

# The Weekly Michigan Argus.

Vol. XIX.

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

No. 975.

## The Michigan Argus.

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## Business Directory.

**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.

**C. H. MILLEN.**  
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c. Main Street, Ann Arbor.

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

**GEORGE W. SNOVER.**  
DEALER in Miscellaneous and School Books, Stationery, Wall Papers, &c. Huron Street, Ann Arbor.

**RISDON & HENDERSON.**  
DEALERS in Hardware, Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Ware, &c. No. 10, New Block, Main St.

**GEO. PRAY, M. D.**  
PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Residence and office on Detroit Street, near the Depot.

**S. G. TAYLOR.**  
DEALER in Hats, Caps, Fur, Robes, Goggles, Fur-trimmed Goods, &c. East side Main Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

**A. J. SUTHERLAND.**  
AGENT for the New York Life Insurance Company, 100 Broadway, New York. Also has on hand a stock of the most approved sewing machines. 885if

**GEORGE FISCHER.**  
MEAT MARKET—Huron Street—General dealer in Fresh and Salted Meats, Poultry, Pork, Ham, Sausages, Lard, Tallow, &c., &c.

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

**LEWITT & BRAKEEY.**  
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS. Office at the residence of Dr. Lewitt, north side of Huron, two doors west of Division Street.

**M. GUTERMAN & CO.**  
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Ready-Made Clothing, Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Dressings, &c., No. 5, Phoenix Block, Main St.

**WM. WAGNER.**  
DEALER in Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., Front Block, Main Street.

**SLAWSON & SON.**  
GROCERIES, Provision and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Flour, Beans, Lentils, Peas, and Plaster of Paris, one door east of Cook's Hotel.

**J. M. SCOTT.**  
AMBIOTYPE and Photograph Artist, in the rooms over Campbell's Clothing Store, Phoenix Block. Perfect satisfaction given.

**C. B. PORTER.**  
DENTIST. Office corner of Main and Huron Streets, over Baker's and Pierce's Store. All calls promptly attended to. 4pr1859

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

**SPAFFORD & DODSLEY.**  
MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of Cooper Work, City Cooper Shop. Custom work done on short notice. Cor. Detroit and North Streets, and cor. North and Fifth Streets, Ann Arbor.

**ANDREW BELL.**  
DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Produce, &c., &c., corner Main and Washington Streets, Ann Arbor. The highest market prices paid for country produce. 886if

**I. O. O. F.**  
WASHTEWAW Lodge, No. 9, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meet at P. B. ROSS, Room 215, Friday Evening, at 7 o'clock. By their Order, Secy. S. S. S. 887if

**M. C. STANLEY,**  
Photographic Artist.  
Corner Main and Huron Streets, Ann Arbor, Mich.

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBIOTYPES, &c., &c., in the latest styles, and every effort made to give satisfaction. 956if

**D. DEFOREST.**  
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Water Limes, Grand River Plaster, Plaster Paris, and Nails of all sizes. A full and perfect assortment of the above, and all other kinds of building material, constantly on hand at the lowest possible rates. On Detroit, a few rods from the Railroad Depot. Also operating extensively in the Paint-Cement-Boarding. 886if

**GRANGER & FINLEY,**  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
Collecting and Land Agents.

OFFICE OVER DONNELLY'S STORE, HURON STREET, B. F. GRANGER, Ann Arbor, Mich. R. H. FINLEY, Jan. 28, 1864. 941if

**FOR SALE!**  
A NEW GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE, Also a NEW SINGER MACHINE, either Family or Manufacturing pattern. Apply to THE ARGUS OFFICE.

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**

## THE RIPENING CORN.

How sweet to walk through the wheatlands brown,  
When the teeming fatness of Heaven drops down!  
The waving crop with its bursting ears;  
No longer rolled in a dress of green,  
With rosy faces the fields are seen:  
A sight more welcome and joyous far  
Than a hundred blood-won victories are.

Beautiful custom was that of old,  
When the Hebrew brought, with a joy untold,  
The earliest ears of the ripening corn  
And laid them down by the altar's horn;  
When the priesthood waved them before the  
Lords.

While the giver of harvests all hearts adored,  
What gifts more suited could man impart?  
To express the flow of his grateful heart!  
A crowd awaits 'neath the cottage eaves;  
To cut the corn and to bind the sheaves;  
At length is heard the expected sound—  
Put in the sickle, the corn is browned;  
And the reapers go forth with as blithe a  
soul—

As those who joined the Olympian goal;  
And sorrowless hearts and voices come,  
To swell the shouts of the harvest home.  
And there is a reaper on earth well known,  
Whose deeds are traced on the burial stone;  
He carries a sickle more deadly and keen  
Than e'er on the harvest field was seen;  
He cuts down the earliest ears in spring,  
As well as the ripest that time can bring;  
The tares he gathers to flames are driven,  
The wheat is laid on the garner of Heaven.  
—London Farmers Magazine.

## Southern View of the Chicago Platform.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 5.]  
As there is a chance at the North of the  
Yankee election in November giving  
that nation McClellan for President,  
and Pendleton for Vice President, it  
becomes well worth while to examine  
carefully the document which they call  
a "platform," basis of the intended  
policy of the democratic party, in case  
of their succeeding to the government,  
in as much as we are at war with that  
country, and the chief controversy be-  
tween its parties is upon the mainte-  
nance of this war, and on the best  
way of prosecuting the same, if it is to  
be prosecuted at all—we have unhappily  
a nearer interest in their approach-  
ing election than we should wish to feel  
in any of the concerns of that people  
forevermore.

The "platform" is prepared with  
care, as these documents usually are.  
It may turn out actually the program-  
me or scheme of the administration of  
the enemy's country for four years to  
come; and we are much concerned in  
forming a clear idea of what this docu-  
ment, verbiage apart, really means and  
what it does not mean. The first and  
leading idea that the party and its candi-  
dates "adhere with unswerving fidelity  
to the Union," which they pronounce  
to be "equally conducive to the well-  
fare of all the States, Northern and  
Southern," thus undertaking to judge  
of what concerns the welfare, not only  
of the States represented in that con-  
vention, but also of those which are  
not the Confederate States. Democ-  
rats cannot bear—no more than aboli-  
tionists—to look upon this as a foreign  
land. They cannot live without us  
country at all. Here is a most singu-  
lar and arid of attachment, which, though  
unreciprocated, cannot be cooled! The  
studied disdain and even repugnance  
of the beloved object does not abate  
this passion a whit; and it glows as  
warmly in the democratic as in the rep-  
ublican breast. Hitherto under the  
Lincoln regime, our adorners have but  
paid court to us roughly; they have  
wooed us as the tiger woos his bride.  
But McClellan and Pendleton—as ap-  
pears from a subsequent part of the  
platform—promise to be lovers of the  
milder mood. They propose to take a  
hint from the parable of the Traveler,  
the North Wind and the Sun. This  
cloak of Confederate independence can-  
not be blown off by the rude blast of  
the Boreas; on the contrary, the trav-  
eler only wraps it more closely around  
him. But the Sun, after March next,  
is to beam with so gracious a warmth  
that the traveler is expected to throw  
his cloak off upon the roadside, as a  
soldier upon a hot day, flings his over-  
coat. The platform declares that "im-  
mediate efforts should be made for ces-  
sation of hostilities." This is a carefully  
calculated expression. Why "ef-  
forts"? The democrats as well as aboli-  
tionists know that the government of  
that nation can bring about a cessation  
of hostilities at any moment, without  
any effort at all; it is only ceasing on  
their part, hostilities upon us, and all  
hostilities cease on the instant. But  
the framers of the platform take care to  
intimate that this is not what they mean  
—the cessation of hostilities which they  
seek to be expressly with a view to  
the ultimate convention of all the  
States, or other practicable means, to  
the end that at the earliest practicable  
moment peace may be restored on the  
basis of the federal Union of the States  
—meaning union of the Confederate  
with Federal States. If a cessation of  
hostilities is to be proposed, even with  
this view, we cannot see that any ef-  
fort is required; the Federal govern-  
ment could at any time, stop the war  
and invite a convention of what they  
call all the States; but in short, the  
use of the word "effort" proves that  
the cessation of hostilities which they  
contemplate is not only with this view,  
but upon this condition—the condition  
that the Confederate States agree to come  
into the convention, and be bound by  
it, or in some other peaceable way  
place themselves once more "on the  
basis of the Federal Union." Now, to  
bring about a cessation of hostilities  
upon these conditions may certainly  
require an effort, and the word is not  
misplaced.

This platform, then, does not pledge  
the new administration, if it comes into

## The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR . . . . . MICH.  
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 1864.

### Senatorial Convention—8th District.

The Democratic Senatorial Convention for the 8th district, was held at Saline, Sept. 10th, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M. D. LeBaron, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the convention to order, and J. D. COREY, was elected President, pro tem, and Geo. W. HALL, of Saline, Secretary.

Messrs. H. Burnham, of Saline; Caleb Moore, of York; and James Benham, of Bridgewater, were appointed a committee on credentials, and to report the names of permanent officers.

Adjourned to 1 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Committee on credentials reported list of delegates which was adopted.

Also, as permanent officers, President—W. S. CARR, Secretary—GEORGE W. HALL.

Adopted.

The convention then proceeded to an informal ballot for a candidate for Senator, as follows:

For John J. Robison, 15  
" J. D. Corey, 9

Mr. Corey withdrew his name, when, on motion, J. J. Robison, of Sharon, was unanimously declared nominated.

A Senatorial District Committee was appointed, as follows:

P. M. Eaton, Saline; D. B. Dodge, Ypsilanti; and J. D. Corey, Manchester.

Several speeches were made, and the convention adjourned sine die.

GEORGE W. HALL, Sec'y.

### Representative Convention—3d District.

A Democratic Convention for the 3rd Representative District, was held at Saline, on the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

W. S. CARR, of Manchester, was elected President, and A. H. RISDON, Secretary.

A ballot was had for a candidate for Representative, which resulted as follows:

For Joshua Forbes, 10  
" George W. Hall, 6  
" Caleb Moore, 4

Messrs. Hall and Moore thanked the convention for the compliment conferred upon them, and withdrew their names, and

On motion of E. D. Parsons, of Manchester, Joshua Forbes, of Saline, was unanimously declared nominated.

Messrs. J. D. Corey, of Manchester; D. LeBaron, of Bridgewater; and H. Burnham, of Saline, were appointed a district committee.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

A. H. RISDON, Sec'y.

### The Democracy of this city and vicinity filled the Court House on Saturday evening last, to do reverence to the Constitution, it being the anniversary of the adoption of that instrument, an instrument considered of no account by the powers that be, but nevertheless the bulwark of our liberties.

The meeting was presided over by E. B. POND, who announced that the committee had received unfavorable responses from Hon. G. V. N. Lottinor and other gentlemen from abroad who had been invited to address the meeting, and that home talent must necessarily be relied upon to fill up the time. He read the following letter from Mr. Lottinor, which was received with great applause:

DETROIT, Sept. 14th, 1864.

E. B. POND, Esq.,  
My Dear Sir:—My health and business will not allow me to enter into the canvass this fall as a public speaker.

I have no words to express how important I deem the election of General McClellan. Without it everything seems to me to be ruin. With it we can redeem our liberties, and suppress the rebellion in such way as to restore a Union worth having.

I wish you all success in Old Washington, and wish I felt able to respond affirmatively to your invitation.

Most truly, yours, &c.,  
G. V. N. LOTTINOR.

The meeting was then ably and enthusiastically addressed by Hon. H. J. BEAKES, R. E. FRAZER, Esq., and Hon. B. F. GRANGER, each of whom was frequently interrupted by cheers.

The meeting gave evidence that the ball is in motion, and of the determination of the Democracy to keep it rolling until it makes "a ten strike" and ejects ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his shoddy crew from the White House.

At the adjournment tremendous cheers were given for "Little Mac."

## The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR . . . . . MICH.  
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 1864.

### At the Representative District Convention for the Second District, held on Wednesday, the 14th, inst., the following gentlemen were appointed a District Committee for the ensuing two years: Messrs. C. H. Richmond, E. B. Pond, J. J. Parshall, C. F. Kapp, and M. O'Brien.

Read the article on the first page from the Richmond Examiner. It shows conclusively that the Chicago platform is not regarded at Richmond as an unconditional peace platform. It is regarded in the Confederacy as in favor of the restoration of the Union as the ultimatum. And so it is.

### The New York Democracy.

Albany, Sept. 25.

At the New York State Democratic Convention, Horatio Seymour was nominated for Governor, and David R. Floyd Jones, for Lieut. Governor; Jarvis Lord for Canal Commissioner, and David B. McNeil, for Inspector of State Prisons, each by acclamation.

The following are the resolutions passed by the convention:

Resolved, That the democracy of New York, through their representatives in convention assembled, ratify and endorse the nomination of General George B. McClellan for President, and George H. Pendleton for Vice President of the United States, and that we pledge to them the electoral vote of the Empire State.

Resolved, That the patriotic principles declared by the National Democratic Convention, as nobly and eloquently expounded by its candidate for the Presidency, in his recent letter of acceptance, embody a line of public policy upon which alone the American people can restore the Union, re-establish its constitutional liberty, give security to individual rights, and secure the return of a permanent and honorable peace.

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the pledge of our candidate, George B. McClellan, that he will, if elected, exhaust all the resources of statesmanship to secure peace, re-establish the Union and guarantee for the future the rights of every State, that with this pledge and the Jacksonian declaration that "the Union must be maintained at all hazards;" that without it no peace can be permanent; and we present him for the suffrages of the electors of New York confident they will accept him as the only candidate capable of restoring the Union under the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the State of New York is, as it has ever been, unalterably opposed to the rebellion, and that we recognize in the victories of the national army and navy, and in the manifest popular disposition to change the present administration, and return to the policy to which the executive, Congress and the people, were pledged in the Crittenden resolution, as co-operative steps toward peace and Union.

Resolved, That the administration of Abraham Lincoln by its usurpations, its disregard of the constitution, its violation of personal liberty and State rights, its resort to military power to subvert civil authority, its temporizing and cowardly degradation of the nation in its foreign policy, its perversion of the war from its original object, and its avowed determination to prolong it, in the language of Abraham Lincoln, to compel the abandonment of slavery, has become revolutionary in its character; and that it is the duty of conservative men, of all parties, to unite by substituting in its place an administration which will obey the constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in accordance therewith; for a man who will take the constitution for his guide.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Democracy of New York, are tendered to the soldiers and sailors, who have so nobly defended our flag and our nationality; that we will honor the living, liberally and generously care for the sick and wounded, and gratefully cherish the memory of the dead.

Resolved, That to Gov. Horatio Seymour the gratitude of the democracy is ever due; they can never forget that it was he who, in the midst of our disaster, and who in face of an overbearing adversary, was foremost in uplifting the banner of constitutional liberty, which he has since borne unscathed through every battle; that it was he that, by his wisdom, arrested public discord by his firmness, repelled aggression against State rights and personal liberty, and the elevation of his purposes, exhibited in the midst of general corruption and factionousness—the highest qualities of a statesman and a patriot.

SPEAK WELL OF OTHERS.—If the disposition to speak well of others were universally prevalent, the world would become a comparative paradise. The opposite disposition is the Pandora box, which, when opened, fills every neighbor with pain and sorrow. How much happiness is interrupted and destroyed! Envy, jealousy, and the malignant spirit of evil, when they find vent by the lips, go forth on their mission like foul fiends, to blast the reputation and peace of others. Every one has his imperfections, and in the conduct of the best there will be occasional faults, which might seem to justify animadversion. It is a good rule, however, when there is an occasion for fault finding, to do it privately to the erring one. This may prove salutary. It is a proof of interest in the individual, which will generally be taken kindly, if the manner of doing it is not offensive. The common and unchristian rule, on the contrary, is to proclaim the failings of others to all but themselves. This is unchristian and shows a despicable heart.

## The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR . . . . . MICH.  
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 1864.

### From the New York World.

"What Cheer?"  
We are constantly cheered with such evidences of the zeal, the vigor, and the confidence of Democrats in all parts of the country that it is our duty to make the facts known to all our friends who are hard at work, each in his own vicinity, and who may desire to know "what cheer" comes from fellow-workers beyond their own range of observation.

1. Everywhere the nomination of Gen. McClellan has roused the utmost enthusiasm in the ranks of the Democracy. Every Democratic vote will be polled in November, and no one needs to be told that victory perches on the banners of the party whose candidates elicit a full party vote.

Moreover, the young men are with us everywhere. The young men who have come of age since the last presidential election will vote the young men's ticket. "Little Mac" is the man they want for President.

2. The defections from the Republican party are increasing daily, and they have only begun to be counted. Our correspondents write us from almost every State, of this man or that man, prominent in his city or county, who voted for Mr. Lincoln in 1860, but who will vote for McClellan in November. The changes of this sort which are well known of in this city will be matched in every other city in the North. Party ties are straw to American citizens, when by disregarding them a vote can be given for Union and peace. We hear of several distinguished men, recognized leaders in this and adjoining States, who have strained a point to support the administration while it was charged with the responsibilities of government, who will seize the opportunity to vote out the men who have so wretchedly failed to discharge their responsibilities. These men mean not only to vote for, but to work hard for the election of General McClellan.

3. The influence which the discharged and disabled soldiers of the republic are exerting in favor of General McClellan is tremendous. Every one of them has his circle of friends, and they are making proselytes by the hundred. The calumnies of the Lincoln organs against their favorite commander only inflame them into more ardent exertions. Soldiers who have served in the Army of the Potomac can't listen to these wholesale slanders with much patience, and there are enough of them scattered over the country to nail every new lie to the counter as fast as it is uttered.

4. We speak what we know when we say that there will be no defection from the ranks of the Democratic party worth considering—no "bolt" worth counting. The mistake made by our anxious Republican friends, and by the few bolters themselves, is in supposing that the Democratic masses wanted peace at the expense of the Union; that they would for a moment think of purchasing peace at the price even of a moment's peril to the Union—at the price of one hour's risk of disunion. Gentlemen of the administration party, you reckoned without your host. You made the blunder of believing your own slanders of the patriots arrayed against you!

And mark! For every disunion "bolter" who has left us, and so purified the party, one hundred Union and peace loving men will march out of your ranks into ours!

5. The pledge of the Chicago platform, which Gen. McClellan accepted, of course, when he accepted the nomination of the Chicago Convention, was that one earnest, frank, and fraternal effort should be made for peace if possible "without the effusion of another drop of blood"—for the peace which every honest and intelligent man "would hail with unbounded joy"—for peace on the basis of this Union—the condition sine qua non. And whenever there is good reason to believe that rebels are "ready for such a peace"—in God's name, should we not make all haste to give them peace? Will any Republican who loves his country and his fellow-men answer us that?

This is what the "peace sentiment of the Democratic party" means. We share this peace sentiment, avow it, and now and at all times will uphold and defend it. This is all that it means. There is no division in our ranks. If any man who has called himself a Democrat means more than this—which is fairly implied in the much abused Chicago platform, and clearly expressed in the much-praised letter of acceptance of General McClellan—then he is a Democrat no longer.

And we wish to be understood as meaning precisely what we say when we add that this and nothing but this is the peace sentiment of the great West, and that, in full and satisfied expression of this sentiment, the whole Democracy of the West will cast its vote for McClellan and Pendleton next November, God sparing their lives.

HOW AN EDITOR LIVES CHEAP.—The present prices of the necessities of life, develop a vast amount of economical resources that have heretofore remained unknown. How an editor manages to live is best set forth by the Kinderhook Rough Notes: Our butter and milk, since we have reduced the thing to a system, only costs us twenty-eight cents a week! We use a pint of milk a day, for which we pay four cents. The milk is skimmed twice a day—the cream thus obtained is sufficient to give two churnings a week. The butter properly moulded is put on a plate, and every meal time a little pantomime is gone through with, representing the act of taking butter and spreading it. What butter is left over at the end of the week is taken to the store and sold at forty-five cents a pound.

## McClellan's Generals in—An Abolition Witness.

We give below a letter from Samuel Wilkeson, one of the editors of the New York Tribune. It was written, as our readers will see, on the field, and the writer knew of what he spoke.

Mr. Wilkeson is neither the personal nor political partisan of General McClellan, but on the contrary ranks as a most ardent Radical Republican, and a journalist of the highest standing. What he wrote from the White Oak Swamp in June, 1862, stands as his conviction today. Not a word or syllable has he ever uttered to modify or tone down the burning indignation of this language:

ON THE MARCH THROUGH THE WHITE OAK SWAMP, June 28, 1862. ]

Outnumbered, surrounded, liable at any moment to be cut off from our base of supplies, and to have our possession of the York River Railroad wrested from our grasp, McClellan came out at star rising from the fight in which he had shared the perils of a common soldier, with a Napoleonic conception of the only salvation for his army from annihilation by fire, or loss by capture. He ordered new roads to be instantly cut through the swamp that separates us from the Charles city highway; and communicated to his Generals his purpose to change his base by a rapid movement to James river.

We march now through White Oak Swamp, to change in twelve hour's time, the base of a great army—doomed where it was, and having now but little grace or delay accorded to it by an active and brave enemy, numerous enough to encircle us at any point, and to outnumber us at all. The movement is bold, soldier-like and brilliant, but eminently hazardous. It is made by the light of the burning of every one of the bridges, which we have so painfully thrown over the Chickahominy, and within hearing of the destruction, by our own hands, of the railroad which gave us our supplies, and was to secure us retreat. The movement will probably be successful, though its trail will be bloody. The world will regard it as a masterly stroke of genius. The army will so regard it, and will feel for its commander the admiration and gratitude that saviors of men ever engender in loyal hearts.

But the brilliancy of this movement will not for an instant dazzle the eyes of the wronged and wrathful men of the Army of the Potomac, nor will it dazzle the sight of the angry people so as for a moment to obscure their perception of the crime against the nation, which has made this change of base and front imperiously necessary. THE CRIME IS THE REFUSAL TO REINFORCE McCLELLAN. I don't care about the question—which legislators, soldiers and politicians have debated—of this General's fitness to command. The York and James River Peninsula was not the place for that discussion. The hour of the junction of Beauregard's and Jackson's forces to those of Johnston, is not the time for such a debate. I care not for any criticism of Gen. McClellan's campaign on this Peninsula, or on the Potomac. I have blood, but not a word, for the untimely caustic, in or out of administrative office, who, under the roar of rebel cannon, sweeping our ranks with shot and shell, meets the demands for aid to this army with a chronological measure of delays at Fort Monroe, at Yorktown, at Williamsburg, at Seven Pines. I don't care whether they were delays or no delays—whether they were McClellan's delays, the Quartermaster General's delays, or the delays of the elements!

No man, no party, and no interest, shall with my assent, or my silence, be permitted to mix up with the sacred right of an outnumbered American army to demand help from their countrymen, and to promptly receive it, collateral questions of fitness, of vigor, of fidelity. When loyal New York regiments, lifted from their feet by the fire of rebel brigades, cry out of their wounds and death for help—when the choicest of New England, and Michigan, and Pennsylvania troops, outnumbered in front and on both flanks by whole divisions of the enemy, beg for reinforcements. I say that the blackest crime that Power can commit is to stalk upon the field of peril and say: Soldiers I have no faith in your commander, let your martyrdom proceed. And so says this Army of the Potomac. And it registers to night vows of vengeance as it marches in the dark from a position which their diminished numbers disabled them from holding, but which is consecrated to them forever by their sufferings, their labors and their wrongs. The politicians and statesmen who left us here to be outnumbered and cut off from our supplies, and the possibility of retreat are doomed men.

S. W.

In view of this statement from one of the most prominent journals of the day, and one of their own side too, we cannot see how abolitionists can persist in their abuse of that General. The closing sentence is significant. "The politicians and statesmen" who have sacrificed McClellan to their petty ambition are "doomed men." The soldiers of that army—as many of them as are alive—will remember the oaths registered that night.—Monroe Monitor.

Mr. Seward, at Auburn, says, the moment the war ceases and the South submits, all attempts to affect slavery are to cease at once, and it is to be reestablished.

A special correspondent of the New York Tribune, says the regular officers are almost entirely for McClellan. Gen. Rosecrans has declared himself in favor of McClellan.

The rebel journals go in strong for Lincoln.

The South for Abraham Lincoln.

From the Richmond Equivocal of Sept. 5.]

The Democratic nominees in the United States, are McClellan for President, and Pendleton for Vice-President.

What concern have people of these Confederate States in the fate of these candidates at the approaching election?

In our opinion, the interest and hope of peace is not greatly advanced by these nominations.

From General McClellan our people can have but little hope of peace, other than a reconstruction peace.

What hope do his antecedents hold out that we should encourage our people to believe that he would yield our nationality any sooner than Mr. Lincoln?

He is by far the most dangerous man for us; had his policy been persistently followed, and the war conducted on the principles of civilized warfare, he might have divided our people, and perhaps, conquered our liberties.

With consummate abilities he clearly foresaw that emancipation might possibly free the negroes, but could not unite the sections;

that confiscation might enrich his soldiers, but could not reconquer our people; hence, with an earnest and honest love for the Union, he avoided those fatal acts, and conducted the war for the restoration of the Union, rather than the destruction of the South.

His policy was the olive branch in one hand, and the sword in the other, to conquer by power and conciliate by kindness.

It was a most dangerous policy for us; for if the ameliorating hand of federal kindness had softened the rigors of war, our people would not have been subjected to those terrible fires of suffering which Mr. Lincoln has hardened every heart, and steeled every sentiment against our merciless foes.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR MICH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

For Vice President,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

- At Large—Samuel T. Douglass.
" —Rix Robinson.
1st Dist.—Henry Hart.
" —Royal T. Twombly.
2nd " —D. Darwin Hughes.
3rd " —John Lewis.
4th " —Michael E. Crofoot.
5th " —Richard E. Edwards.

For Representative in Congress,

DAVID JOHNSON.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

WILLIAM M. FENTON, of Genesee.

For Lieutenant Governor,

MARTIN L. BRACKETT, of Eaton.

For Secretary of State,

GEORGE B. TURNER, of Cass.

For State Treasurer,

GEORGE C. MUNRO, of Hillsdale.

For Auditor General,

CHARLES W. BUTLER, of Ingham.

For Commissioner of the State Land Office,

GEORGE M. RICH, of Wayne.

For Attorney General,

LEVI BISHOP, of Wayne.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,

JOHN D. PIERCE, of Washtenaw.

For Member of State Board of Education,

OLIVER C. COMSTOCK, of Calhoun.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court (for vacancy),

ALPHEUS FELCH, of Washtenaw.

For Regent of the University, (for vacancy),

BYRON G. STOUT, of Oakland.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senators,

7th District—WILLIAM A. JONES.
8th " —JOHN J. ROBINSON.

For Representatives,

1st District—CHESTER YOST.
2d " —JOHN F. MILLER.
3d " —JOSHUA FORBES.
4th " —ELIAS HAIRE.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Judge of Probate,

HIRAM J. BEAKES.

For Sheriff,

PHILIP WINEGAR.

For County Clerk,

ELIHU B. POND.

For Register of Deeds,

PETER TUITE.

For County Treasurer,

PHILIP BLUM.

For Probating Attorney,

AMOS C. BLODGET.

For Circuit Court Commissioners,

ROBERT E. FRAZER, JOHN CARPENTER.

For County Surveyor,

CHARLES S. WOODARD.

For Coroners,

LEVI H. REYNOLDS, PHILEMON C. MURRAY.

Hon. Alpheus Felch.

The Democratic State Committee held a meeting in Detroit last week, and after a full deliberation nominated our fellow-citizen, Hon. ALPHEUS FELCH, for the vacancy on the Supreme Bench of the State, created by the recent death of Judge MANNING.

More Representative Candidates.

In the First Representative District of this county, CHESTER YOST, of Ypsilanti, is the Democratic candidate for Representative. Mr. Yost was formerly a Whig, and then a Republican, and has received at the hands of those parties, as a mark of his ability and faithfulness, positions of trust and honor.

In 1858 he was elected to the Senate, and occupied considerable prominence in the session that followed, ranking above the average of that body. In 1862 he became disgusted with the ultraisms of the party in power, left his old friends, and co-operated in the Union movement. The events of two years have confirmed him in his opinion, that the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is not what the times demand, and he stands shoulder to shoulder with the Democracy, and goes in for GEORGE B. McCLELLAN with a will.

He has a hard district to run in, but ought to be elected. In the Fourth district, ELIAS HAIRE, of Freedom, was nominated. Freedom, everybody knows is one of the Democratic strongholds, her hard-fisted, honest German yeomanry always rolling up a uniform and large majority for the ticket, and ELIAS HAIRE is one of the wheel-horses of the Freedom Democracy. He is sure of an election, and will make an efficient and faithful Representative.

E. H. LOHRER, Esq., the regularly nominated Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, having since accepted a nomination for Judge of Probate, has declined to run for the former office. The State Committee considered his declination at its recent session, accepted it as well-grounded, and nominated MARTIN L. BRACKETT, of Eaton County, to fill the vacant place. Mr. BRACKETT is commended by those who know him, as well-fitted to discharge the duties of Lieutenant Governor. He is a lawyer of high standing, and a fine speaker. Our citizens may hear from him during the campaign.

GEORGE SCHMIDT, the nominee for Commissioner of the Land Office, having an office worth four times as much in prospect, sent in his declination to the committee. It was accepted, and GEORGE M. RICH, of Wayne, nominated to fill the vacancy. Mr. RICH is one of the most competent men in the State, and his selection is a fortunate one. The Committee were urged by the Democracy of different parts of the State to fill the vacancies without calling a new convention, and we presume the action will be generally endorsed.

We never apologized for the rebellion, we do not apologize for it now; we always considered it without excuse, and even damnable, and we view it in the same light now. We believe in crushing it out, and in "preserving the Union at all hazards," but this we do not believe it is possible for the present administration to do, it having adopted a political policy calculated directly to promote permanent dissolution. We, therefore, believe in "swapping horses"—in a legal way. This will account for what some imagine a change of tone in the Argus, but which is only the enunciation of our views at the proper time. We would defeat ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the sure way to close the war and restore the Union. Victories of the armies now, and the defeat of LINCOLN in November, are certain to give us a united country. We fervently pray for such result.

A party of rebel refugees took passage on the steamer Philo Parsons from Detroit, Sandwich, Malden, &c., on Monday, and after the steamer had passed Kelley's Island, en route for Sandusky, they seized the steamer, and confined the crew and passengers in the hold. At Middle Bass Island they seized the Island Queen, landed her passengers, removed all movable property, and scuttled and sunk her about half way between that and Kelley's Island. The design was probably to capture the Revenue Steamer Michigan, lying off Johnson's Island, and rescue the rebel prisoners there confined if possible. But courage failed, and they came back to Sandwich and landed all their plunder, leaving the Parsons in almost a sinking condition. This will put our Lake steamers on their guard, and will give opportunity for demands on the British Government for a surrender of the pirates.

The State Republican Committee has placed our fellow citizen THOMAS M. COOLEY in nomination as a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. COOLEY is a fine scholar, a close and careful student, a good counsellor, thoroughly versed in the statutes of our State, and will, if elected, make an impartial and able Judge. Nothing can be said against either his private or public life, and the Republican committee has made a fortunate selection. We like to see good candidates on both sides, as the State will be sure of good officers whichever wins.

Give the article from the Richmond Equivocal, a careful reading, and you will be convinced that the leading rebels hope for the re-election of LINCOLN. The Equivocal is the organ of Jeff. Davis.

Representative Convention—4th District.

The Democratic Convention for the 4th Representative District of Washtenaw County, was held at Chelsea, on Saturday, Sept. 17th, at 1 o'clock P.M. OLIVER HIGH was called to the chair, and W. L. KNAPP elected Secretary.

A committee on credentials was appointed and reported; the report was accepted and adopted, whereupon, on motion, the convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Representative, as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, 1st, 2nd, 3rd. Includes C. S. Gregory, E. Haire, E. Congdon, S. Parker, and Elias Haire.

The following gentlemen were appointed a District Committee: Messrs. E. Haire, Freedom; Thomas Young, Lyndon; David M. Rose, Sharon; L. H. Jones, Dexter; Elisha Congdon, Sylvan; C. S. Gregory, Scio; and P. Starring, Lima.

The convention adjourned sine die. In 1844 the "American Anti-Slavery Society" adopted the following among other equally fanatical and treasonable resolutions: "Resolved, That the abolitionists of this country should make it one of the primary objects of this agitation to dissolve the American Union."

The abolitionists having succeeded in this primary object, almost en masse, advocate the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the surest way of preventing a restoration of the hated Union. LINCOLN was not an original disunionist—notwithstanding his demagogical speech of 1848—but he has proven potter's clay in the hands of the abolitionists, and they have shaped him and his policy to the accomplishment of their ends. He is in their meshes, and can not escape, and his re-election is certain to make dissolution final.

Then vote for GEORGE B. McCLELLAN who says "the Union (not the abandonment of slavery), is the one condition of Peace," and that "the Union must be preserved at all hazards."

W. M. LLOYD GARRISON once said, "to-day I renew my accusation against the American Constitution, that it is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell, which ought to be annulled, now and forever.' And to-day, Wm. LLOYD GARRISON supports ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the most effectual way of annulling the constitution so bitterly denounced.

On the same 4th day of July, 1856, the same Wm. LLOYD GARRISON said, "to-day I pronounce the American Union a league of despotism, to perpetuate which is a crime against our common humanity, and a sin against God." And, to-day, the same Wm. LLOYD GARRISON supports ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the surest way of perpetuating the destruction of the Union he has so long prayed for.

Is it any wonder that in the hands of such men ABRAHAM LINCOLN has pursued a policy destructive to the best interests of the Union? Will it be a wonder that in the hands of such men—and they are, and will be, the power behind the throne greater than the throne itself—his future policy will be an impossibility?

In 1860, when the Democracy told the people the Union would be endangered if ABE LINCOLN was elected, they were sneered at as "Union-savers." And now that the Union is rent in twain, and the Democracy, judging the future by the past, charge that ABE LINCOLN's re-election will secure permanent disunion, we are called secessionists. Calling names proves nothing. Let patriotic, Union-loving citizens examine the record, and determine for whom they will vote, LINCOLN, who affirms that "any people, anywhere, 'being inclined, and having the power, 'have the right to rise up and shake 'off the existing government, and form 'a new one that suits them better,' and whose policy is directly calculated to make the rupture of our Union, based upon such advice, final, or McCLELLAN, who denies the right of secession, and says that "the Union must be preserved at all hazards. Choose ye between the rail and Union-splitter and the "Union-saver."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the Republican party are pledged to destroy slavery and let the Union take care of itself. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN and the Democracy are pledged to restore and perpetuate the Union and let slavery take care of itself.

There is a radical difference between the two propositions. Which will the patriotic voters of the country endorse? The 16th Annual Fair of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, will be held in this city next week, commencing on Wednesday, and closing Friday. We hope to see a large turn out of the farmers of the county.

There will be some spirited trotting during the Fair, and on the day following.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee, held in this city yesterday, the 22d inst., the Chairman, Mr. A. C. BLODGET, presented a letter from PATRICK MCKERNAN, declining the nomination for Circuit Court Commissioner given him by the recent County Convention. The declination was considered by the Committee and accepted, and on motion ROBERT E. FRAZER, of this city, was unanimously nominated to fill the place made vacant on the ticket. Mr. FRAZER is a young man of more than ordinary ability, a graduate of both the Literary and Law Departments of the University, and possesses the qualifications requisite to make a good Commissioner. We vouch that if elected his duties will be promptly discharged, and with that care and correctness peculiarly necessary to the office. As to his Democracy, Mr. FRAZER is in the habit of speaking for himself, and speaking well, too. We trust that the Democracy will be satisfied with the action of the Committee, and that not a single Democrat in the county will draw a black mark across the name of ROBERT E. FRAZER.

The Committee transacted other business we have not time to notice this week. The State News is still shedding sympathetic tears—crocodile tears, perhaps—over the slights the Democracy of the county have put upon the "recent conversions." If the News and its co-partisans have such unbounded sympathy and respect for the Republicans who joined the Union movement in 1862, will it tell us why Messrs. CRANE and CARPENTER, both received back into the Republican communion, both delegates to the recent Republican convention, were so unceremoniously given back seats? Don't the sympathy of the News and its friends manifest itself a little too late?

We have not given our readers much politics during the last three years, but the time has come, set apart by the Constitution and laws, for the election of President, and it is now our duty to canvass the political opinions of opposing parties and candidates, and especially the political policy of the administration. Our readers will therefore, cheerfully we presume, excuse the absence of our usual quantity of miscellaneous matter until after the election.

The French and the rebels have been striking hands on the Rio Grande, but Cortina whipped them united, drove the rebels out of Brownsville, hoisted the American flag, and then turned the place over to the Federal commander, who, advised of what was going on, advanced from his neighboring post.

The State Fair opened at Kalamazoo on Tuesday and will close to-day. The weather has been fine, and the attendance is reported large, with a good show of horses, stock, &c. We had intended to be present, but business absolutely prevented.

We see it announced that Lieut. Gov. MAY is to address the Republicans in our city on the 5th of October. He will probably give a pathetic report of the summary manner in which he was shelved by the State Convention.

Gen. SHERIDAN has met with a glorious success in the Shenandoah valley, but with a loss of many brave men. The Michigan Cavalry Brigade suffered severely.

JACOB M. HOWARD, ZACK CHANDLER, an original "blood-letter," and Col. HAWKINS, held forth to a few hundred men, women, and children, at Ypsilanti, on Thursday last. It was a sorry affair.

A NOBLE BOY GONE.—Our citizens will remember HENRY J. DEMING, a Printer-boy, who left our city with the First Michigan Infantry, and afterwards went with the 14th Infantry, where he won a Lieutenant's commission. He was a noble boy and a brave soldier. The following extract from a letter to H. P. DODGE, son of L. DODGE, of this city, tells his fate: ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, 14th MICH. INFANTRY, JONESBORO, GA. Sept. 4th, 1864. HORACE.—"In the midst of life we are in death." On the evening of the 1st instant, our regiment with its division assaulted and carried the works of the enemy near this place. Still it was not without a heavy sacrifice to us that it was done. Among those who yielded up their young lives for their country, was HENRY J. DEMING, a brave and gallant soldier, long-tried friend, early associate at home, and more than brother in the field.

He was an excellent officer, a genial companion, and a generous hearted man, the very incarnation of bravery itself. Cool and self-possessed, no amount of excitement, no description of peril could disturb his equanimity, or frustrate his purposes. His name deserved a high place on the roll of honor for deeds done on that day. Our steps were marked with blood, our march was strewn with dead and wounded. Brave and noble HENRY, when asked to allow some of his companions to take him from the field, he answered, "no! your orders are, let the dead take care of the dead! have some one write to my friends, and tell them mine was a soldier's death."

CASUALTIES IN THE LATE BATTLES.—Among the casualties in the late battle in the Shenandoah Valley, are Lieutenant Colonel Brewer, 7th Michigan Cavalry, killed; Major John E. Clark, 5th Michigan Cavalry, wounded.—Det Free Press.

We think Maj. CLARK was not in the battle, and not wounded.—ED. ARMS.

Resolutions of the Tenth Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS, 19th Mica. V. V. Inf., NEAR JONESBORO, GA., Sept. 5, '64. At a meeting held by the officers of the Tenth Regiment, Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, On the first instant it pleased the Supreme Commander of the universe to remove from our midst and rank, many of our officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, and whereas, we desire to pay a just tribute of respect to the memory of the departed, therefore,

Resolved, That in the loss of Major Henry S. Burnett, the Government has lost one of the best officers in the service. His loss to the Regiment is irreparable. His coolness and courage on many a trying occasion has inspired in all entire confidence. His uniform affable and gentlemanly deportment had endeared him to all as a companion and friend.

In the loss of Captain H. H. Nims, the Service, and Regiment particularly, is deprived of another excellent officer, and devoted friend.

In the loss of the other officer, Lieut. John Knox, to express our sentiments and feelings would only be a reiteration of what has already been said.

In the loss of non-commissioned officers and privates, all were true, noble, and brave, and it would be unnecessary to individualize. To the families and friends of the departed, we tender our sincere sympathy in their sad and afflictive bereavement.

The only consolation we have is the knowledge that they fell battling for the sacred and glorious old flag bequeathed to us by our fathers.

Resolved, That the publishers of newspapers in the State of Michigan be requested to give these resolutions an insertion.

W. M. DUNPHY, Captain Commanding Regiment. Maj. BURNETT, spoken of so kindly in the above resolutions, was a son of the late Wm. BURNETT, of Scio, and of Mrs. LOREN MILLIS, of this city. A host of friends sympathize with his bereaved friends.

Sheridan Wins a Victory. Gen. Sheridan transmits to Gen. Grant the following official report, which has just been received by the Department: WINCHESTER, Sept. 19—7.30 P. M. Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant.

I have the honor to report that I attacked the force of Gen. Early, near the Berryville Pike, at the crossing of the Opequan Creek, and after a most stubborn and sanguinary engagement, which lasted from early in the morning until five o'clock in the evening, completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester, capturing about 2,500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine army flags and most of their wounded.

The rebel Gens. Rhodes and Gordon were killed, and three other General officers were wounded. Most of the enemy's wounded, and all their killed fell into our hands. Our losses are severe; among them Gen. A. D. Russell, commanding a division in 6th corps, who was killed by a cannon ball. Gens. Upton, McIntosh, and Chapman were wounded.

I cannot tell our losses. The conduct of the officers and men was most superb. They charged and carried every position taken up by the rebels from Opequan Creek to Winchester.

GO TO THE CHEAP STORE! And see the New Goods.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF DRESS GOODS!

Gents' FURNISHING GOODS, CASSIMERES, Cloth, Satinets, &c.

DOMESTICS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS, Crockery,

GROCERIES, &c. Are to be sold without regard to present Eastern Prices.

MACK & SCHMID.

OUR CHINAMAN STILL LIVES! And continues to furnish that unrivaled quality of TEA always found at the People's Store.

GROCERIES Of all kinds. Fruits, Extracts, Spices, Pickles, Oils, Perfumes, &c.

Sugar! Sugar! LOW PRICED SUGAR.

FISH—Codfish, Whitefish, Trout, Mackerel, Herrings, &c.

OIL AND LAMP DEPOT! KEROSENE OIL! The best quality FIFTY CENTS Per Gallon.

HO! YE! Purchasers of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, PLATED GOODS, TABLE CUTLERY, &c.

A Good Clothes Wringer.

Chancery Sale. STATE OF MICHIGAN.—In Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery. Eliza Perkins, Complainant, vs. Seth Perkins, Defendant.

Mrs. DAN RICE, PROFESSOR STOKES and FAMILY, INDIAN BUFFALO HUNTERS, etc., etc.

Model Exhibition of the Ag. Admission 50 cents. Children under 12 years, 25 cents.

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

Closing of the Markets. Mail leaving Ann Arbor for the East and West close as follows: Goose East, 4:30 P. M. ;

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT YPSILANTI.

Gov. FENTON, Hon. DAVID JOHNSON, Gov. FRECH, Hon. BYRON G. STOUT, W. P. WELLS, E. C. SEAMAN, will address the Democracy at the City of Ypsilanti, on Monday, the 26th inst.

A DEMOCRATIC Mass Meeting will be held at ANN ARBOR,

On Tuesday, September 27th, 1864.

Gov. Fenton, Hon. David Johnson, Hon. Byron G. Stout, Hon. Bradley F. Granger, W. P. Wells, Esq., and others will address the meeting.

Let the Democracy of the county arrange to come out. Every Democrat in Washtenaw County ought to take the ARBOS, at least until after the coming election.

The ARBOS contains weekly nearly double the amount—at least one-half more—of reading matter than either of its contemporaries. Now is the time to subscribe for it.

The Draft in Progress.

The draft commenced at Jackson on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Those towns most deficient and which seem to have made least effort to fill their quotas, are first run through the "wheel of fate" but two or three towns are drafted, daily, and then the wheel is stopped, notices made out, and an officer started after the drafted men, who have, under a recent order, but three days to report in Provost Marshal BARRY says that he shall "grind the mill" slowly so as to give all the time possible to the "short" sub-districts.

At 4 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, this committee stood on the Provost Marshal's books, deficient as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name of town and number of deficient men. Includes Ann Arbor, Seco, Bridgewater, Dexter, Lima, Northfield, Saline, and Ypsilanti.

Some of these towns supposed their quotas full, but their credits,—for instance the naval credits of Saline,—have not yet been returned to Jackson. They should see to it immediately.

The German Democrats of this city will meet in Hangsterfer's Hall, Saturday evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, to organize an Association. Our German fellow-citizens are awake.

The lecture of S. M. HEWLETT, before the Soldiers' Aid Society, announced for the 23d, has been postponed until the evening of the 28th.

We owe an apology to our brethren of the Michigan Press Association for not reporting in person or by letter at the meeting in Kalamazoo on the 23d. We expected to be present until an hour late that we could not advise our brother officers by mail of our inability to be with them. We promise to do better another time.

We have received The Printer for September, full of matter of interest to the craft. \$1 50 a year in advance. Address JOHN GARSON & Co., 172 William Street, N. Y.

The October number of Godley's Lady's Book is fully up to the standard in all its departments. The publisher announces that he can receive no more subscriptions at the old rates, and subscriptions should not be renewed or clubs formed until the announcement of the new terms, which will be made in the November number.

The August number of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine has the following papers: Tony Butler—Part XI., Lewis's Aristotle, Victor Hugo on Shakespeare, Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, and other Things in General—Part VII., Chronicles of Carlingford—The Perpetual Curate—Part IV., The Public Schools Report—II., Hanov and Rugby; Art, Gulliet's, and the Vote of Censure. \$3 a year, with four Reviews re-published by same house, \$10. Address LEONARD SCOTT & Co., 38 Walker Street, N. Y.

From the same firm we have the London Quarterly for July. It has the following papers: Words and Places, Ludwig Uhland, Prethinking—its History and Tendencies, The Circassian Exodus, Laco dano, Christian Art, Public Schools, Travelling in England, the House of Commons. Terms and address same as above.

DAN RICE'S Great Show is to be held on the 4th of October. DAN is some in the show line and offers rare fun.

The Markets. We quote White, \$2.05; Red, \$1.90 @ 1.05. There is little Corn and Oats coming in and no established price.

POTATOES—From wagon, \$1.50. BUTTER—45 @ 50c. EGGS—20c. HAY—\$20. WOOD—Lower, and but little in market. We quote it at 90c.

Gold is tending down. Closed in New York, at \$2.21 on Wednesday.

Rules for the Government of Schools.

The following Rules and Regulations have been adopted by the Board of Trustees of School District No. 11, of the City and Township of Ann Arbor, for the government of the Schools of said district:

I. The Principal of the High School shall be Superintendent of the Schools, and shall have the direction of the Government of the Schools, and shall have the general superintendence of the several schools, and of the school houses, books, and apparatus belonging to the district.

II. He shall visit the several schools as often as his duties will permit, and shall give personal attention to the classification of the pupils in the same, in accordance with the course of study prescribed by the Board, and shall see that all the rules and regulations adopted by the Board are duly enforced; and shall have authority when he deems it necessary, to enforce discipline in any of the schools.

III. He shall keep the Board constantly informed of the condition of the several schools, and the changes required in the same. He shall keep a record of his proceedings, and shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Board. At the end of each term he shall report the number of pupils attending each school, with the average attendance, and such other facts as he may deem important. He shall also prepare an annual report, to be submitted to the Board, embracing all school matters connected with his superintendence.

IV. The Schools of the District shall be classified into High School, Grammar School, and Ward Schools. The morning session, in all the schools shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Board, begin at 9 o'clock A. M., in the months of December, January, and February, but at all other times of the year at 8 o'clock A. M. The afternoon session shall begin at 1 1/2 o'clock, and continue to 4 1/2, with a like recess. Teachers shall not dismiss their schools, nor absent themselves therefrom, nor employ a substitute without permission from the Superintendent.

V. The Teachers shall be at their respective rooms, to be held responsible for the enforcement of the Rules and Regulations adopted by the Board for the government of the schools, subject to the general direction of the Superintendent.

VI. Teachers shall be at their respective school rooms at least twenty minutes before the time specified for commencing school in the morning, and ten minutes in the afternoon, and open the rooms for the admission of pupils, and enforce all the rules of order for school hours.

VII. All teachers shall take care that the school buildings, furniture, apparatus, maps, books loaned to indigent pupils, as well as the out-building, fences, and all other school property, be not defaced or injured; and upon discovery of any injury shall report the same to the Superintendent.

VIII. The teachers in the High School and Grammar School, shall keep an accurate register of the name, age, residence, and time of entrance of each pupil, with a daily record of his or her scholarship, department, attendance, and tardiness. The teachers in the Ward Schools shall keep registers in the same manner, and also a record of the names, age, attendance, and tardiness of each pupil, and return the same as above.

IX. All teachers who are required to keep a record of the attendance of pupils, shall return such record, properly kept, to the Superintendent, at the close of each term. All cases of absence, tardiness, or other matters, shall be reported to the Superintendent, and the Secretary of the Board, that they have so returned their registers before they shall be entitled to their pay.

X. No text books shall be used or introduced by any teacher except those prescribed by the Board for their respective schools. All cases of introduction of text books not provided with text books shall be immediately reported to the Superintendent, who may notify the Board of the same.

XI. The Superintendent shall, during the week next before the first week of the term, give notice to the Board of the names of the teachers, and correct report of all absences during school hours, of himself and the several teachers, with the reasons assigned therefor, the length of absence, and what provision was made for substitutes, if any.

XII. The beginning and close of the terms, and the duration of all vacations, will be determined by the Board prior to the commencement of each school year, and no holidays will be allowed except by special permission of the Board.

XIII. Pupils are expected to commence their attendance promptly at the beginning of each term, and be regular and punctual in their attendance; to conform to the regulations of the schools, and to obey promptly all the directions of the teachers; to observe good order and propriety of deportment; to be diligent in study, respectful to teachers, and kind and obliging to school mates; to refrain entirely from the use of profane or improper language, and to be clean and neat in person and attire.

XIV. Pupils of the Ward Schools are required to attend the school established in the district where they reside, except when permission to attend elsewhere is given by the Superintendent.

XV. No pupil preparing his or her lessons in the school, shall be allowed to depart before the usual time of closing, except by special written request of parent or guardian, or on account of sickness; and pupils permitted to prepare their lessons out of school shall enter at the opening of the sessions, or at recess, and leave at recess, or at the usual time of closing.

XVI. Any pupil who is habitually tardy or truant, or guilty of open disobedience or insubordination, or who indulges in the use of profane or improper language, or who makes use of tobacco in any form during school hours, or whose general conduct is such as to reflect credit on the school, shall be reported by the Superintendent to the Board, and the Superintendent shall examine the case with or without delay, and if he deems it advisable, may suspend the pupil temporarily, and report the action to the Board.

XVII. Any pupil who shall willfully injure or defame any school property shall pay all damages, and be liable to suspension by the Superintendent. Any pupil suspended under the operation of this and the preceding rule shall be re-admitted only by the Board on the recommendation of the Superintendent.

XVIII. Every pupil in the High School who shall be absent four half days, and in the Grammar School who shall be absent six half days, and in the Ward Schools who shall be absent eight half days, in four consecutive weeks, without an excuse from the parent or guardian, given in person or by written note, satisfying the teacher that the absence was caused by his own sickness or by sickness in the family, shall forfeit his or her seat in the schools; and the teacher shall forthwith notify the parent and the Superintendent that the pupil is suspended. No pupil thus suspended shall be restored to the school prior to the commencement of the ensuing term, unless the parent or guardian shall give satisfactory assurance to the Superintendent that the pupil will be punctual in the future.

A SPLENDID PIANO FORTE!

For a Moderate Price!! VOSSE'S new and improved PIANO, surpasses anything now made for GREAT DURABILITY!!

And MODERATE PRICE. The attention of the people of Ann Arbor is respectfully invited to an examination of this beautiful instrument.

Special Notices. PROF. R. J. LYONS' Patients and all others interested will please take notice that he will continue his visits at the Monitor House, Ann Arbor, during 1864 and '65 and at the expiration of which he will discontinue his visits and open an Infirmary at Cleveland, Ohio, for the treatment of Lung and Chest diseases.

WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR. "Canst thou administer to a mind diseased?" asked the great dramatist. Yes, we can, and we can do it from the heart the routed soldier, too!

DR. SMITH'S NEW PRESCRIPTION & DRUG STORE! Is the place to buy your MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,

Writing Paper, by the Ream or less, ENVELOPES, and all other articles in our line.

100 City Lots for Sale. A GOOD TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT.

PUTNAM'S CLOTHES WRINGER! THE ONLY reliable self-adjusting Wringer. NO WOOD WORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

U. S. 7-30 Loan. The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864.

Glad News for the Unfortunate! THE LONG SOUGHT FOR DISCOVERED AT LAST. CHEROKEE REMEDY AND CHEROKEE INJECTION.

Excitement in Piano Fortes! WM. B. BRADBURY'S New Scale Pianos In the Ascendant!!!

GOTTSCALK, the Renowned Pianist, says: They are the best and most perfect piano now made, for thorough workmanship, purity, richness, and equality of tone they excel.

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U. S. 7-30 Loan. The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864.

DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more Cures HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS WILL CURE IN EVERY CASE OF Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases of the Stomach.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC, AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS.

INDIAN MEDICINE, IS THE BEST TONIC AND CURE!

READ WHO SAYS SO: From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D. Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church, Buffalo, N. Y.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

O. C. SPAFFORD & DODSLEY, successors to COOPER WORK.

SPAFFORD & DODSLEY, Large Assortment of COOPER WORK.

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

CUSTOM WORK, done to ORDER on SHORT NOTICE and warranted.

SPAFFORD & DODSLEY, Ann Arbor, Feb. 6th, 1861.

In The Year 1845. Dr. Matthews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE, since that time it has been used by thousands.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

PRICES. Large Size, holding nearly double quantity, \$1.00 per bottle and 50 cents more; \$5.00 Small Size—75 cents per bottle—half dozen \$4.00.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

SANITIC THE PEOPLE'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

Buffalo Testimony. "I was troubled with Rheumatism for two years and during those years I have had more than 100 attacks of the disease."

"My wife has been suffering from Rheumatism of an incurable kind for several years and she has been sometimes very acute. About the first of June last she commenced taking the 'People's Cure,' and continued to take it every three weeks. In ten days after she commenced the swelling and stiffness of her joints very materially lessened, and in three weeks had disappeared entirely."

THE PEOPLE'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. "I have had a terrible Rheumatism of the feet for several years, and during those years I have had more than 100 attacks of the disease."

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Big Words vs. Little Words.

Big words are great favorites with people of small ideas and weak conceptions. They are often employed by men of mind when they wish to use language that may best conceal their thoughts.

In fact, the most vigorous and expressive words in the English language are of one syllable, and a large proportion of them are of Danish, Saxon, and Celtic origin.

Our soft, long words are principally from the Greek and Latin. That most curt and sonorous of negatives, No, is from the Saxon; and so is it in the case of Yes.

The ancient Northmen were short talkers, and managed to condense a world of meaning into a single syllable. Their words, like their blows, were emphatic; and the deeper we go into the "well of English undefiled" the more of them we find.

Men who write and speak for the purpose of instructing and interesting the masses should employ language that needs no translation to make it comprehensible to the graduates of the people's colleges—the common schools.

In fact, it is a great mistake to suppose that "big" words are necessary to express big thoughts. The simpler the dress of a grand idea the better; and whenever clearness is wanting knowledge fails or is more or less wanting.

Let those who think otherwise recall the simple but sublime passage in Genesis: "Let there be light, and there was light," and let them also read the Psalms, or the Book of Job, or the Prophecies, where numberless examples are to be found in elucidation of our position.

A Clerical Wood-Sawyer. Doctor Beecher depended upon constant manual labor for keeping up his own health; and in Boston, where he could not enjoy the luxury of a garden to dig in, he was often puzzled to find means to keep himself in good working order.

The consequences was that he saved all the wood for his own little family, and often finding that too little, would beg the privilege of sawing at the wood pile of a neighbor.

He was fastidious in the care of his woodsaw, having it always on hand in his study, half concealed among minutes of councils, incomplete magazine, articles, and sermons, and the setting of his saw was often duly accomplished while he settled nice points of theology with his boys, or took counsel with brother ministers.

Looking out of his study window one day, when his own woodpile was reduced to a discouraging state of order—every stick sawed and split—he saw, with envy, the pile of old W. in the street. Forthwith he seized his saw, and soon the old sawyer of the street beheld a man, without cravat, and in shirt sleeves, issuing from Dr. Beecher's house, who came briskly up and asked if he wanted a hand at his pile, and forthwith fell to work with a right good will, and soon proved to his brother sawyer that he was no mean hand at the craft.

Nodding his head significantly at the opposite house, W. said: "You live there?" "Yes." "Work for the old man?" "Yes?" "What sort of an old fellow is he?" "Oh, pretty much like the rest of us. Good man, and ought to work for." "Tough old chap, ain't he?" "Guess so, to them that try to chew him up."

So the conversation went on till the wood went so fast with the new comer that W. exclaimed, "First rate saw that of yourn!" This touched the Doctor in a tender point. He had set that saw as carefully as the articles of his creed—every tooth was critically adjusted, and so he gave a smile of triumph. "I say," said W., "where can I get a saw like that?" "I don't know unless you buy mine." "Will you trade? What do you ask?" "I don't know. I'll think about it. Call at the house to-morrow, and I'll tell you."

The next day the old man knocked, and met the Doctor at the door, fresh from the hands of his wife, with his coat brushed, and cravat tied, going out to pastoral duty. W. gave a start of surprise. "Oh," said the Doctor, "You're the man that wanted to buy my saw. Well, you shall have it for nothing—only let me have some of your wood to saw when you work on my street."

W. said that he then felt as if he wanted to crawl into an augur-hole.—Congregational Quarterly.

The Administration Giving Evidence in Favor of Genl. McClellan.

In view of the attempts of the Republican papers to circulate slanders against General McClellan, we give the following testimony respecting his abilities and services from various members of the administration:

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1862. Major-General George B. McClellan: I am satisfied that yourself, officers, and men, have done the best you could. All accounts say better fighting was never done. Ten thousand thanks for it.

A. LINCOLN. Two days afterward, when Mr. Lincoln had full information, General McClellan received the following: WASHINGTON, July 5, 1862. Major-General George B. McClellan: A thousand thanks for the relief your two dispatches of 12 and 1 p. m. yesterday gave me. Be assured the heroism of yourself, officers, and men is, and forever will be appreciated.

A. LINCOLN. In August 18, Mr. Lincoln made a speech at the White House, in which he said: There has been a very wide spread attempt to have a quarrel between General McClellan and the Secretary of War.

General McClellan's attitude is such that in the very selfishness of his nature he cannot but wish to be successful, and I hope he will. I know General McClellan wishes to be successful. General McClellan is not to blame for asking what he wanted and needed.

I believe he is a brave and able man, and I stand here, as justice requires me to do, to take upon myself what has been charged on the Secretary of War, as withholding from him. Here is General Halleck's testimony: WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1862. Major-General George B. McClellan: I beg of you to assist me in this crisis with your ability and experience. I am entirely tired out.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sep. 30. Major-General McClellan Commanding, etc.: GENERAL:—Your report of yesterday, giving the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, has been received and submitted to the President. They were not only hard-fought battles, but well-earned and decided victories.

The valor and endurance of your army in the several conflicts which terminated in the expulsion of the enemy from the loyal State of Maryland, are creditable alike to the troops and to the officers who commanded them. A grateful country, while mourning the lamented dead, will not be unmindful of the honors due to the living.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief. Says Mr. Lincoln, referring to Antietam: WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1862. Your dispatch of to-day received God bless you and all with you. Destroy the rebel army if possible.

A. LINCOLN. To Major-General George B. McClellan. But the Republican Congress also gives its testimony. On the 16th day of July, Mr. Edwards (Rep.) of New Hampshire, offered the following resolution in the House of Representatives, and it was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to Major-General George B. McClellan and the officers and soldiers of his command, for the series of brilliant and decisive victories, which by their skill and bravery they have achieved over rebels and traitors in arms on the battle-fields of Western Virginia.

On the 9th of May, 1862, after the victories of Yorktown, Williamsburg, and West Point, Owen Lovejoy, the most ultra radical in the House of Representatives, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of devout gratitude to Almighty God, that the House of Representatives, from time to time, hears of the triumphs of the Union army in the great struggle for the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That we receive with profound satisfaction, intelligence of the recent victories achieved by the armies of the Potomac, associated with their localities with those of the Revolution, and that the sincere thanks of this House are hereby tendered to Major-General Geo. B. McClellan, for the display of those high military qualities which secured important results with but little sacrifice of human life.

Let Democrats bear this testimony in mind, and when efforts are made to belittle General McClellan's great services to the state, let this significant testimony of Mr. Lincoln, General Halleck, and the Republican Congress, be produced.—N. Y. World

PROFANE A SIGN OF IGNORANCE.—The vulgar sin of profanity is more common than formerly in the public streets. We wish all addicted to the habit could understand how vulgar it is, and how generally it is accepted as a proof of an empty head and a weak will. The North American Review says well: There are among us not a few who feel that a simple assertion or plain statement of obvious facts will pass for nothing, unless they swear to its truth by all the names of the Deity, and bluster their lips with every variety of hot and sulphurous oaths.

If we observe such persons closely, we shall find that the fierceness of their profanity is in inverse ratio to the affluence of their ideas. We venture to affirm that the profane men within the circle of your knowledge are all afflicted with a chronic weakness of intellect. The utterance of an oath, though it may prevent a vacuum in sound, is no assertion of sense. It requires no genius to "swear." The reckless taking of sacred names in vain is as little characteristic of true independence of thought as it is of high moral culture. In this breathing and beautiful world, filled as it were with the presence of the altars of praise, it would be no severity should we catch the spirit of reverent worshippers, and illustrate in ourselves the sentiment that the Christian is the highest style of man.

THE ROOTS AND THE LEAVES

Will be for the Healing of the Nations. Prof. R. J. LYONS, D.D., THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, LIVER AND THE BLOOD. Known all over the country as the CELEBRATED INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!

Office, 282 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio. Will visit the following places, viz: APPOINTMENTS FOR 1862, 1863 and 1864. Prof. R. J. Lyons can be consulted at the following places every month, viz: Detroit, Superior House, each month, 18th and 24th.

Ann Arbor, Monitor House, each month, 20th, Jackson, Hubbard House, each month, 21, Adrian, Bracket House, each month, 22nd and 23rd. Toledo, Ohio, Collins House, each month, 24th, 25th, and 26th.

Hillsdale, Mich., Hillsdale House, each month, 27th, Coldwater, Mich., Southern Michigan House, each month, 28th. Cleveland, Ohio, Cleveland House, each month, 29th. South Bend, Ind., St. Joe Hotel, each month, 30, La Porte, Ind., Tee Garden House, each month 31st.

Woodsport, Ohio, Grandold Exchange, each month, 7th and 8th. Mansfield, Ohio, Witer House, each month, 9th and 10th. Mt. Vernon, Kenyon House, each month, 11th and 12th.

Newark, Ohio, Helton House, each month, 13th and 14th. Painesville, Ohio, Cowles House, each month, 14th. CLEVELAND, OHIO, RESIDENCE 332 East of the public square, opposite the Postoffice. Office hours each week, 10 to 12 M., and 2 to 4 P. M. On Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M., and 1 to 2 P. M. Maximum strictly adhered to.

I give each man as he has no strife, With nature on the law of life, With bloody hands I never stain, Nor poison men to ease their pain. He is a physician indeed, who cures. The Indian Herb Doctor, R. J. LYONS, cures the following complaints in the most obstinate stages of their existence, viz: Rheumatism of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Dropsy in the Chest, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pile, or Falling Sickness, and all other nervous derangements. Also all diseases of the blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Cancer, Fever Sore, Leprosy, and all other complicated chronic complaints.

All forms of female difficulties attended to with the happiest results. It is hoped that no one will despair of a cure until they have given the Indian Herb Doctor's Medicines a fair and impartial trial. During the Doctor's travels in Europe, West India, South America, and the United States, he has been the instrument in God's hand, to restore to health and vigor thousands who were given up and pronounced incurable by the most eminent school physicians of his day. He is now living in the Indian Herb Doctor's office, and successful treatment and advice daily. Call on him, and he will give you the best and most reliable of the Indian Herb Doctor's medicine. It will be gladly and cheerfully given whenever required.

The Doctor pledges his word and honor, that he will in no wise, directly or indirectly, induce or cause any invalid to take his medicine without the strongest probability of a cure. Mode of examination, which is entirely different from the Faculty. Dr. Lyons professes to discern diseases by the eye. He therefore asks no questions, nor does he require patients to explain symptoms. Call on him, and he will have the symptoms and location of your disease explained free of charge. The poor shall be liberally considered. Postoffice address, No. 3265, R. J. LYONS, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1862. 17880

Watches! The Celebrated SETH THOMAS CLOCKS! Fine Jewelry Sets GOLD CHAINS, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY! Razors, Shears, Scissors and Brushes, ROGERS PLATED WARE, the best in market, PAPER AND ENVELOPES, Musical Instruments, Strings & Books for Instruments, SPECTACLES, PERISCOPE GLASS, a superior article.

Persons having difficult watches to fit with glasses can be accommodated, as my stock is large and complete. Particular attention to the REPAIRING of all kinds of fine Watches, such as Making and Setting new Jewels, Pins, Saws, and Cylinders, Also CLOCKS, & JEWELRY neatly repaired and warranted, at his old stand on side of Main Street. C. BLISS. Ann Arbor, Nov. 25, 1862. 82614

GREAT, GREATER, GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED 1859. 1859. In this City, are now being offered at the CHEAP, CLOCK, WATCH, & Jewelry Store. The Subscriber would say to the citizens of Ann Arbor, in particular, and the rest of the State, that he has just IMPORTED DIRECTLY FROM EUROPE, a Tremendous Stock of Watches!

All of which he binds himself to sell CHEAPER than can be bought west of New York City. I have also a large stock of Jewelry, Fine Watches, Musical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., and in fact a variety of everything usually kept by Jewelers can be bought for the next ninety days at your OWN PRICES! Persons buying anything at this well known establishment, can rely upon getting goods exactly as represented, or the money returned. Call early and secure the best bargains ever offered in this City.

One word in regard to Repairing: We are prepared to make any repairs on fine or common watches, even to making up the entire watch, if necessary. Repairing of Clocks and Jewelry as usual. Also the manufacturing of RINGS, BROOCHES, and everything desired, from California Gold or silver. Engraving in all its branches executed with neatness and dispatch. J. C. WATTS. Dissolution Notice. THE FIRM OF CHAPIN, WOOD & CO., was dissolved January 10, 1862, by mutual consent of C. A. Chapin and A. E. Wood, who will settle the accounts of the firm. C. A. Chapin, A. E. Wood, J. C. WATTS. Ann Arbor, June 24, 1862. Copartnership. THE UNDERSIGNED entered into partnership Jan. 1, 1862, with the firm of Chapin, Wood & Co., and will continue the business of manufacturing printing and wrapping paper. C. A. CHAPIN, N. CHAPIN, A. E. WOOD, J. C. WATTS. Ann Arbor, June 24, 1862. 91017

BANNER HAT STORE!

GO TO S. G. TAYLOR'S Before you buy, Spring and Summer styles of HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS!

Furnishing Goods, &c. Ann Arbor, April 20th, 1864. 8m953. EMPIRE BOOK STORE!

Having purchased J. R. WEBSTER'S stock of Books and Stationery, I shall endeavor to keep a constant supply. SCHOOL BOOKS, TEXT BOOKS!

MEDICAL & LAW BOOKS STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, LOWEST CASH PRICE. Also ALBUMS, GOLD PENS, SHEET MUSIC and a superior quality of WALL PAPER!

and everything usually kept in a well conducted Book Store. Opposite Franklin House. G. W. SNOVER. Ann Arbor, June, 1864. 17990

Rifle Factory! Beutler & Traver, [Successors to A. J. Sutherland,] Manufacturers of and Dealers in Guns, Pistols, Ammunition Flasks, Pouches Game Bags, and Every other article in that line. All kinds of REPAIRING done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. H. E. VOYLES. A full assortment always kept on hand and made order. Shop corner Main and Washington streets. Ann Arbor, Oct. 8, 1862. 8731f

MICHIGAN CENTRAL INSURANCE COMPANY Kalamazoo, Mich. Insures against Loss of Damage by Fire or Lightning. CHARTER PERPETUAL. Guarantee Capital, by State Authority, \$300,000.00. DIRECTORS: J. P. KENNEDY, MARY GIDDINGS, A. P. MILLS, GEO. W. SNYDER, S. D. ALLEN, GEO. W. ALLEN, OFFICERS: J. P. Kennedy, Pres. T. P. Sheldon, Vice-Pr Geo. W. Snyder, Sec., A. P. Mills, Treas., H. E. Hoyt, Ass't Sec., S. D. Allen, Gen. Agt. 9401f

NEW FIRM!! GRUNER & SEYLER, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN TOBACCO, CIGARS, Merschaum Pipes, &c. We, the undersigned, beg leave to inform the CITIZENS OF ANN ARBOR and vicinity, that we have this day established a Tobacco and Cigar business in this place, one door North of the Franklin Block, Main Street, where we shall always keep a full assortment of the best qualities of CIGARS! PIPES, (Merschaum, Brier and Rose-wood), CIGAR HOLDERS, INDIA RUBBER POUCHES, SNUFF & CIGAR BOXES.

Will be found with us of all kinds and of PRICES SO LOW AS TO BE UNUSUAL. We shall sell all of the above mentioned articles and many others which belong to our line of trade at the lowest possible rate for cash. Please call and examine. N. B.—Sign—Sign with cigar box, one door north of the Franklin Block. GRUNER & SEYLER. Ann Arbor, May 20, 1864. 9221f

CLOTHING AT JUST OPENING?

M. GUTERMAN & CO'S! Having just returned from East with a large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

we invite all our old friends and customers to come and examine our stock of CLOTHS CASSIMERES & VESTINGS. Dispute the fact if you can. It takes the TAILOR after all to give appearance to the outer man.

If you wish to appear well You must accordingly Dress Well. Go to M. Guterma n & Co's, There you will find things exactly SO. SONDHEIM always ready to take your measure, GUTERMAN will sell you Goods with lower pleasure, At figures LOWER than you will find in the State, Take heed—CALL EARLY, else you are too LATE.

THE INDUCEMENTS are now greater than ever, Our Clerks you will find obliging and clever. We will show you good CLOTHING of our own GETTING UP, Filling our Store from Bottom to Top.

STUDENTS especially will find it to THEIR ADVANTAGE, For it takes but LITTLE MONEY to replenish. COATS of Cloth and Cassimere of our OWN IMPORTATION, Forwarded through our New York relations. From England, Belgium, Germany and France, Such as you can STAND UP IN, OR WEAR, at the dance.

Pants! Pants!! Pants!!! Fancy CASSIMERES and DRESS SKIN of every grade, We sell them from ONE DOLLAR up to EIGHT. VESTS, &c., of every description, You will find it so without fiction, FURNISHING APPAREL From SHIRTS to UMBRELLAS.

This is all we say now, Therefore we make our bow Yours truly, ever so, M. GUTERMAN & Co.

P. BACH has a new and complete STOCK OF SPRING GOODS bought before the recent GREAT RISE IN GOLD!

Which will be Sold FOR CASH ONLY, AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES! Call and See! Ann Arbor, April, 1864.

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolen, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c. Put up in 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks. \$5 and \$9 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c. "Only infallible remedies known." "Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die."

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ESTATE OF JOHN D. ARMSTRONG.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, and to me directed and delivered, I did on the twenty-fifth day of Feb. A. D. 1862, seize and lay upon all the rights and interest of William C. Voorhees, defendant therein named, in and to all those certain tract, or parcels of land situated in the City of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, aforesaid, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Being all that part of lot number eight, Block No. one North of Huron Street, range three East, in said City of Ann Arbor, beginning on Main Street, at the corner of said lot and running east on Main Street, aforesaid, south twenty-two feet, thence running west to the alley in the rear of said lot, thence north to the beginning of said lot, and thence east to the place of beginning, with the true center standing thereon. Also a portion of section number twenty-two town two, south range No. six (6) east of the center of the Range No. six, containing one acre and one-half, more or less, and six lines east of the center of the Range No. six, thence north to the place of beginning, containing four acres of land, and reserving therefrom ten rods and two and one-half rods in the rear of said lot, and two and one-half rods in the front of said lot, and the whole property I shall offer for sale at public auction to be held at the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the 22nd day of October, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, of said day. PHILIP WINDGAR, Sheriff. September 18th, 1864. 9173

Commissioner's Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.—The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of David Lapham, late of the township of Salem in said County deceased, hereby gives notice that he will receive, examine, and adjust all claims against said estate, and that they will be received at the late meeting of said County, to be held at the Court House in said County, on Saturday, the 12th day of November, and Tuesday the 15th day of February next, and on any day between said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims. LEVI WESTFALL, Commissioner. Dated, August 15th, 1864. 9170

ESTATE OF VAN VALKENBERG. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.—A session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. Present, Thomas Nixie, Judge of Probate, and Albert E. Van Valkenberg, Esq., Clerk of said County. In the matter of the Estate of Van Valkenberg, deceased, the claims of said Albert E. Van Valkenberg, executor, against the estate of said deceased, and that they will be received at the late meeting of said County, to be held at the Court House in said County, on Saturday, the 12th day of November, and Tuesday the 15th day of February next, and on any day between said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims. LEVI WESTFALL, Commissioner. Dated, August 15th, 1864. 9171

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