



hemorrhoids are no cause for exemption.

30. Total loss or nearly total loss of penis; epispadia or hypospadias at the middle or near the roots of the penis.

31. Incurable permanent organic stricture of the urethra, in which the urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder; urinary fistula. Recent or spasmodic stricture of the urethra does not exempt.

32. Incontinence of urine, being a disease frequently feigned and of rare occurrence, is not of itself a cause for exemption. Stone in the bladder, ascertained by the introduction of the metallic catheter, is a positive disqualification.

33. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles from any cause; permanent retention of one or both testicles within the inguinal canal; but voluntary retraction does not exempt.

34. Confirmed or malignant sarcocele; hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle. Varicocele and cricocele are not, in themselves, disqualifying.

35. Excessive anterior or posterior curvature of the spine; caries of the spine.

36. Wounds, fractures, tumors, atrophy of a limb, or chronic disease of the joints or bones, that would impede marching or prevent continuous muscular exertion.

37. Anchylosis or irreducible dislocation of the shoulder, elbow, wrist, hip, knee, or ankle joint.

38. Muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds or burns, in degree sufficient to prevent useful motion of a limb.

39. Total loss of a thumb; loss of ungual phalanx of right thumb.

40. Total loss of two fingers of same hand.

41. Total loss of index finger of right hand.

42. Loss of the first and second phalanges of the fingers of right hand.

43. Permanent extension or permanent contraction of any finger except the little finger; all the fingers adherent or united.

44. Total loss of either great toe; loss of any three toes on the same foot; all the toes joined together.

45. The great toe crossing the other toes with great prominence of the articulation of the metatarsal bone and first phalanx of the great toe.

46. Overriding or superposition of all the toes.

47. Permanent retraction of the last phalanx of one of the toes, so that the free border of the nail bears upon the ground; or fluxion at a right angle of the first phalanx of a toe upon a second, with antichloisis of this articulation.

48. Club feet; splay feet, where the arch is so far effaced that the tuberosity of the scaphoid bone touches the ground and the line of station runs along the whole internal border of the foot, with great prominence of the inner angle; but ordinary, large, ill-shaped or flat feet do not exempt.

49. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous, having clusters of knots, and accompanied with chronic swelling or ulcerations.

50. Chronic ulcers; extensive, deep, and adherent necrosis of lower extremities.

51. No certificate of a physician or surgeon is to be received in support of any point in the claim of drafted men for exemption from military service, unless the facts and statements therein set forth are affirmed or sworn to before a civil magistrate competent to administer oaths.

52. The exemptions under the first provision of sec. 24 of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c., will generally be sufficiently well known to the board to obviate the necessity of evidence with regard to them. Should, however, the board consider it necessary in any case, then the commission or certificate of office of any person claiming exemption under the provision mentioned may be required to be shown.

53. To establish exemption under the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth provisions of section 2 of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c., the board shall require the affidavits of the persons seeking to be exempt and of two respectable men (heads of families) residing in the district, that the man in question is "the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent on his labor for support," "the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent on his labor for support," or otherwise according to the particular provision of the section under which the exemption is claimed. These affidavits will be made according to the forms hereinafter prescribed, and must in all cases be taken before a civil magistrate duly authorized to administer oaths. These forms of affidavit shall be published by the board of enrollment in the newspapers of the district, for the information of the public, when a draft is ordered.

Special Dispatch to the Det. Free Press.

**The Conscription.**

Washington, May 19.

Blanks are being forwarded to all Provost Marshals, and enrollment of both classes will be proceeded with immediately, to be followed by a draft. The quota for each State is now being fixed, and bears a relative proportion to the number of troops already furnished. In some States there is a discrepancy between local authority and the department as to the number previously furnished. Massachusetts claims that all her quotas have been completely filled, yet she is 11,000 short of the full quota.—The same is the case with other States.

No credit, it is said, will be given for three months men, or State militia in service for a brief period.

Senator Wilson, who is now here, and who drew up the conscription bill, is understood to differ entirely from the decision of the War Department, ignoring the \$300 exemption clause. The section relating to it is nearly a copy from the French law, where it was executed as the present law was intended to be by its framers.

## The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR - MICHIGAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1863

### Vallandigham in Fort Warren.

A telegraphic dispatch in our news columns announces that VALLANDIGHAM has been convicted by the military court convened to try him, and sentenced to confinement during the war in some military fort of the United States, and that Gen. BURNSIDE has confirmed the finding of the court, and named Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, as his place of confinement.

We are no admirer of Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM. We regard him as an ultraist, and we have no love for ultraism in men or parties. We have no more sympathy with his peculiar peace views than we have with GREELEY's attempts to call in France as an arbitrator between the Government and the South.—But we believe CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM has a right to differ from us, a right to coincide with Horace Greeley in asking for peace, a right to censure any measure of the administration, a right to criticize the orders of any General, a right to address the sovereign people of Ohio, in peaceful convention assembled, and advise them even to demand a change of measures, and of men, through the exercise of the constitutional right of the elective franchise, without being cited before a military tribunal. If he counsels desertion of our soldiers, if he resists, or advises resistance to, the execution of the laws, if he gives aid and comfort to the enemy, by acting as a spy or by furnishing supplies, the courts of Ohio are loyal and he should be proceeded against in them.

We are distinctly opposed to the subordination of the courts in the loyal States, where the execution of judicial process is unobstructed, and judicial mandates promptly and cheerfully obeyed, to the military arm of the government. It takes no longer to send a Marshal with a judicial writ than a file of soldiers with an order for arrest, and the constitution and laws warrant the former and do not the latter. This business of military arrests is being carried too far, and if not checked by the government, in response to the earnest protests of the people, the liberties so long boasted of will not be worth a straw.

Being a Democrat, and having no right to dictate a policy to the Government at Washington or the Generals in the field, this plain expression of our views may cause us to be denounced as disloyal.—Nevertheless they are our views. But, for the gratification of those who would close the mouths of Democrats, while they concede to Republicans the most unlimited right of criticism, censure, and condemnation, we present a couple of extracts from an editorial review in the N. Y. Evening Post of the statement made by Gen. BURNSIDE to the Court of the Southern district of Ohio, defending his order and the arrest in question.

Speaking of martial law, and expressing a doubt "whether any authority under it can be exercised against persons who are not immediately within the scope of active military operations," the Post says:

"It is at least an arbitrary application of military government—the government of mere force—which substitutes the will of the commanding General for the common or military law, and which ought not to be resorted to except in cases of absolute necessity. When domestic turbulence and riot prevent the exercise of the ordinary jurisdiction, when the presence of the contending armies drives out the inhabitants, when the behests of law are set at naught by an entire district, there is occasion for the strong hand of military power. But in other social conditions, the appeal to it is unnecessary, and in all probability hurtful."

The Post thinks VALLANDIGHAM'S offenses, moreover, have been as yet confined to the use of foolish words, but maintains his right to make foolish speeches, and to criticize the government. It pointedly says:

Besides, no government and no authorities are to be held as above criticism or even denunciation. We know of no other way of correcting their faults—sparring on their sluggishness, or restraining their tyrannies—than by open and bold discussion. How can a popular government, most of all, know the popular will, and guide its course in the interests of the community, unless it be told from time to time what the popular convictions and wishes are? Despotisms, like that of Louis Napoleon or the Czar of Russia, have no need of this inspiration and control from the people, because they are not administered in the interests of the people, and look to those of a single man or a family which can very well manage its own affairs. But a republic lives alone in its fidelity to the sentiments of the whole nation.

Abuses and license, of course, adhere to this unlimited freedom of public criticism; but these are apparently inseparable from the use; and without the abuse we should scarcely have the use. It is a question, too, who is to draw the line between the use and the abuse outside of the courts established for the detection and punishment of all offenses. If Vallandigham's peace nonsense is treasonable, may not Greeley's be equally so? If he cannot arraign the conduct of the war, can Mr. Schalk, who has written the book on strategy, which is the severest arraignment of it yet printed? If he may not question the justice or the propriety of BURNSIDE's orders, even the Evening Post or a thousand other journals may not venture to hint a doubt of the

superhuman military abilities of General Halleck. We know it may be said that his motives are bad and unreasonable, but tribunals and commissions cannot inquire into motives. Deeds are tangible, but not thoughts.

We commend these extracts to the careful consideration of our readers, at least to the Republican portion of them.

### A "Forward Movement."

A forward movement has taken place, not of the Army of the Potomac, but of the radical wing of the administration party, of the men who have cursed the Union for twenty years, and who became even conditional Union men only after the breaking out of the present war on the government, and then for the sole purpose of perverting the war to the perpetuating and carrying out of their peculiar views. We mean a forward movement of the radical abolitionists, who have given support to the government in the attempt to put down this wicked rebellion, only on condition that the negro be permitted to occupy the chief seat; of the men who brought the "pressure" to bear upon the President—see his "talk" with the Chicago clergymen—and compelled him to issue the Pope's bull against the comet—that is the emancipation proclamation; and then denounced that proclamation as falling short of their demand.

These Garrison-Phillips-Cheever-Greeley-Tilton-Summer-Lovejoy abolitionists have developed another phase; have reached a higher plane; have discarded their old watchwords of "freedom to the slave," "justice to the negro," and so on through the various changes they have been wont to ring in the public ear; and have emblazoned upon their banners the perfect equality of the negro, civil, political, social; have demanded for him "the privilege of the ballot-box," "a place beside his white brother in the jury box," eligibility "to every public office to which a white man is eligible," a seat by the side of the white man "in the church, and in the cars," a place "in the white man's parlor," and in the white man's bed, and that he be admitted to "entire fellowship." In short, the new motto is amalgamation—the absorption of the negro race with the white race, for the improvement of the latter. To convince our readers that we do not misrepresent this forward movement, we refer then to the report of speeches made at the anniversary of the Anti Slavery Society in New York, last week, by Theodore Tilton, a paper regarded as an oracle by a large portion of the administration party, and which thrives and fattens on government pap, and Wendell Phillips, for which see the first page of this sheet.

Now, these men have a right to their own notions upon this subject, and—as they are ardent supporters of the government whenever the government adopts their policy—a right to express them.—We have only to indulge a hope that they will not succeed as well in forcing their new policy upon the government as they have in compelling it to adopt their emancipation schemes. It is bad enough for those who desired the prosecution of the war for the sole purpose of putting down the rebellion and saving the Union, to be compelled to fall down before the abolition Jugernaut, it will be worse to keep them waiting the fruition of their hopes until all the people declare in favor of amalgamation. We may venture to hope, then,—or wish rather—that endorsement of the new forward movement will not be proclaimed a test of loyalty.

SECRET SOCIETIES DENOUNCED.—In a "statement" presented to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, by Maj. Gen. BURNSIDE, assigning his reasons for the issue of "Order No. 38," and for the arrest under it of Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, we find the following sentence:

"The press and public men in a great emergency like the present should avoid the use of party epithets and bitter invectives, and discourage the organization of secret political societies, which are always undignified and disgraceful to a free people, but now they are absolutely wrong and injurious; they create dissensions and discord, which just now amount to treason."

This is a severe cut at the "Union Leagues" which are being organized as secret political societies all over the country, and if this denunciation fore-shadows the action of Gen. BURNSIDE, we may expect(?) that he will take measures to smother these "injurious" organizations. We understand that such a secret political society is in full blast in our city, and as it is composed of men who just now swear by Gen. BURNSIDE, can they do less than disband, or at least open their doors to the public without a pass word or test oath? They certainly must do so, unless they have secret devices that they will be protected in that which is "always undignified and disgraceful to a free people," and now "absolutely wrong and injurious," while the penalties are inflicted upon only those who may not endorse their radicalisms, and even may have as dangerous radicalisms of their own, but have at least the manliness not to cover them with the garb of secrecy.

### The Position.

Everything remains quiet on the Rappahannock, and if any movement of the army of the Potomac is contemplated, the reporters have not got wind of it. Our losses in the late battles are now put as high as 22,000, and the rebel loss still higher, though claimed by rebel authorities to be much less.

In the Southwest all is activity, and Grant and Banks seem to be gaining decided successes without great battles and great slaughter.

Grant has taken Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, and cut off all the lines of communication with Vicksburg.—The evacuation of the latter city is reported and credited at Washington, but needs confirmation. It is a rebel game, however, to evacuate without a fight when success is not certain.

It is supposed the army of Vicksburg will try to effect a union with Bragg, in the hope of overpowering Rosecrans as a compensation for being compelled to give up Vicksburg, but we have confidence in the ability of Rosecrans to maintain his position.

On the whole no ground has been lost, and in all departments except that of Virginia the signs are encouraging.

Several soldiers arrived home from the 20th Infantry, on Monday, on short furlough, having left the regiment since its recent fight. They say that not a man flinched.

A Horse Show is to be held on the grounds of the Washtenaw County Agricultural Society, in this city, commencing on Wednesday, June 17th, and continuing three days. The premiums offered amount to about \$700, one half of which has been subscribed by our citizens. The balance is to come from the entry and gate fees, and the surplus of receipts, if any, is to be applied towards the liquidation of the debt of the Agricultural Society. The Horse Show held last year was a decided success, and the managers are expecting an improvement this season. The attendance of some of the best horses of the State is promised.

We understand that the Rev. M. STEVENSON, late of Philadelphia, has been appointed to the charge of the Catholic Church of this city, which has been without the regular services of a Priest since the death of Rev. THOMAS CULLEN.

PROFITABLE EWES.—J. D. COREY, Esq., of Manchester, has a Ewe that is doing her share to meet the drafts of the war. About three weeks ago she gave birth to four lambs and all are alive and doing well. Who owns her equal?

From LEONARD SCOTT & Co., 38 Walker Street, N. Y., we have their reprint of the April number of *The Edinburgh Review*, with a list of articles which will demand a careful reading—among them are Kinglake's invasion of the Crimea; The Black Country; India under Lord Canning; and The Bible and the Church.

Also from the same the Westminster Review for April, with Austrian Constitutionalism; The Reformation Arrested; The Jews of Western Europe; The Antiquity of Man, and other papers.

For terms of these and the other reprints by Messrs SCOTT & Co., see prospectus in another column.

From C. T. EVANS, of 448 Broadway, N. Y., General Agent for the Publisher, we have Nos. 27, 28, and 29 of the *Rebellion Record*, Edited by FRANK MOORE. This publication furnishes a full and complete record of the great events now transpiring, in the forms of diary and narration, adding thereto the poetry and incidents of the rebellion.—The documents are full and authentic. Each monthly part contains two portraits on steel. 50 cents each part.—Four volumes are now ready.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN RICHMOND.—On the 15th instant a fire broke out in Richmond which destroyed the Greenshaw woolen factory and part of the Tredgar Iron Works. The *Sentinel* of the 16th says, in regard to the losses at the iron works:

"A portion of the machine and blacksmith shops, and also one of the buildings in which gun carriages were finished were also destroyed. The fire also consumed a large number of old patterns; but the gun patterns were saved, together with the new building for casting, and the machinery for boring heavy guns, and this operation will be resumed in a few weeks. It is gratifying to know further that the rolling mill and spike factory, as well as the foundries for casting shot, shell, and car wheels, and all the ordnance on hand were saved."

THE TRUTH FROM MEXICO.—The United States Consul to Mexico, Mr. Ottenberg, has arrived in Washington with voluminous dispatches from our Minister, Mr. Corwin, whose health which has heretofore been critical, is now good. Mr. Ottenberg left Mexico on the 10th inst., and Vera Cruz, May 1. The political condition of affairs at the capital was entirely satisfactory to the Juarez government. The opinion of well informed Americans in the city of Mexico is that the French expedition has already received its death blow. Desertions from the French army are very large, nearly two thousand soldiers having gone over to the Mexicans within the last three months. Disease is also at work in the ranks of the French.

### From the South.

Washington, May 18.

The following was received to day at head quarters of the army:

Memphis, May 17.

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: "Papers of the 14th, from Vicksburg and Jackson report that Grant defeated Gregg's Brigade at Raymond on Tuesday, the 12th. The rebel loss is admitted in the papers to be 700.

"The next day Gregg was reinforced by General W. H. I. Walker, of Georgia when he was attacked at Jackson Springs, and driven towards Mission on Thursday. A telegram from Canton says the Federals had taken Jackson from the east, probably by a cavalry movement.

General Joseph Johnston arrived at Jackson on the 13th and went out towards Vicksburg with three brigades.—He must have been west of Jackson when the capture was made by our forces.—The force which fought Gregg's brigade was from Port Hudson, and Walker's was from Jordan.

Every horse fit for service in Mississippi is claimed by the rebel government to mount their troops.

Grant has struck the railroad near Edward's Station.

(Signed) S. A. HULBERT, Major-General.

Murfreesboro, May 17—10 P. M.

The Chattanooga Rebel of the 16th, says Grant has taken Jackson, Mississippi. He took it after a hard day's fight. Rebel papers contain the following:

"Mobile, May 14. Jackson, Miss., is occupied by the Federals. We fought all day but could not hold the city."

Philadelphia, May 18.

The following is a special to the Bulletin: Cincinnati, 18th.

A letter from Russellville, Ky., states that on Wednesday a party of sixty mounted guerrillas fired on a train near South Union. The guard on the train returned the fire and routed the rebels, with the loss of one killed and one wounded.

The rebels are collecting a large cavalry force south of the Cumberland, and a large infantry force in East Tennessee.

Washington, May 19.

The official dispatch below was received at headquarters of the army to-day.

RAYMOND, MISS., May 14. }  
VIA MEMPHIS, 12 P. M. 18. }

To Major General H. W. Halleck: "McPherson took this place on the 12th inst. after a brief fight of more than two hours. Our loss is 51 killed and 180 wounded. The enemy's is 75 killed, besides the wounded. McPherson is now at Clinton.

"Gen. Sherman is on the direct road to Jackson.

"Gen. McClelland is bringing up the rear.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Major-General Commanding.

The President is in receipt of a dispatch this afternoon from General Hulbert, who telegraphs from Memphis, that information has been received there from a citizen of Jackson, that the enemy evacuated Vicksburg on Saturday last, and was endeavoring to escape Grant by moving up in a northwesterly direction, between Big Black and Yazoo Rivers, towards Lexington and the Mississippi River.

Mobile papers of the 14th admit the defeat of Gregg and Walker, but try to break its force by alleging that reinforcements from South Carolina and Tennessee are moving on Gen. Grant, with the expectation of crushing his army.

The following is a telegram from Gen. Hulbert, dated Memphis, received here to day:

"Gen. Grant has taken Jackson, Capital. Eight thousand to ten thousand mounted men are concentrated near Okolona, threatening an advance in the direction of the Memphis Railroad."

A citizen just up from Jackson says the enemy abandoned Vicksburg on Sunday, which is twenty miles northwest of Jackson.

Cairo, May 20.

The steamer Continental, from below, brings news that the rebels evacuated Warrenton, after destroying their batteries.

The gunboat Cricket, from Young's Point, with government dispatches from Admiral Porter has arrived.

Several iron-clads are stationed at various points on Red River.

The rebels have a raft above Alexandria, for the purpose of protecting their cotton boats, several of which are reported above.

Warrenton, May 14.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived off the mouth of the Red River on the morning of the 4th inst., and on the 5th took possession of Fort De Russy, about eight miles from the mouth. On the evening of the 6th I took possession of Alexandria without resistance. Gen. Banks arrived in Alexandria on the evening of the 7th, and I turned the city over to him.

(Signed) DAVID G. PORTER, Acting Rear Admiral.

Vallandigham Meeting in Albany. Albany, May 16.

### From Eur pe.

New York, May 18.

The steamer City of New York, Liverpool 6th, Queenstown 7th, arrived at midnight.

A delegation of Trades' Unionists, headed by Mr. Bright, presented an address adopted at a late meeting, sympathizing with the North, to Mr. Adams. The latter made a speech expressing great pleasure at the reception of the address. He admitted the difficulties of steering clear of collisions between the two nations, but trusted that friendly relations would be maintained. He asserted that notwithstanding the tone of some American speakers and journalists, there is no nation America entertains greater regard for than England, and if the real sentiments of each people could be clearly established a case either, he would have no fear of collision. He believed that Trades' Unionists had taken the right course to prevent it.

The Times regards Mr. Adams speech as most reasonable and timely, and looks forward without distrust for mutual forbearance. England must expect some interruptions to trade, and Americans must tolerate the shortcomings in consideration of difficulties of neutrals.

In another article the Times argues that it behooves England to look leniently on the proceedings of Wilkes, in view of the maintenance of her rights, when she becomes a belligerent.

The London Observer, in a pacific editorial, credits the Lincoln government with a desire to cultivate friendly relations.

Layard, in the House of Commons, explains the hauling down of the American flag off the Island of Sombro during the stay there of the British man-of-war Phaeton. He denied American jurisdiction, and claimed that island had long been a part of the British possessions in the Caribbean Sea.

The Russian reply on the Polish question is published. It agrees to specific manner on the basis of the treaty of 1815, and is generally regarded as satisfactory. Insurgents continue active.

Special Dispatch to The Detroit Free Press.

Sentence of Vallandigham. Cincinnati, May 18.

Gen. Burnside issued a general order to-day announcing the finding of the court-martial in the case of Vallandigham. The court had him guilty of charges and specifications as already published, and sentence him to be closely confined in some fortress of the United States during the war.

Gen. Burnside approves the sentence, and has named Fort Warren, near Boston Harbor, as the place of his imprisonment. He will be conveyed to Fort Warren to-morrow under a strong guard.

Married.

On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride, by Rev. A. E. Baldwin, Dea. LORIN MILLS, of Ann Arbor, and Mrs. HELEN A. BURNETT, of Sci.

New Advertisements.

For Sale.

Two Dwelling Houses!

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and Lot 4 x 8, now occupied by J. H. Barlow. Possession given April 1, 1863.

ONE STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, BARN and Lot, 4 x 8, now occupied by D. R. Kelley, possession given April 1, 1863, good crops, fences and other improvements on the premises. Property adjoining the house of L. C. Clinton on William street, Ann Arbor.—For further particulars inquire of ANDREW BELL, 90441

Ann Arbor, May 11, 1863.

Notice.

OWING to the war and fear of the coming draft I have sold out all my Real Estate and personal property, and all those indebted to me, to save expense, will please call and settle the balance of just dues before they will be left in the hands of a Justice of the Peace.

Ann Arbor, May 7, 1863.

JOHN ROSE, 903

NO. 48.

AN ORDINANCE for the protection, management, and government of Cemeteries and Burial grounds.

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

Sec. 1. That if any person or persons shall wrongfully or unlawfully, or by any means, deface or injure any fence, gate, or other structure to, or around, or inclosing, or forming any part of the inclosure of any burial ground or cemetery in this city; or shall wilfully and improperly destroy, remove, mutilate, cut, break, mar, deface, or injure any tomb, monument, gravestone, or other structure or thing of any kind placed or designed for a monument or memorial of the dead, or any fence, railing, hedge, curb, seat, or other structure, tree, shrub, plant, flower, or thing, that shall have been intended placed or left for the protection or ornament of any block, lot, grounds, tomb grave, monument, gravestone, or other structure herein-before mentioned, in any inclosed cemetery or burial ground in this city; or shall wilfully injure or trample, or go upon any grave, or any block or lot, inclosure, plot, or parcel of ground in any cemetery or burial ground within this city that shall at the time have been laid out, graded and tilled, or otherwise worked and improved by or for any person, family, persons, or association, as and for a place for burying the dead, or as a memorial of any deceased person, or person, by the permission of the owner of such improvements; or in or along an alley, walk, or passage way, or place laid out and intended for a walk or passage way, in or through such improved ground; the person or persons so offending shall or may upon conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, residing in this city, or before any court having jurisdiction of the offence, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by both in the discretion of the court or justice before whom the offender shall be tried.

Sec. 2. That a Sexton for each public burial ground in said city, may be appointed by the Common Council, who shall hold his office for one year, and until removed by the Common Council, or until his successor shall be appointed.

Sec. 3. That the following rules and regulations for the protection, management and government of Forest Hill Cemetery only, in said city, be and the same are hereby made and prescribed, to-wit:

No person shall ride or drive in any of the grounds within the inclosure of said cemetery, (it being that part of the west half of the south-east quarter of section number twenty-eight, in township number two south in range number six east, in the State of Michigan, lying north of the Geddes Road,) except in and along the avenues, and in and along such paths as may be graded, tilled, or laid out for that purpose and designated by a sign board or sign pointing them out as "carriage paths," nor along any avenue or carriage paths faster than a walk.

No horse or team shall be fastened or hitched in said cemetery, except at a post provided for that purpose; or left unattended therein without a keeper.

AMERICAN COOLNESS.—The Prince de Joinville relates as an instance of the odd coolness of our people, that, during one of the hottest battles of the Chickahominy, newspaper sellers went up and down the line crying out the latest news from New York, and found purchasers for the journals they had to sell.

No person or persons visiting said cemetery, shall take any dog, or fire-arms, for refreshment into said cemetery, or discharge any fire-arms therein, or in any manner attempt to destroy, frighten, or injure any bird or other animal therein.

No person shall take into the cemetery any flowers, except for the purpose of leaving them therein, and no person shall pick or gather any cultivated flower in said cemetery, or remove, break, cut or mark any tree, shrub or plant, or any branch or part thereof, or any animal, fowl, or being, thereon, nor shall any person take any flowers from the said cemetery.

No person shall throw or put any thing in any pond, basin or reservoir of water in said cemetery, or in any manner disturb, rile or render unclear or impure the water in any such pond, basin or reservoir.

If any person or persons shall violate any of the rules or regulations prescribed in this section, the person or persons so offending shall or may upon conviction thereof, before any Justice of the Peace residing in this city, or before any court having jurisdiction of the offence, be punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding ten days, or by both in the discretion of the court or justice before whom the offender shall be tried.

These rules and regulations shall not apply to the Superintendent while in the performance of his duties in the cemetery, nor to any act done by any person or laborer in the cemetery under the direction of the Superintendent or of the Board of Officers of the Cemetery Company, or of any committee thereof, nor to any act properly done by a lot holder, or any one under his directions, on the lot of such lot holder.

Sec. 4. Persons visiting the cemetery shall in all respects observe the proprieties of a place consecrated to the tender associations between the living and the dead they have loved and loved by them, and if any person or persons shall commit any trespass in the cemetery, or violate any of these rules or regulations, or conduct or converse in a rude, boisterous, unseemly or improper manner, the Superintendent, or any person employed by the Cemetery Board or any committee thereof, or any person having charge of the grounds at the time, may remove and keep any and every such offender from the cemetery grounds.

Made and passed in Common Council, at the city of Ann Arbor, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1863.

E. WELLS, Mayor.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York, & 6 State St Boston, are our Agents for the Argus in those cities...

Postoffice Notice. Mails leaving Ann Arbor for the East and West, close as follows: Going West, at 7 A. M. Going East, at 3.30 P. M.

ROAD WARRANTS. With Pathmasters Return annexed, just printed and for sale at this office.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA. A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by GEORGE RIPLEY and CHARLES A. DANA, aided by a numerous select corps of writers...

Now that the work is complete a more general notice may be amiss. The sixteen volumes contain 13,804, royal octavo pages, with closely but neatly printed text on clear white paper.

Twenty-five writers have been constantly employed, and a vast number of articles are the voluntary contributions of a great number of the best writers of the day...

The following figures will give something of an idea of the magnitude of the work: The publishers have invested \$415,000 in this great literary venture...

Since the great advance in paper and other printing materials, the price of the work has been raised, and the several editions are now: Cloth, per volume, \$3.50; Sheep, \$4.00; half Russia, \$5.00.

THE ANNUAL AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA, and Register of Important events of the year 1861. Uniform in size and print with the New American Cyclopaedia. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The conception of the annual Cyclopaedia, for the purpose of keeping their New American Cyclopaedia always new, that is "up to the times," was a happy one of the publishers...

It is a valuable volume, and if future ones are kept up to the standard they will find a place in the best libraries of the country...

UNANIMOUS VERDICT.—The most rigid analysis by good chemists has failed to discover anything in the Chemical Saleratus which can, when properly used, be in the least degree detrimental to health.

While the women of our country entertain sentiments widely different upon other matters, all concur in a verdict that the Chemical Saleratus is the only infallible article in use for light and sweet bread.

THE STATE CANVASS.

The following is the official canvass of the vote at the recent State election:

Table with columns for Counties, Johnson, Campbell, and totals for various counties like Allegan, Alpena, Antrim, etc.

Special Notices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Passenger trains now leave Detroit, Chicago, and the several stations in this county, as follows: GOING WEST.

Table with columns for Leave, Mail, Day, Jack, Ac, Night, Ex, and destinations like Detroit, Ann Arbor, etc.

GOING EAST.

Table with columns for Leave, Night, Ex, Jack, Ac, Mail, Day, Ex, and destinations like Chicago, Detroit, etc.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Table with columns for District, Name, and majority for various districts like First, Second, Third, etc.

HEIMSTREET'S Inimitable Hair Restorative.

It is not a dye, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural nutriment...

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES.

It is a card to the ladies. The combination of ingredients in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills...

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

The combination of ingredients in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills has been used in the private practice of Dr. Duponco...

AGOOD 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.

Table with columns for Isabella, Leelanaw, Midland, Saginaw, and totals for various counties.

TOBACCO.—You can buy the best grades of FINE CHEWING TOBACCO at 50 cents in a Chee Dowler.

P. BACH.

Is now receiving. A LARGE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. Since the Late Fall, AND WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.

Call and See!

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE, N. B. COLE, (Successor to Moore & Loomis) has opened a store in the Franklin Buildings.

Family Groceries!

all of which were bought low and are to be sold cheap for cash. The highest Market price paid for Wool.

C. B. THOMPSON.

At the Farmers' New Cash Store, Corner of Main and Washington sts. (904th) Ann Arbor.

FAIRBANKS' Standard SCALES!

OF ALL KINDS. Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Press, &c. Why Radway's Pills Cure Small Pox.

Why Radway's Pills Cure Small Pox.

In Small Pox, Scarlatina, Erysipelas, Yellow Typhoid and other febrile affections, the use of Radway's Pills is essential.

Why Imperfect Pills Grip.

The cause of griping, nausea, sickness, tremulousness and debility, that is induced by a dose of imperfect pills, is owing to their imperfect operation.

THE TRUE PILLS TO TAKE

The only safe pills to take are Dr. Radway's, because they are the only pills that secure purgation without depletion, and expel diseased humors from the system.

TOBACCO.—You can buy the best grades of FINE CHEWING TOBACCO at 50 cents in a Chee Dowler. SMOKING from fourteen to twenty cents at M. DEVANY'S TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE.

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From the Michigan Farmer. Grapes. At a late meeting of the Fruit Growers Society of Eastern Pennsylvania...

Neatly Executed AT THE ARGUS OFFICE. WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS IN THE LINE OF PRINTING

British Reviews. PRICES CHEAP AS EVER. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative), THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (White), THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church), THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal), BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

Empire BOOK STORE J. R. WEBSTER & Co., Opposite the Franklin House Ann Arbor.

M. GUTERMAN & CO'S. Dispute the fact if you can. It takes the TAILOR after all to give appearance to the outer man.

Reduced Prices! C. H. MILLEN'S CHEAP CASH STORE. MAIN STREET, ANN ARBOR. April 17, 1863.

Chancery Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery.

At a meeting of fruit growers in the vicinity of New York City the almost unanimous opinion was that the Delaware, Hartford Prolific and Concord grapes...

PRINTING AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. We have recently purchased a RUGGLES

THE REBELLION ON HIGH PRICES FOR CLOTHING. HAS COMMENCED AT THE OLD & RELIABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

STATIONERY! Drawing and Mathematical Instruments, Music, Juvenile Libraries, Envelopes, Ink and Cards.

SONDHEIM always ready to take your measure. GUTERMAN will sell you Goods with great pleasure.

1863. SPRING. 1863. We are now opening A Large and Beautiful assortment of

Real Estate for Sale. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Jackson, ss. In the matter of the Estate of John W. Ford, deceased.

Dwarf Pears. A Standard Pear wants good and careful treatment. A Dwarf Pear wants the best of care.

ROTAIRY CARD PRESS, and have added the latest styles of Card Type, which enables us to print INVITATION CARDS, WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, &c.

Ready-Made Clothing, WM. WAGNER, who has just returned from the East, with a large stock of

SCHOFF & MILLER A RESTILL ON HAND at their old Stand, No. 2, Franklin Block,

COATS of Cloth and Cassimere of our OWN IMPORTATION. Forwarded through our New York relations.

Goods for Mens' Wear, Cassimeres, Cloths, &c. and a full assortment of Ladies and Children's

Mortgage Sale. DEEDS having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed by Nicholas Dwyer and Robert Dwyer...

It is evident that in some way the Quince root and Pear tree must accommodate each other—their different natures must be reconciled.

POSTERS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS &c.

LOW PRICES! and can offer them at a lower figure than ever before. Amongst Assortment may be found BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS

Books and Stationery, PERFUMERIES, FANCY GOODS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, SHADES, ROLLERS, CORDS, TASSELS, GILT CORNICES, CURTAINS, HOOKS AND PINS, STEREOSCOPIES & VIEWS &c.

VESTS, &c., of every description, You will find it so without fiction, Furnishing APPARELS From SHIRTS to UMBRELLAS.

LOWEST POSSIBLE CASH PRICE! MACK & SCHMID. Ann Arbor, March 19, '63. 8961

Chancery Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Fourth Judicial Circuit, in Chancery.

Once for all, plant below the place of budding, prune severely until the tree has become firmly established.—T. T. S. in Horticulturalist.

THE ARGUS BOOK BINDERY is in charge of FIRST CLASS WORKMEN, LEDGERS, RECORDS, JOURNALS, HOTEL REGISTERS, and BLANK BOOKS

EMPORIUM OF FASHION, the subscriber fatters 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.

SANTA CLAU'S LINE Double Christmas Present! by purchasing from this stock, each purchaser gets an additional present of Jewelry, &c.

BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILL, and Grass Seed Sower, Manufactured at Springfield, Ohio.

CITY COOPER SHOP. Wholesale and Retail. O. C. SPAFFORD

Chancery Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Fourth Judicial Circuit, in Chancery.

By scattering chloride of lime on a plank in a stable, all kinds of flies, but more especially biting flies, may be quickly got rid of.

Watches! The Celebrated SETH THOMAS CLOCKS! Fine Jewelry Sets

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

Rifle Factory! THE VERY LATEST IMPROVEMENT, and better than all others; adapted to sowing Wheat, Rye, oats, Barley and Indian Seed.

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

Better Quality than can be had in Detroit or elsewhere. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Chancery Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Fourth Judicial Circuit, in Chancery.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE—The battle of life, is by far the greater number of cases, must necessarily be fought up hill, and to win it without a struggle, were perhaps, to win it without honor.

PERIODICALS OF ALL KINDS, RULED TO ANY PATTERN, AND MANUFACTURED IN BEST STYLE AT New York Prices,

LET THE PEOPLE REJOICE, For Providence has again Crowned our Arms with Success!

A. & C. LOEB, OF THE CLEVELAND CLOTHING HOUSE,

Ohio Reaper & Mower, acknowledged to be the very best in use.

GREAT GREATER GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED 1859. 1859

Chancery Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Fourth Judicial Circuit, in Chancery.

All Work warranted to give entire satisfaction. E. B. POND, Prop'r. Office and Bindery, cor. Main & Huron Sts.

ALL LOSSES promptly adjusted. MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN. Cash Capital, \$200,000.

REPAIRING Watches! The Celebrated SETH THOMAS CLOCKS! Fine Jewelry Sets

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, TRUNKS, VALISES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

100 Grain Cradles Which we will sell Cheap. Also a large assortment of Grass Scythes.

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES, which I will sell for \$35. Every watch warranted to perform well, or the money refunded.

Chancery Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Fourth Judicial Circuit, in Chancery.

JOVAL PICTURE FRAMES. ALL STYLES, STYLES AND PRICES just received and for sale cheap.

SCHOFF & MILLER'S. 1860, Dec. 25.

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. The Important fact that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without the aid of medicine or the dangerous application of caustics.

FOR SALE. TWO of the most desirable building lots in the City of Ann Arbor, containing each one acre and a quarter of ground.

STOCK OF HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINT, and LINSEED OIL. A complete assortment of

Ayer's Ague Cure. Ayer's Ague Cure. Ayer's Ague Cure.

Chancery Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Fourth Judicial Circuit, in Chancery.