

From the New York World.

High Prices and Their Causes.

There is concerted effort at this moment on the part of the administration press to impose upon the non commercial public the assertion that the high prices now ruling for the necessities of life are due wholly to a wild speculation, which has no foundation whatever in supply and demand, or other facts having a legitimate bearing upon the prices of staple products. Several of our contemporaries of the conservative press have been led to repeat these idle assertions, which are put forth with a view of diverting public attention from the fact that in the enormous inflation of the currency, and the burdens imposed upon productions by the taxation of the general government, together with the absorption of labor and the producing power of the country in the army, may be found the true reason of those high prices against which all people who depend upon honest toil for their livelihood are crying out. The market reporter of the *Tribune* will be able to tell the editor of that paper that many articles, such as tea, coffee sugar, metals, and so forth, convenient and desirable, it not of prime necessity, have been selling since gold went above two hundred and twenty-five, at less than the cost of laying them down here, and that in consequence of this anomaly in our markets, there has been a large export of these goods from our bonded warehouses.

We will institute a brief comparison on the basis of gold at two hundred and fifty, as it closed last evening. That is, a paper dollar was worth forty cents. Extra state flour at ten dollars per barrel. This is only four dollars in gold—the very lowest price touched in several years past—while six dollars have often been paid when there was no speculation in the market, a sum equal to fifteen dollars in currency. The best St. Louis family flour sold yesterday for fourteen to fifteen dollars per barrel, or six dollars less in gold. They seldom sold below eight to nine dollars in "good times," or twenty dollars to twenty-two dollars and a half in the present currency. Particular stress is laid upon the price of pork, which closed yesterday at thirty-eight dollars per barrel, or six dollars less in gold. It is true that since the intelligence, of nearly a year since, that the crop of corn for 1863 was badly injured by frost, pork has been rather a "fancy" article with speculators. But not more so than it would have been had the currency rested on a sounder basis. It is more probable that the high nominal price has checked speculation. The current quotation is only a fraction over fifteen dollars in gold. Now the price in June, 1857, was twenty-four dollars in gold, or sixty dollars in the present currency. Fifteen dollars in gold is an alloy, not above the average of the past ten years. To return to friends off: We find that the red or amber winter wheat sold yesterday at a dollar in gold per bushel. Will those who are so fierce to denounce speculation tell us when it sold cheap? Prime corn, notwithstanding an undoubted scarcity, sold at sixty-four cents in gold per bushel, and the best oats at thirty-nine cents. Need we carry further this illustration of the extent to which the farmer is robbed through the influence of the inflated currency?

A formidable table has been compiled, to show that the advance in merchandise is greater than the depreciation in currency. The wrong impression, if not intentional, deceit, to flow from this compilation, will be exposed by pointing out cotton, cotton goods, and coffee, among the articles named. Every body knows that in cotton and cotton goods, such of the advance as is not due to the depreciated currency is attributable to the severing of communication with the cotton fields of the South, whence we have heretofore drawn our supplies of raw material. Coffee has doubled in price within three years at the ports of exportation. Brazil coffee is now about fourteen cents per pound at Rio; this is thirty-five cents per pound in our currency. The duty is five cents per pound in gold, or twelve and a half cents in currency, which makes forty-seven and a half cents; to this must be added commission, brokerage, storage, freight, and so forth. The current price is fifty to fifty-two cents. Where is the "speculation"? It seems to us it must be on the wrong side of the ledger. Take sugar, to pursue the example. The breaking up of the sugar plantations in Louisiana, and the failure of the beet sugar-works in France last year, have caused prices of sugar to advance all over the world. It now costs to put good refining sugar into bonded warehouses here five and a half cents per pound in gold; this is thirteen and three-quarter cents in currency; the duty is two and a half cents in gold, or six and a quarter cents in currency; making twenty cents; to which must be added freight, shrinkage, commissions, brokerage and storage. The price paid yesterday was twenty-one cents. At the old rate of duty it would cost but six cents in gold; it has sold in this market at equal to ten cents in gold in bond, or equal to thirty-one and a quarter cents in currency, duty paid at the current rate of duty.

With reference to the price of manufactures, before the seller is charged with extortion let the price be computed in gold, and the enormous excess and duties paid by the manufacturer upon every thing he uses, besides the direct loss upon him, be taken into account. It will soon be discovered that the margin of profit is so small that nothing but an enormous capital can stand up under such exactions, and every small manufacturer must speedily be driven out of business.

The laboring population are repeatedly reminded of the high wages they are now receiving. What are they? The mechanics who formerly earned ten to twelve dollars in gold per week now receive fifteen to eighteen in currency, equalling only about six or seven dollars in gold. In the face of these facts, to represent his condition as improved is the height of presumption.

Thus the efforts of the administration press to ascribe to speculation the results of mismanagement and corruption, fall before the most cursory examination of their pretensions. Low

prices are necessary to the prosperity of the great industrial interests of the country. Prices of labor and farm products are the first to fall and the last to rise. Inflation and speculation rob them of a portion of their just returns. In this view, the Democratic party has opposed all inflation, and its offspring, speculation, and vindicates anew its claims to the position of the party of the people and the country.

Waited—"500,000 More."

By the President of the United States of America—a Proclamation:

Whereas, By the act approved July 4th, 1861, entitled "An Act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, &c., and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men, as volunteers, for the respective term, of one, two, and three years, for the military service, and that in case the quota or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward, or city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, to fill such quota or any part thereof, which may be unfilled: And Whereas, This new enrollment, heretofore ordered, is so far completed, as that the aforementioned act of Congress may now be put in operation, for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrison and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of the suppression of the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States,

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this, my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for the military service; provided, nevertheless, that all credits which may be established under section eight of the aforesaid act, on the account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made for volunteers, will be accepted under this call for one, two or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law for the period of service for which they enlisted; and I hereby proclaim, order and direct, that immediately after the fifth day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year, shall be held in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct, election district, or county not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof, which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said fifth day of September, 1864.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the independence of the United States the eighty eighth.

[Signed]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

Wm. H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

The Electoral College.

Congress, by a law recently passed, has decided that none of the States which have been formally declared in insurrection shall vote for President till re-admitted into the Union. The States thus excluded from participating in the approaching Presidential contest are as follows:

Virginia Tennessee
North Carolina Mississippi
South Carolina Louisiana
Georgia Florida
Alabama Arkansas

Texas.

Our next President and Vice President are therefore, we take for granted, to be chosen by the following:

STATES. ELECTORS. STATES. ELECTORS.
Maine . . . 7 Ohio . . . 21
New Hampshire 5 Indiana . . . 13
Massachusetts 12 Illinois . . . 16
Rhode Island 4 Michigan . . . 8
Connecticut 6 Wisconsin . . . 8
Vermont . . . 5 Minnesota . . . 4
New York 33 Iowa . . . 8
New Jersey 7 Kentucky . . . 11
Delaware 3 Kansas . . . 3
Pennsylvania 26 Missouri . . . 11
Maryland 7 California . . . 5
West Virginia 5 Oregon . . . 3
Total States 24 Electors . . . 241
Necessary to choose . . . 121

Several Territories have just been authorized to form State Constitutions, and to be admitted under them by proclamation on due proof that they have been ratified; but, as they will at any rate have but three electoral votes each, and are not certain to accept the privileges proffered them, we do not include them above.—*Washington Union*.

THE WAY LINCOLN WORKS. IT—There is a prevailing idea," says Wilkes' *Spirit*, "that the President and his Cabinet meet for frequent consultation, and that is one of the ties which binds them in association. Nothing could be further from the truth. There has never been such a thing as a Cabinet meeting under the Lincoln administration, not even pending the settlement of the Trent. We speak this advisedly, and because we desire the rebels to be in a starving condition for three years, he could not find it in his heart to prevent their getting off with their supplies."

If we have among the readers of the *Argus* any admirers of ZACH CHANDLER, the Senator who in 1861 advised Governor BLAINE that the Union would not be worth a rush "without a little bloodletting," we commend to their careful attention an article in another column describing "fighting" Zach as he appeared on the last night of the recent session of Congress. The Rochester *Democrat* is a leading Republican journal, and of course would not slander such prominent Republicans as CHANDLER and WILKINSON. The people of Michigan must feel proud of this distinguished Senator.

The Flint *Citizen* says that "a good scare has been enjoyed by the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and perhaps those of Washington." "Perhaps" if our contemporary was one of "the people" of the region named, and had had his house burned, his cattle, horses, sheep, &c., driven off, or had been compelled to "shell out" his greenbacks to save the town or city of his residence from being sacked, he might not think it a "good scare." It was certainly a disgraceful one, and if the administration permits its repetition, the people will be regrettful to their own interests and honor if they fail to not only "scare" the administration, but to eject it from the capital.

The provisional brigade, organized for the defense of Washington, and composed of slightly wounded men from the various hospitals, has been disbanded, and most of the men sent to their regiments in the field.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR · MICHIGAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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, AUGUST 26th, 1864. By a vote of the Committee at a meeting held September 1, 1863, the number of delegates for each State, was fixed at double the number of its electoral votes.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.

New York, Jan. 12, 1864.

Democratic State Convention.

A Democratic State Convention will be held in Detroit, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday, the first day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, to be held at Chicago, Illinois, on MONDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1864.

By a vote of the Committee at a meeting held September 1, 1863, the number of delegates for each State, was fixed at double the number of its electoral votes.

LEVI BISHOP, Chairman.

STEPHEN G. CLARK, ADAM L. ROOF,

N. A. BALCH, AUSTIN WALES,

H. A. LYER-OK, H. H. HARON,

O. M. BARNES, WM. M. MILLER,

L. D. NORRIS, JOSEPH COULTER,

Democratic State Central Committee.

Democratic County Conventions.

A Democratic Convention for the county of Washtenaw will be held at the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, August 25th, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the election of delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions.

A second Convention will be held on Wednesday, September 7th, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the nomination of candidates for county officers, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the Convention.

Each county comprising no more than twenty-five thousand inhabitants will be entitled to three times as many delegates as there are representatives in the lower house of the Legislature from such county; and each county which may not be entitled to one representative, will be entitled to one delegate.

By resolutions of former State Conventions, no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the Convention who does not reside in the county he purports to represent, except with reference to the counties of the Upper Peninsula.

It is respectfully urged upon the democrats of the several counties to perfect their local organizations for the great Presidential contest that now before us.

Dated Detroit, July 9, 1864.

W. A. RICHMOND,

ADAM L. ROOF,

AUSTIN WALES,

H. H. HARON,

WM. M. MILLER,

JOSPEH COULTER,

Democratic State Central Committee.

The Latest News.

The following is the essence of the latest news dispatches:

Done at the City of Washington, this 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the independence of the United States the eighty eighth.

[Signed]

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By the President:

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500,000 More.

The President has issued his proclamation calling for 500,000 more men to fill up the armies of the Union. The proclamation bears date July 18th, and as, by the law of Congress, fifty days only are given to the States to furnish their several quotas, the draft will take place in the "short" sub-districts on the 5th day of September next.

The quota of the several sub-districts of the State have not yet been announced, but under the last call for 500,000 this county was called upon to furnish 945 men, and we presume that its quota under the recent call will be full that number. The old quota had been filled on the first of June last, and an excess passed to the credit of a number of sub-districts, amounting in the aggregate to 210.

On the 2d call the sub-districts comprising our city were required to each furnish 69 men. On the first of June, the 1st and 2d Wards had an excess of 17, and the 3d, 4th, and 5th Wards, an excess of 27.

To these credits have since been added a number more, which will in so much reduce the quota under the new call.

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Dated Detroit, July 9, 1864.

LEVI BISHOP, Chairman.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR,

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1864.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York, & 6 State St.

Boston, are our Agents for the Abolition in those cities
and are authorized to take Advertisements and Sub-
scriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

Closing of the Mails.

Mails leaving Ann Arbor for the East and West close
about 4:30 p.m.

GONG WEST, 7:50 a.m.

John L. Thompson, P. M.

FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSEENED have written for fame and
for profit for glary until his aspirations for both of
these articles are fully gratified, offers the News
Boat, and JON PAUL ESTABLISHMENT of the
MICHIGAN ARGUS,
for sale. Terms made known on application.
E. B. POND.

Ann Arbor, June 23, 1864.

Taking a "Country Paper"

We don't know but we have published the
following "roadside colloquy" before; but if we have it is just as good now as then.—

Read it, and then mark it for the benefit of
your neighbor who borrows the Argus every
week to find out the price of wool, etc., or for
that other neighbor who don't think a "country paper" worth taking:

"And so Squire, you don't take a country
paper?"

"No Major, I get the city paper on much
better terms, so I take a couple of them."

"But, Squire, the COUNTRY Papers often
prove a great convenience to me. The more we
encourage them, the better the editors can
afford to make them."

"Why, I don't know any convenience they
are to me."

"The farm you sold F. H. was advertised
in one of them, and thereby you obtained a
customer, did you not?"

"Very true, Major, but I paid three dollars
for it."

"And you made more than three hundred
dollars by it. Now if your neighbors had not
uninformed the press and kept it ready for use,
you would have been without the means to
advertise your property. But I think I saw
your daughter's marriage in those papers—
that cost you anything?"

"No, but—"

"And your brother's death with a long
obituary notice. And the destruction of
neighbor Riggs' house by fire. You see these
things are exaggerated until the authentic ac-
counts of the newspaper set them all right."

"O, true, but—"

"And when your cousin Splash was up for
the Legislature, you appeared much gratified
at his defense—which cost him nothing."

"Yes, yes; but these things are news to
the readers. They cause the people to take
the paper."

"No, Squire Grudge, not if all were like
you. Now, I tell you, the day will surely
come when somebody will write a long entry
on your life and character, and the printer
will put it in type with a heavy black line
over it, and with all your riches, this will be
done as a grave is dug for a pauper. Your
wealth, liberality, and all such as will be
spoken of, but the printer's boy, as he spied
the words, in arranging the type to these
sayings, will remark of you—Poor, mean
devil, he is even spouting an obituary!" Good
morning, Squire."

The Markets.

The farmers are all very busy in the harvest
field, and buying and selling produce has not
been very brisk at the present week. Yesterday
prices ruled as follows:

Wool—\$0@35, and little coming forward.
Wheat—Red, \$1.90; White, \$2.15.
Corn—\$1.25. Oats—80c.
Potatoes—Old, 8¢@51. New, \$1.50.
Beans—82¢; Butter, 25@30c; Eggs, 18c.
Salt—in Detroit, \$4 at wholesale.

From the recent report of the
Steward of the University to the Board of
Regents, we learn that there are now grow-
ing in the grounds of the University, ex-
clusive of those in the yards attached to the
four dwellings, 1370 shade and ornamental
trees, nearly all of which are in a healthy
and thriving condition. These trees are
classed as follows: 582 evergreens, 350 maple,
270 elm, 44 native oaks, 35 horse chestnut,
6 poplar, 26 ash, 6 hickories, 6 catalpa,
6 butternut, 5 burr oak, 2 dogwood, and 6 locust.
When these trees are grown up—and they
are now pushing rapidly—the University
will be one of the most attractive
and lovely spots in the State.

The rows of trees in the streets adjoining
the grounds have also been filled up, mulched,
and boxed.

A NEW TRAIN.—The business of the
Central Road is such that Sup't Rice has
put another train between Detroit and Kalamazoo,
making five passenger trains daily, each way.
The new train leaves Detroit at 6:15 A. M.,
arriving at the Monitor House, Ann Arbor, during
1864 and 63 at the expiration of which he will dis-
continue his visits and open an Infirmary at Cleveland,
Ohio, for the treatment of Lung and Chest diseases.

The appropiations of this Congress
are immense. It will be difficult to
compute them, but it would not be sur-
prising if they ran up pretty well to
\$900,000,000, perhaps to \$1,000,000,000.

The New York Herald says Lin-
coln's view of the Monroe doctrine is
like that of a Yankee candidate for
Governor of Maine. He favored the
temperance law, but was opposed to its
enforcement.

General Sigel's successor, General
A. P. Howe, has been recently Chief of
Artillery in the Department of Wash-
ington, and is considered a brave and
competent officer. He formerly com-
manded a division in the Sixth Army
Corps.

A terrible earthquake is reported to
have been felt at Nebraska City on the
4th. Three persons were hurt by fall-
ing buildings. A dreadful blizzard took
place at the same time.

It is estimated that the rebels se-
cured 10,000 head of cattle and horses,
besides droves of sheep and hogs,
which they got across the Potowmack
while threatening Washington.

Resolved, That a committee of five
be appointed, with powers to establish
such an organ whenever and in whatever
form they shall find it expedient.

Resolved, That the committee be in-
structed to address a circular to the lead-
ing teachers and school officers of the
State, to determine whether such periodical
may be established by the 1st of January
next, but, that the committee be not empowered to pledge the credit of the
association, and belong to five different
parties of the State.

At the recent commencement of
Alleghany College, Pa., the honorary de-
gree of Master of Arts was conferred upon
Prof. SAMUEL G. ARMOR, of the University
of Michigan. We believe it an honor well
deserved.

Remember the great Panorama
of the World, at Hangsterfer's Hall, on Wed-
nesday evening, July 27th. The Press and
clergy speak well of it. The Hartford Courant
says:

"The Athenaeum was well filled last night,
to witness the Great Panorama of the World,
the beautiful scenes presented elicited the
warmest applause."

Let there be a full house.

A number of our State ex-
changes have raised their terms of subscrip-
tion to \$2 a year, as advised by the late Pub-
lishers' Convention. Among them are the
Detroit Free Press and Tribune. Our city co-
temporaries still adhere to the old rates—
several profitable, and now starving.

Several provoking errors occur-
red in the creation of Judge GRANGER in our
last issue. One of the most noticeable, on
second column, fourth page, 10th and 11th
lines from top—"decease" should read
dead. The others the reader will please cor-
rect.

Common Council Doings.

The Common Council held an adjourned
meeting on Monday evening, July 11th.

Present all but Alderman Thompson.

The following petitions were received:

From J. Hangsterfer, asking a yearly li-
cense for his hall, instead of requiring of each
person using it a special license. Laid on
the table.

From John Burns and others, for the open-
ing of Hickory street from Pitcher street
east as far as laid out on the plat. Referred to
the Aldermen of the 4th and 5th Wards.

From P. and J. Donnelly, asking that a
nuisance back of Cook's Hotel stables be
abated. Referred to Alderman Thompson and
Gott.

From sundry residents of the Third Ward,
asking that a nuisance existing on Hiscock
road, near Spring street, be abated. Laid on
the table.

Alderman Gott, from committee for that
purpose, reported an ordinance relative to
umbering dwellings, stores, &c., which was
incomptent to express our gratitude to
them for so bravely and successfully
maintaining the integrity of our nation.

Resolved, That we send our greetings
of respect and sympathy to our brothers
in the army, assuring them that language
is incomptent to express our gratitude to
them for so bravely and successfully
maintaining the integrity of our nation.

Resolved, That the addresses to which
we have listened, and our discussions
during this annual meeting, have
strengthened our belief that it is our duty
as teachers to labor not only for the
intellectual training of our pupils, but
also, theoretically and practically to follow
the example of the Great Teacher, and to
endeavor to bring them into harmony
with the laws of God.

Resolved, That the thanks of the asso-
ciation be given to the people of Ann Arbor,
who have hospitably entertained us;
to the officers of the State University,
for their courtesy in showing us through
the grounds, libraries, etc.; to the School
Board for the use of the hall; and to the
President and Secretary, for the faithful
discharge of their duties.

Resolved, That we re-affirm our belief
that the best interests of our schools de-
mand the speedy establishment of the
office of county superintendent of
schools.

Also, instructing Recorder to notify the
Supervisor of the 3d, 4th, and 5th Wards to
make reports and assessments on unfinished
sidewalks.

The Bond and oath of office of C. H. Rich-
mond, City Treasurer, was approved.

The oath of office of Edward Stiling, Deputy
Marshal, was received and ordered placed
on file.

This Recorder presented the Annual Report
of the Controller of the City of Detroit, which
was, on motion accepted.

Miscellaneous and News Items.

Burnham has a machine for fanning the audience
which keeps them cool as a cucumber.

Ex-Gov. Andrew H. Reeder died at
his residence at Easton, Penn., on the morning
of the 5th inst., after a short illness.

Mr. Joseph Shaw, the founder of the
Imperial Order of Odd Fellows, recently
died at Nottingham, England, at the
age of 76.

Queen Victoria and her daughters
are said to make full and open war upon
the Princess of Wales. Her beauty and popularity
are insupportable to the old lady.

It is said that when Mr. Lincoln rode
along the lines of Grant's army, the
men of all ranks, and with all their baggage,
managed successfully to dodge the carriages
which lined the street, and the pedestrians
managed to dodge him. He turned into
Catharine street, and brought up on Dr.
Chase's brick pile, injuring the carriage some
and himself a little. Mr. Arnold was at one
of our stores writing, heard the commotion
caused by the run away, went to the door,
looked out, remarked that it had got by his
establishment, and then went back to his
work, to be informed a little later that his
horse had cleared somebody else's establish-
ment.

A schoolmistress in England has in-
vented a new panthelm for refractory
pupils. She stands them on their
heads and pours ice water into their
trowsers' legs.

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