

The Weekly Michigan Argus.

Vol. XVIII.

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1863.

No. 924.

The Michigan Argus.

Published every Friday morning, in the third story of the brick building, corner of Main and Huron streets, ANN ARBOR, MICH. Entrance on Huron street, opposite the post office.

ELIAB B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, \$1.50 a Year in Advance.

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I. O. O. F.

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From the Continental Monthly. AUTUMN LEAVES.

Oh Heaven! where man But constant, he were present; that one error Fills him with faults, makes him run through a sin.

ARE they truly dying,
All the summer leaves?
Will the blasts of autumn
Strip the happy trees?
Bright the glowing foliage
Paints the misty air—
Crimson, purple, golden—
Must they die—so fair?

Where has flown the sunshine
Wooded them to their birth,
Tempting them to flutter
Far above the earth?
Ruthless did it leave them
In their hour of bloom,
Let the chill blast whisper
Tales of death and doom!

Rapidly they robbed them
In each varied hue,
Hoping thus the sunshine
To attract anew;
But the fickle glitter
Looked in anger down,
Freezing up the life-pulse
With an icy frown.

Then the happy radiance
Sinks to rise no more;
Leaves of gold and crimson
Strew earth's gloomy floor.
Gone their summer glory,
Lifeless, lost, they lie;
Wilted, withered, drifting
As winds will, they fly.

Thus in woman's bosom
Love wakes bud and bloom,
Nearth his glowing sunshine
Thinking not of doom;
Covering soft life's desert
Spread the branches green,
Hope's bright birds sing through them—
Close the leafy screen.

Through the quivering foliage
Falls a sudden fear!
Leaves are rustling, trembling—
Feel change drawing near!
Brighter than they rob them,
Call on every hue,
Color every fibre—
Love to win anew.

Summer gold and crimson,
Bright as dyed in blood;
Hectic fever flashes
Pour in anguish'd food!
Gone the beautiful quiet
Of the summer green;
Hope-birds turn to ravens,
Sighs the leafy screen.

Love looks down in anger
On the withering show;
Freezing follows change-frost—
Love heaps ice and snow!
Then the fevered radiance
Fades from life's doomed tree;
Wilted, withered, drifting,
Bud, bloom, leaves we see.

Love looks down upon them,
Wonders how it came—
Thinks through all his changing
They should bloom the same:
Did not know his change-frost
Had the power to kill;
Did not deem hisrowning
Life's quick pulse could still!

Gone the fickle sunshine!
Gone the rosy hours!
Gone love's early wooing!
Gone the beautiful powers!
Come and cool the hectic,
Chill the fevered glow,
Pale the crimson flushing,
Death, beneath thy snow!

From the National Intelligencer. The Last Proclamation.

In publishing on Wednesday last the proclamation of the President of the United States, ordering a suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* throughout the whole land in certain classes of cases, we accompanied it with the words of the statute of Congress in pursuance of which it purports to be issued. We did so that our readers might have the opportunity of collating the two instruments, and we purposely abstained from any note or comment in the premises that they might have the advantage of forming their own first impressions as to the degree of correspondence that exists between the terms of the proclamation and the provisions of the statute in question.

But now that the law of Congress and the edict of the President avowedly issued under it have been distinctly submitted to the judgment of our readers, it becomes our duty to give expression to our own opinion, as candidly entertained with regard to the scope of the last proclamation. We propose very briefly to state how far it is authorized and how far it is unauthorized by the terms of the statute under the authority of which the President assumes to issue it. We shall do this with great brevity and at the same time with great plainness of speech, for there is no complexity or obscurity in the matter. Truth in this instance lies on the surface, and is not hidden at the bottom of a well.

The words of the law to which the President makes appeal in the preamble of his proclamation are as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever or wherever the said privilege shall be suspended as aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by authority of the President; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended by the Judge or court having issued the said writ so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force and said rebellion continue."

It will thus be seen that this statute expressly contemplates the cases only of those who are detained as prisoners

under the authority of the President—that is, as the context of the act in its subsequent sections clearly shows, of persons arrested and held in charge by some officer of the Government on suspicion or allegation of disloyal designs or practices. On reading the whole statute it is discovered that the authorization to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, "in any case," relates to that class of cases in which "the officer having charge of any one so detained" is able to make return, in the shape of a "certificate under oath," that the person by him detained is "detained as a prisoner under authority of the President."

It is obvious that this provision of the law covers all that class of persons who may at any time be arrested and held in custody either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy; and the President, in enumerating this class of persons as being persons with regard to whom the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended, may undoubtedly claim to be within the limits prescribed by the law of Congress. But he plainly exceeds these limits when, in addition to this denomination of persons, he proceeds in like manner to declare a suspension of the privilege of the writ as regards—we quote from his proclamation—"officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled or drafted or mustered or enlisted in or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law or the rules and articles of war, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval services by authority of the President of the United States, or resisting a draft, or for any other offense against the military or naval service."

This sweeping declaration finds no basis on which to rest in the law of Congress, and, in some of its denominations, involves, inadvertently we doubt not, an express violation of another act of the last Congress. With what propriety can it be said that "officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, or drafted or mustered, or enlisted in the land or naval forces of the United States are prisoners, detained under the authority of the President;" and yet it is only as regards persons who can be thus styled in a *sworn certificate* that the law of Congress of March 3d, 1863, authorizes the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Suppose the case of a youth, under the prescribed age, who has been improperly drafted or enrolled in the army. May he not lawfully perform his duty as a soldier while making application to the courts of the country for redress? And in what just sense could the officer under whose command he was placed make return to the Judge that such a person was held as "a prisoner under the authority of the President?" How the proclamation will act in increasing the hardships of the draft, as respects persons who are erroneously enrolled and drawn, and who have actually entered the service, may be read in such cases as the following. We copy from the Cincinnati Gazette of Monday last:

"Three boys, named Isaac M. Owens, Isaac Traphagen and M. B. Miller, who had enlisted in the Fourth Independent Battalion, O. V. C. Major Joe Wheeler commanding, were brought before Judge Leavitt, of the United States District Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, on Saturday morning, and discharged it being shown that they were minors when they were sworn in."

All such proceedings, even before a Judge as "loyal" as Judge Leavitt proved himself to be in the case of Mr. Vallandigham, will now be stayed or dismissed. It is plain that when the Congress authorized a suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* with regard to certain "prisoners," it did not mean to place "officers, soldiers, or seamen" in that category, unless they had made themselves so by some positive act. The President's classification is too comprehensive.

But we have said that the proclamation, so far as it orders a suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* with regard to a certain class of cases, is violative of an act of the last Congress. We allude to the act of March 3, 1863, entitled an act for "enrolling and calling out the national forces." The twenty-fifth section of that act is in the following words:

"And be it further enacted, That if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto; or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or willfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the Provost Marshal, and he shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishment."

Now, the proclamation of the President suspends the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* with regard to persons arrested "for resisting a draft." Suppose, then, the case of a person arrested in New York by the Provost Marshal for "resisting the draft" in that State. The law says that he "shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities" for trial and conviction if proved guilty. The proclamation says that the Provost Marshal may detain all such persons according to his will and pleasure. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* being suspended as to such cases, the courts are left powerless to enforce their own mandates or to administer the law of the

land in this matter. Now, which shall stand? The law of Congress or the proclamation of the President?

It is plain that the President has acted without due deliberation in issuing this last proclamation, which brings him, or his agents in acting under it, in direct conflict with the letter of a law signed by him on the same day with the law under cover of which he assumes to have issued it.

We know that there are those who will be swift to tax him with having attempted an "usurpation" in this matter. We shall not deal in any such insinuations, or bring any such allegations against the Chief Magistrate of the country, made such by the constitution and the laws, the former of which he has sworn to "preserve, protect and defend," and to take care that the latter be "faithfully executed." If in any respect he seems to fail in the performance of this high trust, especially in a matter so open to public observation as that under consideration, it is much easier for us to assume, in explanation of it, an error of judgment, or a misapprehension of the true relations of the question, than a deliberate purpose on his part to disregard his constitutional obligations or to trample on the chartered rights of the American people. But this candid consideration of the President's motives and purity of intention cannot make us vary a hair's breadth in stating the law, or give us a moment's pause in demanding that its sanctions be observed equally by rulers and ruled. We have full faith that the President will revise his proclamation in this regard so as to bring it within the limits and put it under the shield of the law. He cannot expect to put a stop to all judicial proceedings in matters so vitally interesting to the people. Nay, he has publicly engaged to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court on the question that has been raised as to the constitutionality of the enrollment law. To this effect he wrote to Governor Seymour, of New York, under date of August 7th, as follows:

"I do not object to abide a decision of the United States Supreme Court, or of the Judges thereof, on the constitutionality of the draft law. In fact, I shall be willing to facilitate the obtaining of it, but I cannot consent to lose the time while it is being obtained."

Now, how can any such question ever be brought before the Supreme Court if the writ of *habeas corpus* is to be suspended in the case of all persons "enrolled, or drafted, or mustered, or enlisted in or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States?" Is a single test case to be allowed by way of grace for the purpose of trying the question? Then the question ceases to be one of common right, open to the enjoyment of all, and lapses into a matter of privilege, dependent for its origin and its solution on the will and pleasure of the Executive. The American people have not so learned their own rights or their rulers' duties.

It gives us no pleasure to take these exceptions to any declaration of the President. But what else can we do? The law is so plain that he may run who readeth, and we are set for its statement and its defence within the humble sphere of our vocation. We cannot do otherwise than speak in the words which Congress has put into our mouth, for the law infringed by the proclamation will stand to assert its just prerogatives, whether men will hear or whether they will refuse to hear. We sincerely believe that the cause of the Republic is to day more damaged by disregard of law on the part of men in office, and especially on the part of men in subordinate military command, than by all other causes combined, scarcely excepting the enemy in the field or the enemy sowing the seeds of discord in the loyal States. For whatever of alienation there exists in the hearts of the people against the government takes its origin and derives its nutriment in a large degree from the domineering demeanor and exacting spirit of military officers, in high grades and in low grades, contemptuously overriding the civil authority in matters and within limits where there is neither necessity nor excuse for their intrusion. And it is in this aspect more than any other that we deplore the practical results of the President's proclamation, which, though not so intended by its author, seems to promise immunity from judicial scrutiny or legal control to every petty Provost Marshal or subaltern officer, whatever may be his invasions or private rights or his violations of municipal and national law.

Two young ladies of Philadelphia were lately spending the summer in North-western New York. During their visit they took several long rides with the daughter of the host about the country. On one of these occasions—as they had been traveling some distance, and the day was warm, and as a trough of running water stood invitingly by the roadside—they concluded to give their pony a drink. One of the city ladies agreed to get out and arrange matters for this purpose. The others, remaining in the carriage, and deeply engaged in conversation, for some time paid no attention to the proceedings of their companion.

When, at last, surprised at the long delay they turned to ascertain the cause, they discovered her trying to unblock the crupper (this being the name, I believe, of the strap which passes around the horses' caudal appendage). In amazement they inquired: "What in the world are you doing that for?" She naively replied: "Why I'm unblocking this strap to let the horse's head down so he can drink!"

"Samuel, can you tell of what parentage was Napoleon the Great?" "Of Cors-I can!"

A Good Deal in a Name.

Among the gentlemen furnished with lodgings on Monday night, at Union street station house, N. Y., was an Irishman. He had a large amount of masonry in his hat. In other words, he was unmistakably tipsy. When such people are brought to the station house the first process is to search them.—This process is intended for the benefit of the prisoner, and prevents him from being robbed by other gentlemen or ladies who may be placed in the same cell. The prisoner is next asked concerning his name, and occupation, and nativity. These points are recorded, and reported to the Mayor next morning. If the prisoner is too drunk to answer questions, the examination is made when he pays his fine, or goes to work. The Irishman to whom we now refer was a character in his way.

"What's your name?" asked the turnkey, as he was brought in.
"My name's Davis, an' it's as good a one as yours any day in the year."
"Very well; what's your first name?"
The Milesian told it, and the turnkey recorded it on his slate, "Jeff Davis."
The Irishman, though decidedly drunk, was anything but an ignoramus. He looked at the turnkey's memorandum, and saw the name "Jeff Davis."
"What the devil's that?" he sharply asked, with forefinger pointing to the slate.
"Why it's the name you told me was yours."
"I told ye so?"
"Of course you did. Didn't you say your name was Jeff Davis?"

The Irishman looked at him in silence for a moment. Then clenching his fist he brandished it over the turnkey's hat.
"Av'it warrant for yer gray hairs or yer ignorance, one or the other, I'd mash the nose ov' ye till ye couldn't tell it from a turnip."
"And for what?" asked the turnkey, looking up in surprise.
"For writin' down me name like the name of the black hearted Juds ov a Jefferson Davis."
"Didn't you say that was your name?"
"I did not. Overhaul yer dictionary, ye old madhoun. It's ignorance that's all that ails ye. Rub out that Jefferson. Instead of a J put a G, an' then spell out me name Geoffrey Davis Bedad, if me name was Jefferson I'd change it to Peter, so I would!"

With this remark the speaker disappeared into the cell whose door the officer was holding open for him. Two minutes afterwards his snoring resounded through the whole building.

Taking it Coolly.

A worthy citizen of Maine, of fair social position, good plain understanding, and amiable manners, entered into the holy bonds of matrimony with a strong-minded woman. Our narrative is brief. She had things all her own way, from the very first hour. Her contempt for his mental powers increased every day. His very inoffensiveness increased it. Her wishes soon assumed the tone of command. The "grey mare" was universally acknowledged to be the better horse. In her presence, and that of third parties, he was rarely known to open his mouth; and he would no more have thought of giving an opinion upon any subject, than of giving up the ghost.—At length his career of passive obedience came to an end; and Miss Popkin "had not the least doubt what killed him." His last words gave something like color to Miss Popkin's opinion. The Rev. Dr. Thunderbolt attended him in his last moments, and the conversation between them is stated as follows:

"Dr. Pilldriver informs me that you are no longer for this world."
"I feel very nervous, and I suppose I can't stand it very long."
"No, I suppose your end is not far off. It is an awful thing to die."
"Well, I don't know but what it may be for some folks."

"I hope you have made your peace with God. Are you prepared to meet the King of Terrors?"
"Well, I suppose I am—I've lived with the Queen thirty two years!"

RAILROAD SPEED.—Many fatal accidents occur on railroads by persons attempting to drive across them when a train is approaching. The danger lies in miscalculating the rate at which a car moves when under full headway, which is said to be about seventy four feet, or nearly twice its own length in a second.

"At this velocity, the locomotive driving wheels, six feet in diameter, make four revolutions in a second, the piston-rod thus traversing the cylinder eight times. If a horse and cart should approach and cross the track at the rapid rate of six miles an hour, an express train approaching at the moment would move towards it two hundred and fifty-seven feet while it was in the act of crossing; if the horse moved on faster than a walk, the train would move towards it more than five hundred feet, which facts account for the many accidents at such points. When the locomotive whistle is opened at the post eighty rods from the crossing, the train will advance near one hundred feet before the sound of the whistle traverses the distance to, and is heard at the crossing."

Major N., upon being asked if he was seriously hurt at the bursting of a boiler on a steamboat, replied that he was not, as he had been blown up so many times by his wife that a mere steamboat explosion had no effect on him whatever.

Thurlow Weed on the Draft.

Thurlow Weed is out in a letter to the Albany Journal, in which he deals a terrible blow to the abolition destructives and the suicidal policy of the Federal administration. The shortcomings of both are so palpable that Mr. Weed, in renewal of his fealty to the Republican party is obliged to say:

"It is to be regretted, also, that leading boisterous abolitionists, who are so free of their abuse of all who differ with them, fail to justify their precepts by their examples. The editor of the Independent, whose zeal for the draft led him to rail at all who questioned its wisdom, when drafted himself, in gloriously shrinks from taking his share of duty and danger! *shame on such a sneak!* Subject by law to military duty, and constantly pressing others into the field, *Mr. Tilton must be craven in spirit, without patriotism, pride or manhood, to shulk a draft himself, while he is merciless in regard to the mechanic and laborer who is compelled to leave wife and children.*

"Still more mortifying, if possible, is the course of Mayor Opdyke, whose drafted son, instead of gallantly stepping forward, as an example to poor men, *shuks!* The Mayor is filled with patriotism at conventions and in proclamations; he is gorged with government contracts; he leans heavily on the government to make good his lost profits; but his son, when drafted, is not strong enough to be a soldier! *He is, however, strong enough to hold an office;* but these offices do not expose him to anything but salaries and fees, being a soldier is quite a different thing. Out upon such false pretenses—such cheap loyalty—such bogus patriotism!"

As to the draft, it was, at the least, but of doubtful expediency; and it has been, from various causes, so complicated and embarrassed as to render it largely ineffectual. We shall not obtain as many conscripts as are required to bring the war to an honorable conclusion. We ought not to have been in this dilemma. At an early day I suggested and urged upon members of Congress and members of the Cabinet, a remedy for the evil we now suffer from. It was simply to enlist for "Two Years, or For During the War." Under that form of enlistment we should now have rejoiced in an Army of Veterans. But as an outsider, my voice was too feeble. I remembered that this was the most popular form of enlistment in 1812. It was the form, after serving three short campaigns as a volunteer, under which I enlisted myself in 1814, though that term of service expired by the Treaty of Peace, before I left the recruiting rendezvous.

"But while the draft will not give to the army the number of troops required, there is another way of doing it.—And this imposes a duty upon us all. We need now a rekindling of the flame of patriotism which illuminated the States and inspired the people in 1861 and 1862. Let us appeal to the spirit that then animated all classes. *More and better soldiers can be obtained by voluntary efforts than by conscription.* Experience had taught others what the Washington government seems not to have understood, that for obtaining soldiers, July and August are unreasonable months; that while recruits, during the heated term, are obtained with difficulty, they come with a rush. If this and other States can be organized and stimulated, as this State was in 1862, by Governor Morgan, an invincible army, including one-half or two-thirds of the returned veterans, (one of whom is worth two green volunteers, or three conscripts,) can be raised in two months.

"Nor should it be forgotten, either by the recruits or by those who are called upon to furnish bounties, that their army work is nearly done—that the fighting is principally over. We need a large army now more for moral effect than for battles. *In the future more will depend upon statesmen and civilians than upon Generals and soldiers.*"

DEPRECIATION IN THE VALUE OF GOLD.—At a late meeting of the British Scientific Association held at Newcastle, Mr. Henry Fawcett delivered an address on the effect of the Australian and California gold discoveries. Mr. Fawcett, after a few introductory remarks, proceeded to say that the public had not yet in the least degree recognized the very important results which would be produced by a depreciation in the value of gold. It was no exaggeration that such a depreciation, affecting the value of every fixed money income in the country, would be felt more or less acutely by almost every family; and he proceeded to show that his depreciation was sufficiently probable to induce every prudent person to take every precaution to obviate its consequences. If the present yield from Australia and California continued during the next ten years, and this seemed not improbable, £200,000,000 of gold would have to be absorbed. Mr. Fawcett stated that, after making the most ample allowances for the additional gold which would be required in consequence of the increase in wealth and population, he thought that during the next ten years not more than £60,000,000 of gold could be absorbed by Europe without a depreciation in its value.

"That cat has got a cold," said a friend to Jones, pointing to a domestic favorite. "Yes," Jones replied, the poor thing is subject to cat-arrh."

Can any one define the exact width of a narrow escape?

Types of American Appearance and Character.

The new correspondent of the London Times, writing from Saratoga, Aug. 21st, makes the following observations which are some sort of indication of his capacity to interpret correctly or examine impartially what is going on around him. We quote:

"I am amused, by gazing into the countenance of every man I meet, and indulging those physiognomical speculations to which every man is more or less consciously addicted from earliest childhood. There is certainly something striking about the prevailing American type. That long, lank, fleshless form, that straight hair, that stoop in the shoulders that colorless face, those pale, thin, compressed lips, that sad yet shrewd and coldly humorous expression, remind you at every step of that complex yet distinct original which the great Nova Scotian stereotyped in Sam Slick."

To give the genuine Yankee a family air throughout the Union the costume at present in vogue contributes in no small degree. The fashion has lately sprung up, and it struck me on my arrival as an innovation at variance with all my reminiscences of American look. The true Yankee shaves his upper lip, and sometimes the edge of the other one, allowing the beard to grow stiff and straight on the chin. It is the cut of the beard that any one may observe the portraits of the President, and I should not wonder if it is the first magistrate who sets the fashion in this republican land, as King Charles I. or Henry IV. did in their respective kingdoms, exercising the same spell as the Empress Eugenie had on the skirts of ladies' gowns and on the frizzled-front of ladies' coiffures in France. Nay, I shrewdly surmise that the peaked beard, *a la Lincoln*, is something like a political badge and cognizance in this country; your true republican, your out-and-out abolitionist is as sure to strike you by his pantaloons, tuft on his chin as the old Puritan made himself known by his closely cropped head and thick, bushy moustaches.

Without any pretensions to enter into a dispute about matters of taste, I may be permitted to say that the present fashion is, to say the least, an odd one, and the least becoming the American face that could ever have been invented. The dense mass of hair that encumbers the lower face, generally black or very dark, enhances with no pleasing effect the length of the bare upper lip—a feature by no means the most pleasing in the American countenance, as it is apt to be heavy, and flat with the corners of the mouth drawn deeply down toward the chin; seen at a distance, that the capucin like beard contrasting with the blue and white shaven skin, looks like an unreal appendage, a masquerading disguise; and it wears

A Mexican Protest.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Mexico has addressed a letter to the Governments of friendly Powers, protesting against the recognition by them of the bogus monarchy set up by Louis Napoleon in the city of Mexico.

Changed Policy of England.

That the steam rams will not be allowed to leave the Mersey and the Clyde is more than a report. We have received a letter by the China which confidently affirms it, and also throws a light on the changing, and, indeed, changed policy of England towards this country.

From Europe.

New York, Sept. 20. The City of Washington, Liverpool 16th, via Queenstown 17th, arrived at 10:30.

Congress to Abolish Slavery.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune writes as follows: "I here now forewarn copperheads of all degrees that one of the first and most important measures to come before the next Congress will make slavery in all parts of the United States an odious crime, forever hereafter, inflicting the penalty of death upon whomsoever shall dare to violate it after it shall have become a law.

How Rosecrans' Army can be Reinforced from Vicksburg.

The Missouri Republican, speaking of the facilities for reinforcing Rosecrans' army from the Mississippi, says: "With Vicksburg as the starting point, there are, first, three hundred and forty-seven miles of steamboating to Memphis, and next the soldiers must embark on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Government Arms.

The following patents were issued from the Interior Department for the week ending Sept. 22: To Gabriel D. Parsons, of Ypsilanti, for improved cross-cut sawing machine; to August Lafave, of Battle Creek, for improvement in removing spikes from guns.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR - MICHIGAN. FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 2, 1863.

"No rogue ever felt the halter draw, With good opinion of the law," Is the favorite quotation of those who endorse in advance every act of the administration, and who brand as "secesh sympathisers" every man who chooses to doubt either the legality or constitutionality of the recent proclamation of the President suspending the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus.

By the arrival of Colonel Cloud, Second Kansas Cavalry, direct from Fort Smith, information is received from Gen. Blunt's command, immediately following the defeat of Viele and Cooper, of the rebel army, at Primaell. Col. Cloud, with five hundred of the Second Kansas Cavalry, and Robb's Battery, left that point for Fort Smith.

Another Draft.

New York, Sept. 29. The correspondent of the Post, Washington, 20, says the reverse in Northern Georgia compels the government to raise more troops than it had contemplated. The present draft will not give the government over 75,000.

Death of Lieutenant Colonel Wells.

The Iowa Gazette, of Wednesday, says that W. B. Wells, of that place, that morning received a dispatch from Chattanooga that his brother, Lieutenant Colonel M. B. Wells, of the Twenty-first Infantry, was killed in the battle of Sunday, the 20th inst.

The News.

The news from ROSECRANS is very conflicting. He has been reinforced, and has not been re-inforced; is in danger, and is out of danger. The Government it is said has good news and "threatens to make it public."

Brigadier General ROBERT ANDERSON.

of Fort Sumpter fame, has been cited to appear before the Army Retiring Board, his health continuing such that there is no prospect of his being able to enter upon duty.

It is expected the draft will take place in this State next week.

The October number of the Atlantic Monthly has papers from the pens of Charles Sumner, John G. Whittier, R. W. Emerson, the late H. D. Thoreau, J. T. Trowbridge, C. C. Hazewell, Mrs. Hopkinson, and others equally well known authors, embracing a wide range of subjects.

Oil Wells vs. Gold Mines.

The Oil Register says: "The Farrell or big well is valued by its owners at one million dollars, and has cleared since it was struck, so it is rumored, over eight hundred thousand dollars to its owners. A diamond mine, if sufficiently productive, might approximate in value to a two thousand barrel well, at the present time, but no gold mine in the world yields so large a return, in proportion to the working expenses, as some of these oil-wells on the banks of the Ohio."

From California.

San Francisco, Sept. 28. The Russian war steamer Norwich last from Hakodadi, was wrecked north of the entrance of this harbor on the night of the 26th. The officers and crew were saved. They report, according to the Japanese accounts received at Hakodadi, August 30, that the British fleet had been repulsed from Kago sina, where it went to demand from Prince Saishima the surrender of Richardson's murderers.

Tennessee Politics.

Washington, Sept. 28. The Hon. Emerson Etheridge is, at the instance of prominent Union men of Tennessee, endeavoring to obtain the consent of the Administration for Gen. W. B. Campbell to be inaugurated as Governor of Tennessee, on the ground that he was voted for in the various counties on the first Thursday in August last, the day fixed by law for the election of Governor in that State since 1835.

From Arkansas.

Little Rock, Sept. 26. By the arrival of Colonel Cloud, Second Kansas Cavalry, direct from Fort Smith, information is received from Gen. Blunt's command, immediately following the defeat of Viele and Cooper, of the rebel army, at Primaell.

From the Richmond Whig.

General Bragg's Victory. We suppress exultation, at the thought of what yet remains to be done, and the possibility of losing all that has been gained, by failing to complete the work.

Another Draft.

New York, Sept. 29. The correspondent of the Post, Washington, 20, says the reverse in Northern Georgia compels the government to raise more troops than it had contemplated.

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TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA!

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD! MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD! MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD! MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD! Dr. JNO. L. LYON'S FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS, FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS, FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS, FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS.

IT IS SURE TO CURE! IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR! IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR! IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR! IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR!

THE LATE FIRE.

In our last issue we gave some particulars concerning the late conflagration of Ayer's celebrated Medical Laboratory, located in this city. From all the information we have since been able to gather, we are of the opinion that their loss will amount to some \$75,000 or \$80,000.

Married.

In Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 24th, at the residence of Dr. H. W. Dean, by Rev. Dr. A. C. Kendrick, Prof. James R. Boise, of the University of Michigan, to Mrs. Fanny C. widow of the late Silas N. Kendrick, Esq. of Detroit.

New Advertisements.

MONITOR HOUSE, BY F. M. GREGORY, HURON STREET, ANN ARBOR, Mich. 924. Stray Colt. STRAYED or stolen from the Village of Dexter, on Friday evening, Sept. 19th, a large sized, Two Year Old Bay Colt.

BE WISE IN TIME!

BE WISE IN TIME! BE WISE IN TIME! BE WISE IN TIME! BE WISE IN TIME! BE WISE IN TIME! BE WISE IN TIME! BE WISE IN TIME! BE WISE IN TIME!

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

N. B. COLE, (Successor to Moore & Loomis.) has opened a store in the FRANKLIN BUILDINGS, Main street, Ann Arbor, and has on hand a large assortment of BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS, manufactured from the best material and warranted to give satisfaction.

Special Notices. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Passenger trains now leave Detroit, Chicago, and the several stations in this County, as follows: GOING WEST. Leave Mail, Day, Ex. Jack. Ac. Night Ex. Chicago, 7:30 A.M., 7:50 A.M., 8:00 P.M., 7:40 P.M.

GOING EAST. Leave Night Ex. Jack. Ac. Mail, Day Ex. Chicago, 7:15 P.M., 5:00 A.M., 7:30 A.M., 7:40 P.M.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty.

WYNKOOP'S ICELAND PETORAL. Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Pulmonary organs are ever prevalent, insidious and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to alleviate, cure and protect these complaints, must be Expectant, Anodyne and Invigorating, loosening the muscles of the throat, and imparting tone to the entire system.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS of this County will meet in annual session on the Second Monday of October, inst, the 12th. Those having claims to present to, or other business to transact with, the Board should remember the date.

THE LATE STATE FINANCIAL PROVED to be a decided success financially, and as the world was financial success is the test of merit. The receipts are put at over \$11,000, an excess of \$5,000 over previous fair except that of 1859.

WE HAVE RECEIVED THE OCTOBER number of the American Agriculturist is 32 pages filled with matter replete with interest to the professional or amateur farmer, gardener, stock grower, horticulturist, &c.

THE OCTOBER number of Frank Leslie's Magazine, is full and complete in its fashion department, and has its usual quota of "blood and thunder" literature—a kind of literature that unfortunately finds numerous readers.

THE OCTOBER number of the Ladies' Repository has a steel portrait of the Countess of Huntington, and a gem of a picture, "The Joy of the Dwelling," with a table of contents that will be read by old and young.

THE MEMBERS OF THEBRES.—Messrs. Ayer & Co., have received from Alexandria a cargo of rags to pay for their medicines, which are largely sold in Egypt. They are evidently gathered from all classes and quarters of the Pacha's dominions—the cast-off garments of Hadjis and Howadjis—white linen turbans, loose breeches and flowing robes.

ALL THE PHYSICIANS THERE NOW USE IT. It never fails to cure! Get a bottle; it costs 50 cents. For sale by EBERBACH & CO., 179 1/2 W. E. SKINNER, Rochester, N. Y.

Ma. O. C. BARTON, a distinguished Chemist and Druggist of the city of Buffalo, N. Y., invented and manufactured a compound known as BRISTOL'S BALSAM OF HOARHOUD, which is a perfect specific for COUGHS, COLDS, or any BRONCHIAL or LUNG AFFECTIONS arising from damp, cold, or sudden change of the weather.

Every person who has ever taken BRISTOL'S BALSAM OF HOARHOUD, pronounces it the best article ever invented, and as justly so, as it has become, that the market is fully supplied of counterfeits, and most dangerous compounds, under the name of Balsam of Hoarhound.

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

A GOOD TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT. So is a good Physician by his Successful Works. PROFESSOR R. J. LYONS, THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR! From South America, he is at his rooms, 185 N. 10th and 10th St., on the same date of and every subsequent week from 1862 and 1863.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KILG. WONDERFUL SUCCESS. The attention and research of the most distinguished Chemists and Physicians for years have been directed to the discovery of a specific preparation has been discovered.

A FEW REASONS WHY THE American Watch IS THE BEST. It is made on the best principle, while the foreign watch is generally made on no principle at all.

HEIMSTRETS Inimitable Hair Restorative. IT IS NOT A DYE. But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impregnated by acid or disease.

LYON'S KATHAIRON. Kathairon is from the Greek, "Kathairo," or "Kathairo," signifying to cleanse, purify and restore. This article is what it is no signifier. For preserving, restoring and beautifying the human hair it is the most remarkable preparation in the world.

THE PROOF of the merits of our Watch may be found in the fact that we now employ over five hundred workmen in our factories, and that we are still unable to supply the constantly increasing demand.

DISSOLUTION. The Copartnership heretofore existing between W. V. Wines & Daniel Hiscock, known as the firm of Wines & Co., is this day dissolved.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. THE FIRM OF CHAPIN, WOOD & CO., was dissolved January 1st, 1863, by mutual consent.

BOOTS & SHOES! NOBLE & RIDER, OF THE BEST QUALITY! LOW PRICES FOR CASH. THEY ALSO MAKE AND REPAIR, To Accommodate Customers.

THE PEOPLE'S CURE Cures Rheumatism. "I was troubled with Rheumatism for two years, suffering more or less every day. I have taken two bottles of the 'People's Cure' and have not had any pain since."

THE PEOPLE'S CURE Cures Diseases of the Skin. "My face has for several years been greatly disfigured by eruptions and blemishes, which at times extended over my whole body."

THE PEOPLE'S CURE Cures Female Weaknesses. "I have been in poor health for a long time, but have frequently called a physician to attend me, but she was unable to cure me."

NEW GOODS! FALL GOODS! AT THE "Old Corner!" I am now daily receiving a well selected stock of NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! FALL TRADE CONSISTING OF STAPLE DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, SHAWLS, HOOP SKIRTS, BOOTS AND SHOES, NOTIONS, &c., &c.

Family Groceries! all of which were bought low and are to be SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH. C. B. THOMPSON, At the Farmers' New Cash Store, Corner of Main and Washington sts. (9221) Ann Arbor.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK ANN ARBOR. Subscription Agency for U. S. 5-20 Loan. We are now authorized to receive subscriptions for the United States 5/20 Six per Cent Bonds.

American Collecting Agency, No. 240 Broadway, New York. Claims of all kinds against the General Government, State Government, the City, or private parties, prosecuted and collected at the lowest rates.

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION! Detroit to Boston, St. Albans, Burlington, Montreal and White River Junction, via... 25. Persons purchasing Boston and return tickets can save 10 cents by purchasing via Lowell, Mass., Concord, Burlington and Ogdensburg, giving the passenger the benefit of the lowest fares.

THE ROOTS AND THE LEAVES WILL BE FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS. PROF. R. J. LYONS, THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, LIVER AND THE BLOOD.

OFFICE, 282 SUPERIOR STREET, East of the Public Square, opposite the Postoffice. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M. and from 3 P. M. to 6 P. M.

AMERIC TEA COMPANY, 51 Vesey Street, New York. Wholesale Tea in this Country. They have introduced their selections of TEAS, and are selling them at no other.

HOW TO CURE A BAD COLD BETWEEN BED-TIME AND SUNRISE. If afflicted with SORE THROAT, Whooping Cough, and Croup, direct the patient to use the following simple remedy.

FEVER AND AGUE. A table-spoonful of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, in a tumbler of water, taken every morning before breakfast, will prevent attacks of Fever and Ague, if exposed to its malarial influence.

PAIN CURED! RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. In the most important medical curriculum for the immediate relief of the sufferer—all varieties of PAINS, AGUES and INFAMITIES, and the prompt cure of the sick where PAIN, either internal or external, is a concomitant of the disease, has never been discovered.

IN A FEW MINUTES. After the application of the READY RELIEF externally, or its administration internally, the patient—without the aid of any preparation of Opium, Morphine, Veratrum, Hyoscinum, Arsenic, Valerian, Chloroform, or Ether, under whatever name or distinguished name known, or by whatever means, will immediately suspend the feeling of pain by benumbing the sensitive Calorific and Organic Nerves.

BE WISE IN TIME. Guard against sickness. On the first indication of pain or uneasiness, if in the STOMACH or BOWELS, take a teaspoonful of the READY RELIEF in a wine glass of water.

WEALTH FOR THE POOR. SALUTE is the working man's capital. The poor man can ill afford to neglect his health. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all the ailments of the poor.

ACUTE CHRONIC RHEUMATISM. The following is written by the well known correspondent of the New York Herald, London Times (England), New Orleans Crescent, and other papers.

NEURALGIA (EXQUISITE PAIN). Persons suffering with Neuralgia experience the most excruciating pain. The paroxysms are sharp, sudden, piercing, stabbing, intense, and last only a few minutes.

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