

The Weekly Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus.

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ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

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Business Directory.

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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., &c., 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, Ruben, Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c. East side Main Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

A. J. SUTHERLAND.
AGENT for the New York Life Insurance Company, Office on Huron street. Also has on hand a stock of the most approved sewing machines. 8851

GEORGE FISCHER.
MEAT MARKET—Huron Street—General dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Ham, Poultry, Lard, Tallow, &c., &c.

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

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

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

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

SLAWSON & SON.
CROCKERS, Provision and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Water Lime, Land Plaster, and Plaster of Paris, one door east of Cook's Hotel.

J. M. SCOTT.
AMBIOTYPE and Photograph Artist, in the rooms of the Phoenix Block, near the depot. Perfect satisfaction given.

C. B. PORTER.
SURGEON DENTIST. Office Corner of Main and Huron streets. Also at Phoenix Block. All calls promptly attended to. April 1859

MACK & SCHMID.
DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Fur, Ruben, Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c. Corner of Main and Liberty Sts.

SPAFFORD & DODSLEY.
MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of Cooper Work, such as Cooper Sheds, Cisterns, 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, Producers, &c., &c., corner Main and Washington Streets, Ann Arbor. The highest market prices paid for country produce.

I. O. O. F.
WARRANTED by Lodge No. 5, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, meet at their Lodge Room, every Friday Evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock.
S. S. ROSS, Secy.

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. 5661

D. DEFORST.
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Water Limes, Grand Pine Plaster, Plaster Paris, and all other kinds of building materials constantly on hand at the lowest possible rates on Detroit St., a few rods from the Railroad Depot. Also operating extensively in the West Coast Roofing.

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. 9411f

FOR SALE!
A NEW GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements, either Family or Manufacturing pattern. Apply at THE ARGUS OFFICE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

OLD LETTERS.

BY LORA F. COBB.

There's a package of old letters in the little rosewood box, which the key tied to this lock, worn upon my heart, unlocks. Will you go and get the package, and the letters read to me? I have tried to do it often, but, for tears, I could not see.

You have brought them—thank you, darling—now sit down upon the bed, and lift gently to your bosom my poor throbbing, burning head; Read the blessed words distinctly, that I lose not even one;

Oh, the precious hand that penned them, it's last work for me has done? But if you should ever see him, when I never more shall see, Tell him that the sweetest solace his dear letters were to me; That I never ceased to love him, never doubted that he loved;

That my faith in him was perfect, and remained through all unmov'd.

And, Oh! tell him when he came not, as he promised he would come, If I could not choose but sorrow, that my grief for him was dumb;

That I never yet reproached him, ne'er a word of censure spoke; That his memory must be gentle to the heart his coldness broke.

Tell him through the years which followed, when no tidings from him came, Nor his absence, nor his silence, was I ever heard to blame;

Oh, this wild desire to see him, God subdue within my breast! For it racks me into torture, and my soul hath need of rest.

When I'm dead, and in my coffin, and the shroud about me wound, And my narrow bed is ready, in the pleasant church-yard ground,

Lay the locket and the letters both together on my heart, And this little ring he gave me, never from my finger part.

Now, I'm ready—read the letters—the dear letters once again; As I listen while you read them, I shall lose all sense of pain;

And if, when you have finished, I should gently fall asleep, Gently fall asleep and wake not—dearest sister, do not weep.

AUTUMN SNOW.

BY CHARLES STEWART.

Through all the amber wood and russet ground, The autumn rain hath poured a piteous sound;

All day the winds have made an ominous sound, And from the old barnyard there does resound.

A garrulous quarrel mid the feathered brood, The honest ox gaze in rueful mood, From out the shed, where each a shelter gains, And garnered 'neath its golden treasure bands,

That yearly almoner, old Autumn, sends, But lo! a white vision sudden rears, And floating snows succeeds the falling rains,

The mighty flakes in multitude descend—Ah, feathered snow, what pleasure dost thou bring! I see the dashing steeds—I hear the sleigh bells ring!

The Love of Country. "Vinet," in speaking of the Chancellor D'Aguesseau, says: "He was one of the great, or, at least, eloquent, the spirit of liberty maintained by the reading of the ancients, and by parliamentary traditions, were stirred up in the passages on the Love of Country, delivered two months after the death of Louis XIV. Two months before, he could not have given utterance to such words. The term country does not occur twice in the writers of the seventeenth century. When Racine uses it, it is under cover of a subject taken from the Greek theatre; perhaps it is found also in Boileau. By crushing parliament, the great King had, as it were, stifled the patriotic spirit; but this spirit lived in D'Aguesseau, and to him the king was not the state."

"From the Love of Country: "Sacred of the authority of kings, and the obedience of the people—the love of country should unite all their desires. But does this love, almost natural to man, does the virtue, which we know by feeling, praise by reason, and should follow from interest, cast its roots deep into our hearts? And should we not say that it is like a strange plant in monarchies, and that it only grows luxuriantly, and makes its precious fruit be tasted, in republics?"

"In these the citizen is accustomed early, nay, almost at his birth, to regard the fortune of the state as identified with his own. That perfect equality, and that species of civic fraternity which makes all the citizens only, as it were a single family, gives to them all an equal interest in the good and evil of their country. The fate of the vessel, of which every one thinks himself the pilot, could not be a matter of indifference. The love of country becomes a species of self love. They truly love themselves in the love of the republic, and they come, at last, to love it more themselves."

"The inflexible Roman sacrifices his children to the safety of the republic; he orders their punishment; he does more—he sees it executed. The father is absolved, and, as it were, annihilated in the consul. Nature shudders at it, but country, stronger than nature, bestows upon him as many children as the citizens, whom he preserves by the loss of his own offspring."

"Shall we then be reduced to seek the love of country in popular states, and perhaps in the ruins of ancient Rome? Is the safety of each citizen in the countries which only know a single master? Will it be necessary to teach men in them to love a country which gives or preserves to them all which they love in their other tenets? But shall we be surprised at this? How many there are who live and die without even knowing whether there is such a thing as country?"

"Freed from the care, and deprived of the honor of government, they regard the fortune of the state as a vessel that floats at the will of its master, and for him alone is saved or lost. We sleep with full confidence in the pilot who guides us. If any unexpected storm awakes us, it only rouses us to make powerless vows and rash complaints which merely annoy him who holds the helm; and sometimes even, when we stand as idle spectators of the shipwreck of our country, so great is our folly, that we console ourselves with the pleasure of reviling those by whom it was occasioned."

A brilliant stroke of satire, whose severity gratifies us by its novelty, or delights us by its malignity, is an indelicacy for all public misfortunes; and it might be said that we sought rather to avenge our country by criticism, than to defend it by our services."

Where did he get that Law. An aged lawyer of great eminence and talents, who from an early life had imbibed infidel principles, one day met an elder of the Presbyterian Church, who was also a lawyer, and said to him, "I wish, sir, to examine into the truth of the Christian religion. What books should you advise me to read on the evidences of Christianity?"

The elder surprised at the inquiry, replied: "That is a question, sir, which you ought to have settled long ago. You ought not to have put off a subject so important to this late period of life."

"It is too late," said the inquirer; "I never knew much about it, but I always supposed that Christianity was rejected by the great majority of learned men. I intend, however, now to examine the subject thoroughly myself. I have upon me, as many physicians say, a mortal disease, and I which I have lived a year and a half, or two years, but not probably longer. What book, sir, would you advise me to read?"

"The Bible," said the elder. "I believe you don't understand me," resumed the unbeliever, surprised in his turn; "I wish, sir, to investigate the truth of the Bible."

"I would advise you, sir," repeated the elder, "to read the Bible. And I will give you my reasons: Most infidels are very ignorant of the Scriptures. Now, to reason on any subject with correctness, we must understand what it is about which we reason. In the next place, I consider the internal evidence of the truth of the sacred Scriptures stronger than the external evidence."

"And where shall I begin my investigations?" inquired the unbeliever. "At the New Testament?"

"No," replied the elder, "begin at the beginning—at Genesis."

The infidel bought a commentary, went home, and sat down to the serious study of the Scriptures. He applied all his strong and well disciplined powers of mind to the Bible, to try rigidly but impartially its truth.

As he went on in his perusal, he received occasional calls from the elder. The infidel freely remarked upon what he had read, and stated objections. He liked this passage—he thought that touching and beautiful, but he could not credit a third.

One evening the elder called, and found the unbeliever walking the room with a dejected look, his mind apparently absorbed in thought. He continued, not noticing that any one had come in, busily to trace and retrace his steps. The elder at length spoke:

"You seem, sir, to be in a brown study. Of what are you thinking?"

"I have been reading," replied the infidel, "the moral law."

"Well what do you think of it?" asked the elder.

"I will tell you what I used to think," answered the infidel. "I supposed that Moses was a leader of a horde of banditti; that having a strong mind, he acquired great influence over a superstitious people; and that on Mount Sinai he played off some sort of fireworks, to the amazement of his ignorant followers, who imagined, in their mingled fear and superstition, that this exhibition was supernatural."

"But what do you think now?" interposed the elder.

"I have been looking," said the infidel, "into the nature of that law. I have been trying to see whether I can add anything to it, or take anything from it, so as to make it better. Sir, I cannot. It is perfect."

"The first commandment," said he, "directs us to make the Creator the object of our supreme love and reverence. That is right. If he be our Creator, Preserver, and Supreme Benefactor, we ought to treat him, and none other, as such. The second forbids idolatry. That certainly is right. The third forbids profanity. The fourth fixes a time for religious worship; and if there be a God he ought surely to be worshipped. It is suitable that there should be an outward homage, significant of our inward regard. If God be worshipped it is proper that some time should be set apart for that purpose when all may worship him harmoniously and without interruption. One day in seven is certainly not too little. The fifth defines the peculiar duties arising from family relations. Injuries to our neighbors are then classified by the moral law. They are divided into offences against life, chastity, property, and character. 'And,' said he, 'applying a legal idea with great acuteness, I noticed that the greatest offence to life is murder; to chastity, adultery; to property, theft; to character, perjury. Now, the greater offences must include the less of the same kind. Murder must include every injury to life; adultery every injury to purity; and so of the rest. And the moral code is closed and perfected by a command forbidding every improper desire in regard to our neighbors."

"I have been thinking," he proceeded, "where did Moses get that law? The Egyptians and the adjacent nations were idolaters; so were the Greeks and Romans; and the wisest and best Greeks or Romans never gave a code of morals like this. Where did Moses get this law, which surpasses the wisdom and philosophy of the most enlightened ages? He lived at a period comparatively barbarous, but he has given a law in which the wisdom and sagacity of all subsequent time can detect no flaw. Where did he get it? He could not have soared so far above his age as to have devised it himself. Where did he obtain it? It came down from heaven. I am convinced of the truth of the religion of the Bible."

The infidel—infidel no longer—remained in his death a firm believer in the truths of Christianity.—Presbyterian.

Wonders of the Universe.

What assertion will make one believe that in one second of time—one beat of the pendulum of a clock—a ray of light travels over 155,000 miles, and would therefore, perform the tour of our world in about the same time it requires to wink with our eye-lids, and in much less time than a swift runner occupies in taking a single stride?

What mortal can be made to believe, without demonstration, that the sun is over a million times larger than the earth, and so far from us that a cannon ball shot directly towards it, and maintaining its full speed, would be twenty years in reaching it; yet the sun affects the earth appreciably, by its attraction in an instant of time?

Who would not ask for demonstration, when told that a gnat's wing, in its ordinary flight beats many hundred times in a second? Or that there exists animated and regularly-organized beings, many thousands of whose bodies, laid together would not cover the square of an inch? But what are these to the astonishing truths which modern optical inquiries have disclosed, and which teach that every point of a medium through which a ray of light passes is affected with a succession of periodical movements, regularly recurring at equal intervals, no less than five hundred millions of millions of times in a single second? That it is by such movements, communicated to the nerves of the eye, that we are enabled to see; nay, more, that it is the difference in the frequency of diversity of color! That for instance, in acquiring the sensation of redness, our eyes are affected four hundred and eighty two millions of millions of times; of yellow, five hundred and forty-two millions of millions of times; and of violets, seven hundred and seven millions of millions of times per second.

Do not such things sound more like the ravings of madmen, than sober conclusions of people in their waking sense? They are nevertheless, conclusions to which any one may certainly arrive, who will only be at the trouble of examining the chain of reasoning by which they have been obtained. It is worthy of examination.

Charleston Under Fire.

A Charleston correspondent of a Southern paper, gives a vivid picture of the effect of our shells on that city. They tear up the streets, cut the gas pipes, and plunge the citizens into darkness—thundering against churches and dwelling, and creating generally a great tumult; but comparatively few persons are injured, though narrow escapes are frequent. This writer says: "I saw, but a few days since, the interior of a gentleman's residence which a shell had entered. Cutting the tester, and passing through the pavilion of his bed, it penetrated the opposite wall, and lodged in the adjoining room. Both himself and his wife were in the house at the time, and he remains there still. In another instance, a similar missile entered a chamber, and passing between the slats and bed clothes of a crib, in which an infant was lying, left the little creature unharmed, but lost in the convolutions of its bedding."

"Some months ago, while our intrepid firemen were making every exertion to subdue the fast-spreading flames in one of the lower wards, the Yankees opened as usual upon the locality. A shell in its parabolic descent, entered an engine which a number of firemen were working, and which was surrounded by a large concourse of others. The mate friend of our homes was blown to atoms, the men were dashed to the ground; but, with the exception of a negro man who had just taken the place of a white man, and who lost an arm, resulting afterward in his death, and a very slight wound inflicted on one or two others, none were injured."

The Chase of the Pirate Tallahassee. A correspondent of the Herald writes from Beaufort, North Carolina, November 8, as follows:

"The United States steamer Montgomery is lying outside the bar, having arrived from sea this morning. She reports a most desperate chase and engagement with the pirate Tallahassee."

"Yesterday morning, while cruising off the North Carolina coast, she discovered a black smoke on the horizon, and supposing it to proceed from some blockade runner, she steered in its direction. After the chase had continued for some time, the hull of the stranger was plainly seen; but she suddenly changed her course, and for two or three hours her movements were very strange. But the Montgomery pursued her with the utmost vigor wherever she went, and after a long time had so gained on her, as to have her in full view. She was a long white screw steamer, schooner rigged with two smoke-stacks, and answered the description of the pirate Tallahassee; and no sooner was this known, than the Montgomery's crew were wild with joy. Shortly afterward the rebel flag was visible, and a war pennant was flying from her mainmast."

"Everything was prepared for action, and at the first dawn of hope, that the guns of the Montgomery might reach her, 'bang!' they went, one after another; but the distance was too great, and they fell far short. The pirate displayed great cowardice, and did her utmost to escape."

"The Montgomery continued to fire from her forecastle gun, and the flying Tallahassee for some time answered shot for shot. Had the Montgomery attempted to use her broadside guns, in bringing them to bear, she would have lost ground in the chase, and thus all hopes of capture or destruction would have been lost."

"During this time three gunboats were in sight, one was too far away to be made out, while the Lillian, a very fast steamer, had nearly come up with the Montgomery. She also fired at the rebel, but to such disadvantage that the shots fell short. During the afternoon the pirate was in shore of the Montgomery, and her only chance of escape to sea was to cross the Montgomery's bow; but this, she concluded, was too dangerous an undertaking, and she wisely decided to continue on her course until night should give her an opportunity to escape. During the latter part of the chase the Tallahassee was far ahead; yet she was so pushed that she could not turn to the right nor to the left without running across the bows of either the Lillian or the Montgomery, as she was between them."

"The two Union steamers were so well managed as to compel the pirate to keep a direct course, and the coast ran in such a direction that she would soon be cut off by the land, and she was thus completely caged in. Had not night come on it cannot be doubted that her destruction would have been certain."

"This desperate and exciting chase, and an extraordinary running engagement lasted from about ten o'clock in the morning until dark. I am told that it would be difficult to describe the scene produced among our brave blue jackets by the bitter disappointment which they were compelled to endure. Every man was eager for a close fight."

Rules of A. Ward's Show. Artemus Ward is now traveling with a panorama of Mormon Scenes, which he explains in his lecture. The programme of the exhibition contains the following "Rules of the House."

I. Artemus Ward is compelled to charge one dollar for reserved seats, because oats, which two years ago cost thirty cents per bushel, now cost \$1; hay is also \$1.75 per ton, formerly fifty cents.

II. Persons who think they will enjoy themselves more by leaving the hall early in the evening are requested to do so with as little noise as possible.

III. Children in arms not admitted if the arms are loaded.

IV. Children under one year of age not admitted, unless accompanied by their parents or guardians.

V. If any usher employed in the hall should assault the audience, he will be reprimanded. If the same conduct be frequently repeated he will be discharged without a certificate of character.

VI. Ladies and gentlemen will please report any negligence or disobedience on the part of the lecturer.

VII. Artemus Ward will not be responsible for any money, jewelry, or other valuables left with him—to be returned in a week or so.

VIII. The manager will not be responsible for any debts of his own contracting.

IX. If the audience do not leave the hall when this entertainment is over, they will be put out by the police.

A SALUTARY THOUGHT.—When I was a young man, there lived in our neighborhood a farmer who was usually reported to be a very liberal man, uncommonly upright in his dealings. When he had any of the produce of his farm to dispose of, he made it an invariable rule to give good measure—rather more than would be required of him. One of his friends observing him frequently doing so, questioned him as to why he did it; he told him he gave too much, and said it would be to his disadvantage. Now, dear reader, mark the answer of the excellent man: "God has permitted me but one journey through the world, and when I am gone, I cannot return to rectify mistakes."

Think of this. There is but one journey through life.

Sherman's New Campaign.

The Washington correspondent of the Times says: "The news concerning Sherman's programme in Georgia, which has been telegraphed to the country from a western paper, will startle the public. Some of the facts had been known since, it is known that after Hood had gotten well into Alabama some weeks since, and after Gen. Sherman had determined that it was not necessary to use his entire army for pursuit of the rebels, the latter with three entire corps, started back from northern Georgia for Atlanta. His objective point was boldly asserted to be Savannah, which place it was given out he would leave on the 8th, the day of the Presidential election having first destroyed Atlanta. It was thought that he would touch at Macon, and would reach Savannah in a march of twenty-five days. The route is two hundred and ninety miles, with no rivers and few creeks of importance to pass, and heading through the most flourishing part of Georgia. Milledgeville, the capital of the State of Georgia, could be reached in six days from the date of starting. He will have rations for thirty days, but is expected to find supplies and forage on his route. His force for the great march will be between forty and seventy thousand men, and he will have a large amount of ordnance, a construction corps and pontoon bridges. There will doubtless be considerable destruction of property on the route, and tens of thousands of the huddled slaves of Georgia will be freed and incorporated into our army."

"Troops have gone north from Atlanta to Tennessee, and it is supposed will destroy all bridges and all important railroad routes. Rome will be evacuated and damaged. We will hold an outpost in Georgia, south of Chattanooga, which will be necessary to guard East Tennessee."

"Hood's entire army is nearly five hundred miles in the rear of Sherman. The gallant General Thomas, with an army, will take care of Hood in the absence of Sherman. He will have abundant force for this purpose, which will be appropriately stationed in Tennessee."

"General Thomas is already prepared to fight Hood, who is somewhere in Northern Alabama, near the line of the Tennessee river. If Hood goes into Western Kentucky he falls into a trap. Look out for glorious news from Sherman's army within thirty days, for within that time it will have made the grand military march from the mountains to the Atlantic seaboard. This will be one of the most extraordinary campaigns of the war. The rebels have nothing in Georgia that can oppose Sherman. They made a tremendous mistake in sending Hood to Tennessee. You will probably get your first news of Sherman at Savannah or Charleston."

The New Atlantic Cable. An interesting report has just been made by the Superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, of the progress thus far made in the manufacture of the cable, and other arrangements necessary to insure success in the attempt which is soon to be made to connect Europe with America by telegraph.

The reports state that the covering of the copper conductor with four layers of gutta percha, has been vigorously prosecuted for several months, and the case shows, under the most searching tests, a perfection of insulation never before attained. Of this about 800 miles have been completed, or are in various stages of completion. Sixteen hundred tons of the homogeneous iron, which is a new feature in the construction of the cable, have been contracted for, 500 tons of which have already been delivered, every bundle having been tested for strength and elongation.

Large stocks of the Manila yarn, with which the wire is to be surrounded, have also been received; and over 100 miles of the completed wire have been turned out—the machines employed in the last stage of the manufacture having only been started on the 1st of September.

The Great Eastern steamship, engaged for the company, lies at Sheerness, where tanks are being constructed for storing the cable in water. The English government has appropriated two ships to the service of transporting the cable, as fast as made, from the works of the manufacturer to the Great Eastern. The projectors of this great enterprise are confident that, so far as human power can determine, it will be entirely successful, and there are none who do not hope the expectations may be realized.

AS EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A soldier in Sherman's army, with his throat cut from ear to ear, was thought to be mortally wounded by a council of surgeons; but the one under whose immediate care he was, thought he was justified in making an experiment for the good of others, at the same time having great hopes of saving the man. He first commenced his task by cutting through where the two upper ribs meet the sternum, and through this orifice for forty days he has been fed five gallons of milk per day, and sometimes his appetite required five per day. He is fat and hearty, and the surgeon thinks in two weeks he will have him able, and the inside of his throat so nearly healed, as to allow him to swallow by the natural passage. He at first introduced a stomach pump, and thus fed his patient, and after a few hours would clear his stomach in the same manner, thus producing artificial digestion, till it was no longer necessary. A silver tube is now used to feed him.

From the South.

We are not without indications of the course of the campaign of 1865. The leading idea has been plainly developed, and is confirmed by many circumstances and signs. Grant designs to accumulate as large a force as possible in his present position and assail Richmond next spring with all the power he can command. In order to avoid distraction by Confederate movements upon Washington, he gave to Sheridan the barbarous order to desolate the valley. Regarding that as the line of march upon Maryland, he resolved to make it impracticable by making army supplies impossible. In harmony with the same design of removing all danger of annoyance in Northern Virginia, is the infamy of the course ordered against Mosby. By barbarity against the men of that command, and against the citizens for their sakes, it is sought to drive Mosby away, through the appeals addressed at once to the fears and the sympathies of his men.

"His extraordinary desire to avoid hostilities in Northern Virginia, to secure which result the basest barbarians are appealed to and employed, evinces the great anxiety of Gen. Grant to effect the concentration of his whole strength against Richmond. Every obstacle to this must be removed at whatever expense of personal honor, and by whatever outrage on humanity and the sentiments of the Christian world."

Taught by these exhibitions, we see our duty. Richmond must be put in the highest possible condition for defense against the coming of the spring. No labor must be spared on our defenses, no skill be neglected in contriving them. We appeal to those on whom the charge of such preparations may devolve, to exhibit the most sleepless activity and devotion. No work must be considered strong enough if it can be made stronger. Nothing can be considered complete if it can be improved or added to. This is the opportunity for industry and engineering skill. The stronger our works the fewer men will be required to hold them, and the larger the number to resist flank movements. High and wide embankments, fringed by deep and wide ditches, fringed with chevaux de frise, and guarded in advance, by well arranged abatis, should fronn along our whole line.

Let Richmond prepare itself for the struggle. We trust it will not be a gathering-place for those not compelled to be here by their employment. The decks should be cleared of whatever might impede the fight. By the blessing of God, we will dispirit Mr. Grant again, and save our beautiful city; but we must get ready for the onset, and for the trials it may bring.

Nor must the enemy be indulged in his desire to relieve himself of apprehensions in Northern Virginia. Washington is a tender point with him. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is a valuable point. Threatened by a small, enterprising force, it will require to be watched and defended by a large force. We must have more Mosbys there rather than call away the present. We must threaten and we must strike in all that region, falling on where least expected. A rule of war is to do the very thing that the enemy does not wish. Then let Mosby enlarge his numbers and increase his vigor, and be strengthened by fir coadjutors, and Grant will be weakened in his grand enterprise.

All the winter is before us, in which to prepare for the trial which will come with the spring. We have time enough but none to spare. The enemy will be diligent, we must not be less so. Any one clothed with public trusts who may fall short of his duty here, on this deeply interesting occasion, will earn for himself the curses of his countrymen and the execration of history. He who efficiently discharges his part will win for himself a proud name and an enduring popular gratitude and applause.

A Court Scene. There is an attorney practicing in our courts who has attained a great notoriety, among numerous other things, for bullying witnesses on the opposite sides of cases when he is concerned. As it would not be polite to give his full name right out in the crowd, we will merely call him "Wayke," for short.

There was a horse case in the Justice's Court one day, in which Wayke happened to be engaged. A slow and easy witness had been called to the stand by the plaintiff, who, in a plain, straightforward manner, made the other side of the case look rather blue. The plaintiff's attorney being through, Wayke commenced a regular cross-examination, which was cut short in this manner:—"Well, what do you know about a horse—you a horse doctor?" said the barbarian, in his peculiar contemptuous and overbearing manner.

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What President Lincoln should Do.

The whole North was never more united upon any question than it is at this moment upon the subjugation of the rebellion. It is true that a large minority vote was cast for General McClellan; but it was because of his avowed sentiments in favor of maintaining the Union at all hazards, so that there was no material difference between his position and that of Mr. Lincoln upon the continuance of the war until the dignity of our flag was respected, and the laws were obeyed.

The time has come when President Lincoln may be magnanimous. He should adopt the humane suggestions of Gen. Butler, and send a mission of peace to Richmond, offering an unfettered amnesty, accompanied by a fair proposition to the people and leaders of the South to lay down their arms, and come back into the Union, fraternally and in good faith, under the Constitution, and the laws enacted in consonance with it.

It is not necessary that in making such a proposal to the South, Mr. Lincoln should take any issue upon the slavery question. Let that settle itself in its own way by the gradual process of abolition, if, indeed, it is not already virtually dead. An outcry against such a measure might be raised by the radicals; but all the conservative republicans and conservative democrats would hail it with unbounded satisfaction, and the cry of the noisy agitators would be drowned in the voice of the people.

Queer Speech for a President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17. This afternoon the Maryland Republican State Central Committee, formally called upon President Lincoln to congratulate him on his re-election. W. H. Purnell, their chairman, in his address, said they felt under deep obligation to him, because of the exercise of rare discretion on his part, Maryland to-day occupied the proud position of a free state, and they desired that his future administration, as in the past, might result in the restoration of the Union, with universal freedom as its immutable basis.

The President, in reply, said he would not attempt to conceal his gratification with the result of the election. He had exercised his best judgment for the good of the whole country, and to have the seal of approbation placed on his course was exceedingly grateful to his feelings. He expressed his belief that the policy he had pursued was the best and only one which could save the country. He regretted what he had said before, that he indulged in no feeling of triumph over any one who had thought or acted differently from him.

New York Brewers in Trouble.

Boston, Nov. 18. The Advertiser contains the following special: WASHINGTON, Nov. 17. The revenue officers in the Ninth Congressional District of the city of New York have just discovered a fraud of the most stupendous kind, involving three of the largest brewers in the country.

The shipping Gazette believes the steamer, to which Capt. Sommes and his men were transferred by the Laurel, off Madeira was the Sea King, which recently cleared from London for Bombay. Lord Woodhouse has been inaugurated as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Bombay letters of the 14th, and Calcutta of the 6th of October, fully confirm the disastrous effects of the great Cyclone.

KENTUCKY OFFICIAL RETURNS.—Sixty-five counties give McClellan 48,158, and Lincoln 17,654. There are one hundred and ten counties in the State. The probability is that McClellan will have 45,000 majority in the State, or twice as much majority as Lincoln gets votes. Well done, Kentucky.

The Vote of the State.

The following is the home vote of Michigan, partly estimated and partly official, for the Presidential election. The official canvass will not greatly differ from these figures:

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Vote Count. Includes counties like Allegan, Alpena, Antrim, Barry, Bay, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Clinton, Eaton, Emmet, Genesee, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Houghton, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Isabella, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Keweenaw, Lapeer, Leelanau, Leelanau, Leelanau, Leelanau, Livingston, Mackinac, Macomb, Manistee, Manistee, Marquette, Mason, Mecosta, Midland, Monroe, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Ontonagon, Ottawa, Saginaw, Sanilac, Shiawassee, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Tuscola, Van Buren, Washtenaw, Wayne.

Total, 4,307 14,047. Lincoln's Majority over McClellan, 9,739. Lincoln's majority over Douglas in 1860, was 23,423.

From Europe.

Portland, Nov. 22. The steamer Moravian, from Liverpool, Nov. 10th, arrived this morning. The Bank of England reduced its rate to eight per cent.

The Danish lower house has adopted the treaty of peace by a large majority.

New York, Nov. 22. We have the following additional foreign news, by the arrival of the steamship Moravian at Portland, yesterday:

The Brazilian correspondence, relative to the seizure of the pirate Florida, as published in the London Star, denounces the seizure, and hopes America will repudiate it.

At the banquet of the new Lord Mayor of London, Lord Palmerston made a speech, in which, referring to the bloody war in America, he said he trusted the contending parties would soon find it better to be reconciled than to fight, and that these disputes, which have bedeviled that continent with blood, will be settled by amicable arrangement between themselves.

The London Times' city article says, advices from New York, with regard to the mode in which the Washington Government have received the news of the capture of the Confederate steamer Florida, are awaited with the greatest interest by the mercantile, as well as the political world. One reason for the importance attributed to these advices, consists in the inference that if the affair may be palliated or endorsed by the government.

It will henceforth entirely extinguish any power, on the part of the United States, to assail by privateers, the commerce of any nation with which they may be at war, since the President will establish a claim to the right to pursue and destroy every such vessel, whatever may be the port in which she may seek shelter or supplies.

FRANCE.—The Paris Bourse, on the 19th inst., was lower. Rentes closed at 64.85.

Rougement, Owenberg & Co., bankers in Paris, have suspended payment, with liabilities amounting to £500,000 to £600,000.

ITALY.—The debate on the Convention and removal of the capital to Rome is still progressing in the Chamber of Deputies. Some of the speakers denounce the Convention as a virtual renunciation of Rome, while others regard it as leading to Rome at no distant period.

There have been great floods in Tuscany, and considerable damage done to property, particularly to the railways. At Florence there was also a great inundation. The streets were flooded, the fields laid waste, and roads broken up. The damage done is enormous, but only few lives were lost.

The following is a summary of the steamer Atlas's news, which left Liverpool on the 9th, and Queenstown on the 10th, for New York.

The shipping Gazette believes the steamer, to which Capt. Sommes and his men were transferred by the Laurel, off Madeira was the Sea King, which recently cleared from London for Bombay.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR MICH.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

The Editor has been necessarily absent for the last week, returning too late to prepare any editorial for this issue of the Argus. But as our readers may think this deficiency an improvement we have no excuses to offer.

The returns from the Army vote are not all in yet, and we are unable to tell our readers how our county ticket stands, but we have a slight suspicion that it is somewhat mixed. Another week we shall probably be able to give something definite.

Rumors are rife that the Administration designs to follow up Gen. Berrien's New York speech with an attempt to "exhaust all the powers of statesmanship" to secure peace with the rebels. Before election the Democrats were denounced as traitors for declaring in favor of such a policy. It is strange that what was treason yesterday is right loyal —aye, loyal, too—today.

Hon. A. C. Baldwin, Democratic candidate for Congress in the 5th district, has a majority of 100 on the home vote.

The Ypsilanti Sentinel printing establishment is offered for sale.

Foreign Correspondence of the Argus.

TURIN—THE CONVENT, PALACE, ARSENAL, &c.

Turin, Aug. 25th, 1864.

I arrived at Turin in the evening. The hotel, the supper, and especially the bed, were three things that delighted the heart of an Alpine voyager. O, repose, thou art sweet to a weary man. Thou renewest his strength like the eagle's, thou preparest him to see and feel, thou givest interest to things that otherwise were "humbugs." Those nine hours of sleep at Turin! How can I describe them? When will their memory fail? A crazy man's repose at Martigny; a restless doze on St. Bernard; no sleep at all at Aosta—oh! wasn't it a charm to sink into forgetfulness at Turin! And sleep I did, with a vengeance; so that the morrow's sun saw me refreshed and gay, and soon ready with cane in hand, and guide book under arm, to go forth and explore.

Turin resembles very much an American city. It is comparatively new, has grown rapidly, and its streets are parallel and strait as arrows. To surround the town are wide avenues with shaded promenades, where every afternoon the gentry ride, and the beau monde appears. The buildings seem new and attractive, and void of that old and dreary appearance which characterizes the most of Italian cities. Then, too, its citizens have a sort of an American look and air. Tall of stature, meagre of body, the Italian is a good representative of Jonathan. He marches with a quick pace, and an independent air, carrying a slouch hat upon his head, and square-toed boots upon his feet, and if seen in London, the Englishman might call him a bona fide Yankee. But can the comparison be carried further? Does he love liberty as he loves his existence? Is he proud of his country and its institutions? does he bow to no title but intellect—no distinction but merit? does he do his duty in spite of the opinion of the world? and above all does he fear God and honor virtue? then he need not alter his language and change his name, to make him every inch a true American.

My first steps carried me to the banks of the Po—here not as large nor as pretty as the Huron. I crossed it, ascended the shaded hill upon the opposite side, and soon stood in the court of the Convent of the Capuchins. The morning was beautiful, and permitted me to enjoy the charming panorama before me. The red tile roofs of Turin were beneath me, the plains of Lombardy extended afar around me, while for a background the Alps appeared, governed by the snow peaks of Iserran and Rosa. I stood a long while admiring the scene, and then turning, I entered the Convent. One of the brotherhood answered to my summons, and kindly conducted me about the establishment. I saw the chapel where the monks assemble; I visited the little cells where they sleep; I entered the garden where they promenade, and saw several of the order walking leisurely about, reading or conversing. I remarked their attire. A long, heavy brown robe covers their body, fastened with a cord at the waist, whence hangs a rosary and a crucifix. Their bare feet are thrust into miserable sandals, no hat covers their head, and their long boards look as ancient as St. Francis himself. If there are some things admirable in the Catholic religion, there are also things to be condemned. When I see this order of Capuchins shutting themselves up almost in solitary confinement; depriving their social nature of that intercourse for which man is made; treating humanity as if despising it; making a virtue of what is whimsical in manners, dress, and action; hiding their light as men, patriots, and christians; expecting to please God by a sort of supereroga-

tion, or, as Byron has it, "hoping to merit heaven by king earth a hell!"—when I see all this, I cannot but rejoice that Victor Emanuel has broken the spell, has abolished the greater part of the convents, and has said to their inmates, "come forth, doff your dirty robes, trim your patriarchal beards, lay aside your lazy habits, and to work or to prison!"

From the Convent of the Capuchins I started to the Palace of the King—one proud of its poverty, the other rejoicing in its wealth—two representatives of those extremes which fill the world, and shape the condition of men. The Palace is built of brick, and its exterior is anything but prepossessing. But within, one rambles through decorated salons, through galleries of paintings, through the Reception Hall, through the State Chambers, through the Throne-room, and then enters the Private Chapel of the royal family. It is a cyclostyle, built of dark marble, and contains statues and monuments to the ancestors of Victor Emanuel. Here the eye dwells particularly upon the white marble statue, erected by the king to his, "the most affectionate of wives;" and the very countenance of the statue seems to say that the eulogium is not a mere sepulchral rodomontade.

As I came forth from the Palace, I could not but moralize a little. It suggested to me an instructive comparison. Here was a building whose exterior was old, gloomy, and unattractive. One would call it a smoking machine-shop rather than the palace of a king. But when one enters and sees the gilded ceilings, and mirrored walls, and decorated columns—when the richness and the beauty of the interior burst upon him, he murmurs to himself, this is a palace indeed. My friend, can you guess what was my comparison. It was with some poor, affected member of earth's humanity. I have seen such an one. Her exterior was deformed, ugly, repulsive. Man turned away in pity or disgust. But could he have opened the door of her heart, and gazed into that chamber within, he would have blushed in view of his own corruption before the purity, the sweetness, the holiness of that soul. An outcast upon earth, a solitaire among her own, on account of exterior, she has become an adopted child in heaven, and her companions are the angels, only because of her interior.

The arsenal of the palace is very fine, even superior to that of the Tower of London, to my mind. Here one walks between prancing steeds, with brave knights attired in ancient armor, holding lance in hand, and apparently ready to fight to the death. I almost expected to hear the signal of the tournament given; to see the doughty heroes ride gallantly forth; to witness the shock of the combat, and hear the applause of the chivalry and the fair. But, alas, the arena resolved itself into a city arsenal; the brave warrior had everything necessary for the body and life; and the proud steed needed nothing but a breath of "animal spirits" to make him move majestically. One sees here also rich presents to the king, from some Indian nabob, or Arabian prince. Here are swords with handles of gold and rubies, albums sparkling with diamonds, crowns and necklaces of the richest ore and the purest brilliants. There, too, the eye is arrested by models of modern invention in war and the useful arts—the latter of more value than golden armor, more precious than sparkling crowns.

From the Arsenal it is only a step to the Palace of Madame—the art gallery of Turin. Here one admires the productions of the men whose names have filled the world. Ferrari, Noronese, Luini, Titien, Caracci, Ninciini—how rich is Italy in artistic genius! But Italy is but a representative of Europe in general. The Old World has a development towards the beautiful which the New knows nothing of. The richest town in America has scarcely a gallery of paintings that will compare with that of the poorest city in Europe. Why is America thus behind the world? Have we no admiration for the beautiful? Have we no geniuses who can illustrate our country as Raphael and Angelo have illustrated theirs? It is not enough to say that we are young—too young yet to develop art. Some of the finest paintings of the Old World are not one hundred years of age; and to-day ten hundred artists are at work whom posterity will admire. We are old enough to have developed a Rubens, or a Rembrandt, or a Holbein, or a David. Let us then recompense art more than we have; let us have also schools of design; let every city have its museum of paintings, and then Europe can not sneer at our development towards the beautiful, and call us a nation of commerce and of interest only.

Every one who visits Turin, should go to the Superga—or the tomb of the Kings of Savoy. It is some distance from the city, upon a commanding position, and is approached by a difficult route. Its situation is such that it is conspicuous from afar. The sun is reflected upon its imposing dome and colonnades of marble. When one enters he is struck with its majestic proportions. The cold marble has been moulded into life and beauty. The sculptured altars,

representing in bass-relief what the painter represents upon the canvass, are chefs d'oeuvre of art. Every thing is of marble—floor, ceiling, columns, altars. Every thing seems rich, and made to outlast the centuries. In the crypt are the tombs of the kings of the House of Savoy, the finest of which is that of Charles Albert, father of Victor Emanuel. Tread softly then, O, voyager, for you are walking over the ashes of kings. And yet why should we honor them now; why these gorgeous tombs above their skeletons? They are no longer kings; the universal Leveler has met them, has stripped them of their crowns, and their bodies are not respected by the worms. The king has become the slave; the pomp of royalty has passed as a dream in the night, and perhaps the dead monarch would give a kingdom to stand for a moment where now stands some dead subject, once poor in goods, but rich in faith.

I shall leave Turin without a glimpse at the king—a sad thing for a young republican! His Majesty is very fond of the chase, and when the Chambers are prorogued, and the statesmen have withdrawn from the capital, Victor Emanuel dons his hunting suit, calls about him his chasseurs and hounds, and bidding goodbye to the affairs of state, is off to the North upon a hunting excursion. He is thus employed at present, and so Mr. Republican console yourself, and be contented at seeing the paraphernalia of royalty, without gazing upon the man who is the soul of it all.

To-morrow southward. F. W. B.

From Grant's Army.

New York, Nov. 23.

A City Point letter of the 19th to the Commercial says: "A movement of our army was begun yesterday. While with the 19th Corps, on our extreme left I learned that orders were issued to prepare eight days rations, with 100 rounds of ammunition, and be ready to march at any moment. The artillery of that corps set out on its march, and by sunset camped about eight miles nearer City Point, on the line of the railroad. The infantry followed shortly, and reached Hancock's Station, about ten miles hence. I learned that similar orders have been issued to the 2d and part of the 5th Corps, and they are pulling up.

It began to rain about eight o'clock last night and continued ever since, converting the country into a continent of mud. The line of march, yesterday, was toward the Appomattox, which would probably strike two or three miles below Petersburg, if the design were to cross to Gen. Butler's Department.

Gen. Grant has been absent a day or two, but will soon return. Officers and men have been moving here in shoals for some time. By leaving the fort well guarded, the line is now so strong that Grant can hurl his main body against any part of the rebel lines he may select, while it is impossible to flank him or cut his communications with any force short of the whole rebel army.

New York, Nov. 22.

The Alexandria, Va., Journal, says the iron-clads previously stationed at Fortress Monroe, moved up the James on Friday to Dutch Gap, indicating an important movement.

New York, Nov. 23.

It was currently reported at Fortress Monroe on Monday, that Gen. Butler had blown the end out of his canal, and let the water in.

An officer who left our lines in front of Petersburg on Monday morning reports that at that time there were no signs of the evacuation of Petersburg. The works are well mounted and the pickets kept up the usual firing.

New York, Nov. 23.

The Express reports the arrival of heavy reinforcements to Grant, within the last few days.

In the affair of Thursday night they claim to have captured our picket line for a distance of 600 yards.

Washington, Nov. 23.

There is information from City Point, dated yesterday morning, that but a short time will elapse before the Dutch Gap canal will be opened.

Gen. Grant and What He Says.

New York, Nov. 22.

Gen. Grant left this city yesterday P. M. for the front. By his request his presence here was kept as quiet as possible, and though he was at the residence of the Governor elect on Saturday, no mention was made of the fact in the account of that affair. Before leaving, the General called on General Scott and had an interesting conference. General Scott presented him with a copy of his autobiography, writing on the fly leaf from the oldest to the latest General in the world. To a gentleman of this city, General Grant said on Sunday, the Confederacy is a mere shell. I know it; I am sure of it. It is a hollow shell, and Sherman will prove it to you. The calm, modest, consciousness of power with which this was said, more than the words themselves, conveyed to his visitor an unqualified conviction of the truth of the General's remarks. In answer to a question whether, in his opinion, ninety days would bring the end, he said, with a grim smile, "I am not a ninety days' man, but we shall see what will happen in six months."

MONTGOMERY BLAIR FOR SENATOR.

Montgomery Blair is said to be a candidate for United States Senator for Maryland, in place of ex-Governor Hicks, who will be made Postmaster at Baltimore.

KANSAS ELECTION.—It is yet a mooted question whether the new Kansas Legislature is for or against Jim Lane for United States Senator. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the dignity of the Senate, that he will be beaten.

From the South.

New York, Nov. 20.

In the Legislature of Georgia, on the 9th, resolutions were introduced asserting the right of each State to act in its individual capacity in reference to securing peace, as well as all other affairs; basing with gratification the disposition in favor of a cessation of hostilities manifested by the democratic party North; favoring a convention of all the States, and calling on Jeff. Davis and the rebel Congress to make offers to such a purpose to the government at Washington.

The Richmond Enquirer, in an article on the efficiency of the rebel ordinance department, in its enthusiasm apparently becomes unguarded, and points out several valuable objects, some of which General Sherman may deem worthy of his attention. As an instance, in the Georgia army and laboratory at Macon, the arsenals at Athens, Columbus and Savannah; in the North Carolina arsenals at Fayetteville, Raleigh and Salisbury; and in the immense government works at Richmond, Va.

The fire at Charleston on the 2d was doubtless ignited by Yankee incendiary missiles. It destroyed very extensive government shops and armory, containing cannon, a large number of small arms, and very considerable clothing supplies.

Richmond papers give rather an flattering picture of the licentiousness prevailing in that city.

Gold was quoted in Richmond on the 13th at \$27.25 to \$28.00.

The Richmond Whig, in commenting upon the capture of the Florida, says the act was the greatest indignity to Brazil, but one to which no doubt she will submit.

John Oliver, a Captain in the Georgia reserve militia, orders all persons between twenty and sixty years of age, liable to duty, to enroll before Nov. 5th.—Penalty, arrest and imprisonment, for duty at the front, in case of disobedience.

In the Georgia Legislature, on the 8th, an effort to prohibit impressment or enrollment of men between fifty and sixty years, failed. On the same day a bill was introduced in the House, empowering the Governor to impress one half of the male slaves of Baldwin county to work on the defenses around the Capitol.

That owners of such be justly compensated for such labor, as well as for all loss or damage to such slaves.

In the Senate, on the same day, Mr. West moved to take up his resolution pledging the State to a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. Ezzard offered the following: That the General Assembly earnestly recommend our government to make to the United States officials offers of peace on the basis of the great principles of our common fathers in 1776; further, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to stop this unnatural strife, looking forward to the time when peace may be obtained on just and honorable terms.

These resolutions were unanimously voted down and the original ones adopted by yeas 22, nays 0.

The Marion (Va.) Ensign, in commenting upon Davis' thanksgiving Proclamation, says: "The national heart should agonize for peace. We believe the people are heartily tired of war, and would terminate it at once if they knew how to do it honorably. Our rulers, or rather servants, no doubt partake of the same feelings, but we lack necessary wisdom. We desire peace, but we know not how to obtain it. Let us pray God to enlighten the minds of rulers and people, of both sections."

The Charleston Mercury of the 5th, says there is not a human being in the Confederacy but longs for peace. There is a party which assumes this blessed sound as the shibboleth of its organization, but do they mean simply peace by their organization; if so, everybody belongs to it. But they mean something more; they mean peace, with submission to Yankee domination. They mean reconstruction. Our Confederacy is to be abolished, our independence surrendered, and the vilest of all despotisms to be established over us by reunion with the hateful and hated Yankees.

New York, Nov. 23.

Late rebel papers say Gov. Watts, of Alabama, has had an official conflict with the rebel conscripting officers. The policemen of Selma being taken for service in the army, they applied for redress to the Governor, who issued an order that as State officers they were exempt from the draft, and they were therefore released.

The Richmond Examiner is very severe on what it styles the defection of Governor Brown, of Georgia, and the Legislatures of that State and Alabama. It says that the convention of all the States north and south, for the purpose of agreeing upon terms of peace, will meet on the same day with the Parliament of Mankind, the Federation of the World, and not one hour sooner.

Rebels at Rouse's Point.

Boston, Nov. 22.

A gang of rebel raiders on horseback are reported to have made their appearance at Rouse's Point, N. Y., on Sunday night. On being challenged they fired on the picket guard. Their fire was promptly returned, and one of them fell from his saddle. The raiders immediately fled, taking the wounded man with them.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—Mr. Greeley's last prospectus states that for the past year the Tribune has been published without profit to its proprietors. On the weekly edition the net loss has amounted to many thousands of dollars, and the large receipts for advertising have been wholly absorbed by expenses of correspondence, telegraphing, etc. So Mr. Greeley proposes to raise the price of his paper.

How THEY WENT TO THE WAR.

In the three States of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, there were 358,000 votes cast the present year for Presidential candidates, while in 1860 the same States cast but 335,000.

Washington, Nov. 23.

The Democratic vote of the United States. The following tables show very nearly the democratic vote cast at the late Presidential election:

Table with 2 columns: State Name and Vote Count. Includes New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, California, Oregon, Nevada.

Total, 1,800,000.

The Democratic vote for McClellan is just about equal to that cast for Lincoln four years ago. Although defeated, the democratic organization is an immense power in this country—scarcely inferior to its rival.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—The District Court of the United States for Eastern Pennsylvania, Judge Grier presiding, has made a peculiar decision, touching legal tender greenbacks. Its general features it is in effect that where one person agrees to take from another a certain sum of money to extinguish a ground rent, by conveying the property, or to extinguish any similar accruing periodical payments, the person so agreeing is not obliged to take legal tender greenbacks, but may demand coin. The theory of this decision is that the law making paper a legal tender must be construed strictly. This is not a debt, because the party of one part is not obliged to pay it, nor can the party of the other part demand or legally collect it. It is not a debt, therefore, greenback are not made by a legal tender for it, and if the party wishes to extinguish his ground rent, he can only do it by tendering coin.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The vote of New Hampshire for President is recorded official and complete as follows, compared with 1860—that designated "Dem." in the latter year including the strength of Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Vote Count. Shows 1864 with 32,529 and 1860 with 28,404.

From Sherman's Army.

New York, Nov. 23.

The Herald's Washington special says: Advices received here to day from Gen. Sherman's army, show that he was, on the 19th instant, within thirty miles of Macon, and it is believed that by this time he has possession of the place. He has thus far met with little opposition, and his campaign is progressing with all the success that could be desired.

The Times' Washington special says: The latest intelligence from Sherman reports him within twenty-five miles of Macon, his march unopposed. We may therefore look for the announcement of the capture of that place any hour. Macon is 104 miles from Atlanta, and one of the centres of the great railroad system of Georgia. Its capture will form the first of the series of brilliant results to be hoped for from Sherman's grand campaign.

The latest intelligence represents Gen. Hood, with two corps, numbering together about 35,000 men, to be still in the vicinity of Florence, Alabama, on the Tennessee River. There are reports that Dick Taylor has joined him with an additional force of 10,000. His latest movements do not indicate any intention of offensive operations.

Beauregard, with the rebel General Stuart's corps, was still at Corinth, Mississippi, when last heard from.

Gen. Thomas, commanding the Union army, designed to check Hood's advance, is rapidly concentrating his forces as though disposed to make an attack on the rebels in some direction.

We now learn that there was only one building in Johnsonville, Tennessee, destroyed. The place is still held by a division of Union troops.

The rebel Gen. Breckinridge is suspected of a desire to march from East Tennessee on an invasions expedition into Kentucky, and Gen. Bragg is making rapid disposition of his forces to prevent the movement.

Washington, Nov. 23.

The Republican of this afternoon has the following: We are permitted to announce that the Richmond papers of yesterday (Tuesday) morning, 22d, contain dispatches from Macon, that on Sunday last Gen. Sherman was within eighteen miles of that place, marching on the city. It is believed in high military quarters that before this Macon has fallen.

Information considered reliable has been received, that the city was only garrisoned by Georgia militia, composed chiefly of old men and boys, and that an attempt would be made to defend it, fearing that its destruction would follow. No reports from Richmond papers of to-day having been received, the inference is confirmatory of the above probability.

The Democratic Vote of the United States.

The following tables show very nearly the democratic vote cast at the late Presidential election:

Table with 2 columns: State Name and Vote Count. Includes New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, California, Oregon, Nevada.

Total, 1,800,000.

The Democratic vote for McClellan is just about equal to that cast for Lincoln four years ago. Although defeated, the democratic organization is an immense power in this country—scarcely inferior to its rival.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—The District Court of the United States for Eastern Pennsylvania, Judge Grier presiding, has made a peculiar decision, touching legal tender greenbacks. Its general features it is in effect that where one person agrees to take from another a certain sum of money to extinguish a ground rent, by conveying the property, or to extinguish any similar accruing periodical payments, the person so agreeing is not obliged to take legal tender greenbacks, but may demand coin. The theory of this decision is that the law making paper a legal tender must be construed strictly. This is not a debt, because the party of one part is not obliged to pay it, nor can the party of the other part demand or legally collect it. It is not a debt, therefore, greenback are not made by a legal tender for it, and if the party wishes to extinguish his ground rent, he can only do it by tendering coin.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The vote of New Hampshire for President is recorded official and complete as follows, compared with 1860—that designated "Dem." in the latter year including the strength of Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Vote Count. Shows 1864 with 32,529 and 1860 with 28,404.

It will thus be seen that in four years the democrats have gained 3,925 while the republicans have lost 2,995.

New Advertisements.

ON THE 15th of October, a Brown and White Dog, about 10 years old, was strayed. The finder is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take away. Notified, Nov. 24, 1864. JOHN MCINTYRE.

LADIES' FURS!

LADIES wishing, can have their FURS and MUFFS dressed and REMOVED.

By experienced persons, and at low charges, by calling upon the subscriber over D. L. Y. and J. S. State, and at Public Square, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 24th, 1864.

Taken Up.

THE 15th of October, a Brown and White Dog, about 10 years old, was strayed. The finder is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take away. Notified, Nov. 24, 1864. JOHN MCINTYRE.

The Michigan Argus. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 25th, 1864. The New Table. A second change of time table was made on the 17th inst., and Passenger Trains now leave this city as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Direction (WEST, EAST) and Time (Mail, Day Express, Dexter Accommodation, Evening Express, Night Express).

Note from Miss Clark. Mr. Editor:—Let me ask a place in your columns to acknowledge the presentation of a plate, Friday evening, the 18th inst., on occasion of celebrating the 25th anniversary of the School.

From Thomas' Army. New York, Nov. 21. The Times' Washington special says: It is not contradicted now to say that Sherman will touch at Macon. He has the 14th, 20th, 15th, 16th and 17th Corps, making over 50,000 men, besides 9,000 picked cavalry under Kilpatrick, with rations for thirty days for man and beast.

From Mexico. New York, Nov. 20. Correspondence from the City of Mexico, indicates that the Republicans are likely to give Maximilian considerable trouble yet. Eight or nine hundred Liberal troops are at Lajaun, which is strongly fortified and prepared to resist an attack. It is expected that Gen. Bazan will soon lay siege to the town, with the Imperial force. There are two forts. Maximilian himself, besides others, will accompany the army of the besiegers.

From San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19. Official advices from Yokohama, Oct. 28th, confirm the report of the opening of the Japanese inland sea by the allied fleet. The engagement was brief, the allies losing twelve killed and fifty-four wounded. Japanese loss from two to three hundred killed. The steamer King, chartered by the U. S. minister, to accompany the fleet, representing the United States, did good execution with her thirty-two pound Parrot gun. She was afterwards sold to the Japanese government for \$108,000.

The indemnity to Americans will reach \$200,000. The Commissioners of the Allies were to meet the Japanese officers at Kanagawa, Oct. 19th, to adjust the amount of indemnity to the various nations. The forts are to be dismantled, and a portion of the fleet will remain to see that the Yoocon keeps his promise. It is believed that the general government will henceforth be able to keep the unruly nobles in check. Late advices from the Mexican coast represent the people divided, and the empire gaining ground. Manzanillo will soon be occupied by the French. The Governor has issued a proclamation calling for another regiment of California volunteers, in accordance with a requisition from the President, to be used to garrison harbor defenses. Recruiting in San Francisco to fill old regiments goes on lively.

From East Tennessee. Louisville, Nov. 23. After Gillem's recent defeat, Breckinridge advanced to S. Waverly Plains and Blaine's Cross Roads, threatening Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. On the 21st, Breckinridge advanced to Powell's Bridge, six miles from Cumberland Gap. Skirmishing took place all day. Burbridge has moved out from Lexington with a strong force, to protect the Kentucky border from the invasion of Breckinridge.

A PROPHET BY HORACE GREELLY.—The Tribune ventures into the field as a prophet again. We quote as follows: "The year soon to open will see the Stars and Stripes float unchallenged from every battlement in the republic, and the perfect law of liberty for All immovably imbedded in the Constitution of our Union."

From Sheridan's Army. New York, Nov. 22. It appears that the disaster to Brasher's independent scouts, near Winchester a few days since, happened thus: Brasher had sixty-two men, and capturing two of Mosby's men, he was informed that there was a small party just ahead. Brasher, with one of his men, reconnoitered and met a small party. Returning to his main body he charged upon the guerrillas, driving them, and, just after passing a cross-road, Mosby, at the head of about 200, pounced upon the scouts, hemming them in on a lane, where twenty-two were killed and the remainder captured.

AN EXPEDITION TO THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.—The Paris Moniteur announces that an expedition is being prepared, which is to ascend the Niger and visit the interior of Africa, under the command of Captain Magan. The expedition is to be defrayed from private sources, and the expedition is highly approved and encouraged by the French government. M. de Chasseloup Laubat, Minister of Marine, has at the express command of the Emperor, placed eight rifled cannon at the disposal of Captain Magan, together with all the ammunition required for the expedition. Captain Magan has purchased a galley, and has fitted it out to sail or fight. He has freighted a merchant ship, and he takes with him four gunboats, built at Toulon, which he intends to use when the water is too shallow in the river for his larger vessels. Captain Magan's second in command, who is a retired officer in the Imperial navy, is in Paris selecting scientific men, artists, and painters, and likewise a cargo of various articles to exchange with the natives. The military, who are to form part of the expedition, are to be commanded by Captain Gerard, formerly of the Zouaves, and great results are expected from this expedition, in preparing which no expense has been spared.

THE FLORIDA OFFICERS.—Eleven officers of this rebel privateer arrived at Washington, and were committed to the Old Capitol. Most of them are fine looking men, but exceedingly piratical in their manner.—They were abundantly supplied with gold and silver coin, and wore handsome gold watches, heavy gold chains, diamond rings, &c. Among them is a son of Gen. Emory, of the 19th Army Corps, under General Sheridan, a native of this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES. CHEROKEE MEDICINES! THE AFFLICTED are requested to carefully peruse the advertisement of Dr. W. R. Merwin & Co.'s Celebrated Cherokee Medicines, in another column of this paper, and call immediately upon the Druggist named at the foot of the advertisement and get out 32 pages Pamphlet, giving much interesting and valuable information to both sexes, male or female. If the pamphlet is not to be obtained at your Druggist's, send at once to us, and one will be sent to you in a sealed envelope, free of postage. W. R. MERWIN & CO., 63 Liberty St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES! Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung Affections, (free of charge) by sending their Address to: DR. J. D. A. WILSON, 363 1/2 Williamsburg Kings County, New York.

DO YOU WANT TO BE CURED? ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, in less than 30 days, the most distressing cases of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung Affections, (free of charge) by sending their Address to: DR. J. D. A. WILSON, 363 1/2 Williamsburg Kings County, New York.

A GOOD TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT. A Good Physician by his Successful Writings. PROFESSOR R. J. LYONS, THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST. Knows all over the country as the Celebrated INDIAN HERB DOCTOR! From South Carolina, West to the Pacific Ocean.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING. SWALLOW two or three hornbeads of "Buchu's" or "Tonic Bitters," or "Sarsaparilla," or "Nervous Antidote," or "No. 1," or "No. 2," or "No. 3," or "No. 4," or "No. 5," or "No. 6," or "No. 7," or "No. 8," or "No. 9," or "No. 10," or "No. 11," or "No. 12," or "No. 13," or "No. 14," or "No. 15," or "No. 16," or "No. 17," or "No. 18," or "No. 19," or "No. 20," or "No. 21," or "No. 22," or "No. 23," or "No. 24," or "No. 25," or "No. 26," or "No. 27," or "No. 28," or "No. 29," or "No. 30," or "No. 31," or "No. 32," or "No. 33," or "No. 34," or "No. 35," or "No. 36," or "No. 37," or "No. 38," or "No. 39," or "No. 40," or "No. 41," or "No. 42," or "No. 43," or "No. 44," or "No. 45," or "No. 46," or "No. 47," or "No. 48," or "No. 49," or "No. 50," or "No. 51," or "No. 52," or "No. 53," or "No. 54," or "No. 55," or "No. 56," or "No. 57," or "No. 58," or "No. 59," or "No. 60," or "No. 61," or "No. 62," or "No. 63," or "No. 64," or "No. 65," or "No. 66," or "No. 67," or "No. 68," or "No. 69," or 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Topping Trees
Trees which originally grow in the forest, and have been left standing when the forest was cut, are illy calculated to endure exposure.

A Well Fed Army.
The Union army is probably the best fed one that ever had an existence. Notwithstanding the swindles attempted by some contractor in every branch of the Commissary department to which they have access, the honesty and energy of the old army officers, who have charge of that important bureau, prevent the army from being victimized to any serious extent.

Salem, the Capital of Oregon.
A correspondent of the North Western Advocate gives the following description of Salem, the capital of the State of Oregon:
"By the votes cast at the general election last June, Salem is fixed on as the capital for twenty years—i. e., it cannot be changed for that time.

Progression.—An incident recently occurred at "Yale" which, I think, goes very far to establish as a fact that "the world moves." A Yale alumnus of twenty years standing recently returned, after a long absence to visit his alma mater, and was very courteously received and "shown around" by Professor T.—After having exhibited to his guest most of the modern improvements, the Professor said to him, "You have not seen, I believe, all that is new in the institution, except the gymnasium. Come, let's go up there, and I'll roll a string of ten-pins with you."

The Scare at Ogdensburg, N. Y.
The steamer Ontario arrived at this port yesterday direct from Ogdensburg, having come through the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, reported to be covered with rebels and Canadian desperadoes. Captain Estes was met at the dock when he arrived by General Dixon, Major Lee and others, to whom he stated that the alarm at Ogdensburg was wholly unfounded, so far as it related to the presence of any bodies of armed men on the islands, or along the river in that vicinity.

The Ontario will return to Ogdensburg to night, and take all the risks there may be of rebels and desperadoes, an evidence that the Captain and owners have no particular fears in that quarter.

Peace Proposition.
An offer of peace, we believe, would be successful, upon the simple basis of the submission of the rebellious States to the Union, leaving the blacks and slavery as the war has left them, and going no further. And why should the administration insist upon absolute abolition as the main condition of peace, when the institution of slavery has become so weakened and demoralized by the war that it must die if left to take its chances in the reconstruction of the Union?

Such a war may bring us peace after the extermination of the Southern blacks between two abolition fires; but why should we proceed to such cruel extremities when peace may be obtained more cheaply and advantageously to whites and blacks, North and South, and to the Union and to the administration, upon the simple plan of submission to the Union? This is the question to which we would call the special and thoughtful attention of President Lincoln.—N. Y. Herald.

GEN. McCLELLAN.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writes: "Gentlemen who have visited General McClellan since the election, report that he bears up under his defeat with becoming resignation, indulging in no reflections upon the administration or its friends, but expressing the earnest hope that the choice which the people have made, will, by the blessing of Providence, insure to the welfare and prosperity of the Republic. 'Everything, however, depends upon the blessing of Providence,' he is said to have remarked, 'for man, and man's passions, threaten now to make common shipwreck of us all.' The General will probably go on a visit to Europe."

1864. 1864.
NEW FALL GOODS!
AT REDUCED PRICES.
C. H. MILLEN
Is now opening a NEW STOCK of Domestic and

FOREIGN DRY GOODS!
AND
FAMILY GROCERIES,
bought since the recent decline in GOLD, and many kinds at considerable

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
FARRAND, SHELLEY & CO.

THE ROOTS AND THE LEAVES

Prof. R. J. LYONS,
THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, LIVER AND THE BLOOD,
Known all over the country as the CELEBRATED INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!

It is hoped that no one will despair of a cure until they have given the Indian Herb Doctor a fair and faithful 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; nay, more, thousands who were on the brink of the grave, and who had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent school physicians.

Stock and Assortment!
CASH SYSTEM BOTH IN BUYING & SELLING
preparing to sell Goods at Reasonable Prices. His stock consists in part of the following:

Watches!
The Celebrated SETH THOMAS CLOCKS! Fine Jewelry Sets! GOLD CHAINS, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY!

PERISCOPIC GLASS,
REPAIRING
of all kinds of fine Watches, such as Making and Setting new Jewels, Pins, Safes, and Cylinders, Also CLOCKS & JEWELRY neatly repaired and warranted, at his old stand on State Street.

GREAT, GREATER, GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED
1859. 1859.
In this City, are now being offered at the CHEAP, CLOCK, WATCH & Jewelry Store.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
OWN PRICES!
Dissolution Notice.
THE FIRM OF CHAPIN, WOOD & CO. was dissolved January 15, 1864, by mutual consent.

BANNER HAT STORE!

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

EMPIRE BOOK STORE!
Having purchased J. R. WEBSTER'S stock of Books and Stationery, I shall endeavor to keep a constant supply of 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!

G. W. SNOVER.
Ann Arbor, June, 1864.
Rifle Factory!
Beutler & Traver,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Flasks, Pouches, Game Bags, and Every other article in that line.

REPAIRING
done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Kalamazoo, Mich.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire or Lightning.

NEW FIRM!!
GRUNER & SEYLER
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN TOBACCO, CIGARS, Merschaum Pipes, &c.

SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO!
CIGARS!
PIPES, (Merschaum, Brier and Rosewood), CIGAR HOLDERS, INDIA RUBBER POUCHES, SNUFF & CIGAR BOXES.

CLOTHING AT

M. GUTTERMAN & CO'S!
Having just returned from East with a large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS! including all our old friends and customers to come and examine our stock of CLOTHES CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

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.

FANCY CASSIMERES and DOE-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,

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS
bought before the recent GREAT RISE IN GOLD! Which will be Sold FOR CASH ONLY, AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE!

Call and see!
Ann Arbor, April, 1864.
COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS
For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Wools, &c. Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Sent by mail to sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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

JUST OPENING!

The largest Stock and best assortment of CABINET FURNITURE? ever brought to this city, including SOFAS, TETE-A-TETES, LUNGES, BED ROOM SETS, CENTER TABLES, BUREAUS, CHAIRS, Looking Glasses, Gilt Frames and Mouldings, COFFINS, METALIC CASES, &c., &c.,

THE LOWEST CASH PRICES
N. B. I must have money, and respectfully request those indebted, to call and fix up their old matters without delay. O. M. MARTIN. Ann Arbor, Oct. 6, 1863.

RISDON & HENDERSON
Have the BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILL, and Grass Seed Sower, Manufactured at Springfield, Ohio.

TESTIMONIALS:
We give the following names of a few Farmers in this vicinity who have bought and used the Buckeye Drill:
Godfrey Miller, Seco.
Jacob Hollenstein, Northfield.

Ohio Reaper & M. Wer,
acknowledged to be the very best in use.
We are just in receipt of 100 Grain Cradles, which we will sell Cheap. Grass Scythes. And the largest and best selected stock of BENT STUFF FOR CARRIAGES ever before offered in this market. We also keep a large and full STOCK OF HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINT, and LIMESEED OIL. A complete assortment of STOVES, TINWARE, AND EAVE TROUGHs always on hand and put up at the shortest notice. RISDON & HENDERSON. Ann Arbor, June 29th, 1862.

CITY COOPER SHOP.
REMOVAL!
N. B. COLE,
has removed his STOCK of SPAFFORD & DODSLEY, successors to O. C. SPAFFORD & D. HENNING.

COOPER WORK!
Such as Pork and Cider Barrels, Kegs, Firkins, Churns, Well Buckets, Flour and Apples Barrels, &c. Merchants and Brewers are invited to examine their Butter Firkins and Beer Kegs. CUSTOM WORK, done to ORDER on SHORT NOTICE and warranted. Cash paid for Staves, Heading and Hoops. SPAFFORD & DODSLEY. Ann Arbor, Feb. 6th, 1864.

Estate of Beal and Field, Minors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ann Arbor, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the twenty first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four. Present: Thomas Nixie, Judge of Probate, and James L. Field, Administrator of said estate.

Estate of Alexander Seibert.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ann Arbor, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday the second day of Nov. in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four. Present: Thomas Nixie, Judge of Probate.

Estate of Michael Dillon.
STATE OF MICHIGAN—County of Washtenaw.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ann Arbor, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday the second day of Nov. in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four. Present: Thomas Nixie, Judge of Probate.

NEW FURNITURE ROOMS
One door North of Risdon and Henderson's Barbers Store.
The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of W. D. Smith & Co., and added largely to the same, is prepared to furnish his friends and patrons with assortment of well made furniture, consisting of SOFAS, BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, BOOK-CASES! TABLES and CHAIRS, LOUNGES, MATRASSES, ELEGANT HEARSE, Wood Coffins, Metallic Cases, AND CASKETS.

W. U. BENHAM.
Ann Arbor, January 18th, 1863.
LOOK HERE!
A large lot of LINEN COATS AND SUMMER GOODS, always on hand at M. Gutterman & Co's, CLOTHING STORE.

REMOVAL!
N. B. COLE,
has removed his STOCK of SPAFFORD & DODSLEY, successors to O. C. SPAFFORD & D. HENNING.

LAST CALL!
"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."
All persons indebted to the late firm of SCROFF & MILLER, either by note or book account, are hereby requested to call and make an immediate payment of the same, and those who fail to comply, with this request at the end of SIXTY DAYS from this date, will be held to their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. Ann Arbor, October 10th, 1864. 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 the line. Special attention to Compositing and putting up Prescriptions, at the sign of GOLD MORTAR, including Book, Ann Arbor, Michigan. \$25. Professions call for a promptly attended to. 17900 100 City Lots for Sale. Ayer's Ague Cure.