

The Weekly Michigan Argus.

Vol. XVIII.

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1863.

No. 916.

The Michigan Argus.

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

ELIJAH B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, \$1.50 a Year in Advance.

Advertising—One square (12 lines or less), one cent, 50 cents; and 25 cents for every insertion thereafter, less than three months.

One square 3 mos. \$3.00 Quarter col. 1 year \$2.00
One square 6 mos. \$6.00 Half column 6 mos. \$1.50
One square 1 year \$3.00
Two squares 6 mos. \$8.00 One column 6 mos. \$3.00
Two squares 1 year \$12.00 One column 1 year \$6.00

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Job Printing—Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Circulars, Cards, Ball Tickets, Labels, Buttons, Bill Heads, and other varieties of Job Work, and every job printing, executing and finishing, in the best style.

Cards—We have Hugel's Rotary Card Press, and a large variety of the latest styles of Card type which enable us to print Cards of all kinds in the most perfect style. We also have a large collection of cards for men of all vocations and professions, Ball, Wedding and Visiting Cards, printed on best paper. Call and see samples.

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

Business Directory.

COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

DEPOSITORY of Bibles and Testaments at the So- ciety's prices at W. C. Voorheis'.

J. C. WATTS & BRO.

DEALERS IN Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware No. 22, New Block, Ann Arbor.

C. BLISS.

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c. Main Street, Ann Arbor.

C. H. MILLIN.

DEALER in Boots & Shoes, Robbers, &c. Franklin Block, Main Street, Ann Arbor.

BACH & PIERSON.

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

O. COLLIER.

MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots and Shoes, on the north side of the Post Office.

N. B. COLE.

DEALER in Boots & Shoes, Robbers, &c. Franklin Block, Main Street, Ann Arbor.

RISDON & HENDERSON.

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

O. C. SPAFFORD.

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of Cooper Work, City Cooper Shop. Custom work done on short notice. Detroit Street, Ann Arbor.

A. J. SUTHERLAND,

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

GEORGE FISCHER.

MEAT MARKET—Huron Street—General dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Hams, Poultry, Lard, Tallow, &c. &c.

SCHOFF & MILLER.

DEALERS in Miscellaneous School and Blank Books, Stationery, Paper Hangings, &c. Main St., Franklin Block.

HIRAM J. BEAKES

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Office in City Hall Block, over Webster's Book Store.

WM. LEWITT, M. D.

PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Office at his residence, North side of Huron street, and second house west of Division street.

M. GUITERMAN & CO.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealers and Manufacturers of Ready-Made Clothing, Importers of Cloths, Cambrics, Dossains, &c. No. 8, Phoenix Block, Main St.

WM. WAGNER.

DEALER in Readymade Clothing, Cloths, Cambrics, &c. &c. &c. &c. Main street.

SLAWSON & GEER.

GROCERS, Provision and Commission Merchants, and dealers in Water Lime, Land Plaster, and Plaster of Paris, one door east of Cook's Hotel.

T. B. FREEMAN.

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

J. M. SCOTT.

ARTISTOPE and Photograph Artist, in the rooms above Tammam's Clothing store, Phoenix Block. Perfect satisfaction given.

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 sts. 889-1

C. B. PORTER.

SEIGON DENTIST. Office Corner of Main and Huron Streets, over Bach & Pierson's Store. All calls promptly attended to. April 1859

J. R. WEBSTER & CO.

DEALERS in Law and Medical Books, School Books, Blank Books, Miscellaneous Books, pens, ink, and every variety of Stationery, Huron st., City Hall Block.

D. B. THOMPSON.

DEALER in Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hatters and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, &c. Corner of Main & Liberty sts.

O. A. KELLEY.

PHOTOGRAPHER—Corner Fourth & Huron streets, Ann Arbor. Cases Frames and Photograph Albums constantly on hand, and at lower rates than can be found elsewhere. 1891

ANDREW BELL.

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

I. O. O. F.

WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 9, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meet at their Lodge Room, every Friday Evening, at 7½ o'clock.

S. SAXTON, N. G.

P. B. ROSE, Secy

KINGSLEY & MORGAN.

TRADERS, Counsellors, Solicitors, and Notaries Public. Books and Plots showing titles of all lands in the County, and attend to conveying and collecting demands, and paying debts, and all other business in any part of the state. Office east of the park.

D. DEFOREST.

WURLBOLD, a small dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sawdust, Boards, Building Materials, Grand River Plaster, Plaster Paper, and all of similar kind and perfect assortment of the above, and all other kinds of building materials constantly on hand at the lowest rates. On Detroit st., a few rods from the Railroad Depot. Also operating extensively in the Patent Cement Roofing.

T 'tis little wonder that men so often lie, when they find how many encroachments they make by telling the truth.

In the carriage drawn by two white horses, Major Way saw him, and galloping up, reached for him. Morgan jumped up at the other side of the carriage, leaped over a fence, seized a horse, and galloped off as fast as horseflesh, spurred by frightened heels, could carry him. About a couple of hundred of his men succeeded in breaking away and following their fugitive leader. In the

From the Continental Monthly.
THE SLEEPING PERI.

LINES SUGGESTED BY PALMER'S STATUE.

Lo! upon the stone reposing,
Dewy sleep her eyelids closing,
Rests the Fay;
Wearily hath the exile wandered,
Sadly o'er her sorrow pondered,
All that day.

Flinty pathways, lone and dreary,
Quite silent for foot of Peri,
Soft and fair—
Heavy air with vapors laden,
Shrinking, fragile wings from Aidenann
May not dare—

Such the gifts our planet proffers,
Such the thorny home she offers
Spirit fine:
Artists, poets, earthward sent us,
Heavenly natures, briefly lent us,
Droop like thine!

Happy if, amid their dreaming,
They can feel the glories streaming
From above—
See the light, and hear the flowing,
Gushing anthems—melting, glowing
Strains of love!

Happy Peri! faintly smiling,
Quivering lip, the sense beguiling,
Dimpled cheek,
From ethereal, heavenly moulded,
Shadowing eyelids, soft wings folded
Rest to seek,—

All betray thee, young immortal,
Eden's child, without its portal
Doomed to roam!
Yet thy spirit sees the glory,
Hears entrance the rapturous story
Of thy home.

Who, O Fay, would dare to wake thee,
From ecstatic visions take thee
But to weep?
Softly dreaming, waking never
Till thy dreams are truth forever,
Sweetly sleep!

Capture of John Morgan.

The Cleveland Herald gives the following account of the capture of John Morgan:

By the arrival of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train this morning, we are placed in possession of the particulars of the closing scenes of John Morgan's great steeple chase through the Hoosier and Buckeye States, a gallant ride before which the world-famous ride of John Gilpin, that

"Citizen
Of credit and renown,"

must forever sink into insignificance.

We have already mentioned the fight that took place at Springfield, between StouENVILLE and Salineville, on Saturday evening. That fight was in reality a blundering attack of a portion of our own force upon another portion of the same.

A plan had been laid for the capture of Morgan's entire band. The militia were stationed on a hill overlooking a road which Morgan was expected to traverse, and the cavalry and other regular forces were to occupy positions that would have enabled them to surprise and "bag" the entire rebel command.

As the Ninth Michigan Cavalry, under Major Way, were moving along the road to take up the position assigned to them, they were mistaken by the militia for the rebels and were fired into. This, of course, compelled the cavalry to fall back, and before the error could be retrieved, Morgan and his forces had escaped.

Gen. Brooks, commanding the Department, had gone to Wellsville, and established his headquarters in the Cleveland and Pittsburgh depot, where he was assisted by the managing officers of the road, who had placed the transportation and telegraphic resources of the road at his disposal.

Morgan himself appeared in good spirits, and quite unconcerned at his ill-luck. He is a well built man, of fresh complexion and sandy hair and beard. He last night enjoyed for the first time in a long while the comforts of a sound sleep in a good bed, which was some compensation for his otherwise bad luck.

Effect of One's Occupation.

Down to the minutest division of human occupation it will be found that the men whose pursuits bring them in contact with inanimate nature, enjoy their avocations much more than those who are conversant with humanity, and all modifications of the social and moral system.

Champert observes that the writers on physics, natural history, physiology, and chemistry, have been generally men of a mild, even, and happy temperament; while on the contrary, the writers on politics, legislation, and even morals commonly exhibited a melancholy and fretful spirit.

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Morgan's men were poorly dressed, ragged, dirty, and very badly used up.

Some of them wore remnants of a gray uniform, but most of them were attired in spoils gathered during their raid.

They were very much disengaged at the result of their raid, and were fired into.

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War Pictures from the South.

B. Estvan, Colonel in the Confederate army, a man who, though committed to the rebel cause by service in its army, has undertaken the difficult task of impartially describing its events.—That he should have succeeded to the extent of eliciting the admiration and praise of Northern journalists, is a tribute to his candor. He has not been sparing of censure where censure was applicable on either side, nor has he been niggardly of approbation even where his praise was likely to prove distasteful to those with whom he had professionally associated.

Here is a characteristic description of a man whose name and nature would seem to be in remarkable accord, and who has again recently distinguished himself by the swift use of his heels.

GEN. BRAGG AT PENSACOLA.

The impression he made upon me was precisely that of a strolling acrobat standing outside his booth announcing the wonderful things that were to be seen within. It must be admitted, however, that his reports and bulletins were calculated to produce a telling effect in exciting the masses. Here is a specimen of the style of these precious effusions: "Prepare your cannon to destroy the world! I will disperse the dogs to the four winds! Not one stone of the fort shall remain upon another!" In short, by such laconic proclamations he successfully courted the approval of the multitude, who began to fancy that Bragg was the only General in the world worth having—a second Alexander the Great. Indeed, it big words sufficed to make heroes, there would be no lack of supply in America; but as a makeweight they have happily a local proverb which teaches them that "words are not cents!" Bragg would not allow me to open my lips, but in wild excitement at once launched forth a vainglorious, boast that in less than four weeks he would capture Fort Pickens, put the garrison to the sword, and blow it into the air. "All this is very well, General," I quietly observed, "but what measures have you taken to carry out this great plan?" On this point, however, the gallant general declined to enter into any explanations. It was his wish, he said, (pulling up his shirt-collar at the same time, as if to give weight to his words) to astonish the public by his success. After this rather unsatisfactory interview, I proceeded along the shores of the bay to inspect his camp and the condition of his army. The defensive works were of the most primitive kind, and constructed with a carelessness which might have led to the supposition that we were in a state of peace had it not been that a hostile fort opposite stood where the vigilant activity of the enemy was evident enough.

The following is as honorable to the writer as it is to the distinguished subject of his panegyric:

MICHAEL AFTER THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.
The humanity displayed by the General commanding the enemy's forces created a feeling of warm admiration among our troops, great numbers of whom had near relatives among the wounded we had been compelled to leave behind in the dense woods and sickly swamps, and who were out of the reach of any succor from us. In noticing this conduct of Gen. McClellan I cannot refrain from remarking that both our officials and our newspapers had all along been holding forth about the cruelty with which the enemy treated the prisoners in their hands—charges entitled, most likely, to about as much credit as those attributing to some of our officers the atrocity of throwing torpedoes into the wells when we evacuated the towns.

"It has seemed strange to some amongst the numerous enemies of McClellan in the United States that I and others serving with the Confederate army should entertain so great a respect for him, and be so candid as to freely express it. That esteem, as far as I am concerned, rests on the knowledge I have had many opportunities of acquiring of his straightforward, soldierly conduct, and especially of his humane endeavors to protect the enemy's property, and his care for the welfare of the wounded and other prisoners who fell into his hands."

Is it to be wondered at that a man like this should command the unbounded admiration and devotion of all those who served under him, as well as the respect and esteem of the enemy?

The following impressive scene was witnessed by Colonel Estvan the evening before the battle of Seven Pines:

PARTING OF GEN. JOHNSTON AND HIS SON.

Seated near a camp fire, General Johnston was thoughtfully occupied in studying a map that lay before him, a knot of officers standing in a group close by their chief. The critical state of affairs was fully understood by all present, and every eye was anxiously turned upon our beloved commander. Presently the General asked for his son, Colonel Johnston, who was one of the Aids-de-Camp of President Jefferson Davis. As soon as the Colonel seated himself by his father's side, the latter tore a leaf of paper out of his pocket-book, and, after writing on it a few lines, he handed it to his son, with the words, "Give that to your mother." He also wrote a few words upon another leaf; but this he folded and sealed, and then handing to his son, said, "Deliver this to President Davis. You can now go," he added, bidding him adieu, cordially, "and let me see you tomorrow." When just about to mount his horse the Colonel hastened back to say a few more parting words to his father, who had now risen to watch his departure. The General folded his son in his arms with ill-concealed emotion, and then repeated in cheering tones his direction that he would be sure to come to see him on the morrow. "Yes, yes, father," replied Colonel Johnston, in a voice husky with emotion, as he tore himself away. He then mounted his horse and in a few moments was lost sight of in the darkness of the night. For some time after his son's departure the old General stood with outstretched arms, as motionless as a statue, staring fixedly at vacancy. Not a word had been ut-

tered by the Generals and other officers present at this affecting interview. At length their chief turned round, abruptly exclaiming, "Now, gentlemen, to business." This scene, simple as it may seem in description, was in reality most impressive. Could the General have had some kind of foreboding of what was to befall him on the following day?

CAUSES OF OUR NOT CAPTURING RICHMOND.

Col. Estvan winds up his account of the investment of the rebel capital and of the seven days' battles on the peninsula by the following conclusions:

"I may venture to say that, if McClellan had received the support that had been promised him, he might have given a crushing blow to the Confederacy. But it was only after his army had been routed that Burnside made his appearance with his corps. What might not the result have been, if that General had arrived a fortnight sooner, and if McDowell had not been virtually isolated from McClellan? As General McClellan withdrew his shattered forces through swamps, forests, and all sorts of difficult ground, he could well explain, like Francis I, after the battle of Pavia, 'All is lost except honor!' Still undaunted, he retreated to the James river, to find protection under the guns of his flotilla. The tribute of admiration we here venture to pay to General McClellan is conscientiously bestowed. There are few, if any Generals in the Federal army who can bear comparison with him. Abandoned at the most critical moment by McDowell; left to his fate by the Secretary of War, Stanton, from party pique; cut off from his line of retreat, he adopted a basis of operations on a plan of his own that puzzled the comprehension of less able men and in its execution he defended every inch of ground with bravery and skill. His last halt at Malvern Hill is a proof of his military talent, and he is entitled to as much credit for his able combinations as for the determined spirit he then made. But his troops had, at the close of these fierce conflicts, become much demoralized by the effects of the previous six days fighting, and had lost heart, whilst many of his Generals, having failed to comprehend adequately the ideas of their Commander-in-Chief, gave him little or no support."

Order of President Lincoln.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Aug. 3.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 252.

The following order of the President is published for the information and government of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 30.

It is the duty of every government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color or condition, and especially those who are duly organized soldiers in the service. The law of nations, and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, and for no offense against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age. The government of the United States will give protection to all its soldiers, and if the enemy shall kill or enslave any one, because of his color, the offense shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession. It is therefore ordered for every soldier of the United States, killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSSEND, Adjutant General.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 27.

The Hostage Officers.

In response to an announcement that Gen. Wm. H. F. Lee and Capt. Winder have been placed in confinement at Old Point as hostages for the two Yankee officers, Flynn and Sawyer, condemned to be shot by the Confederate authorities, our Commissioner has informed the Federal government that the Confederate government will not be intimidated by any such threats, and that the execution of said officers will take place as soon as the President may see fit. It is hoped that the Executive will see fit to give the order for execution immediately; and we have now over 500 in our hands. [Our government has at least 5,000 rebel officers in its hands.—Editor Baltimore American], besides some five or six thousand privates, it is in the power of the government to carry retaliation to very bitter extreme. The people call for the death of these two Yankees, and it is useless to delay their death any longer.

JEFF. DAVIS' LIBRARY.—A correspondent of the Providence Journal, writing from Mississippi, gives the following account of the discovery of Jeff. Davis' library:

The books were discovered only by accident. They were put up in large, strong boxes, bound with hoops of iron. The contents of these boxes were soon brought to light, and hundreds of trophies secured, while volumes bound in every variety of rich binding—poetry, history, science, the gifts of friends from every part of the United States, Congressional documents and statistics, private and political letters and letter books, into which were copied the correspondence of years, written in the scrawling hand of their former possessor; in fact, everything that exists on paper of greatest private value to the rebel President, lay heaped upon the floor in one huge pile, over which the soldiers walked with dirty feet, or which they tossed hither and thither, as they appeared to be of more or less value as trophies of their former owner.

Hon. W. L. YANCEY is dead.—His funeral took place at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 31st ultimo. The Richmond Whig reports John B. Floyd very ill, and not likely to recover.

JEFF. DAVIS is reported dead—needs confirmation. The rebel General Bowen, captured at Vicksburg, has

been incarcerated in the prison at Columbus, Ohio, along with his chief steward of Mr. Davis.

The Committee also visited Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and one of

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1863.

Report of the Committee to visit Gettysburg.

Rev. J. M. GREGORY, one of the Committee appointed by our citizens to visit Gettysburg and vicinity, and carry words of cheer and extend material aid and comfort to our wounded soldiers, gave a report of the doings of the Committee to a large audience convened in the Congregational Church on Tuesday evening.

Mr. GREGORY said the Committee met the first indications of the war at Pittsburgh, in the shape of the extensive fortifications—22 miles—recently thrown up to protect the city against the supposed advance of Lee's invading army, and also in the shape of the iron-ribbed and iron-clad gunboats being constructed for service on the Ohio and Mississippi. And here, too, they fell in with the living tide of fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and friends, bound for a like destination, the late battle field of Gettysburg, in search of wounded or dead soldiers.

The Committee—Messrs. Gregory, Botsford, and Goodale, went from Harrisburg South by the first train over the road since the battles. At Hanover Junction they met a train of wounded soldiers en route for Baltimore. A delegation of the Christian Commission had established its headquarters in a freight car, and was serving all passing soldiers with refreshments, but for which, owing to the neglect of the proper officers, the wounded men, loaded in freight cars, would have been compelled to make the long and weary ride from Gettysburg to Harrisburg or Baltimore without either food or drink, unless so fortunate as to have a stray cracker or so in their pockets. At this distance we can see no possible excuse for such neglect to provide for supplying the wants of wounded soldiers in transit.

At Gettysburg they found the Churches, College buildings, Seminary, &c., &c., all converted into hospitals, the wounded being laid upon tiers of mattresses. In these hospitals the wounded were generally well cared for, and where the surgeons were competent and faithful nothing was lacking that would minister to their comfort, but he regretted to say the surgeons were not all of this class. A large number of the wounded were yet in tents in the fields and woods adjoining the town, and many of these were suffering for want of proper care. They were laid upon hay or mattresses placed on the ground, and both hay and mattresses damp and mouldy, when a little energy on the part of officers in charge would have placed their beds upon racks above the ground.

In one of these tents they found Fred Sheets and Jos. Malby, of Co. D, 4th Michigan, both of whom have since died. Sheets lay on the field two days, and when nearly dead with thirst discovered a wounded rebel and offered him \$10 to help him to a brook near by. The rebel called a comrade to assist him, they crawled to Sheets and while rolling with him to the brook one of them was killed by a ball, falling across Sheets. Mr. GREGORY said that Sheets was in good spirits and expressed no regret at his fate.

In one hospital they found 24 men of the Michigan 24th, 17 of whom had limbs amputated, a larger proportion than in other hospitals. One man from the 24th was pointed out as one of the best marksmen in the regiment. Raising his wounded arm, he said, "I may lose this, but I am even with them; I fired 50 rounds and had a good sight every time."

The description of the battle field and battles we must pass over. At the time of their visit—two weeks after the battle—the ground for miles around was still strewn with fragments of limbs which marked the severity of the contest, and the stench was such as to threaten a pestilence.

To show how the contest wavered, Mr. G. said he was told by an old man, residing on the battle field, that now the rebels were in possession, and then the federal, that now a rebel soldier would be deposited in his dwelling, and next a federal officer, and all left without guard or care, to live or die. This man reported carrying 18 dead bodies from his own house during the day.

Mr. GREGORY stated as the conclusions from his observations, that the Sanitary Commission, the Christian Commission, and the Michigan Relief Committee at Washington were all doing nobly in relieving the sufferings of sick and wounded, and were all worthy of our support. That the Sanitary Commission, through government aid, could always be earliest on the spot, and with efficient agents and honest and faithful surgeons could extend abundant aid, but he was sorry to believe that many surgeons were neither honest, nor faithful, nor competent.

That if he knew a wounded friend was to fall into the hands of such a surgeon as Dr. J. H. BEECH, of the Michigan 24th, he should rest content, but if he did not know the surgeon he should wish to go to his aid.

In Philadelphia the draft has been completed with good feeling.

Subscriptions are being circulated in Detroit, to raise money to defray the expenses of a Firemen's Tournament to be held in that city some time in September.

Hon. W. L. YANCEY is dead.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is to be again opened to through business, passengers and freight, on the 8th inst.

Maj. DEAN, of the 22d Michigan Infantry, has arrived home on furlough, and is looking well and hearty.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, was nominated for re-election by the Union State Convention held at Pittsburg on Wednesday.

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The Committee also visited Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and one of

them, Mr. Botsford, Fortress Monroe.

They had extended such relief as they found necessary, by furnishing the wounded soldiers cash to enable them to purchase stationery, or articles of food, etc. The soldiers were glad to see them, to hear from their friends, and to know that they were remembered. The committee brought back a large portion of the money entrusted to their care, and Mr. G. recommended that the subscribers be called together, a permanent Relief Committee organized, with power to collect funds, and that agents be sent occasionally to the army, and especially in the Cumberland. The cavalry is seldom brought into action or places where the enemy are known to be entrenched, but acts more on positions where dash and scare have more influence than closely sighted guns.

On the 25th we began to feel the position of the enemy, but finding them too strongly in position for cavalry alone, we retired under the rapid fire of the enemy's artillery. They followed us a short distance, but knowing the position of the ground, did not think it safe to follow us in any force.

On the 27th of June, the left having advanced sufficient to make an attack safe, we moved out under command of the gallant General Stanley. As soon as Grey's Gap was cleared the 1st brigade, 2d division, under command of the dashing Col. Minty, were ordered to charge, led by the 7th Pennsylvania, which was supported by the 4th Michigan.

After charging for six miles, at a rapid gallop, we came in sight of the enemy's earthworks, and a puff of smoke from behind the bank of earth revealed the fact that they were prepared to meet us. The 4th was ordered to scour the country to the right of the "pike," and soon the advance, under command of Capt. W. H. Leach, came in sight of more works. Having done all that was ordered him to do, the Captain sent an orderly back to Major Mix (who commanded the regiment) for further orders, saying as he spoke to the Major that they were in sight of the enemy's fortifications.

The Major coolly remarked, "Let them get into the fort," but before the orderly returned, Capt. Grant, who commanded the 1st battalion, had possession of the fort and a number of prisoners, too.

The 5th Corps arrived here yesterday, and are now I hope in camp for a few days rest. We have been on the march nearly every day since the battle of Gettysburg. It seems strange to remain in the same camp 20 hours. I don't think that Gen. Mead will ever be accused of inactivity, he seems to have an idea that a soldier is made of wrought iron never to tire.

The 4th has now present for duty 175, exclusive of 15 officers.

We sincerely hope that our ranks will be filled.

Myron GILLESPIE, Co. D, 20th Michigan Infantry, adopted son of Cornelius GILLESPIE, of the township of Ann Arbor, aged 18 years, died in hospital at Milldale, Miss., of typhoid fever, on the 29th day of June last. A few hours later, on the morning of the 30th, JAMES O. HAWKINS, son of Daniel J. HAWKINS, of the same township, of Co. F, same regiment, died of the same disease, and these two brave soldiers, true patriots and tried heroes, having been playmates, schoolmates, and fast friends through life, were buried in the same grave, on a high hill overlooking the church and valley called Milldale, and from which can be seen intrenchments and fortifications for miles around—extending to Yazoo river in one direction, and Haines' Bluff in another. Thus are our noble young men finding their last resting places on all the hills and in all the valleys of the South, whither they have gone in defense of the "Stars and Stripes."

The rebels are evidently getting badly whipped in many places, and we occupy places that only a few days ago seemed almost impossible to reach only by great sacrifice of life. What a big show John Morgan is making in the North! I wish this brigade was there, as I believe the old adage, "It takes a rogue to catch a rogue." I hardly think John would get away, for we know the "Fox" pretty well, for we have had him by the skirts of his coat more than once.

The recent cavalry raid from Norfolk to Jackson, N. C., found the enemy strongly entrenched at Jackson, which commands the approach to Weldon.

Major Anderson, on the 26th, captured the enemy's pickets and took possession of an important bridge, thereby defeating the enemy in his intention.

From the Indian Country.

Leavenworth, Aug. 4.

The steamer Escort arrived with Newbern dates to August 1.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard denounces Jeff Davis as a repudiator, in whom no confidence can be placed, and whose efforts to establish a Southern Confederacy will be a failure.

The Richmond Enquirer calls upon Davis to suppress the Standard and wipe out the Supreme Court of North Carolina. The Standard says Gov. Vance will stand by the Supreme Court and the Standard also, if necessary, aid Jeff. Davis attempts to use physical force to suppress the Standard, Davis will be met with physical force, and a revolution in that State would be the result. The Standard says North Carolina has furnished 95,000 soldiers for the causeless war, 40,000 of whom are killed and wounded; that North Carolina should send a delegation to Washington at once and see what terms can be obtained, and not wait for Jeff. Davis.

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Major Anderson, on the 26th, captured the enemy's pickets and took possession of an important bridge, thereby defeating the enemy in his intention.

Trotting races at Rouse's Point, St. Albans, Burlington and White River Junction, only.

Persons purchasing Board and return tickets to Montreal, Quebec, (White Mountains), Land Pond, and

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR,

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1863.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York, &c. State St.
Boston, are our Agents for the Argus in those cities
and are authorized to take Advertisements and Sub-
scriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

Postoffice Notice.

Nails leave Ann Arbor for the East and
West, as follows:—
Going West, at 7 A.M.
Going East, at 3:30 P.M.

JOHN I. THOMPSON, P.M.

We hope that those of our sub-
scribers to whom we have recently sent
bills will make an EARLY response;
and that those whom we have not
nearly remembered will get the start of
us.

Death of Soldier.

Sergeant F. W. Sheets, formerly of
this city, died in hospital near Gettys-
burg, July 24, 1863. He was wounded
July 2d on the battle field of Gettys-
burg. Mr. Sheets was in the employ of
Risdon & Henderson of this city for a
number of years previous to his connec-
tion with the army. He was a young
man of estimable character. He was born
in Virginia. Just before he died
he made a will, and selected L. C. Risdon,
of this city, as his executor. After pay-
ing his debts he directs that the balance
of his effects shall be given to some sick
or wounded soldier, the selection to be
made by his executor.—State News.

Thanksgiving day yesterday
was observed in our city by appropri-
ate religious services, and a general
closing of business houses.

In another column will be
found an advertisement of the Provost
Marshal of this district, Capt. R. J.
Barry, inviting proposals for rations
for drafted men. If there are not in
the old adage, "straws show," &c., we
may calculate the draft is soon to take
place in this State.

Three of the pulpits of our city—
the Presbyterian, Methodist, and
Congregational—churches are tempo-
rarily vacant, the pastors having gone
health and pleasure seeking.

Rev. Mr. COCKER, of the M. E.
church of this city, was surprised on
Wednesday evening last with a visit
from a member of his congregation,
and a present of \$55 with leave of ab-
sence. He accepted the purse and the
leave, and left on Tuesday of this week
for Boston via the Grand Trunk Rail-
way. This route is becoming very
popular with pleasure and health tourists.

We understand that the Pres-
byterian church at Ypsilanti—the pul-
pit of which has been vacant since the
resignation of Rev. G. L. Foster, some
months ago, has extended a call to the
Rev. G. P. TINDAL, of Indianapolis.—
Mr. T. graduated at the University
here some years ago, since which he
has won an enviable reputation as a
minister.

Wool Clips.—We are informed
that HENRY GOODYEAR and — WAT-
KINS, two farmers of Manchester, sold in
Manchester their United Wool clips
amounting to 8,000 lbs., at 65 cts. per lb.
Better than printing, that. From the
same source we learn that the wool pur-
chases at Manchester reach the neigh-
borhood of 100,000 lbs., at an average of
65 cts.

The September number of Pe-
terson's Magazine is early on our table
with a readable list of articles. \$2 a
year. Address CHAS. J. PETERSON, Esq.,
Philadelphia.

The July number of Blackwood's
Edinburgh Magazine has the following pa-
pers: Caxtonia; From Cracow to War-
saw; Ireland Revisited; "Why has not
Italy done more?" The London Art
Season; Under the Lines—Pen-and-Ink
Photographs from Berlin; Chronicles of
Carlingford; The State and Prospects of
the Church of England. \$3 a year with
the four Reviews \$10. Address LEONARD
SCOTT & Co., N. Y.

The August number of the Ec-
lectic Magazine has a table of contents
covering a wide range, selected from
eight of the leading British periodicals.
Among the papers are: The Jews of
Western Europe, Phenomena of the Veg-
etable World, Gosse's Sea side Wonders,
The Polish Captivity, Memoirs of the
Court of Prussia, and Disintegration of
Empires. The illustration of the num-
ber, Charlemagne and Hildegard, is a
superb specimen of the graver's art. \$5
a year, with a premium of two beautiful
Parlor Prints. Address W. H. BIDWELL,
No. 5 BECKER Street, New York.

The Publisher should see that his
proof reader does his work better. There
are too many typographical errors for so
valuable a work.

Frank Leslie's Ladie's Magazine,
for August, comes with a table of con-
tents of the usual range and variety, the
Gazette of Fashion's attached is profusely
illustrated and is accompanied by full-
sized patterns for a child's suit. \$3 a
year. Address FRANK LESLIE, N. Y.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.—It has been
discovered by thousands of housewives
in all sections of the country that D. B.
De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus is
the only saleratus that will produce a
uniform result, and give perfect satisfac-
tion every time. If once you try it, you
will always buy it.

We are apt to be free with our
jokes upon Doctors and their drugs, until
sick and in need of their aid, then all
alike bow to the necessity of recourse to
their hard-earned and often ill-required
skill. The prevailing belief that physi-
cians frown upon whatever deviates from
their peculiar system and usages, arises
from the fact that their better information
leads them soonest to detect and dis-
card the medical delusions and impostures
that are thrust upon the community.

That they are ready and prompt to adopt
any really valuable invention is seen by
the treatment Doct. J. C. Ayer's Chem-
ical Remedies have received at their
hands. They appreciate the value of
these medicines because they know their
composition, and where is the man who
ever heard a respectable physician either
disparage them or discourage their use?
No profession or pursuit has done more
for the human family than the medical
profession. None is followed by nobler
men or for nobler ends; nor is there one
which better deserves the best thanks of
mankind.—Canton (N. Y.) Democrat.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.—
We are pleased to learn that this excellent
Institution has been able to survive the pro-
tracted effects of the present war, and still
continues its labors for the relief of the afflic-
ted in all the loyal States, with undiminished
zeal. Its best business affairs are conducted
with the most rigid system, and its physicians
and surgeons are distinguished for their pro-
fessional skill.

Affairs in Texas.
The New York Tribune says the fol-
lowing is extracted from a letter from
Matamoras, to a gentleman in New York.
It is dated on the 16th of June:—
"There is a rumor here that 7,000
French soldiers are on the way here from
Tamaulipas, to a gentleman in New York.
This article is what it is in significance. For pre-
serving, restoring and beautifying the human hair it is
the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is
again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and
is now made with the same care, skill and attention
which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per an-
num." It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It ratifies sour and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents the hair from falling off and turning gray.
It restores hair upon bald heads.
Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head
of hair should use Lyon's Kathairon. It is known and used
throughout the civilized world. Sold by all re-
spectable dealers.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.
Kathairon is from the Greek word, "Katharos," or
"Katharico," signifying to cleanse, rejuvenate and restore.
This article is what it is in significance. For pre-
serving, restoring and beautifying the human hair it is
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It restores hair upon bald heads.

Twenty-one years ago, Capt. R. J.
Barry, a distinguished Chemist and Drug-
gist of the city of Buffalo, N. Y., invented and manu-
factured a compound known as BRISTOL'S BALSAW
OF HOARHOUND, which is a perfect specific for
colds, coughs, or any malady of lung difficulties
arising from damp, cold, or sudden change of the
weather.

Every person who has ever taken BRISTOL'S BALSAW
OF HOARHOUND, pronounces it the best article ever
invented; and so justly esteemed has it become, that
the market is already full of imitations, counterfeits,
and most dangerous compounds, under the name of
Balsam of Hyssop. Therefore, always be careful
to call for Bristol's Balsam, and see that his WRITTEN
signature is on the outside label of the bottle.

MARK.—This invaluable Medicine has been now some
twenty-one years before the public, and without any
effort on the part of the proprietor, its sale has become
very extensive, and is daily increasing. The low price
at which the Medicine is sold (25 CENTS) enables ALL
to partake of its healing qualities.

C. CROSBY, BUFFALO, N. Y.
Sole manufacturer, to whom all orders should be
addressed.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN
PILLS FOR FEMALES.

Insoluble in correcting, regulating and removing all ob-
structions, 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 sold in this country for over 20 years, and the
testimony of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success in almost every
case in correcting irregularities, relieving painful and
distressing contractions, particularly at the change of
the seasons, and giving a general comfort without causing
any dreadful complaint, the White. Nearly every female
in the land suffers from this complaint.

They were first given to the author, and he could not
then, nor on the contrary, they removed all obstructions, in
nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system.

Ladies whose health will not permit an
increase of weight, will find this article a great
aid in preventing injury to health. The ingredients
composing the above Pills are made known to every
Agent, and they will tell you are safe and will fully
perform all claims for them. Price \$1 per box. Sold in
all respectable druggists.

For sale by all respectable druggists. Ieyow\$88

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The Michigan Argus.

American Silk Manufactures.

Next to food, the clothing of a people is the most important physical consideration, especially in changeable climates subject to severe cold. Hitherto fabrics composed of cotton, wool, silk and flax—pure and mixed—have formed the staple of our clothing, and for these the annual expense incurred has been prodigious. Woolen and cotton cloths have been manufactured upon an extensive scale at home for many years, but thus far the silk and linen cloth has been imported from abroad. The value of imported silk goods has ranged from twenty to twenty-five millions of dollars annually for several years past; that of flax from five to seven millions. The present civil war, though an undesirable evil, appears to evoke some good results in the establishment of new manufactures among us. The high tariff and advanced rate of exchange have been operating to produce such results. Some qualities of silk cloth are now being manufactured, for the first time, competing successfully with similar styles imported from France. We lately examined several pieces of silk manufactured by Cheney & Brothers, at Hartford, Conn., and used by Walker & Fenman, Leonard street, this city, for making trimmings of ladies' dresses, and we consider these new products valuable acquisitions to our textile manufacturers. They are woven in power looms, and the day is not far distant, we think, when we shall be manufacturing various qualities of silks equal in every respect to those produced in the looms of Lyons. We thus judge because in the same factory at Hartford, pongee handkerchiefs and sewing silk have been manufactured for several years, and the latter surpasses in quality the best that is made in Europe. It is preferred for use on sewing machines on account of finish. Printed as well as plain dyed silk pieces are made at the above establishment, and the demand for these fabrics is fully greater than can be conveniently supplied at present. Great convenience has been experienced by several of our merchants in obtaining desirable colors of this class of goods to meet immediate demands, instead of having to forward orders to France. We conclude that silk cloth has now become one of our home staple manufactures.

Several years ago, the cultivation of the mulberry tree, for the purpose of raising silk, was entered upon by thousands of people under a feverish excitement which raged for one or two seasons. It was one of those speculative manias which occasionally inflict communities with day dreams of prospective wealth, ending with gloomy disappointment. This was not because silk cannot be raised in almost every section of our country, but because it could not be raised as a raw material to be sent to France, and compete successfully with the cheap raw silk of China and Southern Europe. But as we have now the prospect of a home market for raw silk, this beautiful product may yet be cultivated in our country with fairer hopes of profitable success. The subject is at least worthy of renewed consideration and further experiment.—*Scientific American*.

Greening Pickles with Grape Leaves.

It is considered very desirable by housekeepers that pickled cucumbers, mangoes, &c., should be of a deep green color. They taste no better, but they look nicer. To produce this greenness, it has been customary to place the pickles in a brass or copper vessel, pour hot alum water over them, and let them remain until of the desired color: that is until the salt of copper, verdigris, has acted upon them sufficiently. A better way of doing it without the aid of poisons, is recommended by Mrs. Haskell's Encyclopedia, which is as follows: "When packing the cucumbers in salt, line the barrel, bottom and sides, with grape leaves, and pack between the layers of cucumbers a quantity of the fresh leaves, until the barrel is full. When salted through, remove them from the brine, and pour boiling water upon the pickles, several times. If not the desired color, line a tub in the same manner that the barrel was prepared, and pack the pickles with a large quantity of the leaves. Heat vinegar boiling hot, pour it over the pickles, and cover them tightly. If, the next morning, they are not sufficiently greened, drain off the vinegar, reheat it, and pour it again over them; repeat the process until of the color desired. When they are sufficiently greened, pour over them hot vinegar; if they taste of the vine leaves, change the vinegar after a week."

Tomatoes.

The following method of preparing tomatoes for the table, we are assured by one who has made the experiment, is superior to anything yet discovered for the preparation of that excellent vegetable:

Take good ripe tomatoes, cut them in slices, and sprinkle over them finely pulverized white sugar, then add claret wine sufficient to cover them. Tomatoes are mostly prepared in this way with diluted vinegar, but the claret wine imparts to them a richer and more pleasant flavor, more nearly resembling the strawberry than anything else.

MELANCHOLY FAMILY COINCIDENCES.

The death of Major McCook furnishes some melancholy coincidences in the history of his family in connection with the war. His youngest son, Charles, was killed at the battle of Bull Run; on the 21st day of July, 1861; his son, Col. Robert McCook, was killed on the 21st day of July, 1862; and the father was himself killed on the 21st day of July, 1863.

"Facts are stubborn things," said a lawyer, to a female witness under examination. The lady replied, "Yes, sir; and so are women, and if you get anything out of me, just let me know it. You'll be committed for contempt." "Very well, I'll suffer justly for I feel the utmost contempt for every lawyer present."

Enlightened patriotism is a Christians duty.

THE ALL SUFFICIENT THREE,
THE GREAT "AMERICAN REMEDIES,"
Known as "Helmbold's"

GENUINE PREPARATIONS, VIZ.:
HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU,"
"SARAFARILLA,"
IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
HEMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION,
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A Positive and Specific Remedy,
For Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORPTIONS into healthy action, by which APPETITE OR CALORES' depositions, and all ENTHYMES OR ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and disease removed, and is good for MEN, WOMEN, OR CHILDREN.

HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
FOR WEAKNESSES

Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, or Abuse,

ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:
Indiposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Trembling, Weak Nerves, Tremors of Breathing, Horres of Disease, Wakefulness, Universal Lassitude of the Mind in the Body, Muscular System, Hot Hands, Irritation of the Skin.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow.
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY EPILEPTIC FITS

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by these "direful diseases?"

Insanity and Consumption,

Many are cases of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The poor inmates of Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION, ONCE AFFECTION WITH ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince that the above establishment, and the demand for these fabrics is fully greater than can be conveniently supplied at present. Great convenience has been experienced by several of our merchants in obtaining desirable colors of this class of goods to meet immediate demands, instead of having to forward orders to France. We conclude that silk cloth has now become one of our home staple manufactures.

Several years ago, the cultivation of the mulberry tree, for the purpose of raising silk, was entered upon by thousands of people under a feverish excitement which raged for one or two seasons. It was one of those speculative manias which occasionally inflict communities with day dreams of prospective wealth, ending with gloomy disappointment. This was not because silk cannot be raised in almost every section of our country, but because it could not be raised as a raw material to be sent to France, and compete successfully with the cheap raw silk of China and Southern Europe. But as we have now the prospect of a home market for raw silk, this beautiful product may yet be cultivated in our country with fairer hopes of profitable success. The subject is at least worthy of renewed consideration and further experiment.—*Scientific American*.

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

BROADCLOTHES, 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 best prices, and to trust him in the way of

Manufacturing Garments to order.

WM. WAGNER. 8484f

Ann Arbor, April 18th 1863.

IS THE GREAT DURETTE,
And it is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases, for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

Helmold's Highly Concentrated Compound

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

SYPHILIS.

There is an affection of the Blood, and attacks the Sexual Organs, Linings of the Nose, Ears, Throat, Mouth, and other Mucous Surfaces, making its appearance in the form of Ulcers. Helmold's Extract Sarsaparilla, is a powerful, remedial, and safe Preparation of the Skin, giving to the Complexion a Clear and Healthy Color. It is being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its Blood-Purifying Properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Helmold's Rose Wash.

An excellent lotion for Diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection in Diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in conjunction with Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla, and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,

From eight to twenty years standing, with names known to SCIENCE AND FAITH.

For Medical Properties BUCHU, see Dispensary of the United States.

SEE "WEEVES" valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PEY-SICK, Philadelphia.

See Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King's and Queen's Journals.

See Dr. JAMES TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, \$10 per BOTTLE, or AX for \$5 00

BUCHU, SARAFARILLA 150

IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 "

2 20

Or half a dozen of \$1200, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, & directives are added to.

Address to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications.—Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

A FIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMOLD, who, being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no morphia, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMOLD, Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.

W. M. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth Street, Chestnut, Phila.

Address letters for information in confidence.

H. T. HELMOLD, Chemist Depot 104 South Tenth street, below Chestnut, Phila.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

Who endeavor to dispense "OF THEIR OWN" and "OTHER" articles on the reputation attained by

Helmold's Genuine Preparations.

Extract Buchu,

Sarafarilla,

Improved Rose Wash.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

SEE HELMOLD'S—TAKEN OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement, and send it, and

AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.

1708

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A REST IN HAND at their old Stand,

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PERFUMERIES,

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SHADES,

ROLLERS,

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TASSLES,

GILT CORNICES,

CURTAINS,

HOOKS AND PINS,

STEREOSCOPE & VIEWS &c.

Ever offered in this Market!

and they would suggest to those in pursuit of anything in

SANTA CLAUS' LINE

that they can secure a

Double Christmas Present!

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

Ranging in value from 50 cents to \$50.

SONDHEIM always ready to take your measure,

GUITERMAN will sell you Goods with great pleasure,

At figures LOWER than you will find in

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Take heed—CALL EARLY, else you are too LATE.

The INDUCEMENTS are now greater than ever,

Our CLERKS you will find obliging and clever.

We will show you good CLOTHING

of our own GETTING UP,

Filling our Store from BOTTOM TO TOP.

STUDENTS especially will find it to

THEIR ADVANTAGE,

For it takes but LITTLE MONEY to

replenish.

1500 OVERCOATS of Cloth, Beaver, and Bear,

Warranted for almost ever to wear.

Remember the Empire Book Store,

JAMES R. WEBSTER & Co.

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ON HIGH PRICES FOR CLOTHING,

HAS COMMENCED AT THE

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I AM now offering a large and varied assortment of</