

# The Weekly Michigan Argus.

Vol. XIX.

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1864.

No. 947.

## The Michigan Argus.

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

ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Proprietor.

Terms, \$4.00 a Year in Advance.

Advertising—One square (12 lines or less), one week, 10 cents; three weeks, \$1.00; and 25 cents for every insertion thereafter. For less than three months, one square 3 mos \$4.00 Quarter col. 1 year \$20.00 One square 6 mos. 6.00 Half column 6 mos. 20.00 One square 1 year 9.00 Half column 1 year 35.00 Two squares 6 mos. 8.00 One column 6 mos. 30.00 Two squares 1 year 12.00 One column 1 year 60.00

Cards in Directory, not to exceed four lines, \$4.00 a year.

Advertisements to the extent of a quarter column, regularly through the year, will be charged to have their cards in Directory without extra charge.

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

Legal advertisements, first insertion, 50 cents per line, 25 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. When a post-mortem is made on an advertisement the whole will be charged the same as for first insertion.

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

Books—We have a large stock of Card Cases and a large variety of the latest styles of Card type which enables us to print cards of all kinds in the most prompt and elegant manner, and at a very low price. Business cards for men of all professions and professions, Ball, Wedding and Visiting Cards, printed on the best paper. Call and see samples.

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

Business Directory.

COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

DEPOSITORY of Bibles and Testaments at the So City prices at W. C. Voorhes's.

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.

O. H. MILLEN.

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. No. 10 Main Street, Ann Arbor.

PHILIP BACH.

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

O. COLLIER.

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, one No. 40 North of the Post Office.

N. B. COLE.

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

RISDON & HENDERSON.

DEALERS in Hardware, Stoves, House furnishing goods, Tin Ware, &c. No. 5, New Block, Main St.

GEO. PRAY, M. D.

PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Residence and office on Detroit street, near the depot.

SPAFFORD & DODSLEY.

MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of Cooper Work, City Cooper Shop. Custom work done on short notice. Call on Detroit and North Streets, and on North and Fish Streets, Ann Arbor.

A. J. SUTHERLAND.

AGENT for the New York Life Insurance Company, Office in Huron street. Also has on hand a stock of the most approved sewing machines. 8551

GEORGE FISCHER.

MEAT MARKET—Huron Street—General Dealer in Poultry, Lard, Tallow, &c. &c.

HIRAM J. BEAKES.

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

WM. LEWITT, M. D.

PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Office at his residence, 1 North side of Huron street, and second house west of Division street.

M. GUITERMAN & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Ready-Made Clothing, Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Dressings, &c. No. 5, Pioneer Block, Main St.

WM. WAGNER.

DEALER in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hats, Vestings, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Pioneer Block, Main Street.

SLAWSON & SON.

PROCES, Provision and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Water Lime, Land Plaster, and Paste of Paris, one door east of Clark's Hotel.

J. M. SCOTT.

MISQUITE and Photograph Artist, in the rooms of the new Simpson's Clothing Store, Pioneer Block. Perfect satisfaction given.

C. B. PORTER.

QUINSE DENTIST. Office Corner of Main and Huron Streets, over Bach & Pierson's Store. All kinds of dentistry attended to. 18519

C. B. THOMPSON.

DEALER in Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, &c. Residence bought and sold, at the old stand of Simpson & Miller, Corner Main and Washington Sts.

MACK & SCHMID.

DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, &c. Corner of Main & Liberty Sts.

O. A. KELLEY.

PHOTOGRAPHER—Corner Fourth & Huron streets. I also have Cases frames and Photograph Albums constantly on hand, and at lower rates than can be elsewhere. 18521

ANDREW BELL.

DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Producers, &c. &c., corner Main and Washington Streets, &c. The highest market prices paid for country produce. 856

I. O. O. F.

WASHENAW Lodge, No. 9, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meet at their Lodge Room every Friday evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. K. S. RICHMOND, N. G. P. R. Room, Secy

KINGSLEY & MORGAN.

ATTORNEYS, Counselors, Solicitors, and Notaries Public, have Books and Plates showing titles of all lands in the country, and actions to conveyance and collecting demands, and to paying taxes and school interest in any part of the state. Office east of the park.

D. DEFORST.

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

Dissolution.

THE FIRM of Slawson & Son is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts and accounts due the firm are to be settled by, and paid to, L. R. Slawson as per agreement. L. R. SLAWSON, J. R. GEER.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 28, 1863.

Notice.

THE GROCERY and provision business will be continued at the old stand by Slawson & Son. The patronage of the old customers and others, is solicited. SLAWSON & SON.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 22, 1863.

## From the Rural New-Yorker.

### HE LOST HIS ARM.

He lost his arm!—he told me so  
As we rode in the crowded car—  
He lost his arm! and a thrill of woe  
Swept over his face, with a pallor slow,  
That ennobled each manly tear.  
There were lines of care upon his youthful  
brow.

And his cheek was blanched with pain;  
His once bright eye was misty now,  
But the proud young spirit would not allow  
The gust of the briny rain.

He lost his arm—his brave right arm—  
The faithful friend of life;  
The hand that had borne the victorious palm,  
And shielded the weak from approaching harm  
In the battle's deadly strife.  
He had fought and bled for the cause of right,  
For the sake of the loved at home;  
His hopes were fair, his prospects bright,  
But a cloud of woe, and a bitter blight,  
Athwart his dreams had come.

He lost his arm! and I bent to hear  
Him tell how the missile came  
Mid the hurrying shot, and the maddening fear  
Of the screeching shell as it hovered near  
On its piston of scorching flame.  
How he gave no thought to the flood of fire,  
As it burst in its lava tide;  
But with a foot that could never tire  
He sprang on the living funeral pyre,  
Then fell on the other side.

He lost his arm. In that surging sea  
Of living and dying men  
He sunk, and was swayed right fearfully  
On the waves of thought of the soon "to be,"  
Of death, and its waiting "Then."  
But he felt that over his heart had come  
The calm of a whispered "Peace":  
His mother was praying for him at home—  
And life of death, be which his doom,  
Her prayers would never cease.

He lost his arm, for the flashing steel  
Dissevered the shattered limb,  
And wild with pain his blood congeal,  
His nerves quivered, when he did feel  
The saw on his errand grim;  
But he closed his eyes, and without a moan  
From his pallid lips compressed,  
And he nobly bore the blow alone;  
Without a sigh or a whispered tone,  
Or a heave of his beating breast.

He lost his arm, they laid it away—  
It had been a faithful friend;  
It had served him well in youth's early day,  
His mission was done, and it could not stay  
"Till life's longer journey's end."  
So he clasped the hand in a "good-bye"  
The hand that was cold and fair—  
In the living hand whose pulse beat high  
With the throes of hope, and could not die,  
Though its mate lay lifeless there.

He lost his arm, but the hue of health  
Stole again to his boyish brow,  
And his chestnut curls in a waving wealth  
Which toss and play with a sunny stealth,  
Are clustering over it now.  
He had started for home and was on his way,  
As we met in the crowded car—  
And though 'twas only yesterday,  
I've pondered each word I heard him say—  
And memory-printed each scar.

He lost his arm but a badge of pride  
Is that empty sleeve. I ween,  
As it hangs so listlessly at his side,  
Or is tossed by the breezes that round him  
glide.  
As it ope perchance hath been,  
He has met his mother I know, ere this—  
And I think of the meeting warm,  
Of the one armed pressure, the hallowed kiss,  
And the coming years of a mother's bliss—  
For she'll be his right hand arm.  
Bethany, N. Y., 1864. MOLLIE.

A Rich Story.—The following we  
clip from an exchange. It is old but  
good, and will bear reading again:  
Do any of you know Bill Lowry;  
he moved from Springfield to some point  
in Minnesota. Bill is tough, smart as  
a whip, keen as a briar, but then, like  
all of us fellows, Bill loves to see the  
bottom of the tumbler at all times.—  
Well, there was once a Methodist revival  
in town. Bill was there—and a little too  
full of his kind of spirit to hold much  
of the other kind. But he sat still. At  
last the sermon was ended, and the  
minister came down from his proclamation  
stand and said:—  
"Now, I want all who love the Lord  
Jesus, to come forward and be prayed  
for."

No one moved. In a minute he re-  
peated:  
"Brethren and sinners, I want all  
who love the Lord, or who wish to love  
him, to come forward on this bench!"  
No one moved. Then he looked  
mad and spoke out rather quick:  
"If there is a man in this house who  
is a friend of the Lord I want him to  
come forward—if he has no friends we  
will quit."

Just then old Bill arose, hitched up  
his trousers, and in a peculiar, half-so-  
ber voice sang out—  
"Hold on thar! I'm, I'm, I'm a  
friend of the Lord 'or any other man'  
who hain't no more friends than He  
'pears to 'ave in this section."

LEAP YEAR PRIVILEGES.—A Chicago  
girl taking advantage of the season  
this makes a general "offer." She  
speaks out boldly over her own name  
in the "Wants" column of the Chicago  
Tribune. Hear her.  
"This is leap year. I'll wait no longer.  
So here I am, twenty-one years,  
healthy, prepossessing, medium size,  
full chest, educated, prudent, large  
sparkling eyes, long black flowing hair,  
and as full of fun as a chestnut is full  
of meat. Born to make some man  
happy, and want a home. Does any-  
body want me?"

If this out spoken fair one is not a  
myth we advise some bashful bachelor  
who has never had courage to offer  
himself to a piece of femininity to make  
a pilgrimage to the city of mud and ge-  
ure this prize whose charms are so  
fully set forth.

The intense hostility of the  
western Germans to Lincoln has fright-  
ened him, and so we are told from  
Washington that Sigel is to have com-  
mand again, the determination of the  
political and literal Know Nothings,  
Stanton and Halleck, that foreigners  
shall not be advanced in the military  
service, to the contrary notwithstanding.  
This is a crumb to the Germans.  
It is a dainty morsel. We trust it will  
be relished.

AN APT HYMN.—A rebel soldier writes  
to a rebel parent the following story: Our  
minister nearly got himself into a scrape  
the other day, and whether he is 'a bit  
of a wag,' or a very careless fellow, or  
'an Abolition traitor' is now the subject  
of discussion with us. At the meeting  
on Fast day he gave out Dr. Watts'  
hymn, commencing:  
'And we wretches yet alive,  
And do we yet rebel;  
'Tis wondrous, 'tis amazing grace,  
That we are out of hell.'

A Wedding on the Ice.  
On the afternoon of Christmas Day  
two couples who loved "not wisely but  
two young," were united in the bonds  
of wedlock, under peculiar difficulties.  
The first couple being unable to obtain  
a license on account of juvenility, in  
spite of the objections of sundry in-  
corrigible "parients," procured one  
of our city clergymen, also several lab-  
ors with long poles, in case of accident,  
and proceeded to cross the river on the  
precarious ice, to the sacred soil of  
Missouri, where (happy place) no grim  
visiting despotism marriage laws pre-  
vail. Arriving upon the further shore,  
the knot was tied, and the party set  
out on their return.

About midway across the stream, be-  
hold they meet the second party, fur-  
nished this time with a full array of  
groomsman and bridesmaids, who had  
come to town on a similar errand and  
under similar difficulties. They had  
met some one in the city, who had in-  
formed them of the previous arrange-  
ment, and had started out to avail  
themselves of the fortunate circum-  
stance. Here they met, and matters  
were soon explained. The clergyman  
appealed to a friend of ours, who had  
been hunting and just came up, to  
know whether they were "across the  
line" or not, as it was now nearly 5 P.  
M., and too late to return to the Mis-  
souri shore. On being informed that  
they were probably still out of Illinois,  
he disposed the group in the proper po-  
sitions, and the impressive ceremony  
began.

It was a scene for a poet or a painter.  
Here was this little company far  
out upon the broad and heaving fields  
of ice—first the young couple, who,  
contrary to the wishes of parents  
and friends, were about to link their  
destinies together for life; then the ac-  
commodating minister, who rather than  
have plans frustrated, had consented to  
perform the rite, even in this perilous  
position; near by was another bride  
and groom who had just perpetrated a  
similar deed; standing around were the  
men with their long poles, to assist in  
rescuing any who might be plunged in  
to the water by the giving way of the  
ice, which was liable to occur at any mo-  
ment. Then there was our friend, an  
uninvited, but not an uninterested guest  
with his gun and game bag, and several  
other impromptu visitors, who had,  
in passing, been attracted by the  
strange spectacle. The waters of the  
great Mississippi were rolling troublously  
beneath them, and the shadows of  
coming night were gathering around  
and above them.

But the ceremony was short, and  
within less time than it has taken us  
to picture the scene, the train were made  
one, and the whole company returned,  
with joy and mirth, to the good old sol-  
id earth. We do not know the names  
or residence of any of the parties, but  
let us join in the hope that the unions  
thus begun may be more productive of  
happiness than is usually the case when  
parental wishes and advice are defied.  
—Quincy Whig.

Reminiscences of Dreadful Catastrophes.  
We have seen nothing in this country  
which approaches the Santiago calamity.  
The burning of the Richmond Theatre,  
in 1811, by which about 120 people  
were consumed in the flames, is the most  
horrible calamity of that kind which has  
ever happened in our own country; but  
South America has felt the hand of the  
destroyer in other forms more heavy.—  
In 1842, 10,000 people were destroyed  
by an earthquake in Caracas, the capital  
of Venezuela; while death had suddenly  
called off thousands of victims in the  
same form in Quito and other cities, in  
his march over South America.

During the great fire in London, in  
1812, 2,000 perished in the burning of  
the London Bridge. In Constantinople,  
in 1791, 30,000 houses and 50 mosques  
were destroyed by fire, and in the space  
of 13 years, about that time, 49,000  
houses were burned in the same city.—  
In the great fire in London, in 1666,  
which raged four days and nights, 113,  
000 houses and 85 churches, among them  
St. Paul's Cathedral, were burned, and  
436 acres of the most populous part of  
the city were laid waste by the devouring  
flames.

In India, in 1737, 300,000 persons  
were destroyed by a hurricane, which  
caused the water to rise 40 feet higher  
than usual, and 20,000 vessels were cast  
away. The great earthquake in Sicily  
in 1693, which leveled Catania and 49  
other towns and cities, also destroyed  
100,000 people. 60,000 people were  
destroyed in the space of six minutes by  
the earthquake which engulfed the city  
of Lisbon in 1755, the shock was felt  
nearly all over Europe, in the northern  
part of Africa, and even in the West  
Indies, and a vast wave from the sea  
swept over the coast of Spain, in some  
places 60 feet high. Near Morocco the  
earth suddenly opened and swallowed  
10,000 people and their herds.

This chapter of accidents might be  
extended further by reference to volcanic  
eruptions and plagues; but among all the  
tragedies which blacken the pages of his-  
tory, none leave a sharper sting or create  
a more acute pain in the public heart  
than the burning to death of 2,000 peo-  
ple, in one sacrifice, at Santiago.

AN APT HYMN.—A rebel soldier writes  
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What a power has the imagination  
of man! It breathes a charm over  
places otherwise unattractive; it peo-  
ples them with characters who have  
never lived; it makes history out of  
ideal events; it does for nature and  
things what nature and things have not  
done for themselves. When I roamed  
amid the Highlands of Scotland; when  
I crossed the mirrored waters of Lochs  
Katrine, and Lomond; when I entered  
the wild Trossachs, or gazed upon the  
dark, lofty form of Ben Ledge, I saw,  
true enough glorious prints from Na-  
ture's press. But was it Katrine,  
which

"In all her length far-winding lay,  
With promontory, creek, and bay,  
With islands that, empurpled bright,  
Floated amid the lovelier light,"  
was it the Trossachs,  
"Where rocky summits, split and rent,  
Formed turret, dome, or battlement,  
So wondrous wild, the whole might seem  
The scenery of a fairy dream?"  
was it the mountains,  
"That like giants stand,  
To sentinel enchanting land,"  
which alone filled my soul and gratified  
my sense? Was it not rather that here  
the genius of Scott had shown it-  
self, and covered the hills and the val-  
leys with romance? Was it not that  
the skill of the Lady of the Lake had  
out the waters of Loch Katrine, and its  
island had been the home of Doug-  
lass? Was it not that Colantrigle Ford  
had heard the words of Rhoderick Dhu  
when he cried to Fitz James:  
"Now man to man, and steel to steel,  
A chieftain's vengeance thou shalt feel."  
Was it not that the Trossachs had  
seen Scotland's king, alone and undef-  
ended, dare the mountain army that  
rose from ambush, and about along:  
"Come one, come all! this rock shall fly  
From its firm base as soon as I!"  
Ah, yes, it is the imagination of Scot-  
land's poet that has made the rocks and  
the hills speak a stirring language.

Again, I should never have visited  
with such pleasure Ayr, and have hast-  
ened so eagerly to the side of the river  
Doon, or stood with such delight before  
the old Kirk of Alloway, or have crossed  
with such feelings the two bridges that  
span the Ayr, had not Burns immortalized  
these places with his poetic fancy.  
The "bonnie Doon" is not now an ordi-  
nary stream; the "auld Kirk," where  
Tam O'Shanter "saw an uncouth sight,"  
is something more than roofless walls;  
the "two brigs of Ayr" are brigs inde-  
ed—since Burns has breathed them  
into song.

And to-day why have I so rejoiced  
to board the little steamer that walks  
Lake Leman, and become a pilgrim to the  
old walls of Chillon? Because  
Byron's imagination has made it the  
theme of glorious song.  
I left the steamer at Clarens. This  
is classical ground. Roseau in his  
novel Heloise has painted well the  
scenery and thrown a sentimental in-  
terest about it; and Byron has re-echoed  
the description and increased the  
romance.  
"Clarens! sweet Clarens, birth-place of  
deep Love!  
Thine air is the young breath of passionate  
thought;  
Thy trees take root in Love!"  
A half-hour's walk along the border  
of the lake brought me to the old Cas-  
tle of Chillon. It could never boast of  
drawing a pilgrim by its own beauty or  
its own unembellished history. What  
is there in the story of Bonnavard to ex-  
cite particular interest? Attempting  
to free the Genevieve from the Savoy-  
ard yoke, the cruel duke of Savoy in  
1550 seized him secretly and cast him  
into Chillon's dungeons, where he dwelt  
six long years, until the Genevieve tri-  
umphed in their cause, took the castle,  
and liberated its prisoners. Is it not a  
repetition of a thousand such histories  
which marked the era of the dark  
ages? The record was but a dry his-  
torical fact, and the name Bonnavard  
had been unknown, had not Byron em-  
bellished the fact and spread a halo  
about the name.  
"Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,  
And thy sad floor an altar; for 'twas trod  
Until his very steps have left a trace  
Worn, as if the cold pavement was a sod,  
By Bonnavard! may none those marks efface!  
For they appeal from tyranny to God."

I entered the castle. A guide con-  
ducted me to the prison when I  
stood within its damp, cold walls;  
when I saw its floor and one side form-  
ed by the living rock; when I noted  
the "seven pillars of gothic mould,"  
and the ring which clings to each;  
when I marked the spot—the very spot

## The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1864.

Foreign Correspondence of the Argus.

CHILLON.

LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND, }  
January, 20th, 1864.

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A half-hour's walk along the border  
of the lake brought me to the old Cas-  
tle of Chillon. It could never boast of  
drawing a pilgrim by its own beauty or  
its own unembellished history. What  
is there in the story of Bonnavard to ex-  
cite particular interest? Attempting  
to free the Genevieve from the Savoy-  
ard yoke, the cruel duke of Savoy in  
1550 seized him secretly and cast him  
into Chillon's dungeons, where he dwelt  
six long years, until the Genevieve tri-  
umphed in their cause, took the castle,  
and liberated its prisoners. Is it not a  
repetition of a thousand such histories  
which marked the era of the dark  
ages? The record was but a dry his-  
torical fact, and the name Bonnavard  
had been unknown, had not Byron em-  
bellished the fact and spread a halo  
about the name.  
"Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,  
And thy sad floor an altar; for 'twas trod  
Until his very steps have left a trace  
Worn, as if the cold pavement was a sod,  
By Bonnavard! may none those marks efface!  
For they appeal from tyranny to God."

I entered the castle. A guide con-  
ducted me to the prison when I  
stood within its damp, cold walls;  
when I saw its floor and one side form-  
ed by the living rock; when I noted  
the "seven pillars of gothic mould,"  
and the ring which clings to each;  
when I marked the spot—the very spot

—worn by the tread of Bonnavard;  
when I saw the accuracy with which  
Byron had painted all, did I not feel a  
glow of interest which I never could  
have realized but for the poet! Then  
I looked out upon the islet a mile away,  
and recalled the prisoners words:  
"And there was a little isle,  
Which in my very face did smile,  
The only one in view;  
A small green isle, it seemed no more,  
Scarce broader than my dungeon floor."  
How true to nature is the poet! It  
gives his poem one of its highest  
charms.

The Recent Military Expeditions.

For some weeks, and especially for some days past, the news from the several military expeditions, and their fields of operation, has been perplexingly obscure. The whereabouts of Sherman's twenty thousand, and their destination—the fortunes or misfortunes of Smith's ten thousand cavalry—the purposes and prospects of Kilpatrick's gallant—have been problems of the most profound and absorbing interest, and only inferior in immediate importance to these were the questions of Longstreet's location, of the significance of Grant's demonstrations from Chattanooga, and of the prospect of a co-operative movement against Mobile from New Orleans.

Besides all these, we were held in suspense for a day or two as to the character and extent of our disaster in Florida. Some of these matters are now partially, and others, wholly, cleared up.—Sherman, if we may judge by our latest rebel advices, which are up to about the close of last month, is now back at Vicksburg, as they reported him a few days ago to be pushing his way there. Whatever may have been in view in the movement of his column over the vast spaces it traveled—from Chattanooga to Memphis, from Memphis to Vicksburg, from Vicksburg to Meridian and probably to Selma—it would seem that that object had been balked. It the purpose was to attack Mobile, then we judge it was a double failure—for, in the first place, Smith's cavalry force, (without the aid of which the movement of such an infantry force as that of Sherman through such a region as he had to traverse was impossible) failed to effect a junction; and, in the second place, Sherman could have no intention of attacking Mobile with the body of troops and the military implements he had in hand, unless he were supported by a co-operating army and navy in front of the city, and no show of such co-operation was ever made by General Banks, though a show of it was made by Admiral Farragut. If, again, Sherman intended by a stupendous flank movement to compel a retreat of Joe Johnston's army, that also was unsuccessful; and, in fact, it seems to have failed so far as effecting any great object was concerned unless we credit the not very creditable theory that Gen. Grant meant in some way or other to effect the just effected retreat of Longstreet by introducing general confusion and panic throughout the Southwest. At all events, and whatever have been the object of the expedition, we infer from the rebel dispatches and from the circumstances of the case that Sherman is no longer on the offensive; and though the telegrams sent us concerning him this morning are both stale and stupid, we should not be astonished to learn by-and-by that the opening of this month had found him in Vicksburg.

Smith's cavalry column, also, about which there has been so much anxiety, and on the successful union with which the fortunes of Sherman's expedition so largely depended has now returned to Memphis, having been driven back to the point from which it started by the rebel cavalry who gathered from all points against it. The public have been told of Smith's great success, in that he destroyed so many bushels of rebel grain and tore up so many rebel rails; but to assign this as the object is an insult to common sense. Smith failed.

We have given during the last day or two such details as have come to hand of the very latest rush on to Richmond. We have not yet full statements of movements, purposes and results, but we judge that Kilpatrick and his men had a glorious ride from the Rapidan into the very suburbs of Richmond, and we are very sorry that having got so very close to the person of Jeff, he did not get just a little closer, seize the traitor by the hair, fling him on behind, and give him a ride to Washington on the horse's rump. When we know exactly and really what Kilpatrick intended to do, we shall be able to judge more accurately whether he accomplished it.

Beside the light we have got on these three great expeditions, we think it may be taken for granted now that Longstreet is out of East Tennessee, where he has been hovering for the last four months, threatening Knoxville and making himself obnoxious generally.—If he be not permitted to come back, this may be accounted one of the most important successes of late days, for he cannot plant his force in any other position where it will count for as much as it did in East Tennessee.

Grant's late demonstrations from Chattanooga appear now to have been but demonstrations, and the letters of our correspondent this morning furnish the first intelligible details of them.—Had Smith and Sherman succeeded, we think it altogether likely that Grant would have carried his demonstrations much farther than he did.

MISCEGENATION.—The Troy (N. Y.) Daily Whig, a republican paper, in speaking of "miscegenation," says:—"We dare say that our readers will be surprised, as we are, to learn the extent to which this disgusting theory finds advocates among the extreme abolitionists, and how far and how fast it is becoming a prominent article in their creed."

RUINOUS POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—The New York Journal of Commerce says "the thousands of millions of dollars which have been wasted by the present Administration are worthless in comparison with the hundreds of thousands of precious lives which they have thrown away in the pursuit of one and another scheme, disapproved by the best military men, and guided by a policy which is ruinous to the whole cause in which they are embarked. In this Florida expedition may be seen, compactly gathered together, all the elements which characterize the course of the Administration in its general policy."

The Second and Third Missouri Colored Regiments have been ordered to New Orleans.

Gen. Custer's Strategy.

The following account exhibits the admirable manner in which Gen. Custer extricated his command from a perilous situation:—The utter impracticability of reaching Charlottesville with his insignificant force being apparent, Gen. Custer retired his column up the Stannardsville road, halting soon after dusk to feed the horses, jaded by their march of over forty miles. Several faint charges were made on our rear guard by a small pursuing party, but no casualties were sustained by our men.

Owing to the hilly nature of the country and the bad condition of the roads, it was found necessary to halt for the night eight miles south of Stannardsville, in order to reorganize the exhausted artillery horses. Lieutenant Colonel Stedman, of the Sixth Ohio, commanding the detachment of five hundred men from General Gregg's division, being in advance of the main body and ignorant of the fact that the column had halted, continued the march toward Madison Court House, arriving there some time during the night. Orderlies were dispatched by Gen. Custer to Col. Stedman, directing him to return, but owing to the darkness of the night and the distance Colonel S. had advanced beyond the main column, they were unable to intercept him.

By this General Custer was left with only 1,000 men, nearly twenty miles from any infantry support, and in extreme danger of being cut off by a vastly superior force of the enemy. Undaunted the peril of this isolated condition, General Custer, was prepared for any emergency which might arise. Should he be intercepted and find himself unable to retire by the road he went out, he was prepared to strike to the northward into the Luray Valley, returning through one of the gaps of the Blue Ridge. The skillful manner in which he subsequently completely outgeneraled the enemy, rendered this route unnecessary.

Early in the morning the column began its march toward Madison Court House, being but slightly harassed by the enemy, who seemed to be maneuvering not for the specific purpose of fighting, but with the intention of surrounding and capturing Gen. Custer's whole party. A short distance below Banks' Mills, the point at which Gen. Custer intended to recross the Rapidan, is Burton's Ford, from which is a road running northwest, and striking the Stannardsville road two miles from the river. At the junction of these roads, on an eminence, a large force of rebel cavalry was discovered posted. They were immediately charged and driven back in confusion, on the Burton's Ford Road, while our artillery, which was soon placed in position on the hill formerly occupied by them, poured in a well directed fire upon them, the first shell killing three of the enemy.

In the first charge thirty rebel prisoners were taken who stated that the whole of Wickham's brigade, commanded by Stuart in person, was in our front, the major portion being at Banks' Mills Ford, awaiting Custer's approach. Without a moment's hesitation, General Custer conceived and executed a plan for his extrication from his perilous situation. Ordering another charge upon the enemy on the Burton Ford road, and leading it in person, as he is wont to do, he again drove back the rebels still further toward the ford, until their allies at Banks' Mills, comprehending the danger of their friends' position, and believing Custer determined to cross at Burton's Ford, came down to the river to their support.—It was then that Custer's tactics became apparent to the astonished enemy.

Facing his battle lines by the flank, his whole force was almost instantly moving down the road with the speed of the wind toward the Stannardsville road which, striking, he wheeled to the left, and reaching Banks' Mills Ford, recrossed the river, thus completely eluding the mass of the enemy, who seemed confident of "gobbling" his whole command. The tactical ability displayed by Gen. Custer, is spoken of in the most complimentary terms.

From the Quebec Leader, March 4.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN QUEBEC. At twenty minutes to twelve this morning a fearful explosion took place in the Laboratory in the artillery yard near St. John's gate. The building was completely blown up and heavy fragments of wood were thrown an immense distance into the air, and fell all around in every direction on the ramparts and neighboring streets. The shock of the explosion was terrific, almost every house in Upper Town being shaken from top to bottom. All the windows of the stores on John street from the gate to Palace street were smashed by the concussion, and in a number of cases the interior partitions were thrown down; valuable goods were thrown into the street and otherwise injured.

The building was built with stone walls four feet thick, with strong heavy timbers forming the roof. At the time of the explosion there were fourteen persons in it, emptying condensed fuses and filling them with good powder. Three escaped, more or less injured. Captain Mahon, the officer in command, who was almost buried in the burning ruins, but rescued with some bruises; Corporal Brayshaw and gunner Robert Morant, who were burnt, but not dangerously. Eleven were killed. All of the bodies have been recovered. Most of them are dreadfully mutilated. One head was found outside the walls and the trunk inside. A hand was found in St. John street, and other portions of human bodies were picked up in various places in the neighborhood of the laboratory. There were only seven barrels of powder in the laboratory, two of which were found in the ruins unexploded. In the magazine, about fifty feet distant, there were six hundred barrels of ball cartridges and other combustible material. Had the latter exploded nearly the whole of the Upper Town would have been destroyed. There were great fears of such a catastrophe before the fire among the ruins of the laboratory was extinguished.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1864.

National Democratic Convention.

At a meeting of the National Democratic Committee, held in New York this day, it was unanimously voted that the next National Democratic Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, be held at Chicago, Illinois, on MONDAY, JULY 4th, 1864. By a vote of the Committee at a meeting held September 7, 1863, the number of delegates for each State, was fixed at double the number of its electoral votes. AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman. FANNOCHE O. PAXSON, Secretary. New York, Jan. 12, 1864.

Our readers have all doubtless perused the resolutions of the Louisville Convention, given in our last, and also the Pomeroy-Chase "Circular," which first "cropped out" at that convention, but has since been scattered all over the country. If they have so read, they have probably concluded that all is not harmony in the "happy family," and that the patriots at Washington mingle with their great love of country just a little love of self. Another "circular" has made its appearance, first in the Ohio Legislature, and then in "the papers," which we shall give in our columns next week. It is intensely bitter, and plainly charges "Honest Old Abe" with vacillation, imbecility, blundering, prolonging the war, and even with meditating an attempt to use his position as commander-in-chief to procure his reelection. It was evidently written in the interest of Chase, and denounces the State Legislatures for their attempts to forestall the action of the people by legislating "Old Abe" into a second term.

Had this circular been written by a Democrat, and in the interest of the Democratic party, its writer would have been searched out, branded as a "copperhead," and sent to Fort Lafayette or into the rebel lines, but coming from the "most loyal of the loyalists" the friends of the President do not even venture to defend him against its charges. Perhaps a coup d'etat is being meditated, which some of these days will be as successful in "caging" these guerrilla politicians who are planning a descent upon the "White House," as have the raids of these same guerrilla politicians upon the Generals of the Army of the Potomac, or at least as their "on to Richmond" raids.

"We shall see what we shall see."

The Federal journals howled lustily for the radical days over a discovery of their own that several official dispatches from Gen. McClellan to the Secretary of War were omitted in his published report. The omission was charged upon Gen. McClellan, and quotations were made from the omitted dispatches with great gusto, to prove that they were omitted for a cause. It turns out that the omissions are chargeable directly to the government, and the mutilation of the report is shouldered upon the compositors in the government printing office, who lost several pages of the copy.

The outraged journals, however, do not let their readers know this. TO LIB—We speak advisedly about McClellan suits them vastly better than to tell the truth, and an injustice done him will never be corrected. In the meantime McClellan preserves his dignity, pursues the even tenor of his way, and bides his time. It will come, and his detractors, both in and out of the government, will then hide their heads in shame.

From the National Intelligencer.

Our Treatment of Rebel Prisoners. Mr. A. G. Brown, formerly a Senator in Congress from Mississippi, and now a Confederate Senator at Richmond from the same State, has written a letter to the Richmond Enquirer of the 13th, in reply to a communication that appeared charging the Federal government with mistreating the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island. Mr. Brown says he has a friend there who corresponds with him regularly, and says his imprisonment was as mild as he could expect, and that he was in want of nothing but liberty.—With regard to fuel, Mr. Brown says his correspondent tells him the prisoners have a sufficiency, and (says Mr. Brown) "on the 12th he gives a bill of prison fare, and I undertake to say that half the families in Richmond do not fare so well." Again, the correspondent says: "My life would be very endurable were I not a prisoner." Mr. Brown says he does not know why this officer should be treated better than any other, and "besides, in speaking of the treatment of the prisoners, he constantly uses the word 'we'." Mr. Brown states his reasons for making this statement thus: "First, I would do justice to an enemy; next, I would not exasperate that enemy by publishing exaggerated if not false accounts of his cruel treatment of our prisoners, and thus induce him to change mild and even kind treatment into harsh if not cruel treatment; and lastly, these accounts will meet the eye of many persons in our country who have friends on Johnson's Island, and if uncorrected, they cannot fail to inflict unnecessary pain upon such persons.—With a change of commanders there may come a change of treatment, but I am perfectly satisfied that up to the 20th of last month, the prisoners on Johnson's Island were treated as well as their friends in the Confederacy could reasonably expect."

Upon this letter the Enquirer comments, and makes an issue between Jeff. Davis and the Senator by saying that if the statements made as to ill treatment of rebel prisoners by correspondents were false, then also President Davis made a "false statement" when he in his message called attention to the alleged ill treatment of rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island.

Brigadier General A. S. Howe, lately commanding a division of the Sixth Corps, has been transferred to the post of Chief of Artillery, vice Brigadier General Barry, ordered to Gen. Grant's department. Gen. Howe has been in the field uninterruptedly from the beginning of the war, and is regarded as a most accomplished officer.

The World states that the rebel War Department has set on foot measures to conscript 20,000 negroes to work on fortifications at Richmond and elsewhere.

From Washington Territory.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, } January 18th, 1864. } EDITOR MICHIGAN ARGUS, Dear Sir:—

Being formerly a resident of "Old Washenaw," I thought a few lines from this far-off Territory might not be uninteresting to some of your readers.—Seattle is situated on one of the numerous bays made by the waters of Puget Sound, perhaps one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the United States. In looking at it, that is the Sound, one is led to imagine that nature had left it as a grand canal to float out the immense forests of timber that line its banks on either side, there being over thirteen hundred miles of sea coast inside of the "Straits of Juan DeFuca."

Seattle is the county seat of King County, also the site of the Washington Territory University. The inhabitants point to it with a good deal of pride, and claim to be the first Territory in the Union that erected buildings and fully established a University before becoming a State. The buildings are of wood, two stories high, each story being sixteen feet in the clear, giving the rooms inside airy proportions, and the buildings outside a commanding appearance, as you approach either from land or water, standing, as they do, on a hill say one hundred and fifty feet above the water. The President's house, and other buildings standing in the rear, do not look so large as they really are, but all being painted white form a beautiful contrast with the forest that surrounds them. The institution is presided over by W. E. BARNARD, A. M., and some of his pupils would do credit to your far-famed University. The students number between sixty or seventy at the present.

This place is destined to become a place of some importance, and you may say the leading place on the Sound, backed as it is by a great area of good farming land all along the numerous rivers that empty themselves into the bay four or five miles from here. With in a few miles of the place they have struck coal of the first quality, and an abundance of it, the veins being both numerous and thick, and about the right pitch to work to advantage.

The railroad route connecting the Mississippi with Puget Sound, surveyed by I. I. STEVENS, when Jeff. Davis was Secretary of War, passes through these coal fields; its termination being this place. The above railroad will be a question of time, I think, but should they succeed in getting a railroad from San Francisco to Portland it would hasten forward the Stevens railroad. And when I look at the extent of country to be opened up from here to the Mississippi river; with the mineral discoveries now being made in this Territory, Utah, Idaho and Nevada, as well as in the States of California and Oregon, there rises in my mind a wish or desire to be permitted to come on earth again, say in about the twentieth century. Then, whether or no a person would not be in the same predicament that "Rip Van Winkle" was, is the question.

The people settled here are mostly from Maine and Vermont. Once in a while I meet one from Dixie. All appear contented and happy. The land is not as easily cleared as the land throughout Washenaw County, but the portion adapted to farming, I think is better after it is once cleared. All kinds of grain does well here, and the potatoes are far better than those raised either in California or Oregon, in short the best I have seen since leaving Michigan.

The winters are a little colder than in California, but scarcely any snow. A good deal of rain falls during the winter months, perhaps more than in California. Stock, I should think, does better than in the latter State. The market at present is mostly made by the different lumber establishments scattered along the Sound, they using most everything a farmer raises.

But I must close, fearing I have already wearied your readers' patience. Yours truly, O. RISDON, Jr.

We are sorry to say, as the result of both observation and inquiry made during a recent ride by rail through this, Wayne, Monroe, Lenawee, Hillsdale, Branch and Jackson Counties, that we believe Wheat has been materially injured during the winter, and that at present the crop looks very unpromising. The alternate changes from the extreme of cold to unusually mild winter weather, with a lack of snow, have dealt severe blows to the plant, and unless the spring is unusually favorable—it is now too dry—it can hardly recover, even so as to warrant the expectation of half a crop. Farmers should make every arrangement for putting in an increased breadth of spring crops to make up for any deficiency in the staple grain.

A number of the Republican papers of the State have declared in favor of Hon. H. P. BALDWIN, of Detroit, as their next candidate for Governor. We presume the nomination is thus early made to head off other aspirants, but we don't think Mr. BALDWIN will be permitted to "go it alone." WARD may have backed the track, but there are other ardent Republicans blushing for gubernatorial honors.

From the N. Y. World.

Democracy and Slavery.

It has for some time been the cue of adversaries of the Democratic party to stigmatize it as a pro-slavery party, and to excite prejudice against it as the patron and apologist of an institution which is condemned by the civilization of the age. That this is an unjust imputation on the Democracy of the Northern States, is demonstrated by the broad and undeniable fact that slavery was abolished in all the Northern States in which it ever existed with the warm approval and hearty concurrence of all the people of those states without distinction of party. No Northern Democrat ever opposed or regretted the abolition of slavery in the state of his residence, much less ever proposed or wished its re-establishment. The head of a family who takes the most careful pains to train up his own children in the principles of Christian virtue, gives the strongest possible evidence of his approval of those principles, even though he may not think it his duty to interfere with the domestic discipline of his infidel neighbor. If that neighbor happens to be his partner in business, the fact that they are members of the same firm confers upon neither any control over the household of the other, however strongly he may disapprove of its management.—But can there be no virtue unless it be of that meddlesome and intrusive kind which violates the sacred right of distinct families, or of distinct communities; to be exempt from the officious and censorious surveillance of neighboring families, or neighboring communities? Does a man cease to be virtuous because, in addition to other virtues, he practices the discreet and peace-promoting virtue of minding his own business?

Besides the great cardinal fact, on which we insist, that Northern Democrats have proved their abhorrence of slavery by assisting in expelling it from their own States and bolting the doors against its return, they have expressed public and constant satisfaction at all movements towards its abolition in other States, by the people of those, and equally decided deprecation of the arrest of such movements by impertinent outside interference. We could, if necessary, fill our columns to overflowing with citations from the documents, speeches and writings of democratic statesmen, in which it was urged as a strong point against the abolition crusade of the last thirty years, that it had put back emancipation in the border slave States. Is this a species of argument to be used by men who approve of slavery and desire its continuance?

The pro-slavery stigma attempted to be fixed on northern democrats is a calumny, it has always been repelled as a calumny throughout the heated controversies which have prevailed since the annexation of Texas. Among Southern democrats the slavery issue early merged in the higher issue of the right of the States to control their domestic affairs, and as it was only by attacks on slavery that this right was assailed, they were led to defend the outpost as if it were the citadel itself, and thereby furnished a pretext for the calumny against the democratic party. But the democrats of the North, in repelling this calumny, have steadily asserted that it was not slavery they wished to uphold, but only the constitutional right of each State to determine for itself (as the Northern States had done) when it would abolish slavery, or whether it would abolish it at all.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Florida Disaster.

The public are already in possession of the main facts connected with the recent grievous disaster to the Union arms in Florida. A thousand poor fellows have been needlessly butchered, most of them from our own city and neighborhood, in an expedition which, had it succeeded, would have done nothing toward ending the war, and which was set on foot avowedly for political and not for military purposes. It would be easy, under the circumstances, to comment in an indignant strain upon the folly and crime of this waste of blood and treasure; but we prefer to state a few facts which should be kept before the country.

1. The expedition against Florida was exclusively the work of Abraham Lincoln. It was undertaken not only against the advice but without the knowledge of General Halleck and the Secretary of War.

2. It is universally conceded by military men of all parties that Florida has no strategic value whatever. That the army sent to fight in or occupy the State is an army wasted, as much so as if it was sunk in the sea.

3. A thousand men—more or less—have been killed or maimed to effect some object which is not the overthrow of the armed rebellion. And if the conquest of that State is persevered in it will be at the cost of many thousands of fruitlessly butchered Union soldiers.

4. The administration papers admit that the object of the occupation of the State was a political one, to restore it nominally to the Union before the rebellion was overthrown.

These circumstances should be borne in mind, together with the significant facts that Mr. Lincoln is avowedly a candidate for re-election, and that his own private secretary, John Hay, has been sent to reorganize the State politically.

Elections.

Concord, N. H., 10:30 P. M. Seventy-seven towns give Gilmore 17,530, Harrington 13,979. Gilmore is elected by 4,000 majority. All five of the representative counselors are elected. Probably nine of the twelve Senators elected are republicans, and a majority of the Representatives.—There have been heavy Union gains in every town heard from.

New York, March 8.

The election in this city passed off quietly. The total vote cast was 23,280, of which 16,491 was in favor of the amendment to the constitution allowing soldiers to vote, and 6,879 against it.

From the N. Y. World.

The Raid Toward Richmond.

The failure of Gen. Kilpatrick's recent effort to sack Richmond and release the Union prisoners at that point, should put a stop to such profitless expeditions in the future. The moral effect is bad, as expectations are raised throughout the country which there is very little chance of realizing, while the risks run are very large. It is a marvel, for instance, that Gen. Kilpatrick's whole force of five thousand two hundred men were not scattered or captured. As it was, from a thousand to fifteen hundred horses have been rendered useless, and one hundred and fifty good Union soldiers are added to the over crowded prisons of Richmond. We warned our readers, when first announcing that the raid was under way, that there was not one chance in fifty of its success; and it has since transpired that this was also the opinion of both Generals Halleck and Meade. Gen. Kilpatrick, it is hoped, who is an enthusiastic and hopeful officer, supposed the thing could be done, and the President, with his usual want of discretion, told him to go ahead.—Gen. Butler, it seems, did not co-operate with the expedition as he should have done. All the correspondents agree that had Gen. Kilpatrick been sure of co-operation by way of the James River, he would at least have made a fight for the city. But Butler was not on hand, and Kilpatrick was compelled to retire when within sight of the city spires. It would be well for the administration to realize now that Richmond can never be taken except by a large army and an abundance of artillery. It is, and we believe always has been, impregnable to any raid that could be organized against it. Richmond is the rebel capital, and, as such, the seat of its military power.—There is a constant movement of troops to and from the city in every direction, and a day is sufficient to bring a very large army within its walls. The fact that the bulk of the Union prisoners are kept and fed at Richmond, of itself necessitates a very large guard of rebel troops in that city. This circumstance also shows how foolish the rumor which has been put forth from time to time, that the rebels are about abandoning Richmond as their capital. As a matter of course, they send their prisoners to whatever point it will cost least to feed them. Probably Atlanta, as a great railway center, would serve the purpose of the rebel government in this respect as well; but it is an inconvenient place at which to keep a large guard. It is evident that if there were any difficulty in supplying their soldiers with food at Richmond, the trouble would not be added to by bringing the prisoners also to that place. Gen. McClellan, in his grand plan of the campaign against the rebels, recognized Richmond as being the most important point, and concentrated his largest army to capture it. Subsequent events have proved that, after all, it is the most vital strategic position in the Confederacy, and greater moral and physical results would follow its capture than any other point now in the possession of the rebel power. But it must be done by a large and well equipped army, and, moreover, as Gen. McClellan pointed out, from the direction of the peninsula. We hope we have heard the last of these wasteful, objectless and dangerous raids upon the rebel capital. The destruction of the roads in the rebel rear is worth little or nothing, except in connection with an attack of Gen. Meade's army in front.

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Miscellaneous and News Items.

The rebel furnaces at Atlanta have stopped running for want of coal.

The World's Washington special says: Our relations with France are now in a very critical condition.

Parties from Gen. Grant's front say that it is not probable that any fighting will take place for some time yet.

Four hundred more of our prisoners were shipped from Richmond, February 29th, for Americus, Georgia. Nearly 3,000 have thus far been sent. There are accommodations for 6,000.

Forty-six miles of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad were destroyed by Gen. Sherman. The Southern road was also destroyed from Meridian to Jackson.—Eight hundred negroes were carried off.

The noted guerrilla, Captain, alias Colonel Richardson, en route northward as a prisoner, while attempting to escape was shot dead by Captain Stone, of the Thirty-seventh Kentucky.

There was an extensive fire at Pensacola on the 19th, and the town is believed to have been destroyed by the rebels under the impression that our forces designed to occupy it soon.

Scouts report that Longstreet has shipped his wagons per train to Richmond, and is mounting men upon the horses and mules thus released, and g pressing all animals that can be found.

Garrison defends Lincoln. He says "he has traveled as fast towards the negro as popular sentiment would warrant him in doing." It was Garrison who originally pronounced the Constitution a league with hell and a covenant with death.

Died.

In Bridgewater, on the 7th inst. Mrs. Esau ALLEN, wife of ISAAC AYRES, in the 61st year of her age.

Mrs. Ayres came to Bridgewater with her husband from Newark, N. J. in 1832, and during her long residence has enjoyed the esteem of all who knew her.

New Advertisements.

Dissolution.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Schell & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The notes and book accounts of the late firm will be settled by either of the partners, at the new stand of the late firm, and all persons indebted to, or having claims against the said firm, are requested to call and adjust the same with said firm.

J. F. MILLER, J. F. MILLER, Ann Arbor, Feb. 1st, 1864. 6W47

Co-partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a co-partnership in the transaction of a general Book and Stationery business, under the name and style of J. F. Miller & Co., and will continue the business at the stand of J. F. Miller, corner of Smith's New Block, in the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

J. F. MILLER, S. M. WEBSTER, Ann Arbor, Feb. 1st, 1864. 6W47

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY

Just Published, in a Solid Envelope. Price Six Cents. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Gonorrhoea, Induced by Self Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage, and all persons laboring with the above Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVENOR, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c. &c. &c. This is a new and original work, and is the result of the author's own experience that the aural operations of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, leeches, instruments, rings, or cauterization, pointing out a mode of cure as certain and safe, and which is not only permanent, but which condition may be may cure himself privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands of suffering humanity.

sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers, CHARLES J. & C. KLINE & Co., 15-147 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 426.

Estate of Michael Fleming.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, held at Ann Arbor, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the seventh day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Present, Thomas Nadin, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Michael Fleming, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Patrick Fleming, praying for the appointment of an administrator of the estate of said deceased, and the hearing thereon, it is ordered, that Wednesday, the sixth day of April next at one o'clock in the afternoon, be and is set apart for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at said hearing, and to show cause, if any, why they should be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased, and to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

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

(A True Copy.) THOMAS NADIN, Judge of Probate.

Chancery Sale.

IN PURSUANCE and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court, for the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, made on the first day of July, 1863, in cause therein pending, wherein Alonzo Clark, is complainant, Luba A. Sergeant, Elias A. F. Johnson, John W. Smith, Fanny E. Sergeant, Sally Mansfield, William Lincoln, William W. Mansfield, Josiah Deacons, and John Smith are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 25th day of April next, at the front corner of the Washington County Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, all the following pieces or parcels of land, to-wit: One and one-half acres, more or less, in the East half of the South east quarter of section number thirty-four, in the North east quarter of the East half of the West half of the South west quarter of section number thirty-four, in the North east quarter of the South of range number four East, being in all one hundred and twenty acres, &c. &c.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York, & State St. Boston.

Closing of the Mails. Mails leaving Ann Arbor for the East and West close as follows:

But a single story is left of the old Franklin, and with another week of good weather, the building will be entirely removed, and the ground made ready for work to commence on the new one.

W. H. MALLORY, contractor for the erection of the new Medical College building has broken ground, and when settled spring weather comes will be in readiness to push the work rapidly forward.

The March number of the Ladies Friend is handsomely embellished and has a readable table of contents. \$2 a year; 30 copies \$3. Address DEACON & PATTERSON, 219 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, for April, comes to our table early. It has a beautiful steel engraving, and numerous fashion plates. \$2 a year; three copies \$5. Address C. J. PETERSON, 366 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

We have the March number of the Ladies' Repository. It has a beautiful landscape engraving, a portrait of John Wesley, and a readable and instructive table of contents. \$2.50 a year. Address Pox & HENCOCK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The March number of the Eclectic Magazine is embellished with an excellent portrait of that liberal English statesman, RICHARD COBBEN, and has seventeen well-selected papers, from ten leading British periodicals. Among them are: Travels in the Himalayas, History of the Supernatural in all Ages, Mexico and its Aspects, The State of Europe, The Naturalist on the River Amazon, &c., &c. \$5 a year with two beautiful steel premium plates. Address W. H. BOWLER, No. 5 Beekman Street, N. Y.

At a regular meeting of Relief Fire and Hose Company No. 3, held at the Firemen's Hall, on the first instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Company offer their sincere thanks to their many friends for their aid and assistance at our late Ball, on the 29th of February, the birthday of George Washington, the father of our adopted and beloved country, and especially to our old and tried friend, Mr. E. W. Morgan, for his generous present to our Company, and we as firemen will try to be worthy of that respect which we have hitherto enjoyed.

Rev. T. STARR KING died in San Francisco, on the 4th inst., of diphtheria. Mr. King formerly resided in Boston, and was well known throughout the country as a lecturer.

48 officers and 600 privates arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday, from the Richmond prisons.

It is quite certain that Sherman's command has reached Vicksburg safely, having inflicted large injuries upon the rebels.

Gen. GRANT is in Washington, and the President in person presented him his commission as Lieutenant-General on Wednesday. A military conference is promised.

From the Gulf. New York, March 7.

The steamer Arago has arrived from Hilton Head and Charleston Bar, 4th. She brings some twenty officers, wounded in Florida, and fifty-four rebel deserters. Colonel Rust, Moore, Sammons, Meyer, Ridell and Jackson are among the passengers. Nothing new from Charleston. The bombardment still continued with good effect. The rebels replied at intervals, but rarely doing damage.

The supply steamer Bermuda is reported to have captured a rebel privateer in sight of Fort Pickens, after a cruising chase. All quiet at Jacksonville, on the 2d. Reinforcements are rapidly arriving, and General Seymour's position was sufficiently formidable to repel any attack. Our troops are outside the town, some of them at a distance of eight miles. The fortifications in front of Jacksonville are of an extensive character. Flags of truce had communicated with the rebels, for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain our wounded, who fell into their hands. The request was refused. The main body of the enemy is encamped between Ten Mile Run and Baldwin, with a considerable force at Ten Mile Run. The rebels admit their loss to be enormous, some even setting it as high as 2,000.

On the 27th a small skirmish occurred between our cavalry and the rebels near Camp Finnegan. The rebels had five wounded. None of our men were hurt. General Gilmore arrived at Jacksonville on the 29th.

The World's New York letter says it is reported that 20,000 rebels are marching through Western Louisiana.

Gen. Banks has sent a large cavalry and infantry force into the Teche country. It is rumored that the Second Louisiana Cavalry have been captured by rebels.

The naval attack on Mobile is said by the same correspondent to be a mere demonstration against Fort Gaines to prevent Maury from going to help Polk. It is rumored one or two vessels were crippled and the fleet put out of range. The Callahan is said to have been sunk. Our troops are rapidly returning from Pass Cavallo, Texas, and those already arrived have gone to the Teche, where some 12,200 of our men are concentrated.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. Great Outrage in Dayton.

Another of those acts of lawlessness and crime which have become so frequent, and which indicate how entirely the public mind has become demoralized and debased, took place yesterday. A number of furloughed soldiers went to the office of the Empire, the democratic organ, and riddled it. Although the leader of these men assumed the entire responsibility of the act, it is not difficult to see behind him the real authors. These soldiers have derived their information of the Empire from the misrepresentations of the abolition leaders, and were undoubtedly instigated by them to the commission of an act that the latter were too cowardly themselves to perform.

We do not think any commentary is needed upon such acts as this. Every calm and rational man can see where they lead, and can discover the seeds of violence that they are sowing in the community, which will produce, ere long, the most bloody and destructive fruits. It is very certain that all such acts of mob violence, of outrages upon freedom of speech and of the press, strengthen the party against whom they are directed—the democratic organization, which it is vainly supposed, can be crushed out by them. We warn the gentlemen of the republican party of this fact. They are allowing a policy to be pursued that is covering them with shame and disgrace, and which the tide of time will not efface from the pages of history.

These violent and outrageous attempts to destroy the liberty of the democratic press, when the republicans have two to our one in the State and country, only shows the desperate straits their party is driven to, and will awaken the natural and patriotic emotions of every true lover of liberty throughout the land. It will, as sure as there is a just God, recoil with terrible retribution upon the heads of the real authors. There is an instinctive love of justice in all men, no matter how much they may be prejudiced in the hour of passion, that will, in their reflective moments, condemn all such infamous acts.

It is a policy that tends but too surely to the overthrow of all the guarantees of life, liberty and property, by which we have been surrounded, and surrender them up to unrestrained anarchy and license.

The Richmond Whig of the 7th inst., says eight hundred and sixty-one prisoners arrived here yesterday under charge of Major Mulford, to be exchanged under stipulations of the cartel. It is hoped that regular exchanges will be resumed for the future.

Colonel Chickering, of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, has been appointed Assistant Provost Marshal General of Louisiana. His duties will be to superintend the labor system instituted by General Banks.

It is said the Confederates have put the captured officers of Gen. Kilpatrick's command in irons.

Special Notices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

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

Table with columns: Leave, Day, Ex., Det., Ac., Eve. Ex., Night Ex., Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Dexter, Chelsea, Chgo.

Table with columns: Leave, Eve. Ex., Det., Ac., Night Ex., Day Ex., Chicago, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Detroit, Chgo.

THE EXPRESS each way is the Mail Train. Trains do not stop at stations where figures are omitted in the table. Trains connect at Detroit with the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways of Canada, and the Detroit and Toledo and Detroit and Mackinac Railroads, and Cleveland Steamers.

LUXURIOUS SLEEPING CARS upon all night trains. Nathan's celebrated Ventilating Apparatus upon all day trains—the best and most perfect in use.

PROF. R. J. LYONS' Patients and all others interested will please take notice that he will continue his visits and open an Infirmary at Cleveland, Ohio, for the treatment of Lung and Chest diseases.

LYONS' KATHAIRON. Kathairon is from the Greek word, "Kathiro," or "Kathairo," signifying to cleanse, purify and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For perspiration, 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.

Mathews' 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 ointments, and nauseous Vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain NO MERCURY, 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 25 cts. For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE, FAMILY SOAP MAKER. WAR makes high prices. Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for Four cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered and sold, put up in Iron cans, all others being counterfeits. Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia—No. 127 Walnut Street. Pittsburgh—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way.

HEIMSTREET'S Inimitable Hair Restorative.

It is NOT A DYE. But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no cleansing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a Luxuriant Beauty, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates Dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the scalp. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by thign of 10 commercial agents, D. S. BARNES & CO., 202 Broadway New-York. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. 6m922

WYNKOOP'S ICELAND PECTORAL. DISEASES of the Throat, Chest and Pulmonary organs are ever prevalent, insidious and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to relieve, cure and support these complaints, must be Expectant, Anodyne and Imparting to the entire system. No discovery in medical science ever mastered this class of diseases like Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Pectoral. It is used with the most astonishing results in all cases of Bronchitis, Inflammation, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria or Parotid Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Irritability, &c.

Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "I have used Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Pectoral for several years, myself and in my family, for severe Pulmonary Complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and never seen its equal." Rev. J. J. Potter Brooklyn, N. Y. Hundreds and thousands of important testimonials could be produced, showing its remarkable cures and that it never fails.

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 skin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distinctive appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving it fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Adresses and Queens Europe. Its what every lady should have. Sold every where.

AGOOD TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT. So is a good Physician by his Successful Works.

PROFESSOR R. J. LYONS, THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST. Known all over the country as the Celebrated INDIAN HERB DOCTOR! RUSSELL HOUSE, DETROIT.

TO THE YOUNG OR OLD, Male or Female, If you have been suffering from a habit indulged in by the YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES, WHICH CAUSES SO MANY ALARMING SYMPTOMS, It unites them for Marriage, And is the greatest evil which can befall MAN OR WOMAN.

See symptoms enumerated in Advertisement, and if you are a sufferer, Cut out the Advertisement, and send for it at once. Delays are dangerous. Ask for Holmbohl's. Take no other.

DR. DEGLUBO'S DIPHTHERIA SPECIFIC. CERTAIN CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP. In the past year over 200 CASES OF DIPHTHERIA in an amount hitherto unknown, N. Y., CONSIDERED HOPELESS, have been cured with this medicine. Names and residences can be given.

ALL THE PHYSICIANS THERE NOW USE IT. It never has failed to cure! Get a bottle; it costs 10 cents! For sale by EBERBACH & CO. Prepared and sold by W. E. SKINNER, Rochester, N. Y.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.—Messrs Post & Bruff, Agents N. Y. Sanitary Society, Rochester.—Gents. I deem it due to you to state the magical effect of that one bottle of People's Cure which I obtained from you in November last. Seeing the advertisement of your So. city offering to give your medicine to clergyman for the poor of their parishes, I obtained a bottle for a poor girl of my congregation, who had long been nearly blind from inflammation, and strange to say, that one bottle cured her entirely. I write this hoping it may aid the Society in its efforts to introduce the medicine, and bless those who may need such a remedy; and I use strong terms, as I believe its merits will fully justify the most superlative forms of speech.

DR. WILKINS, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, 922 1/2 Pittsford, Monroe Co. N. Y.

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A smile was on her lip—health was in her look, strength was in her step, and in her hands—Plantation Bitters.

S-T-1860-X. A few bottles of Plantation Bitters Will cure Nervous Headache. Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips. Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath. Flatulency and Intoxication. Nervous Affections. Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath. Pain over the eyes. Profusion; Great Weakness. Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels, &c.

Which are the symptoms of LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA. It is estimated that seven-tenths of all adult ailments proceed from a diseased and torpid liver. The biliary secretions of the liver clogging into the stomach poison the entire system and exhibit the above symptoms.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world and we withhold its name for the present.

IMPOTENCY CERTIFICATES. Rochester N. Y. December 25, 1861. Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for three or four years and had to abandon my profession. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy, I am now nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit. I am respectfully yours, REV. J. S. CATBORN.

Philadelphia, 10th Month, 17th Day, 1862. Respected Friend—My daughter has been much benefited by the use of thy Plantation Bitters. Thou wilt send me two bottles more. Thy Friend, ASA CURRIEN. Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. Feb. 11, 1862. Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—Please send me another bottle of your Plantation Bitters. As a morning appetizer, they appear to have succeeded everything else, and are greatly esteemed. Yours, &c. GAGNE' WAITE.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Choice New Styles of DELAINES, PRINTS AND OTHER DRESS GOODS, FOR SPRING TRADE.

Just Received by C. H. MILLEN, Ann Arbor, March 3, 1864. GRANGER & FINLEY, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Collecting and Land Agents

100 BUSHELS PRIME CLOVER SEED! For Sale by P. BACH, Feb. 26th, 1864.

200 BUSHELS PRIME ILLINOIS TIMOTHY SEED. For Sale by P. BACH, Feb. 26th, 1864.

Dissolution Notice. THE FIRM OF CHAPIN, WOOD & CO., was dissolved January 16, 1863, by mutual consent of A. A. Chapin and A. R. Wood will settle the accounts of the firm.

Copartnership. THE UNDERSIGNED entered into partnership Jan. 16, 1863, by the firm name of Chapin & Co., and will continue the business of manufacturing printing and wrapping paper.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous, Sensual, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Lyons' Periodical Drops. FOR FEMALES. DR. JOHN J. LYONS' FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS THE GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR. Are the only known remedy that will successfully and invariably restore and regulate the female system, removing all irregularities, and producing health, vigor and strength.

Are a fluid preparation, the only one of the kind ever discovered in this country, and acts directly on the parts affected, whilst pills and powders can only reach them as they work through sympathy, but not at all direct and positive.

Are you suffering from a constant anxiety for the regular return of nature's prescribed laws? Give yourself no uneasiness, for Lyons' Periodical Drops, it taken a day or two before the expected period, will positively and invariably regulate its coming, as sure as effect follows cause, as certain as daylight follows darkness.

Are you sick enfeebled by disease, or unable to bear the labor and danger of increase? Come to you as a blessing, for is not prevention better than cure? If regularly taken it is a certain preventive, and will save you much peril and many hours of suffering.

Are the most reliable regulator ever known, and cure, like magic, all those irregularities that have defied the doctor's skill. Will you wrangle away with suffering from Leucorrhoea, Prolapsus, Dysmenorrhoea, and a thousand other difficulties, all sprung up under the name of suppressed and obstructed nature, when an investment of one dollar in Lyons' Periodical Drops will surely save you.

Do not use the drops when forbidden in the directions, for although a positive cure, and harmless at all other times, they are so powerful and finely calculated to adjust and govern the functions of the sexual organism, that if taken at improper times, they would produce results contrary to nature, against which all, particularly those who would reproduce, should carefully guard.

Cannot harm the most delicate constitution at any time; yet the proprietors wish to guard against its misuse, hoping that a thousand bottles will be used for a good purpose where one is used for an illegitimate one.

The never-failing Female Regulator, is for sale by every Druggist, in both city and country, and do not, if you value your health and wish for a reliable medicine, buy any other. Take no other, but if the Druggist to whom you apply has not got it, make him send and get it for you.

C. G. CLARK & CO., PROPRIETORS, New Haven, Conn.

At Wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., New York. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston. FERRAND, SHELLEY & CO., Detroit.

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At Wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., New York. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston. FERRAND, SHELLEY & CO., Detroit.

ARE YOU INSURED? IF NOT CALL ON C. H. MILLEN, Agent for the following first-class Companies,

Home Insurance of New York, Cash Capital over One and a Half Millions Dollars. CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO. Of New York, Capital over One Million of Dollars. In this Company the insured participate in the profits. CITY FIRE INS., CO., of Hartford. Capital over Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Brownell & Perrin, GEN'L COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 183 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Dealers in Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, Green and Dried Fruits, Cider, &c.

AMERICAN WATCHES. M.S. SMITH'S 55 WOOD AVE. DETROIT.

NOBLE & RIDER, are selling their large stock of BOOTS & SHOES, CHEAPER THAN EVER!!

LOW PRICES FOR CASH. Good Stoga Boots : \$2.50 to \$4.50 Men's good Calf Pegged, 3.00 a 6.00 " " Sewed : 5.00 a 6.50 Women's " Lace Boots : 1.00 a 1.85 Ladies' " Congress G'ts, : 75 a 2.50 Boys' Youth's and Children's Shoes : : : 15 a 1.50

Now is the time to buy as BOOTS and SHOES are rapidly advancing in Eastern Markets. THEY ALSO MAKE WARRANTED WORK TO ORDER, AND REPAIR.

Remember we can not and will not be underbid. Please call and examine their stock. LAWRENCE NOBLE, CHARLES RIDER, Ann Arbor, Feb. 15th, 1864. 1941.

SILVER WARE. M.S. SMITH'S 55 WOOD AVE. DETROIT.

CITY COOPER SHOP. SPAFFORD & DODSLEY, successors to O. C. SPAFFORD & D. HENNING.

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they are now manufacturing and keep constantly on hand a Large Assortment of COOPER WORK!

Such as Pork and Cider Barrels, Kegs, Firkins, Churns, Well Buckets, Flour and Apples Barrels, &c.

Merchants and Dealers are invited to examine their Butts and Beer Kegs. CUSTOM WORK, done to ORDER on SHORT NOTICE and warranted.

Cash paid for Staves, Heading and Hoops. SPAFFORD & DODSLEY, Ann Arbor, Feb. 6th, 1864. 9181st

Real Estate For Sale. HOUSES & LOTS. Also the ENTIRE STOCK of the subscriber, consisting of Greenies and Liquors, on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

Tobacco! Tobacco! I AM SELLING GOOD FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO At from Fifty cents to \$1 per pound. SMOKING TOBACCO, From 14 cents to 20 cents per pound at retail.

M. DEVANY, Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 17, 1862. 8831st

THE BEST — THE CHEAPEST — Insure with the

THE PEOPLE'S CURS. THE PLAN and ORGANIZATION of the CURS, after 45 years severe trial, has realized the greatest public benefit in the history of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. It is now better than ever prepared for duty.

1. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions. 2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dispatch and accuracy. 3. LOSSES always met with promptness and complete Justice.

Net Assets, January 1864. 3,002,566.39

THE PEOPLE'S CURS. "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 I left it off more than four weeks ago. I consider myself as entirely cured, and the medicine has made me feel very light and active. I am a young man though I am sixty two years old."

"My wife has been suffering from Rheumatism of an inflammation of the chest for six or seven years sometimes very acutely. About the first of June she commenced taking the People's Cure, and continued to take it every day, and in ten days after she commenced, the swelling and stiffness of her joints very noticeably lessened, and in three weeks had disappeared all. THOMAS POLLOCK, (at W. H. Glenn's.) Buffalo, October 1, 1862."

THE PEOPLE'S CURS. "Two of our subscribers—one of them afflicted with Rheumatism of the chest and the other with Rheumatism of the joints—purchased the People's Cure, and now, after having tried it for some time, report to us, commending it most heartily as a most efficacious remedy in their cases—Editors Christian Advocate."

THE PEOPLE'S CURS. "My face has for more than ten years been greatly disfigured by eruptions and blemishes, which at times made me entirely blind; but having taken for three days a course of the People's Cure, my skin became healthy, my eyes opened, and I feel cheerful and happy as a well man. Let all who are afflicted with the People's Cure—The Medicine prepared by the Sanitary Society—and I think they will not begrudge their dollars."

THE PEOPLE'S CURS. "I have used the People's Cure in my family with great benefit, in cases of Rheumatism 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. SCHARFF, 273 Main St., up-stairs. Buffalo, Nov. 15, 1862."

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