

The Weekly Michigan Argus.

Vol. XVIII.

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1863.

No. 935.

The Michigan Argus.

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

ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, \$1.50 a Year in Advance.

Advertising—One square (12 lines or less), one cent; 20 cents, and 25 cents for every insertion thereafter, less than three months.

One square 3 mos \$3.00 Quarter col. 1 year \$20

One square 1 year \$5.00 Half column 1 year \$35

Two squares 1 year \$8.00 One column 6 mos. \$10

For every 1 year \$12.00 One column 1 year \$10

For advertisements unaccompanied by written or verbal direction will be published until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Legal advertisements, first insertion, 50 cents per cent; 25 cents per folio for each subsequent insertion.

For a postponement is added to an advertisement, the charge will be charged the same as for first insertion.

Job Printing—Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Circulars, Cards, Ball Tickets, Labels, Blank Headings, and other varieties of Plain and Fancy Printing executed with promptness and in the best style.

Cards—We have Bazaar Rotary Card Press, and a large variety of the latest styles of Card type which enables us to print Cards of all kinds in the simplest style and cheaper than any other house in the city. Business cards, visiting cards, invitations and programs, Ball, Wedding and Visiting Cards, printed on stationery. Call and see samples.

BOOK BINDING—Connected with the Office is a book binder in charge of two competent workmen.

Books, Records, Ledgers, Journals, and all Blank Books ready to order, and of the best stock. Pamphlets bound in a neat and durable manner, at the lowest prices. Entrance to Bindery through the Argus.

Business Directory.

COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

DEPOSITORY of Bibles and Testaments at the \$50

Daily price at W. O. Voorhees'.

J. C. WATTS & BRO.

DEALERS in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silver

Ware No. 22, New Block, Ann Arbor.

C. BLISS.

DEALER in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silver

Ware No. 22, New Block, Ann Arbor.

D. H. MILLIN.

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

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, one door west of the Post Office.

N. B. COLE.

DEALER in Boots & Shoes, Bootmakers, &c. Franklin

Block, Main Street, Ann Arbor.

RISDOL & HENDERSON.

DEALERS in Hardware, Stoves, house furnishing

goods, Tin Ware, &c., New Block, Main St.

GEO PRAY, M. D.

PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Residence and office on

Detroit street, near the Depot.

O. C. SPAFFORD.

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of Cooper Work,

Mail Carrier Shop. Custom work done on short

notice. Detroit Street, Ann Arbor.

A. J. SUTHERLAND,

AGENT for the New York Life Insurance Company,

Offices on Huron Street. Also has on hand a stock

of the most approved sewing machines.

GEORGE FISCHER.

MEAT MARKET—Huron Street—General dealer in

Fresh and Salt Meats, Peas, Mutton, Pork, Ham,

Poultry, Lard, Tallow, &c. &c.

SCHOFF & MILLER.

DEALERS in Miscellaneous, School and Library 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.

W. M. LEWIS, M. D.

PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Office at his residence

North side of Huron street, just second house west

of Division street.

M. GUITERMAN & CO.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS and Manufacturers

of Ready-Made Clothing, Importers of Cloth, Cambric,

Dresses, Bonnets, &c., No. 5, Phoenix Block, Main st.

W. M. WAGNER.

DEALER in Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cambric,

and Vestings. Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c.

Phoenix Block, Main street.

J. M. SCOTT.

TYPEWRITER and Photograph Artist, in the rooms

over Campon's Clothing store, Phoenix Block. Per-

fect satisfaction given.

C. B. PORTER.

SURGEON DENTIST. Office corner of Main and Huron

streets, over Bach & Person's Store. All calls

promptly attended to April 1859.

C. B. THOMPSON.

DEALER in Dry Goods and Groceries. Boots and Shoes,

&c. Precious bought and sold, at the old stand of

Thompson & Milton, Corner Main and Washington sts.

MACK & SCHMID.

DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groc-

eries, Hats, 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

had elsewhere.

ANDREW BELL.

DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Produce,

etc. on corner Main and Washington Streets,

Ann Arbor. The highest market price paid for every

article.

FAIRBANKS'

Standard

SCALES!

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter

Presses, &c.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,

172 Lake Street, Chicago.

Manufactured to buy only the genuine.

8891

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of

Representatives:

Another year of health and sufficiently abundant harvests has passed. For these, and especially for the improved condition of our national affairs, our renewed and profound gratitude to God is due. We remain in peace and friendship with foreign Powers. The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States to involve us in foreign wars, to aid in inexorable insurrection, have been unavailing. Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as was justly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports.—The Emperor of France has, by a like proceeding, promptly vindicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest.

EUROPEAN RELATIONS.

Questions of great intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade and other belligerent operations between the Government and several of the maritime Powers, but they have been disposed and, so far as was possible, accommodated in a spirit of frankness, justice and mutual good will. It is especially gratifying that our prize courts, by the impartiality of their adjudications, have commanded the respect and confidence of maritime Powers.

The supplemental treaty between the United States and Great Britain, for the suppression of the African slave trade, made on the 17th day of February last, has been duly ratified and carried into execution. It is believed that, so far as American ports and American citizens are concerned, that inhuman and odious traffic has been brought to an end.

I shall submit for the consideration of the Senate a convention for the adjustment of possessory claims in Washington Territory, arising out of the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, and which have been the source of some dispute among the citizens of that now rapidly improving part of the country.

A novel and important question, involving the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters which surround the island of Cuba, has been debated without reaching an agreement, and it is proposed, in an amicable spirit, to refer it to the arbitration of a friendly Power. A convention for that purpose will be submitted to the Senate.

I have thought it proper, subject to the approval of the Senate, to concur with the interested commercial powers in an arrangement for the liquidation of the Scheldt dues, upon the principles which have been heretofore adopted in regard to the imposts upon navigation in the waters of Denmark.

The ministers abroad have been faithful in defending American rights. In protecting our commercial interests our consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labors and responsibilities, growing out of the war. These they have, for the most part, met and discharged with zeal and efficiency. This acknowledgment justly includes those consuls who, residing in Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, Japan, China, and other Oriental countries, are charged with complex functions and extraordinary powers.

THE TERRITORIES.

The condition of the several organized Territories is generally satisfactory, although the Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico, and Arizona, are proving far richer than has been heretofore understood.

I lay before you a communication on this subject from the Governor of New Mexico.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

I again submit to your consideration the last session for carrying into effect the convention with Peru, on the subject of claims, has been organized at Lima, and is engaged in the business entrusted to it.

Difficulties concerning inter-oceanic transit through Nicaragua are in course of amicable adjustment. In conformity with principles set forth in my last annual message, I have received a representative from the United States of Columbia, and have credited a minister to that republic.

THE CONDITION OF ALIENS.

Incidents occurring in the progress of our civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertain state of international questions touching the rights of foreigners in this country, and of the United States citizens abroad. In regard to these rights, it is to be expected that, in whose behalf the Government of his country cannot express any privilege or immunity distinct from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and, in some instances, in behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives.

There is reason to believe that many persons born in foreign countries who have declared their intention to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the Government the burden of proof. It has been found difficult or impracticable to obtain proof from the want of guides to the proper sources of information. These might be supplied by requiring the clerks of courts where declarations of intention may be made, or naturalization effected, to send periodically lists of the names of the persons naturalized, or declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose department these names might be arranged and printed for general information. There is also reason to believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United

TAX ON FOREIGN CONSULS.

The proper officers of the Treasury have deemed themselves required, by the law of the United States upon the subject, to demand a tax upon the incomes of foreign consuls in this country. While such a demand may not, in strictness, be a derogation of public law, or perhaps of any existing treaty between the United States and a foreign country, the expediency of so far modifying the act as to exempt from tax the income of such consuls as are not citizens of the United States, derived from the emoluments of their office or from property not situated in the United States, is submitted to your serious consideration. I make this suggestion upon the ground that a comity which ought to be reciprocated exempts our consuls in all other countries from taxation, to the extent thus indicated. The United States, I think, ought not to be exceptionally illiberal to international trade and commerce.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment by Congress of a National Banking law has proved a valuable support of the public credit, and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully answered the expectation of its favorers. Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which it is believed will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that empire from our Pacific coast. I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean, and also of a telegraph between this capital and the national forts along the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Such communication, established with any reasonable outlay, would be economical as well as effective aids to the diplomatic, military, and naval service.

OUR MINISTERS AND CONSULS.

The consular system of the United States, under the enactments of the last Congress, begins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it may become entirely so, with the increase of trade which will ensue whenever peace is restored.

OUR MINISTERS AND CONSULS.

Since these measures have been in operation

protected, is simply absurd. There must be a test by which to separate the opposing elements, so as to build only from the sound; and that test is a sufficiently liberal one who accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recantation of his former unorthodoxness.

But if it be proper to require as a test of admission to the political body an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Union under it, why not also to the laws and proclamations in regard to slavery? Those laws and proclamations were enacted and put forth for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion. To give them their fullest effect, there had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment they have aided, and will further aid, the cause for which they were enlisted.

To give up this principle would be not only to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astounding breach of faith. I may add, at this point, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retreat, or modify the emancipation proclamation. Nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of the proclamation of any act of Congress.

For these and other reasons, it is thought best that the support of these measures shall be included in the oath, and it is believed the Executive may lawfully claim it in return for pardon and restoration of forfeited rights which he has a clear constitutional power to withhold altogether, or grant upon the terms which he shall deem wisest for the public interest.

It should be observed, also, that this part of the oath is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislative and supreme judicial decision.

The proposed acquiescence of the National Executive in any reasonable temporary State arrangement for the freed people is made with the view of possibly modifying the confusion and destitution which must, at best, attend all classes by a total revolution of labor throughout the whole States. It is hoped that the already deeply afflicted people in those States may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction, if, to this extent, this vital matter be left to themselves, while no power of the National Executive to prevent an abuse is abridged by the proposition.

The suggestion in the proclamation, as to maintaining the political framework of the States on what was called reconstruction, is made in the hope that it may do good, without the danger of harm.—It will save labor and avoid great confusion. But why any proclamation now upon the subject? This question is beset by the conflicting views that the step might be delayed too long or be taken too soon. In some States the elements of resumption seem ready for action, but remain inactive, apparently, for want of a rallying-point—a plan of action. Why shall A adopt the plan of B rather than B that of A? and if A and B should agree, how can they know but that the General Government here will reject their plan? By the proclamation a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying-point, and which, they are assured in advance, will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would.

The objection to a premature presentation of a plan by the National Executive consists in the danger of committing points which could be more safely left to further developments. Care has been taken to so shape the document as to avoid embarrassment from this source.—In saying that on certain terms certain classes will be pardoned, with their rights restored, it is not said that other classes on other terms will never be included. In saying that a reconstruction will be accepted if presented in a specified way, it is not said that it will never be accepted in any other way.

The movements, by State action, for emancipation, in several of the States not included in the emancipation proclamation, are matters of profound gratulation; and while I do not repeat in detail what I have heretofore so earnestly urged upon this subject, my general views and feelings remain unchanged, and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opportunity of aiding these important steps to the great consummation.

RELIES ON THE WAR POWER.

In the midst of other causes, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact that the war power is still our main reliance; to that power alone can we look yet for a time to give confidence to the people in the contested regions that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence shall be established little can be done anywhere for what is called reconstruction; hence our chiefest care must still be directed to the army and navy, who have thus far borne their harder part so nobly and well.

And it may be esteemed fortunate that, in giving the greatest efficiency to those indispensable arms, we do also honorably recognize the gallant men, from commander to sentinel, who compose them, and to whom, more than to others, the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged, and perpetuated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Dec. 8th, 1863.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In and by the Constitution of the United States it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; and, whereas, a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State Governments of several States have, for a long time, been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and whereas, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeiture and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof pardon and amnesty with such exceptions, and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem, expedient for the public welfare;

Whereas, The Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and

Whereas, With reference to said rebellion the President of the United States has issued several proclamations with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and

Whereas, It is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to reinaugurate loyal State Governments within and for their respective States,

Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim and make known to all persons who have directly, or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinabove excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them, and each of them, with the restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and in property cases when the rights of third parties shall have intervened; and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by the decision of the Supreme Court, so help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are, or shall have been, civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate Government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are or shall have been military or naval officers of said Confederate Government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all who resigned their commissions in the army or navy of the United States, and afterwards aided the rebellion, and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons or white persons, in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may be found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity. And I do further, proclaim, declare, and make known, that whenever in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons not less than one tenth in number of the vote cast in such State at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State, existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall establish a State Government which shall be republican, and in no wise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true Government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provisions which declares that every State in this Union a republican form of government; and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence.

In addition to this announcement we have only to pronounce that we shall endeavor to make the Argus worth the money we ask for it. If our subscribers are prompt in paying their dues we shall be able to do better by them than we can, if compelled to spend time from day to day in making out and running around with small bills that should be given to the paper.

Many of our Republican friends are very fond of quoting Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Ky. They regard him as a model Democrat, and pit him against Seymour and all other Democrats who choose to hold opinions different from those radicals who don't believe in the Union unless the negroes are abolished. For the benefit of those admirers of Gov. BRAMLETTE, we quote the following truthful paragraph from a recent letter of his. It is a life-like portrait of those radicals in all parties who, in language more expressive than polite, may be said to have "the nigger on the brain":

From and after the first of January our rates of advertising will be increased 25 per cent from our present published terms, and advertisers should take notice accordingly. At that date a new scale of prices will be placed in the proper columns.

We hope that every subscriber will see the necessity of this action, and by making immediate settlement accommodate both themselves and us.

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And it is suggested as not improper that, in constructing a loyal State Government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, the Constitution, and the general code of laws as before the rebellion be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any, not contravening the said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State Government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State Governments, has no reference to the States wherein loyal State Governments have all the while been maintained.

And for the same reason it may be proper to further say that, whether members of Congress from any State shall be admitted to their seats constitutionally rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive. And still further, that this proclamation is intended to present to the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended, and the loyal State Governments have been subverted, a mode by which the national authority and loyal State Government may be re-established within the said States, or in any of them; and while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the eighth day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
By the President:
W. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR · MICHIGAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1863.

THE ARGUS FOR 1864.

The expenses of carrying on business have increased so enormously within the last two years, that we find it absolutely necessary to make a change in our terms

—both in subscription and advertising We have been furnishing the Argus at old rates, but articles of food and clothing have attained such prices that it is absolutely impossible for us to do so longer and support our family. We have tried the utmost economy, but have failed to make the "two ends meet."

Two years ago the \$1.50 we got for the Argus would buy us 15 yards of cotton cloth, it will now buy 4.—Other articles of dress—both for men and women—have increased, not in the same proportion, but largely. In articles of provision, coffee is about three times the old price, and sugars from two to three times. Farm Produce of all kinds, fuel, &c., &c., have also largely increased in price, so that while we have been keeping our paper at the old rate, the expense of living has doubled.

And, aside from the expenses of living, the increased price of paper and printing material of all kinds, makes our paper ready for delivery, cost us one-third or one-half more than two years ago, while we get the same for it, and that same will buy us nothing, or near to nothing, in the market.

Any of our subscribers can soon demonstrate mathematically that we can not stand this longer. Now, for the remedy.

After the first day of January next, we shall charge \$2 a year for the Argus, and not a name will be entered on our subscription book without the pay in advance.

Subscribers who have already paid for the Argus for the whole or part of the coming year, will be furnished at the old rate for the time paid for, and new subscription will be received up to January 1st at \$1.50 in advance.

Subscribers in arrears can secure the paper for 1864 at \$1.50 by paying up all arrears to prior January 1st, and a year in advance. After January 1st all those in arrears will be charged \$2 a year both for the past and future.

These terms we shall strictly adhere to until prices of other articles go back to the old figures.

From and after the first of January our rates of advertising will be increased 25 per cent from our present published terms, and advertisers should take notice accordingly. At that date a new scale of prices will be placed in the proper columns.

We hope that every subscriber will see the necessity of this action, and by making immediate settlement accommodate both themselves and us.

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A bank has been organized at Ypsilanti, under the National Currency act, with a capital of \$50,000, and will go into operation on the first day of January. Asa Dow is President, Daniel L. Quirk, Vice President, and Benjamin Follett, Cashier.

Washington advises decidedly indicate that Congress will immediately strike out the \$300 commutation clause, and abolish the distinction between classes.

The township of Pittsfield has held a special election, and voted a bounty of \$150 to volunteers.

From Libby Prison.

On the 6th of November the Soldiers' Aid Society of this city shipped two barrels of supplies to the Federal prisoners in and near Richmond. The following letter from our fellow townsman, Maj. John E. Clark, acknowledges their reception, and a subsequent letter states that the supplies had been distributed among the enlisted men:

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA.
November 19th, 1863.

MY DEAR MADAM:—Day before yesterday came the two barrels, to-day your letter. Everything was in good order. The arrival produced a great excitement. All supposed they were for me individually, and thought, evidently, I must have a big-hearted wife. I suspected, however, whence these things came, and have kept everything except a few oozies and a little cheese, subject to order.

I'm glad that the wish expressed will permit me to do justice to the enlisted men, if I can find and reach them. It is they, above all others, who deserve attention from those at home; and they, if I can manage it, shall receive for the greater part of your contribution. I have already addressed a note to the authorities, requesting permission to look up the men from Ann Arbor and vicinity, and deliver these things in person. I may not get so much as this, but think, at least, I will be permitted to communicate with them in some way. Assure all the kind ladies who have joined in the enterprise that I will do everything in my power to execute your commission. Blair, Johnson, Knaggs, Knight, and Mead, are all well.

I had a nice box from home the same day the barrels came. Blair and Knaggs received their box safely.

Your friend and obedient servant,

J. E. CLARK.

The Festival given on Wednesday evening, in Hangsterffer's Hall, by the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, was more than a success, at least as far as numbers were concerned, for hundreds of our citizens essayed in vain to get into the hall. Over \$200 were taken at the door, and the amount would have been doubled had the hall been of sufficient capacity. We do not know the receipts from the refreshment or fancy articles departments, but they would have been greater had there been more room to operate. We think the enthusiasm and liberality manifested will gladden the hearts of our brothers in field or prison.

The narrative of Dr. EWING, of his adventures as a prisoner, was interesting, but was cut short by the impossibility of being heard in the "noise and confusion." Dr. EWING promises, if time permits, to give an evening of the subject before he returns to his regiment, which due notice will be given to the draft. Lists of enrolled men may be seen at our office.

From Tennessee.

WASHINGON, Dec. 15.

The Star furnishes the following in advance of its publication: "Telegrams were received last evening from Knoxville up to yesterday. Gen. Foster had assumed command of the troops lately under Burnside, and the latter had left the city for Cincinnati. All then quiet in the vicinity of Knoxville. It was stated there on the authority of scouts and messengers that much of Longstreet's artillery and train had fallen into the hands of our pursuing force, but this lacked confirmation. The region in which the pursuit is now being made is so far distant from the telegraph as to make it difficult to verify such statements.

For the accommodation of our citizens who could not obtain the privilege of contributing to the object on Wednesday evening, a repetition was announced for last evening.

A Great Western Sanitary Fair, under the control of a general committee of the citizens of Cincinnati, of which Gen. ROSECRANS is President, is to open in that city on the 21st inst.—Monday next,—and continue open during the holidays. Contributions are solicited both for sale and exhibition.

Those for exhibition, are trophies of the rebellion, Indian relics, curiosities from foreign countries, unique coins, autographs, manuscripts, &c., &c., may be forwarded by express, addressed to "Committee on Relics, Sanitary Fair, Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio." Contributions of farm produce of any kind may be consigned to BAKER & CO.

H. C. HODGE, Esq., editor and publisher of the Union Democrat, at St. Johns, Clinton county, offers his establishment for sale, on reasonable terms.

The 5th of January is close at hand. Is every thing possible being done to have the quota of our county filled by that time? Our city and several of the towns have offered bounties, but something else is necessary. Some body must make it a business to procure the enlistment and mustering in of the men. If all stt still, the quota will not be filled. Each town should lose no time in putting an active, energetic agent in the field.

We invite attention to the prospectus of the Eclectic Magazine. It is a periodical of permanent value. The contents are selected with excellent judgment from a wide range of foreign literature. Each number has a steel plate unexcelled by any other publication.

The Eclectic is a monthly magazine has no superior in literary merit or artistic embellishment. The plates are selected from the entire range of British Quarterly and Annual Periodicals. It aims to give the cream of all.

Every number of the Eclectic is fully embellished with illustrations and engravings.

The Eclectic has acquired an established character as a standard work among literary men. It finds a place in many libraries.

TWO SPLENDID PREMIUM ENGRAVINGS

will be given to each new subscriber for 1864; the titles are:

RETURN FROM MARKET, and

SUNDAY MORNING.

engraved on steel, by John Sartain, in the highest style of art, and making a beautiful present for the boudoir or ornament for the parlor or Studio. These prints are also worth the price of subscription.

On the receipt of \$1.00,

ANN ARBOR,

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1863.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

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

Tax Receipts.

Township Treasurers will find at the
Argus office a new form of Tax Receipts just
printed on good paper. All orders accom-
panied by the cash promptly filled.

The Agricultural Society.

The annual election of the Washitawen
County Agricultural and Horticultural Society
was held at the Court House in this City on
Tuesday last. There was a very slim at-
tendance, and not the excitement of previous
years in the election. The agriculturists of
the county should not complain that residents
of this city control the society, or that the
horse interest or any other interest predomi-
nates, if they do not take an interest in it
themselves. The stock growers, sheep grow-
ers, grain producers, etc., are largely in the
majority, and can control the society if they
have the desire and will, and until they make
an effort they should not refuse to patronize
the annual fairs because the officers and the
premium lists do not suit them.

The Treasurer's report made on Tuesday
exhibited a sound financial condition. A bal-
ance of over \$600 was reported in the treas-
ury, with the premium list of the fair nearly
paid up as well as small debts for premiums,
etc., accruing in former years. The following
officers were elected:

President—SMITH BOSTFORD.
Recording Secretary—H. W. GOODRICH.

Corresponding Secretary—EVAN GREEN.
Treasurer—L. S. PIERSON.

Vice Presidents—R. S. SMITH, L. FOSTER, H.
ARNOLD, Z. BURD, N. SHIELDSON.

Executive Committee—

Ann Arbor City, Moses Rogers.

" Town, George Rash.

Augusta, J. W. Childs.

Bridgewater, D. LeBaron.

Dexter, Yates Arnold.

Freedom, Elias Haire.

Lima, S. D. Whitaker.

Lodi, L. S. Wood.

Lyndon, J. K. Yocom.

Manchester, Henry Goodyear.

Northfield, Thomas White.

Pittsfield, E. W. Whitmore.

Salem, C. Wheeler.

Saline, H. J. Miller.

Scio, C. Frey.

Sharon, J. J. Robison.

Superior, T. Goodspeed.

Syracuse, Charles Wines.

G. C. Arms.

Webster, Thomas Gray.

York, A. M. Noble.

Ypsilanti City, D. M. Uhl.

" Town,

Heimstreet's Chocolate Worm Drops?

NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases and far superior to any and all of the Fancy Worm concoctions, and nauseous Vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain NO MERUUR, or other deleterious Drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)

Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges. Price 25cts.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

C. R. WALKER, General Agent,
ly922 Buffalo, N. Y. and Fort Erie, C. W.

Special Notices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

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

GOING WEST.

Leave Day Ex. Dex. Ac. Dex. Ex. Night Ex. Dex. Detroit, 10:00 A. M. 4:00 P. M. 5:20 P. M. 9:30 P. M. Ypsilanti, 11:40 " 6:00 " 6:30 " 10:20 " Ann Arbor, 11:40 " 7:15 " 7:45 " 11:10 " Dexter, 12:05 P. M. 6:30 " 7:45 " — " Chelsea, 12:25 " 8:30 " 10:00 " 10:30 A. M. Ar, Chicago, 10:30 " — " 6:00 " 10:30 A. M.

GOING EAST.

Leave Day Ex. Dex. Ac. Night Ex. Dex. Ex. Dex. 5:40 P. M. — A. M. 7:40 A. M. 4:00 P. M. Chelsea, 6:15 " 8:0 " 4:20 " 4:45 " Ypsilanti, 4:40 " 7:30 " 8:45 " 5:05 " Detroit, 6:00 " 8:30 " 10:00 " 6:30 " The Day Express each way is the Mail Train.

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

Trains connect at Detroit with the Great Western and Grand Trunk Lines of Canadas, and the Detroit and Toledo, the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads, and Cleveland Steamers.

At the Company's Ticket Agents at Detroit, Chicago, Joliet and Lafayette, through ticket may be purchased to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canada.

LUXURIOUS SLEEPING CARS open all night trains. Rattan's celebrated Ventilated Apartments upon all day trains—the best dust preventatives are used.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

DEFORST is now opening a splendid Stock of Gold-band China, and White China Goods, China Toys, Children's Toy Sets, White Stone China Goods, Silver-plated Goods, Table Cutlery, Glassware, Lamps, &c., &c., at low figures.

Dec. 10th, 1863. 934ft.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

Kathiron is from the Greek word, "Kathiron," or "Katharos," signifying to cleanse, rejuvenate and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, 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 annum.

It is most delightful Hair Dressing.

It accelerates scurf 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 Kathiron. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers.

Friend, ASA CURRIN.

ROCKETT N. Y. December 28, 1861.

RESPECTED FRIEND.—My daughter has been much benefited by the use of Plantation Bitters. Thou wilt send me two bottles more.

Thy Friend, ASA CURRIN.

PHILADELPHIA, 10th Month, 17th Day, 1862.

RESPECTED FRIEND.—My daughter has been much benefited by the use of Plantation Bitters. Thou wilt send me two bottles more.

Thy Friend, ASA CURRIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 1862.

RESPECTED FRIEND.—Please send me another case of your Plantation Bitters. As a morning application, they appear to have supercative everything.

Yours, &c.

GAGE & WAITE.

Arrangements are now completed to supply any demand for this article, which from lack of government stamps has not heretofore been possible.

The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the Plantation Bitters be departed from. Every bottle bears the fac simile of our signature on a steel plate engraving, or it cannot be genuine.

I am respectfully yours, F. R. V. CATHERON.

BUFFALO, October 1, 1862.

THE CURE

Cures Female Weaknesses.

OTHELLE'S CURE

Cures Scrofula & Salt Rheum.

I have used the People's Cure in my family with great benefit, in case of Scrofula and Salt Rheum, and have recommended it frequently to my friends, all of whom I believe have been benefited, and most of them entirely cured by it.

CHAS. SCHAFRE, 273 Main St., Utica.

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MRS. CATHERINE DEWALD,

Dressmaker, Utica.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

WILL PURGE THE SYSTEM IN SIX HOURS.

If seized with either of the above-named diseases, let six or eight of Dr. Radway's Pills be taken at once. This single dose will carry the patient out of danger. Their continued use, in smaller doses, will work a cure.

COATED WITH GUM.

They are pleasant to take. They purge powerfully, uniformly and effectually. Each dose is that quantity of purgative they do not leave the bowels constipated, or the patient weak.

ONE OR TWO OF DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

Will secure a good appetite and healthy digestion.

TO THOSE WHO TAKE PILLS,

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

Will be found sufficient to keep the bowels regular, and in cases where a brisk operation is desired, SIX TO EIGHT

will purge the system in six hours.

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<p

The Michigan Argus.

THE DAYS OF YORE.

Ah! could the hours we all have known,
Return to cheer us still,
When life was sweeter than the tone
Of some low mountain rill;
When pure and calm the months went on
While peace slept at our door,
And fair and sweet were those calm days,
The golden days of yore.

Ah! could the hands we once have clasped,
And felt their pressure grow
Around the heart, as it were grappled,
Because we loved them so,
Return to take our hand again,
While wintry winds are rough,
Perhaps to smother half the pain,
And that were sweet enough!

Ah! could the eyes we used to read,
Return glancing for glance,
But drop a tear for our sore need,
To comfort life's advance;
Or could the lips we oft have kissed
While counting love's sweet lore,
Come back to ask if we have missed
The golden days of yore.

But hands are cold and dimly crossed,
And cold beneath the god;
And hearts to us forever lost,
Are happy with their God.
And eyes that shed their starry light,
Are closed forever more;
Since those sweet days of yore!

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Lighting up Charleston Harbor.

We have heard a story of an old woman who complained bitterly of high prices when she went to purchase a pound of candles during the war of 1812. The shopkeeper attributed the increased cost of the "dips" to the war. "Why," queried she innocently, "do they fight by candle light?" The old lady, in her simplicity was only somewhat ahead of the age, for fifty years later her idea found practical application, and fighting is now going on literally by lamp-light. Charleston harbor is now lighted up nightly for the grand performances in progress there, and the way it is done is thus described by an ingenious newspaper correspondent who is stationed in that interesting locality:

"The rebel design of building a covered way and erecting a stockade upon the sea-face of Fort Sumter has been frustrated by General Gillmore. The Calcium Light of Prof. Grant is kept upon the ruins all night and the rebel working parties are fired on when they appear. Two Calcium Lights planted in Fort Putnam (formerly called Gregg) make a local illumination four times as brilliant as the full moon on the clearest night.

"The Ironsides, besides her protection of rafts which surround her on all sides to fend off torpedoes and cigar steamers, is supplied with the Calcium Light. This is kept revolving all night. As it sweeps the horizon five miles in every direction with a wide belt of light, it looks like the flaming eye of some huge Cyclops, or like the presence of Una in the bosky wood, whom she

"Made a sunshine in a shady place."

"No Nereid or Triton, no dolphin or mermaid, could pass unobserved across such a path of light. Venus, when she arose from the sea, could not have been more dazzling to the beholder than is this illuminating power. It seems to penetrate the waters, and reveal the secrets of the ocean caves. But it is useful in a higher degree than it is beautiful, for it precludes the success of blockade running, out of, or into Charleston; and it keeps off devils, who like other secessionists, 'love darkness better than light, because their deeds are evil.' A natural suggestion occurs, why are not all blockaders furnished with the calcium light? It is cheap and efficient. Blockade runners depend on dark, thick cloudy nights to aid them. Let us show them a light, and invite them to 'walk into the parlor,' etc."

How to Keep Beef.

In response to an inquiry for practical directions how to cure beef, so that it will keep until June, and yet not be too salt for the table, W. B. Dryer, Douglass Co., Ill., writes to the *American Agriculturist*: For every 100 pounds of beef, use seven pounds of salt, well rubbed on. Allow the beef to stand in the salt for twenty-four hours; take it from the vessel and pour off the drippings; then pack closely, and cover with brine, made as follows: For every 100 pounds of beef, 4 ounces of Saltpetre, 4 ounces of Bicarbonate Soda, 1 qt. Molasses.

E. A. Leonard, DeFiance Co., Ohio, says: I allow the beef to cool sufficiently after killing, then cut it into convenient sized pieces for use, and pack it loosely into a barrel in which I have previously placed a quantity of weak brine. When the meat is all in, or the barrel full, see that the brine covers it. Let it stand two or three days, then take out the meat, throw away the brine, rinse out the barrel, and repack the meat snugly. Make a quantity of brine sufficient to cover the meat, and strong enough to bear an egg. Add 2 ounces of saltpetre for every 100 pounds of meat, pour it on the meat, and it will keep until hot weather.

A subscriber in Greene Co., Ill., writes: To 8 gallons of rain water, add 2 pounds of brown sugar, 1 quart of molasses, 4 ounces of saltpetre, and enough of common salt to make brine sufficiently strong to float an egg. Rub the beef well with salt before placing it in the barrel. Then pour over it the prepared brine, and put on it a sufficient weight to keep the beef covered with the pickle. Each of the above contributors says, that the method recommended has been tried by him several years, and the result was every way satisfactory. Where a considerable quantity of beef is to be cured, it might be well to try all the above ways on different parcels; we should like to hear which produces the best articles next May or June.—*Amer. Agriculturist*.

A NEWSPAPER.—An exchange says there is no book so cheap as a newspaper; none so interesting, because it consists of a variety measured out in suitable portions as to time and quantity. Being new every day in the week, it invites to a habit of reading, and affords an easy and agreeable mode of acquiring knowledge, so essential to the individual and the community. It causes many hours to pass away pleasantly and profitably, which would otherwise be spent in idleness and mischief.

THE 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 my expense and risk.

Against private parties I possess superior facilities for collecting debts due from the United States and Canada, relieving merchants, assignees, bankers, and others, of the care and all responsibility.

Special attention given to old debts, hard cases, &c., &c., &c.

State pensions, pay, and bounty secured for them or their heirs. For that purpose and for prosecuting claims against the Government, I have a branch office at Washington. No charge made unless claims are collected.

All soldiers discharged by reason of wounds—how ever short the time they have served—are entitled to One Hundred Dollars Bounty. All soldiers having served two years, are entitled to the same.

State highest market price will be paid for soldiers' claims and other demands against the General Government.

Information and opinions given, and investigation made without charge, upon claims proposed to be placed in my hands.

For particulars, address

H. HUNTINGTON LEE,
No. 240 Broadway, N.Y.

THE ROOTS AND THE LEAVES
Will be for the healing of the Nations.

Bute.

PROF. R. J. LYONS,

THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, LIVER AND THE BLOOD,

Known all over the country as the

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR I

Of 282 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Will call the following places, viz:

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1862, 1863 and 1864.

Prof. R. J. Lyons, will attend at the following

places every month, viz:

Detroit, Russell House, each month, 18th and 19th.

Ann Arbor, Russell House, each month, 20th.

Adrian, Brackett House, each month 22d and 23d.

Toledo, Ohio, Collins House, each month, 24th, 25th, and 26th.

Michigan, Hillsdale House, each month, 27th.

Coldwater, South Michigan House, each month, 28th.

Elkhart, Elkhart House, each month, 29th.

Laurel, Ind., Teekind House, each month 30th.

Wooster, Ohio, Crandall Exchange, each month, 7th and 8th.

Mansfield, Ohio, Wiler House, each month, 9th and 10th.

Hiawatha, Keayon House, each month, 11th and 12th.

Newark, Ohio, Holton House, each month, 13th and 14th.

Palmyra, Ohio, Cowles House, each month, 4th.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, RESIDENCE AND

OFFICE, 282 SUPERIOR STREET.

East of the public square, opposite the Postoffice. Office days each month, 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 10th.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M. A. and 1 to 2 P. M.

Prof. Lyons strictly adheres to the following

1. His practice is as simple as possible.

With nature or the laws of life,

With poisons, to cause never stain,

With herbs to cure their pain.

He is a physician indeed, & a

He is a physician indeed, & a