last session, the President was authorised to distribute two thousand medals to private soldiers of distinguished merit. From different specimens a selection has been made, and the medals are to be ready in January for distribution.

The reports of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Topographical Engineers, Paymaster General and Surgeon General, herewith submitted, show the operations of the respective Bureaus of this Department during the past year. Some of them contain details and information which for obvious reasons, ought not to be placed by publication at present within the reach of the enemy. Whatever details relating to the public security contained in these reports, are not herein stated, which may be required for the information of Congress or Congressional Committees, will be furnished under your direction.

ENLISTMENTS AND DRAFTING.

The Adjutant General's office is charged, among other important duties, with the business relating to enlistments, recruiting and drafting militia. Under your calls of July and August there are already in in the field over four hundred and twenty thousand new troops, of which three hundred and ninety nine thousand (399,000) are volunteers, three hundred and thirty-two thousand)332.000) of whom have volunteered for three years or during the war. It will be remembered that the call was made at one of those periods of despondency which occur in every national struggle. A chief hope of those who set the rebellion on foot was for aid and comfort from disloyal sympathizers in the Northern States, whose efforts were relied upon to distract the people of the North, and prevent them from putting forth their whole strength to preserve the national existence. The call for volunteers and a draft of the militia afforded an occasion for disloyal persons to accomplish their evil purposes by discouraging enlistments, and encouraging opposition to the war and the draft of soldiers to carry it on.

ARRESTS.

Anxiety was felt in some States at the probable success of these disloyal practices, and the Government was urged to adopt measures of protection by temporary restraint of those engaged in these hostile acts. To that end provost marshals were appointed in some of the States, upon the nomination of their Governors, to act under the direction of the State Executive, and the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended by your order. By order of the department, arrests were forbidden unless authorized by the State Executive or by the Judge Advocate. Some instances of unauthorized arrests have occurred, and when brought to the notice of the department. the parties have been immediately discharged. By a recent order, all persons arrested for discouraging enlistments, or for disloyal practices, in States where the quotas of volunteers and militia were filled up, have been released. Other persons arrested by military commanders and sent from departments where their presence was deemed dangerous to the public safety, have been discharged upon parole, to be of good behaviour, and do no act of hostility against the government of the United States.

While military arrests of disloyal persons form the subject of complaint in some States, the discharge of such persons is complained of in other States.

It has been the aim of the department to avoid any encroachments upon individual rights as far as might be consistent with public safety and the preservation of the government. But reflecting minds will perceive that no greater encouragement can be given to the enemy, no more dangerous act of hostility can be perpetrated in this war, than efforts to prevent recruiting and enlistments for the armies, upon whose strength national existence depends. The expectations of the rebel

leaders, and their sympathisers in loyal States, that the call for volunteers would not be answered, and that the draft could not be enforced, have failed, and nothing is left but to clamor at the means by which their hopes are frustrated, and to strive to disarm the government in future, if, in the chances of war, another occasion for increasing the military force should arise.

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures for enlistments, recruiting, drilling, and subsistence of volunteers, regulars and militia, amounts to the sum of twenty millions six hundred and ninety-two thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars and ninety-nine cents ($20,692,282 99).

VOLUNTEERING.

In some States the whole quota of volunteers and militia called for was entirely filled up by volunteers without draft. In some the whole number of volunteers was raised, and a part of the militia. Other States are deficient in volunteers, and have not yet made their draft, but have taken measures for that purpose. Illinois and Iowa have furnished more volunteers than their quota under both calls. The general acquiescence of all the loyal States in the measures deemed necessary to strengthen the army and prosecute the war, at every hazard, to final success, proves the fidelity of the people to the Government and their determination to uphold its unity and maintain its authority over the whole territory of the United States. Wherever any forcible opposition to the draft has appeared, it was confined to narrow limits, and was suppressed by the action of the State authorities, through the Provost Marshals, without the intervention of any armed force of the General Government.

FILLING UP THE OLD REGIMENTS.

The advantage of filling up the old regiments is shown by many considerations. Various expedients have been adopted to accomplish that object. The official returns show that since the call for volunteers forty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety (49,990) recruits have been added to the old regiments. By the aid of some legislation it is hoped that this important object may be effectually gained.

THE CONTRABANDS.

It will be seen that the Quartermaster's Department upon which, under the law of 17th July, providing for the employment of colored persons, the charge of such persons is chiefly imposed, has not found itself burdened with their care, but that it has, on the contrary, derived valuable aid from their labor, and in a considerable portion of its field of operations has thus far suffered from a scant, rather than from too great a supply of such labor. In Louisiana, where, at one time, there were apprehensions of embarrassment from the number of refugees, the reserve of a tract of rich land along the railroad to Berwick's Bay, opens up a territory in which many thousands can be profitably employed, if placed under proper regulation and control. At Port Royal such persons have been extensively employed in the work of the Quartermaster's Department and in cultivating some thousands of acres of the sea islands of the coast, the products of which are used in the support of themselves and families. In the operations of the army on the James river, and upon the Potomac, in the fortifications of Washington, and as laborers, teamsters, hostlers, in the landing and shipping of stores, they have been of great service; and the demand for their labor has exceeded the supply available.

THE ORDNANCE BUREAU—SUPPLIES OF ARMS.

The Ordnance Bureau, as appears from the report of its chief, has displayed a vigor and activity unsurpassed by any other Department. Notwithstanding the extraordinary demand occasioned by the new levies and enormous loss of arms by the casualties of war, and, in some instances, by the misconduct of officers and men, this bureau has supplied every call, and has been able to arm over four hundred thousand new troops suddenly called into the field.

In general terms it may be stated that the issues by the Ordnance Department include 1,926 field and siege, and 1,206 for fortification cannon, 7,294 gun carriages, caissons, mortar beds, travelling forges and battery wagons, 1,276,686 small arms, 987,291 sets of equipments and accoutrements, and 213,991,127 rounds of ammunition for artillery and small arms, still leaving large supplies of ordnance stores at the arsenals and depots. The breaking out of the rebellion found us with insufficient supplies for the forces thereby rendered necessary, and without the means of their immediate procurement from our public arsenals and the private manufactories, fitted and ready for such work. The policy of the department to procure all such supplies of home manufacture could not be rigidly followed, and recourse was had to purchases and importations from abroad, in order to meet pressing requirements. The vast demand, suddenly springing up, without any immediate increase of the supply, led to speculations and exorbitant prices. On a report from the Ordnance Bureau, in respect to outstanding contracts for arms, I appointed a commission to investigate these matters, and their report is herewith submitted. The measures which have been adopted to procure such supplies, by increasing the capacity of our public arsenals and developing the private sources of home manufacture, will soon enable this department to obtain supplies of this description, independently of importations from abroad, and at fair and reasonable rates.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

It appears from the report of the Acting Paymaster General that during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1862, the sum of $5,550,039 54 were paid to the regular troops, that $91,116,610 61 were paid to volunteers, and that $38,597,819 07 have been paid since the 30th of June, 1862. The report states that nearly all the regiments were paid to the 30th of June, many to the 30th of August—that some delay in payment had been occasioned by want of funds, but it is believed that all will soon be paid.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

The Surgeon-General's report affords information in respect to the sanitary condition of the army. It also shows an expenditure of the whole appropriations of that department, amounting to two millions four hundred and forty five thousand eight hundred and ninety four dollars and eighty-nine cents ($2,445,894 89c). The number of general hospitals is 151. The number of patients is fifty-eight thousand one hundred and seventy five. The whole number under medical treatment is stated to be not short of ninety thousand.

The Surgeon General represents that during the past year there have been no epidemics in the army of any severity; that the diseases which affect men in camp have been kept at a low minimum; that scurvy has been almost entirely prevented, and that there have been but a few victims of yellow fever.

This bureau required enlargement and reorganization in many particulars, and some improvements have been made. Others are suggested which require careful consideration.

The operations of the surgical department have been aided by humane and benevolent associations. The horrors of battle have been assuaged by ministers of mercy, and it is worthy to be recorded of the medical profession that their services have been voluntarily and gratuitously offered on every occasion. Relief associations in every State have done much to comfort and assist the sick and wounded in camps and hospitals, and their vigilant superintendence has perhaps operated to check the negligence, abuse and fraud that too often prevail in such institutions. Religious congregations and societies have also tendered to the government their church buildings for hospitals, while their pastors have ministered to the patients. These matters are proper to be brought to your notice, because, while the war stimulates evil passions, the virtue developed in this great struggle to maintain our national existence should not pass unnoticed.

CONCLUSIONS—AN ARGUMENT FOR EMPLOYING NEGRO LABOR.

With this presentation of the past operations and the present condition of the War Department, the duty required of me by the act of Congress to make an annual report, is in a great measure fulfilled. It is seen that a force has been placed by the people of the United States at the command of the government, to maintain its authority, more mighty in all the elements of warlike power than was ever before arrayed under one banner. How shall force be employed? To smite the enemy on every hand, to attack his armies and strongholds, to occupy his ports, clear the great rivers of the West of his obstructions, and pause not till he is subdued, is our plain duty. Above all, it is our duty to disdain no legitimate aid that may save the lives of our gallant soldiers, diminish their labors, provide for their wants, and lessen the burdens of our people.

No aphorism is more universally received, than that "the sole object of a just war is to make the enemy feel the evils of his injustice, and by his sufferings amend his ways; he must therefore be attacked in his most accessible quarter." The power of the rebels rests upon their peculiar system of labor, which keeps laborers on their plantations to support owners who are devoting their time and strength to destroy our armies and destroy our government. Wherever that system is in hostility to the government, it is, in my opinion, the duty of those conducting the war to strike down the system, and turn against the rebels the productive power that upholds the insurrection. Rightly organized in the recovered territory, the laborers of the rebel states will not only aid in holding fortified positions, but their labor will, as in India, free the white soldier from the most unwholesome exposure of the South. They will cultivate the corn and forage, which will feed our cavalry and artillery horses, and save the country a portion of the enormous burden now attending their purchase and transport from the North. This cultivation would have been of greater advantage to us on the South-eastern coast than even that of the great staple of the Sea Islands.

Probably the people who remained upon these islands, within protection of our armies, could, under wise control, have supplied all the forage needed this year by the forces in the Department of the South. The full rations of a horse weighs twenty-six pounds, that of a soldier three pounds.

An army, well organized and equipped for active operations, with a due proportion of cavalry, artillery and baggage trains, will have not less than one horse or mule to every four soldiers; so that the weight of food for the animals is more than double that of the rations of the men.

How important an aid, how great an economy, in a long contest, therefore, would there be in raising by the cheap labor the greater part of the forage alone for the Southern Department, thus, for a greater portion of our wants, transferring the base of supplies now at New York, to Hilton Head or New Orleans.

The department has found it difficult to transfer this labor from one part of the seat of war to another. Local and family ties seem to be very strong with these people, and with all their faith in the powers and good will of our military commanders, it was found difficult to get volunteer laborers to leave Port Royal for other depots.

A population of four millions true to the interests of the Union, with slight assistance from the army, will, under proper regulation and government, be of the greatest assistance in holding the territory once recovered. The principal staples of the South are the product exclusively of their labor. If protected upon the lands they have heretofore cultivated, with some organization, and with support from small detachments of loyal troops, they would not only produce much of what is needed to feed our armies and their trains, but they would forever cut off from the rebellion the resources of a country thus occupied.

The rebel armies move with ease through portions of the border States, living upon the country in which our commanders find no supplies. The people bring forth their hoards and offer them to the rebels for sale or gift. Protect the laboring population, who are the majority in the greater part of the South, in the possession of the land and its products, and this great advantage will, for whatever portion of the country we occupy, be transferred to us. As soon as the coast is thoroughly occupied, and the people organized, trade will revive. Cotton, rice, sugars and other products will be exchanged by the producer for what he needs. Their wants will be supplied direct from the Northern factories, and the cultivation of the great staples will enable them to pay for what they use. A perfectly free trade may thus again grow up between the North and the South, and with greater or less rapidity it will spread over the whole country as our forces succeed in meeting and dispersing the rebel armies.

The greater part of the country which formerly produced the Sea Island cotton is now thoroughly restored to the Union. The laborers are there—the soil and climate. It needs only assurance of protection to revive the cultivation of the staple, as well as to produce vast quantities of corn and forage for our troops.

Since this war must be conducted by marches and battles and sieges, why neglect the best means to make them successful and their results permanent? It is worthy of notice that thus far the portions of territory, which, once recovered, we have most firmly held, are precisely those in which the greatest proportion of colored men are found. By their assistance our armies will be able to operate in and occupy the country; and in labor for the army, in raising its and their own supplies, full occupation can be given them, and with this there will be neither occasion nor temptation to them to emigrate to a northern and less congenial climate.

Judging by experience, no colored man will leave his home in the South, if protected in that home. All possibility of competition from negro labor in the North is avoided in giving colored men protection and employment upon the soil which they have thus far cultivated, and the right to which has been vacated by the original proprietors, deeply involved in the crimes of treason and rebellion. No great territory has been permanently reduced, without depriving the leaders of its people of their lands and property. It is these that give power and influence Few men have commanding genius and talent to exercise dangerous influences over their fellow men without the adventitious aid of money and property. By striking down this system of compulsory labor, which enables the leaders of the rebellion to control the resources of the people, the rebellion would die of itself.

Under no circumstances has any disposition to servile insurrection been exhibited by the colored population in any southern state, while a strong loyalty to the federal government has been displayed on every occasion, and against every discouragement. By the means suggested, rebellion may be disarmed and subdued swiftly and effectually, and the lives of our own people saved from slaughter on the battle-field. By the occupation of all their forts on the Mississippi and the sea coast, a market will be opened in every rebel state for the industry of our people to supply the wants of the army, and also of a loyal population, in exchange for the valuable products of their labor. Another point of attack is by armed settlements upon the vacant government lands in Florida and Texas. Thousands in the northern and western states are impatiently waiting the signal of military movement to plant their homes in the best territory of this continent, and to bring it back to the Union, as loyal States. So far from the Southern States being invincible, no enemy was ever so vulnerable, if the means at hand are employed against them. If your proposition for compensated emancipation, and a voluntary return to loyalty, be blindly rejected, still the proper application of the means at command of the government cannot fail to accomplish the suppression of the rebellion, and a restoration of those peaceful relations which were designed to be established forever on this continent by the Union of the States.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To the President.

Magnificent Exploit by the Michigan Seventh.

Correspondence N. Y. Times, Friday, Dec. 11th.

The splendid part borne by the Michigan 7th at the Fredericksburg crossing has already been noted, but we knew that the details we subjoin will be read with interest and pride:

During the thick of the bombardment a fresh attempt had been made to complete the bridge. It failed, and evidently nothing could be done till a party could be thrown over to clean out the rebels and cover the bridge head. For this mission Gen Burnside called for volunteers, and Col. Hall, of Fort Sumter fame, immediately responded that he had a brigade that would do the business. Accordingly, the Seventh Michigan and Nineteenth Massachusetts, two small regiments, numbering in all about four hundred men, were selected for the purpose.

The plan was that they should take the pontoon boats of the first bridge, of which there were ten lying on the bank of the river, waiting to be added to the half-finished bridge, cross over in them, and landing, drive out the rebels.

Nothing could be more admirable or more gallant than the execution of this daring feat. Rushing down the steep banks of the river the party found temporary shelter behind the pontoon boats lying scattered on the bank, and behind the piles of planking destined for the covering of the bridge, behind rocks, &c In this situation they acted some fifteen or twenty minutes as sharp-shooters, they and the rebels observing each other In the meantime new and vigorous artillery firing was commenced on our part, and just as soon as this was fairly developed, the 7th Michigan rose from their crouching places, rushed for the pontoon boats, and pushing them into the water, rapidly filled them with twenty five or thirty men each.

The first boat pushes off. Now, if ever, is the rebels' opportunity. Crack, crack, crack, from fifty lurking places go rebel rifles at the gallant fellows, who stooping low in the boat, seek to avoid the fire. The murderous work was well done Lustily, however, pull the oarsmen, and presently, having passed the middle of the stream, the boat and its gallant freight come under cover of the opposite bluffs.

Another and another boat follows. Now is their opportunity. Nothing could be more amusing, in its way, than the result Instantly they see a new turn of affairs. The rebels pop up by the hundred, like so many rats, from every cellar, rifle-pit and stone wall and scamper off up the streets of the town. With all their fleetness, however, many of them were much too slow. With incredible rapidity the Michigan and Massachusetts boys sweep up the hill, making a rush for the lurking places occupied by the rebels, and gaining on them, each man capturing his two or three prisoners. The pontoon boats, on their return trip took over more than a hundred of these fellows.

You can imagine with what intense interest the crossing of the first boat-load of our men was watched by the numerous spectators on the shore, and with what enthusiastic shouts their landing on the opposite side was greeted. It was an authentic piece of human heroism, which moves men as nothing else can. The problem was solved. This flash of bravery had done what scores of batteries and tons of metal had failed to accomplish. The country will not forget that little band.

HE SURRENDERED.—An amusing little incident occurred during the battle of Newtonia, Mo. The fight being rather hotly contested an officer became very thirsty, and repaired to a spring near by to get a draft of cool water Kneeling down he drank from the spring, without the aid of a cup. As he arose from this refreshing tod he sat himself fair and square upon his own heels which were armed with a pair of tremendous Mexican spurs. The instant he felt the prick of the sharp rowels, he thought the enemy were upon him and a bayonet entering his flesh. When some of his men arrived, he was bawling, 'Oh, I surrender! I surrender!' at the top of his voice.

☞ A good story is told of a rustic youth and a country girl, who sat facing each other at a husking party.—The youth, smitten with the charms of the beautiful maiden, only ventured his sly look, and now and then touched Patty's foot under the table. The girl determined to make the youth express what he appeared so warmly to feel, bore with these advances a little while in silence, when she cried out—"Look here, if you love me, why don't you say so; but don't dirty my stockings."

☞ More than sixty millions of dollars have been given in private bounties since the war begun.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

Friday Morning, December 19

The Reverse at Fredericksburg.

It is useless to conceal the fact that our army has met with a severe reverse at Fredericksburg. The rebels were found too strong both in position and numbers, and failing to carry their works by storm, on Monday Gen. BURNSIDE withdrew his army to the north side of the Rappahannock, leaving the rebels at leisure to further strengthen their defences. In another column will be found the telegraphic report of the principal engagement, that of Saturday last. A detailed sketch we will endeavor to give in another issue.

We have neither space nor heart to speculate on this reverse. We had hoped for victory, we have gotten defeat. Our army fought well, but was unable to succeed. We cannot think Gen. BURNSIDE in fault, and honestly we think the failure is chargeable to general mismanagement at Washington, to the same causes that have made failures of so many campaigns.

Our losses are variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000. The men charged gallantly upon heavy works, and were terribly slaughtered.

We can not predict the next move.—Rumors are various and conflicting, and we can only wait and see.

☞ Hon. B. F. GRANGER, of this district, voted against the bill admitting Western Virginia as a State. We think that when this division and new State farce shall have been played out there are other members who will wish that their names were recorded among the *nays*. Constitutional guarantees and prohibitions are scarcely worth the paper on which they are written, if Congress can wire through and around them as readily as they have in this carving a new State out of Virginia. It is too palpable a humbug to decive any body for a single day after reason shall eave resumed her sway.

— What position do the Representatives from Eastern Virginia now occupy?

☞ Read the letter of Judge GOULD to the President, on the subject of arbitrary arrests. It may be found on the first page of this sheet. It is a little tart, but then as it comes from a high republican source the author *may possibly* escape being denounced as a traitor. The President will do well to reflect upon its plain English, and well will it be for the people if it brings the functionaries at Washington to rely more upon the aid of the courts and *less upon the strong arm of power.*—There is no reason for arbitrary arrests in any of the loyal States.

☞ We regret being compelled to announce that Lieut. Col. GILLULY, of the Fifth Michigan Infantry, was killed in one of the recent engagements at Fredericksburg. Col. GILLULY has long resided in this and Livingston county, and is well known to many of our citizens, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. In 1859 he was a member of the Legislature, after which he entered the Law Department of the University, graduating in the first class.

His remains were to leave Washington on Thursday, and will probably arrive to-morrow. The funeral will take place at Brighton where his family resides.

☞ A beautiful little poem addressed "To my Wife and Child" is going the rounds of the press, and is said to have been written by "Stonewall Jackson" during the Mexican war. Gen JACKSON in a letter to Mrs R. W. EPPES, of Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va., dated Nov. 27th, 1862, and given to the public through the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 6th inst., denies the authorship, and says that it was written by the Hon. JOHN R. JACKSON, of Alabama, who was field officer of one of the Alabama regiments in the Mexican war. This correction shows "Stonewall" unambitious of wearing laurels due to others.

☞ The publisher of that favorite agricultural and family journal the *Rural New-Yorker*, has issued his prospectus for the ensuing year. The several departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Architecture, Rural Economy, Education, Arts and Science, Literature and General News are well manned and always well filled, making it a complete paper both for the practical and amateur farmer. It is beautifully printed on clear white paper, and handsomely illustrated, and the years numbers bound up make a most valuable volume. Now is the time to subscribe $2 a year; three copies $5; six copies $10; ten copies $15, with a free copy for every club of six or more. Specimen numbers and premium lists sent *free* on application.—Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, New York.

—The *Rural* and the ARGUS for $3.

☞ Military affairs in the Southwest look a little squally. Skirmishes are of daily occurrence, and general engagements daily predicted. News from that quarter is scattering, unreliable, and unsatisfactory.

☞ The *Banks* expedition has not been definitely heard from, although reported "all along shore."

☞ The 26th Michigan left camp at Jackson on Saturday last, and has probably reached Washington before this

☞ From reported lists of killed and wounded we learn that the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 16th, 17th and 20th Regiments of Michigan Infantry were all engaged in the late battles.

Important to Friends of Michigan Soldiers

The friends of Michigan soldiers of the following regiments, to-wit: The 1st, 2d, 4th, 8th, 16th, 17th, and 20th Regiments Michigan Infantry, will hereby take notice that JOHN O'HARA & SON will again visit those regiments on the 11th day of January next, 1863, with supplies donated to each soldier to be delivered to him in person by them, for the following charges:

For each box or package 25 lbs. or under $2.

For each box or package from 25 lbs. to 50 lbs., $3.

For each box or package from 50 lbs. to 75 lbs., $4.

For each box or package from 75 lbs. to 100 lbs., $5.

And at the rate of $5 per cwt. for packages weighing over 100 lbs.

The above prices are moderate for actual and personal delivery in the army, in view of the express charges to Washington and the hundreds of tons remaining there which cannot reach their destination.

The goods to be marked to the person, company and regiment with an indelible mark, and to either of the subscribers by card or paper, at the store of MAYNARD, STEBBINS & WILSON, Ann Arbor. Charges in all cases prepaid by the person sending, enclosed in a letter to the undersigned.

JOHN & WM. O'HARA.
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Mr. O'HARA has recently returned from a visit to the army, having successfully and faithfully delivered a large lot of supplies to the 20th and other regiments, and "knowing the ropes" we think will be sure to get through with his next lot. Our exchanges are requsted to copy above, especially those in counties having companies in the regiments named.

☞ Col. GROSVENOR, formerly of the 7th Michigan Infantry, has been appointed Colonel of the 4th Michigan, *vice* Col. Childs, resigned.

—Captain Henry R. Mizner, of the "Regulars," has been appointed Colonel of the 14th Michigan, *vice* SINCLAIR resigned.

☞ Gen. McCLELLAN is said to have been called to Washington, and it is hinted is to be again placed in command of the army of the Potomac. This rumor may be premature, but his reinstatement in favor and power is only a question of time. It is sure to come.

☞ It has been said that the animal food supplied to our army is very inferior; but the soldiers declare that the beef is *bully*.

☞ A friend of ours is such a spendthrift, that even postage stamps won't "stick to his fingers"

☞ Persons who have the Fever and Ague are not subject to draft—the law expressly says that *shakers* are exempt.

A UNITED STATES TON.—The Treasury Department has decided that the measure of a ton, in making assessment for the internal revenue, shall be two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, in all cases, under the excise law, unless the contrary is specified.

NEW YORK RAILROADS.—The New York Central Railroad's receipts for the last year were $8,900,000, which is far more than ever before; and the Erie Railroad in the same time received $3,300,000 The increase of each road since the year before is about two millions.

The Battle at Fredericksburg.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 13, 11 P. M.

The fog began to disappear early in the morning, affording an unobstructed view of our own and the rebel positions. It being evident that the first ridge of hills, in the rear of the city, on which the enemy had his guns posted were behind works which could not be carried except by a charge of infantry, General Sumner assigned that duty to General French's division, which was supported by Gen. Howard's. The troops advanced to their work at ten minutes before 12, at a brisk run, the enemy's guns opening upon them a very rapid fire.

When within musket range, at the base of the ridge, our troops were met by a terrible fire from the rebel infantry, which were posted behind a stone wall and some houses on the right of the line. This checked the advance of our men, and they fell back to a small ravine, but not out of musket range.

At this time another body of men moved to their assistance in splendid style, notwithstanding that large gaps were made in their ranks by the rebel artillery.

When our troops arrived at the first line of the rebel defences they charged on the double quick, and with fixed bayonets endeavored to dislodged the rebels from their hiding-places.

The concentrated fire of the rebel artillery and infantry, which our men were forced to face, was too much for them, and the center gave way in disorder, but afterwards they were rallied and brought back. From that time the fire was spiritedly carried on and never ceased until after dark.

Gen. Franklin, who commanded the attack on the left, met with better success. He succeeded, after a hard day's fight, in driving the rebels about one mile. At one time the rebels advanced to attack him but were handsomely repulsed with terrible slaughter, and the loss of between 400 and 500 prisoners belonging to Gen. A. P. Hill's division.

Gen. Franklin's movement was directed down the river, and his troops are encamped to-night not far from the Massaponix Creek.

Our troops sleep to night where they fought to-day. The dead and wounded are being carried from the field.

The following is a list of officers killed and wounded, as far as yet known: Gen. Jackson, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, killed; General Bayard, struck in the thigh by a shell and afterwards died; General Vinton, wounded in the side but not seriously; General Gibbons, wounded in the hand; General Kimball, wounded in the thigh; Gen. Caldwell, wounded in two places, but not seriously; Col. Sinclair, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, wounded seriously; Capt. Hendrickson, commanding the Ninth New York State Militia, wounded seriously.

The firing of musketry ceased about 6 o'clock this evening, but the rebels continued throwing shell into the city until 8 o'clock.

The position of the rebels was as follows, General Longstreet was on the left holding the main works. Gen. A. P. Hill and Stonewall Jackson were in front of Gen. Fraklin, with Jackson's right resting on the Rappahannock and Hill's forces acting as a reserve.

The troops are in good spirits, and not in the least disheartened.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 14, 1862.

There is no fog to-day. The sun is shining brightly, with a strong breeze

At daylight this morning there was a heavy fire of artillery and infantry in front of the first line of works, where Generals Sumner and Hooker were engaged yesterday. The fire slackened about an hour afterwards, and was heard only at intervals until now. The same occurred in front of General Franklin's division down the river. The object of both parties evidently to feel the other.

During last night and this forenoon the rebels have considerably extended their works, and strengthened their positiions. Large bodies of troops are now to be seen where but few were to be found yesterday.

Those killed yesterday, while charging the enemy's works, remain where they fell. When attempting their removal, last night, the rebels opened fire with infantry, but the wounded have all been removed from the field, and all the dead obtained are now being buried.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 15, 1862.

The weather to-day has been clear and warm.

The roads are in very good condition.

The position of the two armies remain nearly the same. There was not much artillery firing this afternoon, by either party. The shots the rebels did fire, were thrown into the city.

The enemy, who are in plain view, are busily employed strengthening their position.

Over 700 prisoners have been taken since our army crossed the river,

THE HERALD'S REPORT.

New York, Dec. 14.

A special dispatch to the *Herald*, dated Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, A. M., says:

It is ascertained, beyond doubt, that the rebel force is nearly 200,000 strong. Jackson commands the rebel right, extending from Ginnis' Station to Port Royal. Longstreet has the centre, extending from Ginnis' Station to the telegraph road. Lee and Stuart are on the left

A special dispatch to the *Herald*, dated headquarters, last night, says that General Franklin's line moved forward at sunrise, with his right resting on the river three miles below.

Skirmishing commenced on the left about daylight. Soon after a rebel battery opened on our lines, and the Nineteenth New York Militia was ordered to charge, but, after a fierce struggle, was compelled to retire. The remainder of the brigade, under Gen. Tyler, then charged the enemy's guns, when the fight became general.

On the extreme left, Generals Meade and Gibbons' divisions encountered the right of General A. P. Hill's command.

The cannonading was terrific, though our troops suffered but little from the enemy's artillery.

Gradually the fight extended around the right. General Howe's division then went in, and then Gen. Brooks' division.

About 10 o'clock Gen. Sumner's troops engaged the enemy back of the city, since which the battle raged furiously along the whole line, the enemy occupying the woods, and Hill had a much more advantageous position, but were driven back on their right a mile and a half early in the day

About noon General Gibbons was relieved by General Doubleday, and General Mead by General Stoneman.—Afterwards General Newton's division moved to the support of the left, when the firing ceased for a short time, and broke out with greater fierceness in the centre, when our troops were exposed to a plunging fire from the enemy's earthworks on the hill.

Along the whole line the battle has been fierce all day, with great loss to both sides.

To-night each army holds its first position, except a slight advance on our left

Cannonading is still going on, and musketry breaks out at intervals quite fiercely.

General Bayard was hit in the hip by a solid shot while conversing with General Franklin.

Several hundred prisoners were taken, who report that General Lee's whole army is in the vicinity.

Gen. Hill's troops skirted down the river this morning, but returned.

Gen. Franklin, to-night, is opposed to Stonewall Jackson

It is impossible to form an accurate idea of the loss on either side. The city suffered terribly from the enemy's artillery, and is crowded with our troops, the front extending but a short distance beyond.

The fight will probably be renewed to-morrow.

A balloon has been up all day.

About dark our forces carried the right crest of the hill occupied by the rebels, driving them from the position with great slaughter.

This evening the rebels have been shelling Fredericksburg, endeavoring to drive our troops out, but without success. General Burnside is in the city, personally directing operations.

Advices from the army state that General Meredith commands a division, and Colonel Cutler, of Michigan, his late brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FALMOUTH, Va., Dec. 16—1:45 P. M.

During last night the army of the Potomac evacuated their position on the opposite side of the river. The movement was a perilous one, but it was conducted in safety.

The artillery was the first to cross the river. The last of the infantry brought up the rear shortly after daylight.

The enemy never discovered the movement until it was too late to do us any damage

As soon as the last man had got safely across the river, the pontoon bridges were removed, thus cutting off all communication between the two shores.

Our wounded are all safe on this side.

There was a heavy wind all last night, accompanied with considerable rain, which assisted us in our movement, and which prevented the rebels learning our intentions.

The Official Canvass.

The following is the official canvass of the votes for our State officers and Congress at the recent State election:

VOTE ON STATE OFFICERS.

	Vote.	Maj.
GOVERNOR.		
Stout,	62,102	
Blair,	68,716	—6,614
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.		
Riley,	62,127	
May,	68,691	—6,564
SECRETARY OF STATE.		
Montgomery,	61,984	
Porter,	68,845	—6,861
STATE TREASURER.		
Trowbridge,	61,931	
Owen,	69,112	—6,181
AUDITOR GENERAL.		
Paine,	61,837	
Anneke,	68,941	—7,104
ATTORNEY GENERAL.		
Holmes,	61,830	
Williams,	68,545	—6,715
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
Sinex,	60,381	
Gregory,	68,874	—8,493
COMMISSIONER OF STATE LAND OFFICE.		
Heyerman,	61,914	
Lacey,	69,093	—7,179
MEMBER OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.		
Brown,	61,958	—6,334
Edwin Dorsch,	13,864	
Edward Dorsch,	55,119	

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	Beaman.	Penniman.
Wayne,	4,594	6,123
Monroe,	1,440	2,096
Lenawee,	4,141	3,399
Hillsdale,	3,225	1,590
Total,	13,400	13,208

SECOND DISTRICT.

Counties.	Upson.	Turner.
Branch,	2,417	1,386
St. Joseph,	2,350	1,748
Cass,	1,451	1,449
Berrien,	1,884	2,067
Kalamazoo,	2,755	2,021
Van Buren,	1,820	1,323
Allegan,	1,470	1,391
Total,	14,147	11,385

THIRD DISTRICT.

Counties.	Longyear.	Granger.
Washtenaw,	3,131	3,528
Jackson,	2,602	2,672
Calhoun,	3,196	2,290
Eaton,	1,661	1,271
Ingham,	1 727	1,706
Total,	12,317	11,467

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Kellogg.	Church.
Barry,	1,631	1,047
Ionia,	1,957	1,083
Montcalm,	450	344
Kent,	3,061	2,619
Ottawa,	961	1,214
Muskegon,	463	199
Oceana,	229	159
Newaygo,	363	174
Mecosta,	100	34
Mason,	103	21
Manistee,	59	55
Grand Traverse,	511	108
Manitou,	(No returns.)	
Emmet,	94	131
Mackinaw,	23	82
Delta,	(No returns.)	
Cheboygan,	8	38
Total,	10,013	7,308

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Trowbridge.	Baldwin.
Livingston,	1,635	1,873
Oakland,	3,358	3,588
Macomb,	1,911	1,909
St. Clair,	1,697	1,940
Lapeer,	1,319	1,133
Sanilac,	512	250
Total,	10,432	10,696

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Driggs.	Moore.
Clinton,	594	865
Shiawassee,	1,238	1,175
Genesee,	2,409	1,796
Gratiot,	537	3,03
Saginaw,	1,160	1,363
Tuscola,	385	551
Huron,	275	216
Isabella,	195	69
Midland,	121	64
Bay,	238	408
Iosco,	6	28
Alpena,	66	14
Chippewa,	(No returns.)	
Marquette,	104	73
Houghton,	124	395
Keweenaw,	88	83
Ontonagon,	99	137
Total,	7,879	7,340

1,007 imperfect votes, 633 of them for Driggs and 344 for Moore.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

	1862		1860	
	Stout.	Blair.	Barry.	Blair.
Allegan,	1,386	1,467	1,578	1,875
Alpena,	14	74	28	82
Barry,	1,029	1,649	1,083	1,883
Bay,	390	256	327	306
Berrien,	2,076	1,864	2,428	2,615
Branch,	1,424	2,414	1 608	3,054
Calhoun,	2,283	3,198	2,561	4,053
Cass,	1,468	1,424	1,702	2,026
Cheboygan,	38	8	74	20
Chippewa,	101	33	89	59
Clinton,	1,214	1,251	1,295	1,556
Eaton,	1,270	1,668	1,356	2,111
Emmet,	131	94		
Genesee,	1,796	2,401	1,980	2,832
G. Traverse,	103	518	202	405
Gratiot,	820	524	317	496
Hillsdale,	1,600	3,213	1,802	3,704
Houghton,	395	125		
Huron,	249	262	210	297
Ingham,	1,780	1,645	1,873	2,152
Ionia,	1,088	1,958	1,818	2,220
Iosco,	28	9	43	19
Isabella,	71	196	137	119
Jackson,	2,638	2,613	2,701	3,340
Kalamazoo,	2,014	2,752	2 123	3,193
Kent,	2,625	3,090	2,643	3,721
Keweenaw,	83	88		
Lapeer,	1,119	1,325	1,255	1,743
Lenawee,	3,466	4,069	3,652	5 038
Livingston,	1,885	1,633	2,034	2,051
Mackinaw,	82	23	92	41
Macomb,	1,906	1,903	2,213	2,523
Manistee,	60	64	60	125
Manitou,			67	56
Marquette,	68	108		
Mason,	20	103	49	89
Mecosta,	31	103	55	109
Midland,	49	135	58	161
Monroe,	2,119	1,406	2,178	2,272
Montcalm,	346	451	368	561
Muskegon,	190	479	242	500
Newaygo,	166	375	213	364
Oakland,	3,594	3,368	3,942	4,356
Oceana,	158	232	159	191
Ontonagon,	157	101	802	331
Ottawa,	1,212	993	1,237	1,397
Saginaw,	1,355	1,106	1 229	1,476
Sanilac,	250	514	417	889
Shiawassee,	1,181	1,229	1,272	1,574
St. Clair,	1,969	1,660	2,018	2,565
St. Joseph,	1,794	2,306	2,077	2,777
Tuscola,	316	715	365	733
Van Buren,	1,331	1,809	1,324	2,151
Washtenaw,	3 527	3,142	3,738	4,278
Wayne,	6,137	4,570	6,948	7,301
Total,	62,102	68,716	67,221	87,806

The Hartsville Affair.

The Nashville *Union* of Friday last gives the following particulars of the Hartsville affair:

The enemy, consisting of three regiments of Infantry, and two of cavalry, and five pieces of artillery, under the command of Morgan and Duke, crossed the river about day-break, two and a half miles above Hartsville. The Federal force was not surprised, as first thought, but was aware that an attack would be made.

The fight commenced about daybreak. The One Hundred and Eighth Ohio was ordered to support the artillery. This regiment gave way on the first fire of the enemy, and was soon followed by the One Hundred and Sixth Ohio. The fight was then left to the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois, the battery and the Second Indiana Cavalry. These conducted themselves with courage, the One Hundred and Fourth driving back the enemy two or three times, until, overpowered, he was compelled to surrender. The loss of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois was about 50 killed and 100 wounded. The two Ohio Regiments lost about 10 to 12. The Second Indiana Cavalry lost 12 to 15. The enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, were over 200, among whom was Frank Buchanan, of Wilson county, reported killed. These were all new regiments, and had been upon the march since their organization. The enemy's reserve, consisting of a number equal to the attacking force, were stationed on the opposite side of the river. After the surrender the Confederates retired from that locality, and are supposed to have gone to Murfreesboro. Colonel Harlan, of the Tenth Kentucky, now commands at Hartsville.

The Attempt to Capture the Alabama.

Washington, Dec. 12.

The Navy Department received dispatches from Captain Rouckendorf, of the San Jacinto, dated St. Thomas. They contain a full account of the attemp to capture the pirate Alabama at Martinique, from which it would appear that little if any blame should be attached to the commander of the San Jacinto. It seems that he was notified in advance, by the Governor of Martinique, that if he stayed in harbor until the departure of the Alabama he must remain 24 hours afterward, also, and that if he chose to watch for her outside, it must be beyond their jurisdiction. That is more than a marine league from shore. He of course preferred the latter course, and left the harbor, after arranging with the officers of the American ship Hampden to signal him by rockets on the departure of the Alabama. On a rainy and extremely dark night signals from the Hampden announced that the rebel steamer was under way, and the San Jacinto immediately started in pursuit, in the direction the signals indicated, but the Alabama was not to be found. Boats were then sent into the harbor to make sure of her departure. The general answer to inquiry was that she was still there. It is added that the shores of Martinique descend precipitately, so that a vessel can sail within a stone's throw of them in the shadow of the mountains.

There is reason to believe that France will demand an apology from our government on account of signals made in the harbor. The rumor that the San Jacinto is detained by the French, is of course unfounded.

☞ Farmers will soon receive visits from the Federal tax-gatherers.—To correct misunderstanding among them we would state that they are liable to pay a tax of 30 cents per head for all the beef cattle they slaughter for sale; and a tax of 5 cents a head on sheep and 10 cents a head on hogs which they slaughter for sale, provided the number of hogs and sheep exceeds 20 head in each case.

☞ The distinction between liking and loving was well made by a little girl six years old. She was eating an egg at breakfast which she seemed to relish very much. "Do you love it?" asked her aunt. "No," replied the child, with a look of disgust; "I *like* it, If I loved it, I should kiss it."

THE RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.—It is estimated that the receipts from customs during the current year will amount to more than $60,000,000, possibly to $65,000,000, which will be a larger revenue than has in any preceding year been derived from that source.

☞ A young lady, on being asked what calling she wished her sweetheart to follow blushingly replied that she wished him to be a husband-man.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

POST OFFICE, ANN ARBOR, Dec. 10.

Persons mailing letters will please give their attention to the condition of the stamps upon the same, as all letters bearing stamps so defaced as to render it difficult to tell whether they have before been used, will be treated the same as unpaid letters.

JNO. I. THOMPSON, P. M.

Ann Arbor & Lodi Plank Road Co

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Ann Arbor and Lodi Plank Road Co., for the election of Directors for the ensueing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the Office of the Co., in Ann Arbor on

Tuesday, the 6th Day of January.

1863 at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN W. HUNT Treasurer.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 3d 1862.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Barbara Blum has left my bed and board, without any provocation on my part, I hereby caution all persons not to trust her on my account, as I shall pay no debts contracted by her after this day.

JOHN BLUM.

Ann Arbor, Dec 15, 1862. 3w873

Estate of Charles Slingerland.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss:—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the fifteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. Present, Thomas Ninde, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles Slingerland, late of said County deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mary Ann Slingerland, praying for the appointment of an administrator on the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Friday, the nineteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further Ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) THOMAS NINDE,
Judge of Probate.

Tobacco! Tobacco!

I AM SELLING

GOOD FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO

At from Fifty cents to $1 per pound.

SMOKING TOBACCO,

From 11 cents to 20 cents per pound at retail.

M. DEVANY.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 17, 1862. 883tf

Michigan Argus.

Friday Morning, December 19.

Postoffice Notice.

Mails leaving Ann Arbor for the East and West, close as follows:

Going West, at - - - - - - 9 A. M.
Going East, at - - - - - - 5.40 P. M.

N. B.—For the accommodation of business men a mail will be made up for the New York Express Train, East, closing at 3.30 P. M.

Office open Sunday, from 9½ to 10 A. M.

JOHN I. THOMPSON, P. M.

TO PRINTERS!

THE health of the subscriber making it desirable and necessary that he change his business, he offers for sale the

MICHIGAN ARGUS

NEWS, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, with the BOOK BINDERY connected therewith. Possession given July first, or earlier if desired. Apply in person or by letter.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 14, 1862. E. B. POND.

DWELLING FOR SALE!

IF YOU wish to buy a good two-story brick dwelling, conveniently to the business part of the City, with grounds and yards well stocked with choice Fruit of all kinds, Apples, Pears, Peaches Plums, Raspberries, Ornamental trees, Shrubbery, &c., inquire at the

Nov. 14, 1862. ARGUS OFFICE.

FOR SALE!

TWO of the most desirable building lots in the City of Ann Arbor, containing each one acre and a quarter of ground. They are situated on State Street, near the South west corner of the University Square. For terms, &c., inquire at the ARGUS OFFICE.

Nov. 14 1862

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,

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

☞ We desire it distinctly understood that as soon after the first of January as we can make them out, we shall put a lot of advertising, job, and subscription accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. Those having reason to suppose themselves indebted to us should act accordingly. ☜

To Town Treasurers.

We are ready to fill all orders for Tax Receipts, just printed on good paper.—Send in your orders.

Argus Office, Nov. 25, 1862.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted at this office, an active, industrious and intelligent boy, fifteen or sixteen years *old*, as an apprentice. To such a lad, and one who would be disposed to make himself generally useful, a good opportunity is offered.

☞ As this is the season for marrying we would remind all inclined in that direction that the ARGUS office is just the place at which to get their wedding cards printed.

☞ Our thanks are due to Hon. B. F. GRANGER for the Report of the Superintendent of the Census, a very interesting volume to all having a liking for "statistics."

☞ We give considerable space in this issue to the Report of the Secretary of War. The importance of the document will insure a reading.

☞ We have a letter from a member of Copeland's Mounted Rifle Regiment, dated Washington, Dec. 12, which we are compelled to lay over until another week.

☞ The several public schools of this city will close on Wednesday next until after the holidays, opening again on Monday, January 5th, at which time the First Ward Primary will be transferred to the beautiful and commodious new building on State street.

☞ The 20th Regiment Michigan Infantry, in the movements of which many of the citizens of our county feel a deep interest, is attached to the First Brigade of the Ninth Army Corps. The 2d and 17th Michigan are in the same brigade, and Col. POE of the 2d is in command.

☞ The New England Society has issued its card for their Annual Festival, to be celebrated at the Monitor House in this city on Monday evening next, the 22d inst. The business meeting will take place at 6 o'clock, P. M., precisely; dinner will be served at 8, after which appropriate speeches may be expected. All New Englanders and their descendants are invited to join in the festivities of the occasion.

—Tickets for gentleman and lady $1.50.

☞ The *State News* condemns in severe terms sundry practices of young men at lectures, &c., such as stamping, cheering incomers, monopolizing seats, &c., &c. A year ago we had occasion to censure the same thing, and therefore, though having been unable to attend any lectures this season, and consequently not having been ourself annoyed by the boorishness and rowdyism condemned by our cotemporary, we feel like endorsing its strictures. We can say to those interested that it always pays to be gentlemen, and we can also say that numbers of our citizens have concluded to deny themselves the pleasure of lecture-going until the practices complained of cease.

A Lecture.

Rev. Mr. TEN BROOK, formerly Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the University of Michigan, will deliver a lecture in the Methodist Church, on Saturday evening, Dec, 20th.

Subject:—"The Drama of the Passion."

This is a religious exhibition which has been kept up by the peasants of a little village in the Bavarian Alps since the Middle Ages. It occurs once in ten years, and is attended during the season by from one to two hundred thousand persons. It is the only thing of the kind in existence. Mr. TEN BROOK was present at the exhibition in 1860. The lecture was written for, and delivered to the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. TEN BROOK proposes to donate one half of proceeds to the Soldiers' Aid Society. The subject is one of rare interest, and no doubt will be ably presented.

A. A. ORMSBY,
Sec'y Soldiers' Aid Society.

☞ The October number of the *Edinburgh Review*, the closing number of the 116th volume, has the following papers:—Solar Chemistry, The Herculanean Papyri, The Mussulmans in Sicily, The Supernatural, The English in the Eastern Seas, The Legend of St Suithwn, Mrs. Oliphant's Life of Edward Irving, The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, Hops at Home and Abroad, Prince Eugene of Savoy, and the American Revolution. For terms, &c. see advertisement in another column.

The Agricultural Society Election.

At the annual meeting of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society held on Tuesday last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—SMITH BOTSFORD.
Vice Presidents—Hiram Arnold, R. S. Smith, Henry Compton, Z. Burd, Newton Sheldon,
Recording Secretary—M. H. Goodrich.
Corresponding Secretary—B. Green.
Treasurer—John W. Hunt.
Ex-Committee.
Ann Arbor City—M. Rogers.
" " Town—George Rash,
Augusta—J. Webster Childs,
Bridgewater—D. LeBaron.
Dexter—Yates Arnold
Freedom—Elias Hairs.
Lodi—Alton Sweetland.
Lima—S. D. Whitaker.
Lyndon—John K. Yocum.
Manchester—John W. Cowan.
Northfield—William P Groves.
Pittsfield—Nelson Booth.
Salem—G. N. B. Renwick.
Superior—Truman Goodspeed.
Scio—Christian Frey.
Sharon—Andrew Robison.
Sylvan—C. Wines.
Saline—Henry J. Miller.
Webster—E. L. Boyden.
York—Joseph Bowles.
Ypsilanti City—A. M. Noble.
" Town— —— Gillett.

☞ GEORGE C. MEAD, of Company C, First Michigan Infantry, is reported wounded in both legs in the recent engagement at Fredericksburg. He is son of WM. MEAD of this city, and left the *Courier* office to serve his country.

Sergeant RICE, Co. F, was wounded in leg.

JOHN FISHER, of Co. D, 4th Infantry, also of this city, was wounded in shoulder.

☞ Medical Cadet EDWARD F. BATES, lately a member of the Medical Department of the University, having passed a favorable examination before the "Army Board of Medical Examiners," has been appointed by the President to the position of "Assistant Surgeon U. S. Volunteers," and is assigned for duty to Carver Hospital, Washington.

☞ The Supper given on Wednesday evening by the ladies of the M. E. Church was largely attended, and was a pleasant affair. We are unadvised of the amount of receipts.

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN ARGUS, ANN ARBOR, Dec. 19, 1862.

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

Wheat red bu.	104
" white bu.	108 114
Barley, cwt.	1,00
Corn, shelled,	44
" ear,	40
Buckwheat, bu.	40
Oats, bu.	32
Flour, red, bbl,	5,50
" white,	6,25
" red, 100 lbs,	2,87
" white.	3,12
Rye flour	2,25
Corn Meal,	100
Buckwheat flour,	1,25 1,50
Beans, "	175
Flax Seed, lb,	2,26
Timothy Seed bu.	30
Clover Seed, bu.	4,50
Hay, ton,	6,00 10,00
Wood, per cord,	2,25 3,00
Cranberries, bu	200 2,50
Beef, hind qr.	3,25
" fore qr.	02 03
Pork dressed cwt.	3,75 4,00
Mutton, lb.	04 05
Turkeys, lb.	07 08
Chickens,	06
Eggs, doz.	15
Cheese, lb.	8½
Lard, lb.	8 10
Tallow, lb.	8
Butter, lb.	16
Potatoes, per bu.	37½
Onions, per bu.	75
Turnips, "	43
Apples, green,	25 40
" dried,	75
Peaches, dried, lb.	8
Honey, caps, lb.	12
Salt, Onon., bbl	3,00
" fine, bbl	2,40

Special Notices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

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

GOING WEST.

Leave.	Mail.	N. Y. Ex.	Jack. Ac.	Night Ex
Detroit.	7.20 A.M.	10 A.M.	5,15 P.M	9.30 P.M.
Ypsilanti,	9.00 "	11.25 "	6.20 "	10.50 "
Ann Arbor,	9.20 "	11.45 "	7.05 "	11.10 "
Dexter,	9.50 "	12.10 P.M.	7.35 "	11.35 "
Chelsea,	10.10 "	12.30 "	8.00 "	11.55 "
Ar. Chicago,		10.30 "		10.05 A.M.

The mail train goes only to Michigan City.

GOING EAST.

Leave.	Night Ex.	Jack. Ac.	N. Y. Ex.	Mail.
Chicago,	6.45 P.M.		6.30 A.M.	
Chelsea,		6.25 A.M.		5.20 P.M.
Dexter,		6.50 "		5.45 "
Ann Arbor,	5.05 A.M.	7.25 "	3 45 P.M.	6.15 "
Ypsilanti,	5.25 "	7.50 "	4.05 "	6.40 "
Ar. Detroit,	6.45 "	9.20 "	5.15 "	8.09 "

The mail train starts from Michigan City.

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

☞ TOBACCO—You can buy the best grades of FINE CHEWING TOBACCO at from 50 cents to One Dollar

SMOKING from fourteen to twenty cents at

M. DEVANY'S TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE

Sign—Red Indian. South side Huron street, a few doors from Cook's Hotel.

M. DEVANY.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 11, 1862. 883tf

☞ Public Speakers, Vocalists, and all others to whom it is a necessity to have a full, clear and melodious voice, will find HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL indispensable. Read the advertisement in another column.

A GOOD TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT.

So is a good Physician by his Successful Works.

PROFESSOR R. J. LYONS,

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

Known all over the country as the Celebrated

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!

From South America, will be at his rooms,

RUSSELL HOUSE, DETROIT,

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

A NEAT PAMPHLET

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

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

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

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

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES.

Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventive

The combination of ingredients in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for Females are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of Dr. Duponco over 20 years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success in almost every case in correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the Whites. Nearly every female in the land suffers from this complaint.

The above Pill has permanently cured thousands, and they will cure you if you use them. They can not harm you; on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family, will find these pills a successful preventive. Ladies peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, should not use these Pills during the first three months, as they are certain to produce miscarriage, "after which admonition" the proprietor assumes no responsibility, although their mildness will prevent an injury to health. The ingredients composing the above Pills are made known to every Agent, and they will tell you they are safe and will perform all claimed for them. Price $1 per box Sold in ANN ARBOR, by

STEBBINS & WILSON, Druggists,
W. A. HUNT, Druggist.

Ladies living at a distance by sending them $1,00 through the Ann Arbor Postoffice, can have the Pills sent (confidentially) *by mail*, to any part of the country free of postage.

N. B.—*Beware of a base counterfeit of these Pills.*—You can buy the counterfeit article at any price from 25 to 75 cents a box (dear at that). LADIES your lives and health are of too much value to be trifled with, besides being imposed upon with a worthless article. Therefore, any one offering you these Pills for less than $1 a box, avoid them as you would poison. They are bogus. None are genuine unless the name of S. D. HOWE is on every box which has recently been added, on account of the Pills being counterfeited. Sold also, by

K NNE & SMITH, Ypsilanti.
BLISS & BEEBE Jackson,

and by one druggist in every village and city in the United States, and by FARRAND, SHEELEY & CO., General State Agents, Detroit.

S. D HOWE, Sole Proprietor,
867yrs2 New York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

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 risk, 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 irregularate 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 removing 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 generally.

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

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

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.

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. 860y1

☞ See a woman, in another column, picking Sambuci Grapes for SPEER'S Wine. It is an admirable article, used in hospitals and by first-class families in Paris, London, and New York, in preference to old port wine. It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell, on ten years time if desired

80 Acres of Land in Webster,

Adjoining the the farm of L. Boyden. The farm is well fenced, in a fine state of cultivation, has a framed house, a young and thrifty orchard, and is convenient to market Terms given on application.

D HENNING.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 18th, 1862. 870m3

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

Bible.

Prof. R. J. LYONS,

THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN of the THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, LIVER AND THE BLOOD,

Known all over the country as the

CELEBRATED

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!

Of 282 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio

Will visit the following places, viz

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1862, 1863 and 1864.

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

Detroit, Russel House, each month, 18th and 19th.
Ann Arbor, Monitor House, each month, 20th.
Jackson, Hibbard House, each month, 21.
Adrian, Bracket House, each month 22d and 23d.
Toledo, Ohio, Collins House, each month, 24th, 25th, and 26th.
Hillsdale, Mich., Hillsdale House, each month, 27th
Coldwater, Mich., Southern Michigan House, each month, 28th.
Elkhart, Elkhart House, each month, 29th.
South Bend, Ind., St. Jo. Hotel, each month, 30.
Laporte, Ind., Tee Garden House, each month, 31st.
Wooster, Ohio, Crandell Exchange, each month, 7th and 8th.
Mansfield, Ohio, Wiler House, each month, 9th and 10th.
Mt. Vernon, Kenyon House, each month, 11th and 12th.
Newark, Ohio, Holton House, each month, 13th and 14th.
Painesville, Ohio, Cowles House, each month, 2d.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, RESIDENCE AND OFFICE, 282 SUPERIOR STREET,

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

☞ Maxims strictly adhered to.—

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

He is a physician indeed, who Cures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ The poor shall be liberally considered.

☞ Postoffice address, box 2653.

R. J. LYONS, M. D.
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1862. 1y880

HIDES, HIDES.

The highest market price paid for all kinds of

PELTS & FURS!

I shall visit different localities in this county the coming winter, and will pay the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH

For all kinds of Hides and Furs. I shall be in this city every Saturday.

ANSEL GREEN.
Ann Arbor Nov 25, 1862. 1m880

Great Books in Press.

THRILLING INCIDENTS

OF THE

GREAT REBELLION;

OR

The Heroism of our Soldiers & Sailors,

ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12 mo. Price, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient sufferings, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL. D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the sufferers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscriptions Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, from 1608 to 1860.

By Dr. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 vols, 8 vo.

Vol I. now ready, Vol II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

The Business Man's Legal Adviser;

Or, How to Save Money, by Conducting Business according to law as expounded by the Best and Latest Authorities. 400 pp, sheep. Price $1.

OPPORTUNITIES for INDUSTRY;

or, A Thousand Chances to Make Money.

Cloth, $1 This has been republished in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price.

Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
861tf Tribune Buildings, New York.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW FURNITURE POLISH

Prepared from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "SECOND SPRING STOCK JUST RECEIVED. BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to al kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and and a bottle or two of this New FURNITURE POLISH, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce St., New York. Special Agents Wanted. Address, Box 1072, New York P. O.

The Housekeeper's New Furniture Polish is for sale at Ann Arbor by

NEW FALL GOODS!

BACH & PIERSON

Have just opened a

Choice Stock

of

WOOL, COTTON & SILK

GOODS,

for

Ladies' and Gentlemens Wear,

also a stock of

Best Family Groceries,

which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

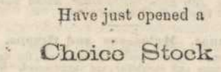
Gold, received at 16 per cent. prem.
Silver, " " 14 " " "
Canada, " " 14 " " "

Old demand Treasury notes, at 10 per cent. prem.

BACH & PIERSON.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 22, 1862.

Rifle Factory!



Beutler & Traver,

[Successors to A. J Sutherland,]

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Guns, Pistols, Ammunition

Flasks, Pouches Game Bags, and

Every other article in that Line.

All kinds of

REPAIRING

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

KEYS.

a full assortment always kept on hand and made order.

☞ Shop on Huron street.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 8, 1862. 873tf

Now is the Time.

I say, now is the time to settle Accounts.

I AM determined for the next six weeks to bring the unsettled accounts on my books to a close. As my debts must be paid, and all business men are making short credits, and short settlements, I am compelled to follow suit. If you can't pay the money down, you must pass your note with interest on short time, as I have todo. No man is so poor that he can't settle any time. During the season, I made the time for payments about the first of October, that time has gone by, and but few have responded. Now, in conclusion I say to all delinquents at, the expiration of the above specified time, you must expect a visit from a proper officer to tender the last call.

M. ROGERS.

Ann Arbor, October 13, 1862, 2m874.

Auctioneers Notice.

BYRON GREEN, having applied for a license, now holds himself in readiness to attend to all calls.—Having had experience, he is positive he can give good satisfaction. All calls promptly attended to. Charges reasonable. Apply at the Franklin House.

BYRON GREEN.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 24, 1862. 875tf

Money to Lend.

I CAN FURNISH MONEY on reasonable terms and long time on good Farm security.

E. W. MORGAN.

Ann Arbor, July 22, 1862. 862tf

THE REBELLION

ON HIGH PRICES FOR CLOTHING,
HAS COMMENCED AT THE
OLD & RELIABLE

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

No. 3 PHŒNIX BLOCK, MAIN St.

I AM now opening a large and varied assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, and in view of the rebellion on high prices generally, will offer them to my friends and customers at the very lowest figures for Cash.—Those in want of a superior article of Cloths, Cassimeres, or

Ready-Made Clothing,

—will call on—

WM. WAGNER,

who has just returned from the East, with a large assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

which have been purchased at the late

LOW PRICES!

and can offer them at a lower figure than ever, before. Among my Assortment may be found

BROADCLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,
VESTINGS

of all descriptions, 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.

WM. WAGNER.

Ann Arbor, April 9th 1862. 848tf

GLORIOUS

News from "Dixie!"

The Rebellion about Crushed!

A. & C. LOEB,

OF THE

CLEVELAND CLOTHING HOUSE

Return their sincere thanks to their numerous

FRIENDS AND PATRONS,

For the liberal manner in which they have heretofore patronized them, and beg leave to announce that they are

AGAIN ON HAND

With a Large and well selected Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER

CLOTHING!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Caps & Trunks,

which they will sell at

Astonishing Low Prices!

For further particulars

Call and See

for yourselves, and you will not go away dissatisfied.

A. & C. LOEB,

Huron Street, a few doors west of Cook's Hotel.
Ann Arbor, May, 1862. 3m851

150 BUSHELS
OF
TIMOTHY SEED
For sale by
BACH & PIERSON.

Ann Arbor October 1, 1862.

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FOR

Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Constipation, Nervous Debility, Loss of Appetite, Common Colds, diseases of the Lungs, Headache, and Feverish state of the system.

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SAMBUCI WINE,

PURE, AND FOUR YEARS OLD,

Of Choice Oporto Fruit

FOR PHYSICIANS' USE, FOR

FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS & INVALIDS

Sambucus Tree of Portugal, the Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Kidney Affections, and all Chronic Complaints.

Excellent Wine for Females

Every family, at this season, should use the

SAMBUCI WINE,

Celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities as a gentle Stimulant, Tonic, Diuretic and Sudorific, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families of Europe and America.

AS A TONIC,

It has no equal, causing an appetite and building up of the system being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable fruit.

AS A DIURETIC,

It imparts a healthy action to the Glands and Kidneys, and Uripary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout, and Rheumatic affections.

SPEER'S WINE

Is not a mixture or manufactured article, but is pure, from the juice of the Portugal Sambucus grape, cultivated in New Jersey, recommended by Chemists and Physicians as possessing medical properties superior to any other Wine in use, and as excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefiting ladies and children.

A LADIES WINE,

Because it will not intoxicate as other wine, as it contains no mixture of spirits or liquors, and is admired for its rich, peculiar flavor, and nutritive properties, imparting a healthy tone to the digestive organs, and a blooming, soft and healthy skin and complexion.

WE REFER TO

A few well known gentlemen and physicians, who have tried the Wine:—

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Gov. Morgan, N. Y. state	Dr. Ward, Newark, N. J.
Dr. J. R. Chilton, N. Y. City.	Drs. Dougherty, " "
D. Parker, N. Y. City.	Dr. Parish, Philadelphia
Drs. Darcy and Nicholl, Newark, N. J	

And many others too numerous to publish.

☞ None genuine unless the signature of "ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J." is over the cork of each bottle.

☞ MAKE ONE TRIAL OF THIS WINE.

For Sale by **Maynard, Stebbins & Wilson,** Ann Arbor.

Trade supplied in Detroit by H. & L. SIMONEAU.

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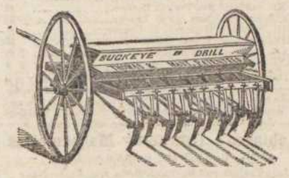

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and

Grass Seed Sower,

Manufactured at Springfield, Ohio.

THE VERY LATEST IMPROVEMENT, and better than all others; adapted to sowing Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley and Grass Seed.

1st. *It has a Rotary Feeder.*
2d. *Will sow all kinds of Grain and Grass Seed.*
3d. *Never bunches the Grain*
4th. *Never breaks the Grain.*
5th. *Sows Grass Seed broadcast behind the Drill.*
6th. *Has high wheels and long Hoes.*
7th. *Has long and wide steel points.*
8th. *It has a land measure or Surveyor.*
9th. *It has double and single rank drills.*
10th. *It has a self adjusting shut off slide.*

It is neatly and substantially made.

There is hardly a Drill offered in the market but can boast of more or less

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They are about as indiscriminately bestowed as the title of "*Professor*," which is sometimes applied to the "*fiddler*" or "*bootblack*." They cease to convey the idea of *merit*.

The Buckeye Drill has been on Exhibition at quite a number of State and County Fairs, and without seeking favor at the hands of any Committee, has received its full share of Premiums.

TESTIMONIALS:

We give the following names of a few Farmers in this vicinity who have bought and used the Buckeye Drill:

Godfrey Miller,	Scio.
Jacob Pollenaus	"
Jacob Tremper,	"
Thomas White,	Northfield.
John Brokaw,	"
Christian Kapp,	"
Edward Boyden,	Webster.
James Treadwell,	Ann Arbor,
Daniel O'Hara,	" "
John G. Cook	Lodi.
O. A. Marshall,	"
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We are also Agents for the

Ohio Reaper & Mower,

acknowledged to be the very best in use.

We are just in receipt of

100 Grain Cradles

Which we will sell Cheap,

Also a large assortment o

Grass Scythes.

And the largest and best selected stock of

BENT STUFF

FOR CARRIAGES ever before offered in this market. We also keep a large and full

STOCK OF HARDWARE,

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STOVES, TINWARE,

AND EAVE TROUGHS always on hand and put up at the shortest notice. RISDON & HENDERSON.

Ann Arbor, June 20th 1862 859tf

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W. S. SAUNDERS

offers his

Homestead For Sale.

Will be in Ann Arbor the last week in September,

Price and Terms

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M. GUITERMAN & CO'S!

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

If you wish to appear well
You must accordingly Dress Well.

Go to **M. Guiterman & Co's,**
There you will find things exactly SO.

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

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Our CLERKS you will find obliging and clever.

We will show you good CLOTHING of our own GETTING UP,
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1500 OVERCOATS of Cloth, Beaver, and Bear,
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COATS of Cloth and Cassimere of our own IMPORTATION,
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From England, Belgium, Germany and France,
Such as you can STAND UP IN, or WEAR, at the dance.

Pants! Pants!! Pants!!!

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

VESTS, &c., of every description,
You will find it so without fiction,

Furnishing APPARELS
From SHIRTS to UMBRELLAS.

This is all we say now,
Therefore we make our bow.

Yours truly, ever so,
M. GUITERMAN. & Co.,

WHISKERS!
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE!
DO YOU WANT ANOTHER ONE?

If so, purchase one bottle of E. E. Champ.

EXCELSIOR INVIGORATOR!

The world renowned tonic!—the only article of the kind ever offered the people of the United States. The above article is the only one used by the French; in London and Paris it is in universal use.

THE EXCELSIOR
WHISKER INVIGORATOR!!

Is a Beautiful, Economical, Soothing, yet Stimulating Compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of Luxuriant Beard. It applied to the Scalp, it will cure Baldness, and if applied according to directions, it will cause to spring up in bald spots a fine growth of SOFT FINE HAIR

The Celebrated

EXCELSIOR INVIGORATOR

Is an indispensable Article in every Gentleman's Toilet, and after one week's use they would not, for any consideration, be without it. The above article will, in from Four to Eight Weeks, bring out a thick set of WHISKERS or MOUSTACHES.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the above article in the United States.

They would also announce to the public that they are agents for

Napoleon's Hair Toilet!

The only article ever offered to the French people that would CURE STRAIGHT HAIR! the above Toilet being manufactured for the sole purpose of Louis Napoleon! which article is now indispensable in his Toilet, for an

The subscribers feeling confident that this Toilet must necessarily take the place of all others ever offered to the public, they take pleasure in expressing their confidence in the article, gaining it from practical use.

THE NAPOLEON HAIR TOILET

Will CURL STRAIGHT HAIR in Soft, Silken, Flowing Curls, that will remain in shape for one day or one week if desired, or any longer period, if the directions are strictly followed, which are very simple and easy.

This Hair Toilet does not in any manner interfere with the *Natural Softness of the Hair.* It neither scorches nor dyes it; but gives the hair

Michigan Argus.

The Winter of the H art.

'Twas when the hollow autumn wind
With withered leaves was wroth,
I met a maiden, fair and kind,
And plighted her my troth.

Soon autumn wind brought winter snow,
And never we apart;
The season could not chill the glow
Love kindled in each heart.

But when the hawthorn's silver pride
Lay scattered round in showers,
My darling drooped, and left my side
To sleep among the flowers!

Now, whether spring puts forth the leaf,
Or summer fills the tree,
Or autumn binds the yellow sheaf,
'Tis winter all to me!

How to Dress and Pack Poultry

The New York *Price Current* gives the following directions in reference to the proper dre-sing and packing of poultry and game, that may prove useful:

Food in the crop injures the appearance, is liable to sour, and purchasers object to paying for this worse than useless weight; therefore keep from food twenty-four hours before killing.

Opening the veins of the neck is the best method of killing. If the head be taken off at first, the skin will recede from the neck bone, presenting a repulsive feature.

Most of the poultry sold in this market is "scalded," or "wet picked" but "dry picked" is preferred by a few and sells to a limited extent only, at full prices. Poultry may be picked dry without difficulty, if done without delay after killing.

For scalding poultry the water should be as near to the boiling point as possible, without actually boiling. The bird being held by the legs, should be immersed and lifted up and down in the water three times—the motion helps the hot water to penetrate the plumage and take proper effect upon the skin. Continue to hold the bird by the legs with one hand while plucking the feathers with the other, without a moment's delay after taking out; if skilfully handled in this way, the feathers and pin-feathers may all be removed without breaking the skin. A torn or broken skin greatly injures the appearance, and the price will be low in proportion.

The intestines and the crop should not be "drawn." After removing the feathers the head may be taken off and the skin drawn over the neck bone and tied. This is best, though much comes to market with the heads on.

It should next be "plunged" by being dipped about two seconds into water, nearly or quite boiling hot, and then at once into cold water about the same length of time. Some think the hot plunge sufficient, without the cold.

It should be entirely cold, but not frozen, before being packed. If it reaches market without freezing it will sell all the better.

In packing, when practicable, use clean, hand threshed rye straw. If this cannot be had, wheat or oat straw will answer, but be sure that it is clean, and free from dust of any kind. Place a layer of straw at the bottom, then alternate layers of poultry and straw, taking care to stow snugly, back upwards, legs under the body, filling vacancies with straw and filling the package so that the cover will draw down very snugly upon the contents, so as to prevent shifting and shucking on the way.

Boxes are the best packages, and should contain from, say, 150 to 300.—Large bodies are inconvenient and more apt to get injured. Number the packages, mark the contents, the gross weight, and tare of each on the cover, place in voice of the lot in one package, marked "bill," and send a duplicate by mail; direct plainly to the consignee, placing name of consignor also on each package.

Rice.

Rice is the favorite grain food of the people of India; but except in Arracan, and a few other districts in which it constitutes the chief and almost only article cultivated, its use is confined to the richer classes throughout the country. Millet constitutes the chief grain-food of a considerable portion of the people.

In the last four years the export of rice from India to different countries has ranged in value from £2,500,000 to £3,500,000 sterling. The average annual export of rice from Arracan during the last eight years has been—to Europe, 112,000 tons; to the East and Indian ports, about 4,000 tons. The wholesale price of rice varies considerably according to the demand; formerly it could be purchased at from £2 10s. to £3 1s. the ton. The average rate for the last ten years may be set down at £5 per ton.

In consequence of the rise in the price, China and other Eastern countries have been nearly driven out of the market.

The Burmese recognize nearly a hundred varieties of rice; but the principal distinctions between the different kinds are as follows:—hard grain, soft grain, glutinous rice.

The Natsieng is the hardest grain and is the rice which is accordingly shipped to Europe. The Meddo is the chief of the soft-grain varieties. It is much preferred by the Burmese to the hard-grained sorts, and it is certainly superior in taste when cooked; but the hard grained rice is chiefly purchased by the merchants for export, as it keeps better, and the soft-grained rice is too much broken by European machinery in cleaning. Latterly, on the continent, this last objection appears to have been overcome, and a greater demand is consequently springing up for the Meddo rice for the market of Europe.

The Koungnyeen or hill rice is called glutinous rice by Europeans, from the property it possesses, when cooked, of the grains all adhering in a thick glutinous mass. It is the chief article of food with the hill tribes but is not much eaten by the inhabitants of the low, swampy plains, where the common rice is grown. The price of rice in the husk, in Burmah, is about £5 the 100 baskets of 52 lbs.; the cargo rice, £4 10s. the 100 baskets of 62 lbs; and of cleaned rice, £7 10s. the 100 baskets of 70 lbs.

Rice is used as food for man, beast and bird, for the manufacture of starch, distillation of spirits, &c. Its varieties are as numerous as its uses.—*The London Grocer.*

☞ The last "sell" at London is sold by a vender who goes about the streets bearing a handsome morocco box. He cries as he goes: "Who want's to see a gorilla's head, price only one penny?" Numbers pay the penny, look in, and roar with laughter. The bottom of the box is a mirror, the gorilla's head is the noddle on the looker's shoulders.

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☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

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NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the German Farmers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the house of John Koch, Lodi, Dec. 1, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN KOCH, Secy.
Lodi, Nov. 8th, 1862.

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

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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. 74f

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M. ROGERS.
Ann Arbor, October 13, 1862, 2m871.

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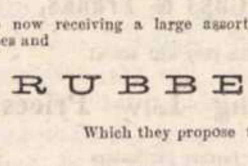

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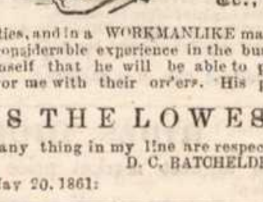

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Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

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FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

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in great variety of the most desirable styles and qualities.

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Also a choice stock of goods for

Mens' Wear,

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Fresh Groceries,

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which will all be sold at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

MACK & SCHMID.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 7, 1862. 878tf

Fruit and Ornamental

TREES,

AT LOW PRICES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Flowers and Vines of every description and variety, for the Fall of 1862 and Spring of 1863.—We have a large stock now growing, and intend to make large importations from time to time as the wants of the country demand. We invite the people to make themselves acquainted with our facilities for doing business, before purchasing elsewhere. We warrant all varieties to be true to name, and to be vigorous and healthy specimens. All communications will be promptly responded to. Our office is in Rogers' Agricultural Store, Detroit st., Ann Arbor, Mich.

DuBOIS, CARR & CO.
Ann Arbor, June 24, 1862. 858tf

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurds'

DENTAL REMEDIES,

ARE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH & A SWEET BREATH,

AND

Curing Toothache & Neuralgia.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and sound TEETH? Use Dr. W. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, an agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price, 38 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get Dr. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get Dr. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents.—Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get Dr. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1 Sent by mail on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York,

☞ Dr. Hurd's Dental Remedies are for sale in Ann Arbor by STEBBINS & WILSON, EBERBACH & Co., and GRENVILLE & FULLER. 860tf

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RENEWED!

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NEW STOCK,

NEW GOODS, &C,

FARMERS'

NEW CASH STORE

(At the old stand of Thompson & Millen.)

I am now opening a carefully

SELECTED STOCK OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS

CONSISTING OF

DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS,
BROWN & BLEACHED SHEETINGS,
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FLANNELS, &c.

and everything that is kept in a

Domestic House,

also a fine assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES!

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YANKEE NOTIONS,

A full stock of

GROCERIES

constantly on hand.

FARMER'S PRODUCE!

Bought and Sold.

Thankful to old friends and customers for past favors, I hope to merit a share of their patronage, by dealing justly with all.

C. B. THOMPSON,
(formerly with C. H. Millen & Co.)
Ann Arbor, Oct. 1, 1862. 872tf

"Provide for Your Family,"

KNICKERBOCKER

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Western office, Kingsbury Block, Randolph St., Chicago.

Assets Jan. 1st, 1862, $276,223.44.

Policies are issued upon the lives of debtors, and for all business purposes, either for life or for a term of years, on as favorable terms as by any other Company.

Married ladies may insure the lives of their husbands, according to a law of the State, securing the amount of the insurance to themselves or their children, free from the claims of their husbands' creditors; also, married ladies can insure their own lives for the benefit of their children or trustees.

Policies on lives are issued for any sum not exceeding $10,000.

By the terms of the charter, this Company is prohibited paying more than 7 per cent, annually in dividends on its capital to stockholders; and it receives that sum in interest for the use of its capital, the surplus being divided among the Mutual Insurers; hence it will appear that it combines the advantages of a Mutual with the security of a Stock Company.

When the premium amounts to $40 or over a note may be given for four tenths of the amount. Rates as low as any other good company.

☞ Now is the time to secure a competency for your family should death find your homestead encumbered and business involved.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
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WM. LEWITT, M. D., Medical Examiner.