The Weekly Michigan Argus.

Vol. XX. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1865. No. 1000

The Michigan Argus.

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

ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, $2 00 a Year in Advance.

Advertising—One square (12 lines or less), one week, 75 cents; three weeks $1.50; and 25 cents for every insertion there after, less than three months.

One square 3 mos	$4.00	Quarter col. 1 year	$20
One square 6 mos	6.00	Half column 6 mos	20
One square 1 year	9.00	Half column 1 year	35
Two sq'res 6 mos	8 00	One column 6 mos.	36
Two sq'res 1 year	12.00	One column 1 year	60

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

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

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

Legal advertisements, first insertion, 50 cents per folio; 25 cents per folio for each subsequent insertion. Affidavit of publication is added to an advertisement the whole will be charged the same as for first insertion.

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

Cards—We have a Ruggles Rotary Card Press, and a large variety of the latest styles of Card type which enables us to print Cards of all kinds in the neatest possible style and cheaper than any other house in the city. Business cards for men of all avocations and professions, Ball, Wedding and Visiting Cards, printed on short notice. Call and see samples.

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

Business Directory.

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.

RISDON & HENDERSON.

DEALERS in Hardware, Stoves, house furnishing goods, Tin Ware, &c., &c., New Block, Main st.

S. G. TAYLOR,

DEALER in Hats, Caps, Furs, Robes, Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc. 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. 885tf

GEORGE FISCHER.

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

HIRAM J. BEAKES

ATTORNEY and Counsellor 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. GUITERMAN & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Ready-Made Clothing, Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Deeskins, &c., No. 5, Phœnix Block, Main st.

WM. WAGNER.

DEALER in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., Phœnix Block, Main street.

SLAWSON & SON.

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

SCOTT & LOOMIS.

AMBROTYPE and Photograph Artists, in the rooms over Campion's Clothing store, Phœnix Block. Perfect satisfaction given.

C. B. PORTER.

SURGEON DENTIST. Office Corner of Main and Huron streets, over Bach & Pierson's Store. All calls promptly attended to Apr1859

MACK & SCHMID.

DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Good, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, &c., Corner of Main & Liberty sts.

ANDREW BELL.

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

M. C. STANLEY,

Photographic Artist.

Corner Main and Huron Streets, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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

D. DEFOREST.

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Water Lime, Grand River Plaster, Plaster Paris, and Nails of all sizes. A full and perfect assortment of the above, 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 Patent Cement Roofing.

LUMBER YARD!

C. KRAPF,

Has a large and well stocked Lumber Yard, on Jefferson Street, in the South part of the City, and will keep constantly on hand an excellent variety of

LUMBER,

SHINGLES,

LATH, &c.,

which will be sold as low as can be afforded in this market.

Quality and prices such that no one need go to Detroit.

CONRAD KRAPF.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 6th, 1864. 986tf

NEW MUSIC STORE

Persons wishing to buy

Pianos or Melodeons,

should go to WILSEY'S MUSIC STORE, before purchasing elsewhere. He will warrant satisfaction to purchasers, and takes pleasure in referring to those who have already purchased of him. He takes pride in saying that he has given the best of satisfaction thus far, and intends so to do in all cases. Any Piano will be furnished that purchaser may require. He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will not be

UNDERSOLD

by any dealer East or West.

N. B.—The latest SHEET MUSIC for sale, PIANO STOOLS, &c.

ALVIN WILSEY.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 27th, 1864. 989td

FOR SALE!

20 HOUSES AND LOTS, worth from $1,000 to $5,000. Also several improved FARMS.

A. J. SUTHERLAND,

Ann Arbor, Feb. 24, 1865. 994tf Commercial Agent.

From the Lady's Friend.

THE PRIVATE'S LETTER.

BY EMILIE LESTER LEIGH.

"Strange, it seems, to read your letter,
Precious Bertie! full of home—
Telling that your blue-eyed baby
Is a laughing lassie grown;
That 'our boy wears frocks no longer—
You have cut off all his curls;'
Ah, love, did you understand him
When 'he thought them like a girl?'

"Do you know that never hero
Of the reddest fields we've won,
Glories in his hard-earned laurels
With such triumph as our son?
'Boots?'—ah, wife, our little Arthur
Needs his father home to-day!
I could better understand it,
'That grand, independent way!'

"'I must think I see you writing,
Sitting at the open door,
With the morning-glories swinging
As they swung two years before,'
And the sunshine flickers softly
Through the grape-vine overhead;
I can see it all, my darling,
That your pen has left unsaid.

"Ah, sweet wife! my soul is stronger
For this tiny, perfumed sheet,
It will keep my spirit purer
Until some day we will meet.
Either in our pleasant cottage,
Where we parted, we shall meet,
Or, where farewells are not spoken,
In the city's golden street."

So the sunset glow turns purple,
And the tents in shadow lay,
And the men, around the camp-fire,
Laughing, yet half sadly, say,
"Private Mills forgets his supper
For that little woman's sake,
Over her half-open letter
He lies dreaming, wide-awake."

That "Little Story."

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* has the following in reference to how Mr. Lincoln's famous "little story" was told to the rebel commissioners:

When Mr. Lincoln came back from his interview with the rebel peace commissioners, a worthy correspondent from Washington asserted in one of his letters that the President told Aleck Stephens one of his little droll stories. It was generally supposed that this was a pleasant fiction; but I chance to know that it was the actual truth. Says Stephens: "Suppose your constitutional amendment be adopted by three-fourths of the State Legislatures?"

"Then slavery will be abolished in every part of the country," replies Mr. Lincoln.

"And what are we to do," asked Stephens, "if we are to consent to reconstruction? I know that negroes will not consent to work unless forced to it, and I tell you that we shall all starve together. This is a mere suppositious case, but if it were a reality, what are we to do?"

Lincoln grew merry-eyed at once. "It reminds me of a story," said he, and then he told the old story ending with the sentence "root hog, or die." The moral was this: The Southern people can go to work like honest people or starve. After a little while Aleck Stephens told a story. "Many years ago," said he, "a host of Congressmen were discussing the proper pronunciation of the name of your State—Illinois.—It was in the old hall of Representatives, in the lobby where we have both spent many pleasant hours, and several of the Illinois delegation were present. Some of the members asserted that the proper pronunciation was 'Illinoy,' others called it 'Illinoise.' John Quincy Adams was called in to decide the disputed point. 'If one were to judge from the character of the Representatives in this Congress from that State,' said the old man, with a malicious smile, 'I should decide that the proper way to pronounce the word would be "All-noise."' The President "acknowledged the corn," and there was a hearty laugh, even from the sedate Mr. Hunter.

Military Force of Canada.

There now are on duty in the Canadas about 35,000 troops of all arms, 18,000 regulars and 17,000 volunteers. The total enrolled militia is, I think, about 400,000, and the draft now being enforced for 180,000, thus making a very respectable show, in numbers, at least.—The regulars are a fine looking body of men, and more soldierly in bearing and proficient in drill than our volunteers.—They have a few very fine volunteer companies, but most of them are not only exceedingly awkward and insubordinate, but of the poorest material. I never in my life saw faces so stolid and devoid of character as I have seen in these ranks, and I do not think that any amount of drill or service could make superior troops of them. The officers, on the other hand, appear remarkably well. The drafted are drawn for seven years, and from what I can learn promise to make a much better show on muster rolls than in history. The uniforms of the provincial troops are of coarse, dark material; the coats close fitting and with short skirts not more than eight inches in length, and giving a boyish look to the men; the boots reaching to the knee, the winter caps high, pointed and of fur, the overcoats simple sacks, with very small capes, but when belted give a trim look. The uniform of the officers is dark, plain, and becoming.—*Cor. Springfield Republican.*

☞ In the Norwegian mines a singular customis observed in paying the weekly wages of the men. The latter present themselves on Saturday evening, to the inspector, who having settled accounts with each, bids them turn around, and writes, in white chalk, upon his back the sum due to him. Thus numbered, the man goes to the casbier, who also turns him around to look at the figures, and pays him, without saying a word.

Gravel-wall or Concrete Buildings.

No one will seriously consider the erection of gravel wall buildings for his own use, who is not situated where sand, gravel, and larger stones may be readily obtained. Where these are at hand, the subject is well worth the consideration of every one who is going to build. First, decide who will do the work. If you must trust it all, or chiefly to a professional stone-mason, brick-layer, or builder of any kind, take his advice and use stone, brick, or wood. If you can attend to it yourself, and, at least, *superintend* the whole, you will do well.

The materials requisite are sharp sand (free from dirt,) gravel (free from dirt,) and well burned lime. The presence of stones, even of the size of one's fist, among the gravel, is no disadvantage, and, if not present, they may be added. If, however, no stones of an intermediate size between small gravel and large flat stones exist, as is very often the case, the stones may be broken up, or laid in the wall with the mortar. Such a wall, however, is a departure from the proper concrete wall, though perhaps equally good, if well laid. It may be laid in "flasks," or "curbing," like concrete. The lime need not be of such quality as is necessary for fine smooth mortar; no matter how coarse it is, if it be only freshly burnt, and capable of making a strong mortar. If it sets quickly, so much more rapidly the work may be pushed forward. Oyster shell lime answers perfectly well. It ought to be thoroughly burned, and unslaked. Do not buy and transport the slaked shell lime with one-fourth of its weight of water.

When the ground is dry, and well-drained naturally, the foundation may be of concrete, made by using one third good hydraulic cement with the lime. A wide course of flat stones is perhaps the best arrangement to base a foundation wall upon. In case springs are encountered, or the ground is of a wet nature, it is well to lay a tile drain outside the foundation. With proper care, even in such a soil, hydraulic concrete may well be used, but it is usually better to lay a good stone foundation where the soil is very wet.

There are several methods of carrying up the walls, which are worthy of attention. The simplest consists in placing a "curbing" of boards on each side and putting in the concrete thus formed, where it sets. With a little contrivance, corners may be determined very accurately and well. The difficulty with this method is the requisite to carry up a smooth, even wall, with square corners. Another method, highly recommended by some who have had experience in this matter, is to construct regular "flasks," or moulds, made, say 3 feet long, 14 inches high, as wide as the wall is thick, and made to take apart. In these the concrete is placed, and when it has set, the flasks are removed, and after a few days, these artificial stones become sufficiently firm to be handled, when they are laid in the wall, in mortar exactly like hewn stones. One advantage claimed for this method is, that the work may go on during storms or rainy weather, as well as at any other time, for it is done under sheds. Other advantages are, that the walls are evener, and that they have more the appearance of stone work—which is perhaps no recommendation. The blocks may be formed round a "core," or cores, and thus the benefits of a hollow wall secured, possessing the advantage of flues for ventilation, and chimney flues, in any part of the house. These however are easily provided in the common way of making the concrete wall, at the time it is laid.

Yet another method is to lay up stone or brick "piers," at the corners at least, and perhaps at other points in the wall if it has a great length. Between the piers the wall is laid of concrete, the boards, or "curbing," being kept in place by the piers, so that the irregularities incident to careless work, when no piers are built, are avoided. The use of the blocks of concrete above described, instead of stone or brick, to lay piers, has been recommended, and would, doubtless, be an excellent and very convenient way to secure perpendicular corners and regular walls, without the use of stone or brick. We are inclined to commend this idea, for, if properly carried out, it will enable one to finish the wall very roughly, while the corners and piers are smooth, the effect of which is very agreeable, and the *false* look of stucco, blocked off to represent hewn stone, is avoided. No matter how simple or elaborate the structure, any false representation is a fault. Wood should be wood, and nothing else, and stone, stone. When we represent stone work by wood, the appearance may be good at a distance, but the near view reveals the fraud. It is only the constant employment of the architectural frauds that leads us to tolerate them. In another article, we purpose to consider the best way to make the "curbing," how to keep it in place, and how to make an even, regular, substantial wall.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Hint for Horse Tamers.

Anything that the horse can touch with his nose without being harmed, he does not fear. Therefore, the hand, the halter, girth, blanket, saddle, harness, umbrella, buffalo robe, or whatever is brought into provimity to him, should first be introduced to, and touched by that sensitive organ. A knowledge of this important fact, as we learned by attending a course of lectures, is the main secret of Rarey's successes in his horse taming. His strap method of throwing horses is useless, except in cases of ill temper—and such cases are usually the result of mismanagement.

Operations in Oil Stocks

The Springffeld *Republican* ventilates the usual Yankee way of getting up a petroleum company after this fashion:

A specu'ator goes to the oil region and buys a small farm, paying for it from three to ten or fifteen thousand dollars. Returning home, he calls around him a few kindred spirits, takes them into his confidence, gets them to unite in organizing a company with $500,000 or more of capital, puts in his $10,000 worth of land against $450,000 worth of stock and divides that stock among his half dozen associates upon their paying to him a corresponding share of the purchase money, and sets aside the balance of the stock to be sold for raising money to be squandered in real or pretended search for oil. These stockholders are known in brokers' slang as the "bottom ring." The next step is to procure a few influential names to figure as officers in a flaming prospectus. Deacons of churches, bank presidents, provost marshals and eminent lawyers are preferred for this purpose. It is indispensable to the successful working of the game to interest a few persons well and favorably known in the neighborhood. This is generally done by privately presenting them with a block of $5,000 or $10,000 worth of the stock, charging them with secrecy, and then using them to refer to as upright and shrewd men who have become heavily interested in the company. The principal duty of these men is to look very wise and say but litttle when appealed to by friends who get the oil fever, and at the same time modestly intimate that their views may be judged of by the extent to which they have "gone in." It is more difficult, and larger rewards are necessarily paid, to obtain men of suitable position and influence, and who are at the same time willing to risk the sacrifice of character incurred by becoming President and Treasurer. It is not uncommon to bid as high as $100,000 of the stock for a prominent man who will consent to lend himself in carrying out the swindle. Several Boston gentlemen have been offered as high as one-fifth or one-fourth of a nominal capital of a million dollars, free of charge and accompanied with a promise that no part of their time should be required in the service of the company, if they would only consent to be known as its president; the object being simply to secure the influence of their names in carrying on the swindles. One of the prominent business men of Springfield had an offer of this sort if he would lend his influence to such a scheme of robbery here. The speculator thought Springfield just the place for a big petroleum company. The gentleman to whom the chance was offered declined it. Whether any of the puffers and blowers of petroleum stocks here have been thus bought up, the purchasers of stock had better inquire.

The final result of the whole thing will be, a few companies will go on with the oil business and make reasonable profits; the knaves who go into the creation and sale of petroleum stocks will fill their pockets, and nine-tenths or ninety-nine hundredths of all the stockholders will lose every dollar they invest. The aggregate loss will be counted by millions. Our advice to those who have the oil fever bad is to wait, cool off, look sharp, and don't "buy a pig in a poke."

New Photographic and Telegraphic Feats

A photographer of Port Louis, Mauritius, named Chamboy, has succeeded in taking photographs, in which objects appear with their natural colors; and the fortunate artist is about to remove to Paris, where he can have wider scope. An autographic telegraph is about to be established at Paris. By means of this machine, in a few seconds, the *fac similse* of a portrait, hand writing or a signatnre can be re produced at a distance of several hundred miles. Thus, you wish to send your portrait from Paris to Vienna. Every stroke of the artist's pencil executed by means of the pantelegraphic machine in Paris is simultaneously re-produced at Vienna. Two distinguished artists, MM. Berstall and Bauginet, drew likenesses which were instantly transmitted to a distance of 400 miles. The great Rossini did the inventor the honor of composing a few bars of music, which were written and performed at the same moment at Marseilles and in Paris. M. Caselli has even accomplished printing in colors at a fabulous distance. For instance, a rose appeared on a blank sheet of paper in the most brilliant coloring, telegraphed from the Imperial Observatory, both the flower and leaves being painted in natural colors. The process used is similar to that employed for painting leaves on stuff. The autographic telegraph transmits per hour thirty dispatches, containing twenty words in each. It is equally possible to stenograph by the pantelegraphic machine with marvelous rapidity, and from its peculiar construction it will work under atmospheric circumstances which impede the action of ordinary telegraphs.

☞ "How does it appear," said Sheridan to a lady on a late occasion, "that the subject of Gray's elegy in a country church-yard was a volunteer soldier?" Because the poet informs us that

"Large was his *bounty* and his soul sincere."

☞ "Jennie," said a puritan to his daughter, who was asking his consent to accompany her urgent and favored suitor to the altar. "Jennie, its a very solemn thing to get married." "I know it is, father," replied the sensible damsel, but its a great deal solemner not to."

The Sweetness of Fermented Bread.

The little caviti s in a loaf of bread, which give it its spongy character, and make it light, are formed by the expansion of little bubbles of carbonic acid gas; and there are three different methods by which these little masses of carbonic acid are mingled with the dough.

In making what is called aërated bread, the carbonic acid is obtained by an economical process, and is then mechanically mixed with the dough by agitating the two together in an air tight vessel. On being placed in a hot oven the bubbles of gas expand, and puff the dough into a spongy mass.

Soda biscuit are raised by setting free carbonic acid from bicarbonate of soda. This salt is composed of soda, carbonic acid, and water, and if it be brought in contact with tartaric acid, the soda leaves the carbonic acid to combine with the tartaric, and the carbonic acid is set free in the formation of gas. Advantage is taken of these affinities to distribute carbonic acid gas in minute masses through the dough. Tartaric acid is thoroughly incorporated with the dough, and then bicarbonate of soda is added and also thoroughly mixed with the mass. The tartrate of soda, formed by the combination of tartaric acid and soda, of course remains in the dough, and is taken into the stomach with the bread.

In fermented bread the carbonic acid is obtained from the flour. All grain contains starch, and by proper treatment starch may be converted into grape sugar, which in its turn may be changed into carbonic acid and alcohol. Both of these changes are effected by fermentation. Panic fermentation is simply the growth of yeast. Yeast is a microscopic plant, and when immersed in a proper liquid and subjected to the proper temperature, it propagates and grows with great rapidity. When it grows in contact with moistened starch it converts the starch first into sugar, and then the sugar into carbonic acid and alcohol.—The sweetness of fermented bread is doubtless due to the circumstance that a portion of the sugar formed from the starch remains in the bread without being changed into carbonic acid and alcohol.—*Scientific American.*

Arizona.

Mr. J. Ross Browne, thus sums up his "impressions of Arizona," at the close of his series of papers just concluded in Harper:

"I believe it to be a territory wonderfully rich in minerals, but subject to greater drawbacks than any of our territorial possessions. It will be many years before its mineral resources can be fully and fairly developed. Emigration must be encouraged by increased military protection; capital must be expended without the hope of immediate and extraordinary returns; civil law must be established on a firm basis, and facilities of communication fostered by legislation of congress.

"No country that I have yet visited presents so many striking anomalies as Arizona. With millions of acres of the finest arable lands, there was not at the time of our visit a single farm under cultivation in the territory; with the richest gold and silver mines, paper-money is the common currency; with forts innumerable, there is scarcely any protection to life and property; with extensive pastures, there is little or no stock; with the finest natural roads, traveling is beset with difficulties; with rivers through every valley, a stranger may die of thirst. Hay is cut with a hoe, and wood with a spade or mattock. In January one enjoys the luxury of a bath as under a tropical sun, and sleeps under double blankets at night. There are towns without inhabitants, and deserts extensively populated, vegetation where there is no soil, and soil where there is no vegetation. Snow is seen where it is never seen to fall, and ice forms where it never snows. There are Indians the most docile in North America, yet travelers are murdered daily by Indians the most barbarous on earth. The Mexicans have driven the Papagoes from their southern homes, and now seek protection from the Apaches in the Papago villages. Fifteen hundred Apache warriors, the most cowardly of the Indian tribes in Arizona, beaten in every fight by the Pimos, Maricopas, and Papagoes, keep these and all other Indians closed up as in a corral; and the same Apaches have desolated a country inhabited by 120,000 Mexicans. Mines without miners and forts without soldiers are common. Politicians without policy, traders without trade, store-keepers without stores, teamsters without teams, and all without means, form the mass of the white population. But here let me end, for I find myself verging on the proverbs."

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—The Toronto *Globe*, in an article upon the tone of the British Parliament on Canadian and American affairs, says: "When so generous a tone almost unanimously prevails in the Imperial Parliament, there is small danger that England will do anything to provoke war with the United States. Those who flatter themselves that John Bull is disposed to interfere in the American war to secure the independence of the South, can find little to corroborate their views in the latest utterances of English statesmen."

☞ A New York fashion writer tells of a very elegant dress of light green silk, trimmed on the bottom of the skirt with large blocks of dark green silk, upon which was placed narrow velvet in the shape of a ladder, edged by guipure lace. The waist was cut with two deep postillions ornamented as the skirt; the sleeves very nearly tight, just admitting a narrow undersleeve, were trimmed with a cuff and epaulette to correspond.

Readers and Writers.

Reading without purpose is sauntering, not exercise. More is got from one book on which the thought settles for a definite end in knowledge, than from libraries skimmed over by a wandering eye. A cottage flower gives honey to the bee, a king's none to the butterfly. Youths who are destined for active careers, or ambitious of distinction in such forms of literature as require freshness of invention or originality of thought, should avoid the habit of intense study for many hours at a stretch. There is a point in all tension of the intellect beyond which effort is only waste of strength. Fresh ideas do not readily spring up within a weary brain; and whatever exhausts the mind not only enfeebles its power, but narrows its scope. We often see men who have over-read themselves at college, entering upon life languidly as if they were about to leave it. They have not the vigor to cope with their own generation; for their own generation is young, and they have wasted the nervous energy which supplies the sinews of war to youth, in its contest for fame or fortune. Study with regularity, at settled hours. Those in the forenoon are the best, if they can be secured. The man who has acquired the habit of study, though for only one hour every day in the year, and keeps to the one thing studied till it is mastered, will be startled to see the way he has made at the end of a twelve-month. He is seldom overworked who can contrive to be in advance of his work. If you have three weeks before you to learn something which a man of average quickness could learn in a week, learn it the first week, and not the third. Business dispatched is business well done, but business hurried is business ill done. In learning what others have thought, it is well to keep in practice the power to think for one's self; when an author has added to your knowledge, pause and consider if you can add nothing to his. Be not contented to have learned a problem by heart; try and deduce from it a corrollary not in the book. Spare no pains in collecting details before you generalize: but it is only when details are generalized that a truth is grasped. The tendency to generelize is universal with all men who achieve great success, whether in art, literature, or action. The habit of generalizing, though at first gained with care and caution, secures, by practice, a comprehensiveness of judgement and a promptitude of decision, which seem to the crowd like intuitions of genius. And, indeed, nothing more distinguishes the man of genius than the facility of generalizing the various details, each of which demands the aptitude of a special talent; but all of which can be only gathered into a whole by the grasp of a mind which may have no special aptitude for any.—*Bulwer in Blackwood.*

☞ It is a matter of some interest to note the increase of the manufacture of salt in the Saginaw Valley, outstripping all such enterprises that we have any knowledge of. The first attempts were made in 1860, when only 4,000 barrels were manufactured; but from that time to this, the increase has been rapid, as will be seen by the following:

1861	125,000 bbls.
1862	243,000 "
1863	446,000 "
1864	520,073 "

There are now in successful operation, sixty-seven companies, using an agregate capital of $2,269,500, and employing 892 men. There are 118 blocks with an aggregate of 4,210 kettles. There are also 4,949 solar covers, and the total value of salt produced amounted to $1,190,410. They consumed last year $286.545 worth of wood, and $248,074 worth of barrels, and to supply this vast amount of timber, it is necessary to clear about 3,000 acres of land annually. The aggregate number of acres owned by the salt companies is 9,475½.

POPULATION OF ST. LOUIS IN 1865.—St Louis was divided into one hundred and ten districts, and a census taker appointed to each, so as to secure a simultaneous and correct enumeration of the inhabitants. The result was reported on the 21st Feb. last: White males, 74,496; white females, 78,630; total whites, 155,126; colored males, 2,937; colored females, 3,883; total colored, 6,920; not classified, 3,501; total population, 165,446; in 1860, 160,763—increase 4,673. Contrary to the generally received opinion, the foreign born population is not equal in numbers to the American. Only about one-fifth of the buildings are of wood and these 20,721. The census takers being universally regarded as enrolling officers, it was found to be quite impossible to obtain full lists. This accounts for the fact that the females, both white and black, outnumber the males, when it is well known that in all the western cities the males greatly outnumber the females.

EXPANDING THE LUNGS.—Step out into the purest air you can find, stand perfectly erect, with the head and shoulders back, and then, fixing the lips as though you were going to whistle, draw the air through the nostrils into the lungs. When the chest is about full, raise the arms, keeping them extended, with the palms of the hands down, as you suck in the air, so as to bring them over the head just as the lungs are quite full. Then drop the thumbs inward, and, after gently forcing the arms backward, and the chest open, reverse the process by which you draw your breath, till the lungs are entirely empty. This process should be repeated three or four times a day. It is the best expectorant in the world. We know a gentleman, the measvre of whose chest has been increased some three inches during as many months.

The Art of Dressing.

A young lady who has made the art of dressing a study, says that young ladies have a wide latitude allowed them for dressing; gayer colors and more fanciful styles may be indulged in, so long as they do not amount to overdressing or unsuitableness. Elderly ladies should attire themselves in a neat, quiet manner; the material of their dress should be substantial, the colors dark, and design small. Above all things they should avoid juvenility of style, since, instead of making old people look young, it has an immediately opposite effect, and only serves to bring out more prominently, and to contrast more painfully, the youth of the dress with the age of the wearer. Dark ladies look best in light colors, which supply a pleasing contrast to the complexion; or in yellow, which sheds a subdued violet hue, favorable to brunette. Fair ladies appear to the best advantage in black, on account of the contrast which is derived from it; or in light green or sky blue, both of which colors posess the power of imparting to pale or fair complexions what are called complimentary tints.

☞ Punsters have grown wild about Fort Fisher. The names of the Federal commanders of the expedition and of the rebel garrison seem to have been arranged with an especial reference to the facility of punning. Thu one punster will have it that the garrison at Fort Fisher was Terry fied into submission. Another suggests that there is work for Temperance Societies in Wilmington, the society there being in such a demoralized condition from the effects of Porter. Another inquires if Porter should be put "in a transport" because he was successful. Another thinks it reasonable to have expected submission from a fort in which a Lamb had so much authority. Another asks it it can be expected that a *half moon* battery will show any *quarter*. But the craziest of all is the following; If Admiral Porter makes any more reports about the Fort Fisher business, ought he not to be called Admiral Reporter.

FIRE.—One of our new recruits was a few days ago posted on camp guard for the first time. Rebel cavalry were known to be in our vicinity, and as there was some expectation of an attack, he was instructed, if there was any firing on the picket line to report it instantly. In the course of the evening he observed a fire in the direction of the pickets, which the 'reserve' had built for their personal comfort. Supposing this to be the very thing he was cautioned about, he dropped his gun and started through camp yelling at the top of his voice:

'Fire on the pickets! fire on the pickets!'

In a twinkle every man was in line, ready for the expected foe. But when the cause of the alarm was explained the yells and shouts that greeted our new soldier can only be understood by those who have heard a battallion of veterans cheer.

☞ The following anecdote of "Old Abe" never before appeared in print, and is worth telling, as it illustrates the humor of the man. In the early days of the Chicago, Alton, & St-Louis Railroad, when R. P. Morgan, Jr. was its Superintendent, Mr. Lincoln was retained as its Attorney and was of course furnished with a free pass. At the commencement of a new year, the Superintendent neglected to renew the pass, when he received the following "reminder" from Mr. L.:

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 185–.

R. P. MORGAN, JR.—Dear Sir: Here's your darned old wheelbarrow, broke.—Father wants you to mend it so that he can borrow it again this afternoon.

Yours, &c.,

A. LINCOLN.

COLORS FROM PETROLEUM.—There are several fine colors produced from the residum of petroleum. One is a bright and fixed cerulean blue, perhaps a shade darker, but still as brilliant, and is called the Humboldt color. The process is kept a secret by the discoverers, who are German chemists. It is stated that these colors are produced from a combination of naptha and tar. Another delicate and fashionable color is a light blue called "azuline" which, as well as the now famous and popular color "magenta" is produced from petroleum. A fourth, called "roseine" is in course of experiment. These colors are ascertained by dropping the oil in a certain state, into the water, by which the most beautiful hues are brought out.

ANTIMONY VS PETROLEUM.—A company engaged in boring for oil in Wirt County, West Virginia, struck a rich vein of antimony, a rare and expensive metal in great demand for type casting. The sum of $350 per ton was at once offered for all the discoverers could supply, and at these rates their profits will rival those of the silver mines of Washo, and the oil wells of Venango. Considerable exitement is created by the discovery, and antimony wells are likely to be as much a source of speculation as the oil wells are at present—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

☞ There is now in circulation an exact fac simile of the $100 Treasury notes, under the act of February 1862, so well executed that good judges might be deceived by it. The spurious note is smaller than the genuine one, and the coloring on the back is paler and less distinct than the genuine bill. The words "One hundred dollars" on the right hand side of the counterfeit, are smaller than on the genuine note, and the lettering around the margin is different.

Proceedings of the State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention met at Merrill Hall at 11 o'clock, pursuant to call of the State committee, and was called to order by Wm. A Moore Esq., chairman of that committee.

On motion, Hon. Wm. M. Fenton, of Genesee, was chosen temporary President, and Robert E. Frazer, of Washtenaw, Secretary.

The following gentlemen, consisting of one from each Congressional district, were appointed a committee on credentials; 1st district, Henry W. Deare; 2d district, W. W. Dedrick; 3d district, E. B. Pond; 4th district, Henry Fralick; 5th district, J. M. Hoyt; 6th district, E. F. Wade.

On motion, the above committee were instructed to report permanent officers for the convention.

The following gentlemen, consisting of one from each Congressional district, were appointed a committee on resolutions: 1st district, Robert McClelland; 2d district, D. Darwin Hughes; 3d district, A. C. Blodget; 4th district, C. L. Crouse; 5th district, Cyrus Peabody; 6th district, G. W. Maxwell.

The convention then took a recess until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the convention was again called to order by the chairman, *pro tem.* The first business in order being the report of the Committee on Credentials, that committee, through their chairman, Mr. Deare, reported the names of delegates entitled to seats in the convention

The report of the committee was accepted and adopted. The same committee, through their chairman, reported the following names for permanent officers of the convention.

President—Hon. Wm. M. Fenton, of Genesee.

Vice Presidents—Wm. A. Moore, of Wayne; J. K. Ward, of Kalamazoo; Michael Shoemaker, of Jackson; Henry Fralick, of Kent; Johnson Niles, of Oakland; E. F. Wade, of Shiawassee.

Secretaries—R. E. Frazer, of Washtenaw; E. D. Burr, of Kent.

The report was adopted and the officers elected.

The President on taking the chair, returned thanks for the renewed assurance of the confidence felt in him by the democratic party of the State in conferring upon him the honor of presiding over the deliberations of the convention. He said that the democratic party stands ready now as it always has, to do its duty. Having the Constitution of the United States, in matters pertaining to the general government, and the Constitution of Michigan, in matters pertaining to the State government, as their landmarks, they are ready at all times to do their duty. In these times more than ever before, have the democracy shown themselves true to their principles and themselves, and they cling now as ever with unswerving devotion to the Union and the Constitution. He awaited the further action of the convention.

The committee on resolutions announced themselves in readiness to report, and, through their chairman, Hon. Robert McClelland, they submitted the following:

Whereas, The Judicary should have a greater control than any other department of the government over the personal security and property of our citizens, and everything valuable in social life; and

Whereas, The independence and integrity of the Judges are essential to the impartial administration of justice; and

Whereas, In the recent action of the Supreme Court of this State, we have the most satisfactory evidence of the determination of the majority to disregard party and decide impartially; and

Whereas, Whilst we politically differ with the Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy, who is a candidate for re-election, we place confidence in his ability, integrity and experience; therefore

Resolved, That this convention, with a view of paying a just tribute to the independence of a majority of said court, and of preventing the Judiciary, as far as practicable, from being made the subject of mere partisan contest, will make no nomination in opposition to him.

Resolved, That we re-affirm the democratic doctrine of strict construction of constituitonal provisions, and that the final determination of courts of last resort, on questions arising thereunder, are equally binding on all.

Resolved, That those members of the legislature who have disregarded the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the State deserve, and should receive, the condemnation of the people.

A motion was made to adopt the report and resolutions. A division of the house being called for, the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 32 to 22.

The President announced the business before the convention to be the nomination of two candidates for Regents of the University. A. C. Blodget, in behalf of the Washtenaw delegation, presented the name of Dr. Ebenezer Wells, of Ann Arbor, as a candidate. On motion, the nomination of Dr. Wells was made unanimous by acclamation.

The name of Oliver C. Comstock, of Calhoun, was presented as the other candidate. He was unanimously nominated.

There being no further business before the convention, it then adjourned.

DRUNKENNESS IN HIGH STATION.—The disgraceful and flourishing spectacle in the Senate chamber the 4th inst., is appropriately alluded to in our Washington letter, where a precedent in point is cited, which would warrant Mr. Thad Stevens in doing what he declares he would do if the House was in session. It is a sad sign of the times that republican journals, always ready to rebuke intemperance, brutality or indecency, when exhibited in the democratic party, should remain entirely silent when their own party, the country, the Senate and decency are all alike outraged by the conduct of a high official, nominated for office by a convention which knew his personal habits, and elected by a people who confided in the discrimination of that convention, and who are keenly sensitive of the disgrace thus imposed upon them.—*New York Commercial.*

Official War Bulletins.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 13.

To Gen. Dix:

The following report of Sheridan's operations has been received by this Department.

(Signed) E M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, COLUMBIA, VA., March 10.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant:

GENERAL—In my last, dated Waynesboro, I gave you a brief account of the defeat of Early by Custer's division. The same night this division was pushed across the Blue Ridge, and entered Charlottesville at 2 P. M. The next day the Mayor and principal inhabitants came and delivered up the keys of the public buildings. I had to remain at Charlottesville two days as time was consumed in bringing over from Waynesboro, our ammunition and pontoon trains. The weather was horrible, and rain increased. The two divisions were, during this time, occupied in destroying two large iron bridges, one over the Rivanna River, the other over Merse's Creek, near Charlottesville, and on the railroad for a distance of eight miles in the direction of Lynchburg.—On the 6th of March I sent the first division, General Divens commanding, to Scottsville, on the James River, with directions to send out light parties through the country and destroy all the merchandize, mills, factories and bridges on the Rivanna River, the parties to join the division at Gattsville. The division then proceeded along the canal to Duguidsville, fifteen miles from Lynchburg, destroying every lock, and in many places the bank of the canal. At Duguidsville we hoped to secure the bridge to cross the river, as our pontoons were useless on account of the high water.—In this we were foiled, as both this bridge and the bridge at Hardwicksville were burned by the enemy on our approach. General Merritt accompanied this division The third division started at the same time from Charlottesville and proceeded down the Lynchburg Railroad, to Amherst Court House, destroying every bridge on the road, and in many places miles of the road. The bridges on this road are numerous, and some of them five hundred feet in length. We have found great abundance in this country for our men and animals, in fact the canal had been the great feeder of Richmond. At Rockfish River the bank of the canal was cut, and at New Canton, where the dam is across the James, the guard lock was destroyed and the James River let into the canal, carrying away the banks, and washing out the bottom of the canal.—The dam across the James, at this point, was also partially destroyed. I have had no opposition, everybody is bewildered by our movements. I have had no news of any kind since I left.—The Richmond papers were of the 4th, but contained nothing. I omitted to mention that the bridges on the railroad from Swoop's depot on the other side of Staunton, to Charlotteville were utterly destroyed, also bridges for a distance of ten miles on the Gordonsville railroad. The weather has been very bad indeed, raining hard every day with the exception of four days since we started. My wagons have from the state of the roads detained me up to the present time.—We have captured fourteen pieces of artillery, eleven at Waynesboro and three at Charlottesville. The party that I sent back from Waynesboro started with six pieces but they were obliged to destroy two of the six for want of animals. The remaining eight pieces were thoroughly destroyed. We have also captured twelve canal boats, laden with supplies, ammunition, rations, medical stores, &c. I cannot speak in too high terms of Generals Merritt, Custer and Devins and the officers and men of their commands. They have waded through mud and water during this continuous rain, and are all in fine spirits and health. Commodore Hollins, of the rebel navy, was shot near Gordonsville, while attempting to make his escape from our advance in that direction.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

Washington, March 13, 9:45 P. M.

To Major General Jno. Dix:

The following dispatches have been received by this department.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

The following has just been received:

Wise's Fork, March 10.

To Lieut. General Grant:

The enemy made a heavy attack upon our centre and left to-day, but was decisively repulsed with heavy loss. His dead and badly wounded were left upon the field. We also took several hundred prisoners; our loss small. Gen. Couch is only twelve miles from here to-night, and will be up early in the morning. We took prisoners from Lee's and Stewart's corps. They say two corps are here, and the rest of Johnson's army is coming.

(Signed) J. M. SCHOFIELD, Maj. Gen.

Hon. Ed. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

The Passport Order Revoked.

Department of State, Washington, March 6.

Whereas, pursuant to the order of the President of the United States, directions were issued from this Department, under date of the 17th of December, 1864, requiring passports from all travelers entering the United States, except emigrant passengers directly entering an American port from a foreign country; but whereas information has recently been received which affords reasonable grounds to expect that her Britannic Majesty's government, and the Executive and Legislative branches of the government of Canada, have taken, and will continue to take, such steps as may be looked for from a friendly neighbor, as will be effectual toward preventing hostile invasion from Canadian territory into the United States, the President directs that, from and after this date, the above order referred to, requiring passports, shall be modified, and so much thereof as relates to persons entering this country from Canada shall be rescinded, saving and reserving the order in all other respects in full force

(Signed) W. H SEWARD.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR - - - - MICH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Regents of the University,

EBENEZER WELLS,

OLIVER C. COMSTOCK.

The Action of the State Convention.

In another column we give our readers the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, held at Detroit on Friday last. It will be seen that the convention determined to make no nomination of a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The reasons for this action will be found clearly and fully set forth in the resolutions reported from the Committee on Resolutions, of which Hon. ROBERT MCCLELLAND was Chairman. While this action no doubt surprised many of our democratic friends, we have no doubt that it will be approved by the masses of the party throughout the State. It was advised by the shrewdest men of the party, by those whose counsel has ever been sought, by those who have ever had the reputation of standing firm, and who have through evil as well as good report trained under the democratic flag—neither running after strange gods nor seeking to merge the proud only democratic party in a miscalled "Union" concern. These men saw at this time a chance to reiterate the devotion of the Democracy to LAW, to recognize in its action its esteem for a Judiciary acknowledging allegiance to the organic law of the State rather than party behests, and the Convention adopted their views.

In taking this action, the Convention did not endorse the distinct and peculiar political creed held by Judge CHRISTIANCY and his associates, but recognized in the majority of the Supreme Court upright Judges, who, despite the pressure of party and legislative caucuses, despite the threats of vengeance and repudiation, administered the law as found within in the Constitution, and not as it had been laid down by cunning and scheming politicians. It is true that the Convention might have approved the integrity and independence of the Judges by resolution, and then have nominated a candidate against Judge CHRISTIANCY, but such approval would have been shorn of half its force, would have fallen far short of that noble and generous approbation of an honest court which the Democracy feels, and would have equally failed to fittingly rebuke a nullifying Legislature. We think the Convention acted wisely, and has established a precedent which must go a long way towards preserving a Judiciary pure and untrammeled, and to which all persons of whatever political creed may intrust their dearest rights.

In nominating two candidates for Regents the Convention made its endorsement of a pure Judiciary the more pointed, for in such nomination it said in plain terms, the Democracy of Michigan preserves its organization *in tact*, and it is while its organization is instinct with life that it refrains from aiding lawless malcontents in striking down an independent Judge, even though in so doing it might have gained a temporary political advantage.

For Regents of the University, the Convention unanimously nominated our fellow-citizen, Dr. EBENEZER WELLS, and Dr. O. C. COMSTOCK, of Marshall.—In nominating Dr. WELLS, the Convention—as Democratic Conventions always have done—recognized the propriety of locating one of the Regents of the University in our city. Dr. WELLS is so well known to our immediate readers that to them we need not speak of him. But we may say to the Democracy of the State generally, that as a physician of extensive and successful practice, as a gentleman of thorough business habits, as a citizen whose interests are identified with the growth of the University, he unites the qualifications desirable in a Regent. We hope that his neighbors will show their appreciation of him in a big vote.

Dr. COMSTOCK, the other nominee, has every qualification to fit him intelligently to discharge the duties incumbent upon a Regent. The Convention could hardly have made a better selection.

☞ The facetious old white hatted philosopher of the New York *Tribune* tells the story of a western divine who sent his hat around his congregation, and when it came back looked into the vacant crown, turned it up side down, and shook it vigorously without discovering "nary red," when he exclaimed, "Thank God that I have got my hat back from *this* congregation," and applies it to the last Congress. He thinks that it didn't turn out quite as badly as was expected, and that the nation may "thank God" that some of the proposed swindling schemes failed. Great is GREELEY.

☞ A bill has passed the Senate providing for licensing dogs. It will probably pass the House. Its provisions are very stringent, and the result will either be an increase of treasury receipts or an immediate decrease in the price of sausage.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* (Rep.) says that ANDREW JOHNSON made the same display of himself in that city, when *en route* for Washington, that he did on the 4th of March, that he has disgraced the party and the country, and that *he must resign.* The N. Y. *Independent* (Rad Rep.) says that he must either apologize or resign. The Senate manifested its disapproval of his "condition" by prohibiting the future sale of liquors in its wing of the Captol, a thing it ought to have done years ago, even for the benefit of those "prudent" Senators who are "liable to accidents." THAD. STEVENS, it is said, announced that if the House was in session he should move his impeachment. Perhaps the *faux pas* of "Andy" may result in a national good by causing people to demand a greater standard of sobriety in men asking elevation to posts of honor and trust.

☞ The news from SHERMAN is somewhat indefinite, but it is both certain that he has met with no reverse, and that he has established communications with SCHOFIELD, Indications are that his next objective point is Raleigh, and he will soon dictate terms to North Carolinaians from their capital.

SHERIDAN has yet encountered no obstacles, and seems to be having his own way. We think the rumors that he has taken either Lynchburg or Burke's Station are untrue, but presume he may be heard of soon at some point on the Virginia Railroad. Should he reach Burke's Station he would command both that and the Danville road, and close up the last avenue of supplies to Richmond.

☞ Hon. JOHN P. HALE made so much "noise and confusion" about the heads of Secretary WELLS and his assistant, FOX, that an order was sent to New Hampshire that he be retired from the Senate, and then, to make the rebuke more pointed, the Senate deposed him from the chairmanship of the Naval Committee. But this having failed to stop his denunciations, and lacking courage to dispose of him by an arbitrary arrest, he has been appointed Minister to Spain. If he can't talk Spanish it is not of the least consequence, as *the* desirable thing was to prevent him talking *plain* English to the American people.

☞ The New York *Tribune* cites the resolution in the Baltimore platform declaring it "essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the National Councils;" follows it by a statement of the Cabinet changes since made, with a list of the present Cabinet; and then asks if still further changes are required to comply with the resolution. Why select this single resolution? Has the one declaring in favor of the Monroe doctrine been carried out? have the others proved a law to the Administration? The *Tribune* would do well to drop the subject of platform requirements.

☞ The draft commenced in this State on Wednesday, and will proceed daily until the deficient sub-districts have all been called upon. In this district, Jackson County was first drawn upon. Our own County will probably be reached next week. Nine towns had filled their quotas, however, before Wednesday, to-wit: Augusta, Bridgewater, Lima, Lodi, Pittsfield, Sharon, Superior, Scio, and Webster. Several other towns are probably full before this, also the sub district comprising the 3d, 4th, and 5th Wards of this city.

☞ Gold has been gradually running down during the week, and on Wednesday touched 174, closing at 174¼. It is said that Secretary MCCULLOCH has determined on gradually bringing it down to a true standard. The gold receipts of the government, from customs, are said to be one-half greater than is required to pay the interest on the gold bearing public debt, and the Secretary will use the surplus to keep down speculation.

☞ THEODORE TILTON, of the New York *Independent*, is credited with saying in a recent speech, "there are three parties to this war, the white man, the negro, and Him who sits upon the throne," and that "God will not work until the other two parties work in harmony." In the face of this solemn announcement, what will TILTON say for the managers for excluding negroes from the "Inauguration Ball." Will his curse follow the administration because thereof?

☞ Col. C. V. DELAND, of the Michigan Sharp Shooters, finding his stomach better for something else than fighting, has retired from serving his country in the field, and accepted the appointment of Consul to Cadiz, Spain. Well, VIC is not the worst fellow in the world, and as a brother typo we congratulate him on his good luck, and hope that he may enjoy the society of the Dons and Senoritas hugely.

☞ The Legislature has not yet fixed upon a day for the final adjournment. Large numbers of bills are yet undisposed of, some of them of a general and important nature.

☞ The great victory claimed by the rebels at Kinston, N. C., was a defeat, and that town is held by Gen. SCHOFIELD.

☞ The Senate bill providing for the election of County Superintendents of Schools was defeated in House committee of the whole. We are in favor of County Superintendents, but think the bill as it passed the Senate contained provisions fatal to its success, and, therefore, consider its defeat as timely.

☞ The Legislature of New York has enacted a bounty law, and voted a loan of $30,000,000. It prohibits to a great extent local bounties, proposing to make the entire property of the State bear the burden equally.

☞ The seat in the United States Senate vacated by the death of ex-Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, has been filled by the election of Hon JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, late member of the House from the first district of that State.

☞ Senator HARLAN, of Iowa, has been appointed Secretary of the Interior, to succeed Secretary USHER who will vacate on the first of May.

☞ A disastrous fire occurred at East Saginaw on Monday last. Losses estimated at $70,000.

☞ Generals KELLEY and CROOKS recently captured at Cumberland by the rebels have been exchanged.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The Democratic State Convention.

A fitting tribute of respect for the man who at the risk of loss of party popularity, construed and decided according to his convictions the Constitution of the State, and thereby gave evidence of worthiness for the position, was paid by the Democratic State Convention yesterday, in deciding not to make a nomination against Isaac P. Christiancy, for Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and in passing resolutions of confidence and respect for him for his course in disregarding partisan influence.

The democratic party must gain strength from this practical avowal of the doctrine that the Judiciary should not be political or party agents or tools, and in making this sacrifice to wisdom and propriety, they will receive the commendation of all in every party whose good opinion is worth having. If their action and principle is followed by the other States and by the government of the United States, our country will soon be conspicuous for the purest and most conservative judiciary on the face of the earth, and we will with pride point back to the Democratic Convention that first set the example.

The decision of Judge Christiancy, upon which the action of the Convention is immediately based, was upon the constitutionality of the law authorizing soldiers in the field to vote. The democracy originally took ground in favor of granting this right to soldiers, but upon the discovery that the Constitution did not warrant it, they went for amending that instrument first, and not violating it for any clan or class of our people. The republican party as soon as they thought that they could control the soldier's vote, determined to pass the law in spite of the Constitution. In this they were opposed by the democracy, and the decision of the Supreme Court, as soon as a case came before it for decision, sustained us and declared the law null and void.—This drew upon the honest Judge who had been elected by the republican party, its general condemnation, and nothing but the policy of avoiding a split in their own ranks induced them to renominate him. A full report of the proceedings will be found in our local column, from which it will be seen that for Regents of the University Dr. Ebenezer Wells, of Ann Arbor, and Dr. O. C. Comstock, of Calhoun, were nominated. The necessity for having a Regent resident in Ann Arbor, has long been acknowledged, and in Dr. Wells all will recognize the man for the place. We do not think the State affords two gentlemen better qualified and more desirable for the position than the nominees of yesterday.

Presidential Proclamation.

Whereas, The 21st section of act of Congress approved, entitled an act to amend several acts heretofore passed to provide for re-calling and calling out national forces and for other purposes, requires that additional to other lawful penalties of crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to the Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their right to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof, and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who being duly enrolled shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into military or naval service duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section, and the President is hereby authorized and required, forthwith, on passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall serve for the period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this, my proclamation as required by said act, ordering all deserters to return to their posts, and I do here notify them, that all deserters, who shall, within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their term of enlistment, and in addition thereto a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.—Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the independence of the United States 89th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President, W. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

Panic in New York.

New York, March 14.

Considerable panic to-day in all markets and business circles.

The *Express* says there was a general feeling of depression and uneasiness at the announcement of failures among Philadelphia dealers. Flour declined 10a15c, wheat 5a10c, corn 2a3c, lard 1c, butter 1a2, pork declined $1 00a25, cotton declined 8c. General merchandize, dry goods, and especially cotton fabrics, are lower.

Gold operators are in trouble, and eight or ten firms have failed, among them Thos. F. Warner, and Canazi & Caymari, and J. F. Merriman. Two large firms in the butter trade have gone up.

☞ The births in Rhode Island during 1863 numbered 3,580, or 423 less than in the preceding year; the marriages 1,618, a number exceeded in former years but twice; and the deaths 3,207, an increase of 600 over 1862.

New Advertisements.

THE CELEBRATED

American Humorist,

JOSH. BILLINGS,

(HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.)

Will Lecture in this City at

HANGSTERFER'S HALL,

Monday, Eve. April 10th.

SUBJECT:

"Putty and Varnish."

Doors open at 7 o'clock: Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Ann Arbor, Feb. 15th, 1865.

To the Electors of Washtenaw County:

You are hereby notified that at the next General Election to be held on the first Monday of April next, in the State of Michgian, the following officers are to be elected, viz: One Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Isaac P. Christiancy, whose term of office will expire December 31st; 1865 and two Regents of the University in the places of Edward C. Walker and George Willard, whose terms of office will expire December 31st, 1865.

PHILLIP WINEGAR, Sheriff.
Washtenaw Co., Mich.

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Registration for the several Wards of the City of Ann Arbor, will be in session on

SATURDAY APRIL 1st, 1865.

commencing at 8 o'clock, A. M., and closing at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the following places.

1st Ward—at the office of James S. Gott.
2d " " " Store of Risdon & Henderson.
3d " " " Store of George W. Smith.
4th " " " Firemen's Hall.
5th " " " Shop of George H. Rhodes.

for the purpose of correcting and completing the Registration of the qualified electors of said Wards. All persons who will at the ensuing charter election, to be held on the 3d day of April next, be entitled to vote under the provisions of Section 1, Article VII, of the Constitution, should register their names.

By order of the City Board of Registration.

JAMES B. GOTT, Chairman.

J. S. HENDERSON, Secretary.

Ann Arbor, March 10th, 1865.

Estate of Julia A. Goodyear.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Julia A. Goodyear, deceased.

On reacing and filing the petition, duly verified, of Benjamin F. Sutton, praying that a certain Instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to Probate

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Wednesday, the 12th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the legatees, devisees, and heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[A true copy.] HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1000

Estate of Helen E. Wolcott,

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the tenth day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Helen E. Wolcott, a minor.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Thomas Gray, Guardian, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to said minor.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the 10th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said minor, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1000td

Estate of Lot Wilcox.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.—At 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 fifteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Lot Wilcox, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Nathan Phillips, praying that he or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Tuesday, the eleventh day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1000td

OUR CHINAMAN STILL LIVES,

And continues to furnish that unrivaled quality of TEA always found at the People's Store. Lovers of good Tea will please try a sample

OF OUR NEW TEA.

DEFOREST & STEWART.

GROCERIES

Of all kinds. Fruits, Extracts, Spices, Pickles, Oils, Perfumes, &c. Pure Liquors and Wines for Medicinal purposes only.

DEFOREST & STEWART.

Sugar! Sugar!

A small lot of

LOW PRICED SUGAR.

DEFOREST & STEWART.

☞ FISH.—Codfish, Whitefish, Trout, Mackerel, Herring, &c.

DEFOREST & STEWART.

SYRUP! SYRUP!

A few barrels, extra quality.

DEFOREST & STEWART.

OIL AND LAMP DEPOT!

KEROSENE OIL!

The best quality

ONE DOLLAR

Per Gallon.

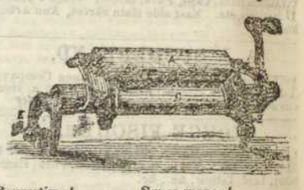
DEFOREST & STEWART.

HO! YE!

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

For sale at less than New York wholesale prices, by DEFOREST & STEWART.

A Good Clothes Wringer.



Saves time! Saves money!
Saves clothing! Saves strength!
Saves health! Saves hiring help!
Saves weak wrists! Saves burning hands!

Woolen clothes can be wrung out of boiling water to prevent shrinking, without injury to the machine.

DEFOREST & STEWART.

PILES---A SURE REMEDY.

Everybody is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

DR. BILLINGTON'S PILE REMEDY.

Read what those say who have used it:

PITTSFIELD, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

DR. S. A. BILLINGTON:

Dear Sir; For the good of the afflicted, I hereeith transmit to you a statement of the benefit which I have received from the use of your PILE REMEDY. For a number of years I have been very badly afflicted with the Piles, so much so as to render me at times totally unfit for business. I found no permanent relief from the many remedies which I made use of, and almost despaired of effecting a permanent cure. I was at length induced by your agent at Ann Arbor to make trial of your remedy, which he warranted to effect a cure or receive no pay. I considered it like most other patent medicines—a humbug, until I began to improve. With improvement, and at length an entire cure, I became convinced it was a scientific and reliable remedy. I used ONE PACKAGE ONLY, which I am happy to say entirely cured me.

Trusting that all who make use of the Electuary for that most distressing disease—Piles—may realise the same happy results, I am

Respectfully yours,

SMITH MACOMBER.

For cases, call on the Agent and obtain pamphlet and reference to a number of citizens of Ann Arbor who have been cured by the use of the Electuary.

DEFOREST & STEWART.

PLASTER.

Mr. Smith, Proprietor of the "ALABASTER WORKS" announces to the trade, that he is now extensively working his quarries at Sandusky, Ohio, and also at ALABASTER, the newly discovered Gypsum Bed located upon Saginaw Bay, and will be prepared to supply Millers or Dealers, the coming Spring, with ROCK or GROUND PLASTER in any quantity from Ohio or Saginaw. Particular attention is invited to the Saginaw Plaster, which is superior to any known in America.

☞ He has just completed in Detroit, at the old Match Factory, below the Central Depot, works for grinding and calcining, where the plaster is shipped directly from the mill into cars, without expense for cartage or loading, or injury to bags or barrels. His plaster will be found better ground and superior to any other.

As this will be a permanent institution, Mr. S. desires to make arrangements with parties interested, for the erection of storehouses at the various depots along the Central and other Railroads

The Saginaw Plaster, when calcined, is found to possess remarkable strength, as the masons using it have testified. It works slower and sets harder than Eastern or Grand Rapids. Persons wanting the best and cheapest are invited to try it.

The same superior qualities of Plaster can be obtained from the Plaster Mill at Monroe, (address NOBLE & SMITH,) or from Jackson (address KELLOGG & SMITH,) in both of which Mr. S. is interested; Also, from D. DEFOREST, at Ann Arbor. Call at the Alabaster Works, in Detroit, or address GEO. B. SMITH, Agent.

PLASTER!

"To Whom it May Concern."

The following letter from the proprietors of the Grand Rapids, Michigan, Plaster Beds, touching the fact who has and who has not "Grand Rapids, Michigan, Plaster" for sale in the city of Ann Arbor, proves clearly that some who claim to have it have not a pound of it and have not had for years.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, February 17th, 1865.

To Messrs. Goodale & Henly, Ann Arbor; and J. B. Hinchman, Esq., Detroit, Michigan:

DEAR SIRS:—This is to certify that D. DEFOREST, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, has not bought a pound of Plaster of us, or *either* of us, since June, 1863, and that a certain "hand-bill" circulated by him, dated Feb. 2nd, 1865, which states that he keeps the "only genuine Grand Rapids Michigan Plaster," is utterly false.

[Signed] WM. HOVEY, Agent.
F. GODFREY.

☞ The Pure Grand Rapids Michigan Plaster may be had in any quantity at our Store, opposite Cook's Hotel.

SLAWSON & SON

Ann Arbor, March 1st, 1865. 7m998

TO BUILDERS!

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announce to the citizens of Ann Arbor that they are prepared to contract for all kinds of

CARPENTER & JOINER WORK!

on reasonable terms. Possessing a thorough knowledge of the trade they solicit a share of public patronage. Plans, specifications and estimates made on reasonable terms. Can be seen at their shop, Franklin building.

WM LONG,
G. F. PLIMLEY.

Ann Arbor, March 8th, 1865. 4w909

FOR SALE.

A KNABE PIANO—one of the best instruments made—entirely new. Inquire at the ARGUS OFFICE.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR,

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1865.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

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

New Time Table.

The Passport order having been revoked travel has been resumed through Canada, and the various Railroads have arranged new time tables, giving increased accommodations to the traveling public. The new card was put in operation on the Michigan Central last Monday, and Passenger Trains now leave Detroit, and the several stations in this County as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Mail Train	Day Ex.	Dexter Acc.	Even. Ex.	Night Ex.
Detroit,	7 45 A.M	10.45 A.M	4·00 P.M	5,25 P.M	11,00 P.M
Ypsilanti,	9.15 "	12.00 M.	5.25 "	6.50 "	12.35 A.M
Ann Arbor,	9.40 "	12.20 P.M	5 50 "	7.10 "	1.05 "
Dexter,	10·10 "	12.40 "	6.15 "	7.40 "	——
Chelsea,	10 30 "	12.55	——	8.00 "	——

GOING EAST.

	Even. Ex.	Dexter Acc.	Night Ex.	Day Ex.	Mail Train
Chelsea,	——	——	7.35 A.M	3·30 P.M	7.20 P.M
Dexter,	——	6.30 A.M	7.55 "	3.50 "	7.40 "
Ann Arbor,	4.30 A.M	7.00 "	8·20 "	4.05 "	8.05 "
Ypsilanti,	4.55 "	7 25 "	8.40 "	4.25 "	8.25 "
Detroit,	6.10 "	8.55 "	10 00 "	5.45 "	9 45 "

The Mail Train runs to and from Kalamazoo.

☞ We have had all sorts of weather since our last issue, except pleasant weather. Friday the wind blew cold and biting from the Northwest; Saturday was Friday repeated, with but little toning down; Sunday ditto; Monday afternoon and evening about four inches of snow fell; Tuesday morning opened rainy, and it rained moderately most of the day, converting our streets into fine beds of slush; Wednesday was sort of "moistish" with a "right smart sprinkling" of mud; Wednesday evening the programme was varied by a very heavy thunder storm; the rain came down in torrents, and mill streams poured down all our streets. This rain did considerable towards settling the mud, washed out the gutters, cleaned the crossings, and gave our streets a more tidy appearance. At this writing, Thursday morning, more rain is promised. And such is a week's weather record.

☞ There will be an exhibition of the High School in Union School Hall this evening. The proceeds from the admission fee charged will be appropriated to the increase of the High School Library. We trust that our citizens will show their interest in the class partaking in the exercises, and in the School as a whole, by filling the hall.

☞ Gen. GEO. D. HILL has been re-appointed Surveyor General of Dacotah Territory, and was confirmed by the Senate before its adjournment. We don't know how *his* appointment will suit the citizens of Dacotah, but many of his Republican *friends* hereabouts make very wry faces, and *almost* swear over his good fortune. "Its none of our funeral."

☞ The counterfeiters and bogus makers noticed in our last issue as having been arrested at Manchester and deposited in the jail in our city, have been surrendered to the United States authorities. Bills of indictment have already been found against the parties, and we presume they will be tried and "sent up" the present term.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. JOHN W. LONGYEAR for the Report of the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture for 1863. It is a volume of 700 pages, and contains much matter of permanent value.—These reports, however, should be pushed through the government printing office some months earlier.

☞ The Winter term of the Public Schools of this City closes to-day. The Spring and Summer term will open on Monday, the 27th inst.

☞ The regular term of the Circuit Court will open on Tuesday next, the 21st inst.

THE KNABE PIANO—LETTER FROM J. P. WEBSTER, ESQ., THE COMPOSER.—The following, from the pen of the gifted composer, J. P. Webster, Esq., speaks eloquently for the merits of this justly popular instrument:

CHICAGO, June 15th, 1864.

Messrs. Julius Bauer & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: The Knabe pianos continue to give the most unbounded satisfaction, in fact, the more they are used, the better are they appreciated. There is a magic-like effect in their action, and a full orchestra of rich and rare melody in their touch and tone. In their great compass may be distinguished all the varied strains, from the extremely gay and bird like carrol of the treble, now gushing forth with a plaintive sweetness unparalleled, stirring the very soul with its sublime and touching pathos, and now ringing out clear and penetrating, every note of which is supremely musical; while the deep and powerful bass blends in with most perfect unison with that gradual and easy transition for which these instruments seem so chiefly noted.

☞ One of the most important features of these pianos is, that notwithstanding we have all kinds of weather, they remain in perfect tune, which is remarkable and speaks volumes for the general quality of the material of which they are composed, and also of their mechanical construction—as in my opinion no piano can successfully withstand the effects of such continual and extremely sudden changes incidental to this climate, unless constructed of the very best material, and by skillful and competent artizans.

That such is the case with your Knabe Pianos, the universal testimony of those who know them best is able evidence, and these prominent points of its excellence should be published to the world, not only for the benefit of those wishing to possess a most valuable instrument, but as an honorable tribute and an everlasting monument of the praiseworthy efforts and ingenuity of the manufacturers.

This is the fourth Knabe Piano I have purchased of you, and I am happy to say I am daily more and more deeply impressed with their many sterling qualties; and with the utmost confidence in their merits, I most cheerfully recommend them to the public.

(Signed) J. P. WEBSTER.

The Unity of the Nation in Perpetuity.—Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., of New York, in a recent letter to the publishers of the new Illustrated edition of Webster Unabridged, has the following paragraph:—

"The production of such a volume in these years of war is a marvel of enterprise, I had almost said a miracle of faith. Your foundry has forged weapons hardly less important than those of the arsenal for securing the unity of the nation in perpetuity;—one people, one country, one language, one Constitution for the government of the country, and one Dictionary for the regulation of its speech; surely the school and the camp are working together for this end.

The North Carolina Battles

A Newbern correspondent, dated the 11th, says some of the heaviest fighting there has been since the corps commanded by Gen. Cox reached the vicinity of Kinston, occurred on Friday. The rebels had evidently learned that Gen. Couch with a portion of the 23d corps was not far off, and would soon join Cox, and it urged them to extraordinary desperation. They charged again and again upon our works, making 10 or 12 separate charges through the day. Generally they spent their fury upon the left, but some of the time they would charge upon the entire line, vainly hoping that the momentum of so large a body would break down everything. Our men, however, stood their ground heroically, as attested by piles of slain rebels lying before our works in various directions. The enemy also fought with valor worthy of a better cause. It was in vain. On Friday night and Saturday morning Couch's forces came up from towards Wilmington, and effected a junction with Cox, which gave us an advantage of course, of which the rebels were not slow to become informed, so they at once began to fall back, abandoning all further opposition this side of the Neuse river, and they are now on the north side of the river, with the bridge that crosses over to Kinston partially burned. The much talked of ram Neuse was also partially destroyed. Our forces followed them up vigorously, and will doubtless propose to cross over the river at once by means of a pontoon bridge, or by relaying new timbers over the old bridge for the cars to pass over. I apprehend that there wlil be no difficulty now in driving the rebels back from any point where they may see fit to make a stand.

From Sherman.

Fortress Monroe, March 14.

Thr steamer Champion arrived here this morning from Wilmington the 11th, bringing the first definite intelligence respecting the movements of Sherman and his forces. On the morning of the 11th inst., scouts from Sherman reached Wilmington, with news that his army had reached Fayetteville, N. C., and were encamped in its immediate vicinity, quietly resting preparatory to another march northward.

Special Notices.

THE MARKETS.

ARGUS OFFICE, March 16—2 P. M.

Produce is coming down with gold, and buyers are not anxious to purchase. We quote:

WHEAT—Red, $1.60; White, $1.70.
CORN—About $1.00.
OATS—65c.
CLOVER SEED—$12.50.
TIMOTHY—$4.00.
BUTTER—Very dull at 18@20c.
EGGS—16c.
BEANS—$1.50.
POTATOES—55c. for Peach Blows.
BEEF—10@12c. from wagon.
HAMS—18@20c. LARD—20c.
CATTLE—6@8c. live weight.
HAY—$20.
WOOL—75c.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks.—Price, $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box 133, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1y999.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men—published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 1y996

☞ 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.

CHEROKEE CURE.

WISH TO KNOW, BUT WEAK TO DO. There is no more pitiable sight than that of a young man stricken by weakness of will, yet possessed of sufficient knowledge to feel the loss. Wishing to do, but too enervated in will and in body to act. Heavy-eyed when he should possess the eye of an eagle, listless when every nerve should tingle with energy, dreaming in lieu of doing, fearing marriage instead of seeking it, and fast sinking it, and fast sinking into a driveller and a warning to others, and all through seminal weakness, due to over-indulgence, natural or unnatural, displayed in loathsome emissions that humiliate and disgust him. To such we say, take the CHEROKEE CURE, observe the directions that accompany it faithfully, and it will infallibly bestow what nature meant you to possess:—strength, energy, health, and, in lieu of impotency, manly power. Read the advertisement. Sold by all druggists. 4w998

A GOOD TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT.

So is a good Physician by his Successful Works.

PROFESSOR R. J. LYONS,

THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST,

Known all over the country as the Celebrated

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!

From South America, will be at his rooms,

RUSSELL HOUSE, DETROIT,

On the 18th and 19th inst., on the same date of and every subsequent month during 1862 and 1863,

A NEAT PAMPHLET

Of the life, study and extensive travels of Dr. Lyons can be procured by all who desire one, free of charge.

Dr. L will visit Ann Arbor, Jackson, and Adrian, Mich., as follows:

Ann Arbor, Monitor House, 20th.
Jackson, Hibbard House, 21st
Adrian, Brackett House, 22d and 23d.

MODE OF EXAMINATION.—The Doctor discerns diseases by the eyes. He, therefore, asks no questions nor requires patients to explain symptoms. Afflicted, come and have your symptoms and the location of your disease explained free of charge

GET THE BEST.

WEBSTER'S

UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY!!

NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION,

Thoroughly Revised and much Enlarged.

Over 3000 Fine Engravings.

10,000 WORDS and MEANINGS not found in other Dictionaries.

Over thirty able American and European scholars employed upon this revision, and thirty years of labor expended upon it

Among the collaborators are Dr. Mahn, of Berlin, Professors Porter, Dana, Whitney, Lyman, Gilman, and Thacher, Capt. Craighill, of West Point Military Academy, Judge J. C. Perkins, Professor Stiles, A. L. Holley, Esq., &c., &c.,

Several tables of great value, one of them of fifty quarto pages, Explanatory and Pronouncing, of names in fiction of persons and places, pseudonyms, &c., &c., as Abaddon, Acadia, Albany Regency, Mother of Cary, Mason and Dixon's line, Mr. Micawber, &c.

Containing one-fifth or one-fourth more matter than any former editions.

From new electrotype plates and the Riverside Press and Bindery.

In one Vol. of 1840 Royal Quarto Pages.

"GET THE LATEST." "GET THE BEST." "GET WEBSTER."

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. 10w9 6

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale cheap his HOUSE and LOT, on Hiscock Street in Hiscock's addition. The lot is 5½ rods by 10, and is stocked with a fine variety of Fruits. The House is 25 by 28, one story, with a good well and cistern.

SAMUEL SHIELLS.

3w996

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7 30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more,* according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a				$50 note.
Two cents "	"	"		$100 "
Ten "	"	"	"	$500 "
20 "	"	"	"	$1000 "
81 "	"	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.—This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Ann Arbor. 998

THE NINTH

NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000, Paid In,

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

AND SPECIAL AGENT FOR JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

Will Deliver 7 30 Notes, Free of Charge, by express, in all parts of the country, and receive in payment Checks on New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, current bills, and all five per cent. interest notes, with interest to date of subscription. *Orders* sent by mail will be promptly filled.

This Bank receives the accounts of Banks and Bankers on favorable terms; also of individuals keeping New York accounts.

J. U. ORVIS, *President.*
T. T HILL, *Cashier.* 3m998

First Class Fire Insurance,

☞ ON THE PARTICIPATION PLAN.☜

MARKET

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 37 Wall-street,

NEW YORK.

Condition of the Company.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF DEC. 31ST, 1864.

Total Assets, $414,729.18.

Viz.—Bonds and Mortgages	$184,672 00
Temporary Loans	92,630 00
Real Estate	10,000 00
100 shares Mer. Ex. Bank	5,000 00
Government Securities, value	144,514 00
Cash on hand	18,042 34
Interest due	3,085 58
Premiums due	6,785 26

PRESENT LIABILITIES, $15,995 92.

NET SURPLUS, $198,733 26.

This Company will continue, as heretofore, to insure respectable parties against

DISASTER BY FIRE,

at fair and remunerating rates; extending according to the terms on its Policies, the advantages of the

Participation Plan of the Compa'y

pursued by it for several years past, with such great success and popularity, and profit to its customers; whereby

(75) *Seventy-five Per Cent.* (75)

of the Profits, instead of being withdrawn from the Company in dividends to stockholders, is invested as a "SCRIP FUND," and held for greater protection of its Policy holders; and Scrip, bearing interest, is issued to customers therefor; thus, *IN THIS COMPANY,* those who furnish the business, *AND PAY THE PREMIUMS,* derive the largest share of advantages; and when the accumulations of the SCRIP FUND shall exceed

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

the excess will be applied to PAY OFF the Scrip IN CASH, in the order of its issue.

☞ The liberal and prompt adjustment of Claims for Loss, WHEN FAIR AND SQUARE, is a speciality with this Company.

NOTE.—This Company does not insure on the hazard of RIVER, LAKE, or INLAND NAVIGATION; confining itself strictly to a legitimate FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

ASHER TAYLOR, President.
H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

J. H BURLESON, Agent.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL KINDS. ALSO, *Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.*

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

Sold in Detroit by

FARRAND, SHELEY & CO.

☞ Be careful to buy only the Genuine. ☜ 1y936

WANTED—Married Ladies, Prof. Von Verae's Diamond Drops, a never failing and harmless remedy for all obstructions and irregularities. All married ladies will find this a never failing preventive, for which it is warranted in every instance, and are invited to send a red stamp for a circular, or $2.25 for a bottle, to FREDERICK STEARNS, wholesale druggist, general agent for Michigan for the Diamond Drops, P. O. Drawer 445, Detroit. Dealers supplied at proprietor's prices. 996m6

SAVE YOUR MONEY

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DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC.

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

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE IN EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity, of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach Sour Eructations, Sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits,

REMEMBER

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

NOT ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

☞ 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.

* * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

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

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Phila.

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

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefullness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth below Coates Street, Phila

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

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In case of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.

Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH.
Germantown, Pa

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Phila.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir.—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER,
No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus, (N. J.) and Millstown, (Pa.) Baptist Churches.
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I felt it a pleasure thus, of my own accord to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that can not be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article wherever I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks Co. Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after having taken five bottles

Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

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

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PHOTOGRAPH

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As the name indicates, it not only RENEWS the growth of the hair when thin and falling off, but it positively RESTORES THE COLOR to its original shade when it is turning gray or white, whether caused by disease, grief or old age.

It will certainly do what is claimed for it, a fact to which hundreds, nay, the thousands who have used it are ready and willing to testify. Where one bottle is fairly used, in any community, its reputation "spreads like wild fire," and is the best advertisement and recommendation we desire. In the Eastern States, where the "RENEWER" originated, it is used by all Young Ladies as a Dressing, and is to be found on the toilet tables of Young Misses and its gentle keepers; while Older Men and Women will not be without it, as a renewer and restorative for their grey locks and bald heads, which it changes to their entire satisfaction.

We are selling in the city of Boston alone, upwards of 19,000 bottles per month, the dealers giving the RENEWER the preference over all other Hair Preparations.

If not sold by Druggists in your town, a trial bottle will be sent to you by Express, upon receipt of one dollar by mail—thus giving you an opportunity at once for testing its excellent virtues.

☞ Orders for *Trial Bottles,* must be addressed to our general Agent for the Northwestern States C. A. COOK, Box 6524, Chicago, Ill. All such orders will receive prompt attention.

R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.

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For the Removal of Obstructions and the Assurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

☞ They cure or obviate these numerous diseases, that spring from Irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

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☞ They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis).

☞ They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back, and lower parts of the body. Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertions, *Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness,* etc., etc. In a word, by removing the *Irregularity,* they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.

☞ Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

☞ They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, EXCEPT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly PREVENT pregnancy.

☞ All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.

☞ Full directions accompany each box.

☞ Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

☞ Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

☞ Pamphlets sent by mail free of postage, by

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REJUVENATING ELIXIR!

Or, ESSENCE OF LIFE,

Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

"As the Phœnix rises from the ashes of its fire, animated with new life"—so does this Elixir rejuvenate the system and overcome disease.

☞ The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn out systems.

☞ This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

☞ One bottle will cure general Debility.

☞ A few doses cure Hysterics in females.

☞ One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.

☞ From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.

☞ A Few doses restores the appetite.

☞ Three bottles cure the worst case of Impotency.

☞ A few doses cures the low spirited.

☞ One bottle restores mental power.

☞ *A few doses restores the organs of generation.*

☞ A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

☞ This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn-down and despairing.

☞ The listless, enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or *from weakness of a single organ,* will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

☞ Price, $2 per bottle or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express, on receipt of money to any address.

☞ **The Cherokee Pills** and **Rejuvenating Elixir,** are sold by all enterprising Druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these; those which they can purchase at a cheap price, and make more money by selling, than they can on these medicines. As you value your health, aye, the health of your future offspring, do not be deceived by such unprincipled Druggists, *ask for these medicines and take no others.* If the Druggist will not buy them for you, enclose the money in a letter, and we will send them to you by Express, securely sealed and packed, free from observation.

Ladies or Gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, stating fully and plainly their diseases and symptoms, as we treat all diseases of a chronic nature in male or female. Patients need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us, as we have treated patients successfully in all portions of the civilized globe, by correspondence.

Patients addressing us will please state plainly all the symptoms of their complaints, and write Post-office, County, State and name of writer, plain, and inclose postage stamp for reply.

We send our 32 page Pamphlet free to any address. Address all letters for Pamphlets or advice to the proprietors,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty street, New York.

Sold by W

The Michigan Argus.

Culture of Chicory.

Chickery belongs to the family of *Compositæ*, or compound flowers, and has a milky juice, like the dandelion. It produces its seeds the second year, yet the root is perennial, and even fragments of of it live and grow. The root is white, shaped like a carrot, but does not grow as large, and has many branches, or flores. The flower stalks are about four feet high, branched, with abundant foliage and numerous large blue flowers. It is principally cultivated in Germany, and used either alone or with other materials as a substitute for coffee. We import large quantities of it every year, and it is raised to a considerable extent for market by German farmers on Long Island. We are informed by a coffee-burner in New York that one farmer in 1861 raise 50 acres, for which crop, when prepared for market, he received $8,000. The price for the dried root in New York, the past year, has been eight cents per pound, or even higher. The seed may be obtained at the principal seed stores. It should be sown in drills like carrots, and receive similar culture. The soil should be light and of easy tillage, and the manure well fermented and finely pulverized. The roots may be dug in October, the tops furnishing food for cattle, though if fed in excessive quantity to milch cows they are said to injure the quality of the milk.

Preparation and Use.—Wash the roots clean, slice in thin pieces, dry in the sun or moderate oven, and brown and grind the same as coffee. It is stronger than the pure coffee in equal quantities, gives a good color to the decoction, but does not settle quite as clear as the genuine article. It is an ingredient in all the burnt and ground coffee sold in market. The flavor is agreeable to most persons, and used as a partial substitute for the Java it does very well. We recently treated our friends with a dish of coffee made of chicory, rye and wheat bran stirred up with molasses, and browned like the other ingredients. It was pronounced very good, and they were surprised to learn that it contained not a particle of coffee.

The only objection we can find against its culture as a farm crop, is that when once sown it is exceedingly difficult to get it out of the land, and it becomes a weed. Yet it is esteemed abroad as a forage plant, and is readily eaten by cattle either green or dry. The root is very solid, and does not shrink very badly in drying, so that a rod square will furnish an abundant supply for a family for a year.—*Country Gentleman.*

Side Hill or Horizontal Wells.

The title is strange, and the idea doubtless a novel one to most of the readers of the *Agriculturist.* It is well worthy their consideration. Mr. W. H. Gardner, of Muskegon Co., Mich., thus writes: "One would think from the invariable rule of digging *down* for water, that it could be found in no other direction. In many localities it may as readily be found by *digging up*, as down, and the labor of drawing water ever afterwards saved, as well as much of the labor of digging the well. We have seen many wells in the States of New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, etc., which could have been started horizontally into the hillside, and reached water within but little greater distance horizontally, than was dug down into the earth perpendicularly to find it. A horizontal well has the following advantages: It can be dug at any time or season; the earth can all be taken out in a barrow, however far horizontally the "level" is driven; a great saving of labor and time; by keeping a gentle ascent from the opening, the water will *draw itself*, running out as from a natural spring; they are more easily stoned, less dangerous, and can be deepened at any time. The question which first suggests itself is: where can such a well be dug?—We answer: anywhere, at the foot of a hill of forty or more feet in hight, or on the side of a hill. In sinking shafts in mining, or digging railroad tunnels, water is very readily and almost uniformally found, digging horizontally, and often in great abundance—the horizontal shaft cutting off more of the veins of water percolating through the earth, than a perpendicular one would." It is a matter of common experience where extensive draining operations are carried out, that living springs are cut so that water flows perpetually from the drain. When no such permanent sources of water are encountered, the flows from drains may be made to supply all the needs of a family and stock yard, except for a few months in the heat of summer."

Aggregate Labor of Mankind.

Along with the compassion that is excited by listening to a tale of want, there is apt to arise, at the time, a feeling of surprise that such a thing should be allowed in a land like this. Perhaps, however, the true wonder is that want is not universal. One-half of the race die before they have contributed an iota to the world's sustenance or their own. One-half of those who survive the period of childhood are women who do not, as a general thing, contribute directly to the production of wealth. Of the men, many are sick, many are old, many are lazy, many are idle, many are parasites. Those who do work and live to the age of three score years and ten, spend one-third of their lives in bed, one twentieth at the table, one sixth in recreation.—Much of their time is wasted in mistakes. Much of what they succeed in producing is swept away by fire and flood. During half of the year nature sleeps. One harvest in five proves a failure. Only a fraction of the earth's surface is capable of cultivation. A large part of the general labor is absorbed in the production of luxuries, in preparing for future conflicts, in the transportation of produce, and in journeys. Probably not more than one tenth of the whole amount of human force is expended in earning the world's daily bread. The standing marvel, therefore of society is, not that any should suffer want, but that there should be any who do not

☞ A young gentleman, who has just married an undersized beauty, says she would have been a little taller, but she is made of such precious material that nature could not afford it.

THE ROOTS AND THE LEAVES
WILL be for the Healing of the Nations.
Bible.

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!
Of 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, Russel House, each month, 18th and 19th.
Ann Arbor, Monitor House, each month, 20th.
Jackson, Hibbard House, each month, 21.
Adrian, Bracket House, each month 22d and 23d.
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.
Elkhart, Elkhart House, each month, 29th.
South Bend, Ind., St. Jo. Hotel, each month, 30.
Laporte, Ind., Tee Garden House, each month 31st.
Wooster, Ohio, Crandell Exchange, each month, 7th and 8th.
Mansfield, Ohio, Wiler House, each month, 9th and 10th.
Mt. Vernon, Kenyon House, each month, 11th and 12th.
Newark, Ohio, Holton House, each month, 13th and 14th,
Painesville, Ohio, Cowles House, each month, 4th
CLEVELAND, OHIO, RESIDENCE AND
OFFICE, 282 SUPERIOR STREET.
East of the public square, opposite the Postoffice. Office days each month, 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 15th.—Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M. and from 2 P. M. to 4 P. M. On Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M., and 1 to 2 P. M.
☞ Maxims strictly adhered to.—
I give such balm as have no strife,
With nature or the laws of life,
With blood my 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:
Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Dropsy in the Chest, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Fits, or Falling Sickness, and all other nervous derangements. Also all diseases of the blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Cancers, Fever Sores, 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 faithful trial. ☞During the Doctor's travels in Europe, West Indies, 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 old school physicians; nay, more, thousands who were on the verge of the grave, are now living monuments to the Indian Herb's Doctor's skill and successful treatment, and are daily exclaiming: "Blessed be the day when first we saw and partook of the Indian Herb Doctor's medicine."
Satisfactory references of cures 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. Lyon professes to discern diseases by the eye. He therefore asks no questions, nor does he require patients to explain symptoms. Call one and all, and have the symptoms and location of your disease explained free of charge.
☞ The poor shall be liberally considered.
☞ Postoffice address, box 2663.
R. J. LYONS, M. D.
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1862 1y889

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COFFINS
METALIC CASES, &c., &c.,
and all other goods kept in the best and largest houses in the country. We keep no second hand furniture or Auction goods. Coffins kept constantly on hand, and made to order. My goods are offered at
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. 925tf

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HAT STORE!
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GO TO
S. G. TAYLOR'S

Before you buy, Spring and Summer styles of
HATS.
CAPS,
STRAW GOODS!
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Furnishing Goods, &c.
Ann Arbor, April 20th, 1864. 3m953.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.
Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.
A LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœ or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROB'T J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world renowned author, in his admirable Lecture, clearly proved from his own experience, that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of sure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

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Go to MACK & SCHMID'S for the latest styles of
HOOP SKIRTS!
You will always be suited with the quality, style and price. 4w907eow.

SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC,
AND
MANDRAKE PILLS.

The above is a correct likeness of Dr. Schenck, just after recovering from Consumption, many years ago Below is a likeness of him as he now appears.
When the first was taken he weighed 107 pounds at the present time his weight is 220 pounds.

DR. SCHENCK'S
Principal Office and Laboratory is at the N. E. corner of SIXTH and COMMERCE Streets, Philadelphia where all letters for advice or business should be directed.
He will be found there every SATURDAY, professionally to examine lungs with the Respirometer, for which his fee is three dollars; all advice free.
In New York at No. 32 BOND Street, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
At the MARLBORO' HOTEL, Boston, January 18 and 19, February 15 and 16, March 15 and 16, April 19 and 20, May 17 and 18, June 14 and 15, July 19 and 20.
The time for my being in BALTIMORE and PITTSBURG, will be seen in the daily papers of those cities.
The History of Dr. Schenck's own Case, and how he was cured of Consumption.
Many years ago, whilst residing in Philadelphia, I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hopes of my recovery being dissipated. I was advised by my physician, Dr. Parrish, to remove into the country. Moorestown, New Jersey, being my native place, I was removed thither. My father and all his family had lived and died there—and died of Pulmonary Consumption. On my arrival I was put to bed, where I lay for many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Thornton, who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness, was called to see me. He thought my case entirely beyond the reach of medicine, and decided that I must die, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. In this apparently hopeless condition, I heard of the remedies which I now make and sell. It seemed to me that I could feel them working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre, and tissue of my system.
My lungs and liver put on a new action, and the morbid matter which for years had accumulated and irritated the different organs of the body, was eliminated, the tubercles on my lungs ripened, and I expectorated from my lungs as much as a pint of yellow offensive matter every morning. As this expectoration of matter subsided, the fever abated, the pain left me, the cough ceased to harass me, and the exhausting night-sweats were no longer known, and I had refreshing sleep, to which I had long been a stranger. My appetite now began to return, and at times I found it difficult to restrain myself from eating too much; with this return of health, I gained in strength, and now am fleshy. I am now a healthy man, with a large healed cicatrix in the middle lobe of the right lung and the lower lobe hepatized with complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right one is in a tolerably healthy condition.
Consumption at that time was thought to be an incurable disease, by every one, physicians as well as those who were unlearned in medicine—especially such cases as were reduced to the condition I was in. This induced many people to believe my recovery only temporary. I now prepared and gave the medicines to consumptives for some time, and made many wonderful cures; and the demand increased so rapidly that I determined to offer them to the public, and devote my undivided attention to lung diseases. In truth, I was sent for to go to all parts of the country, and near, to ascertain whether their cases were like mine.
For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been making regular professional visits to New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Pittsburg.
For several years past I have made as many as five hundred examination weekly with the "Respirometer." For such examination my charge is three dollars, and it enables me to give each patient the true condition of his disease, and tell him frankly whether he will get well.
The great reason why physicians do not cure Consumption is, that they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop the night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive system, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient dies.
The Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most valuable medicines known. It is nutrient, powerfully tonic, and healing in itself. It contains no opium, yet loosens the phlegm in the bronchial tubes, and nature throws it off with little exertion. One bottle frequently cures an ordinary cold; but it will be well first to take a dose of Schenck's Mandrake's Pills to cleanse the stomach. The Pulmonic Syrup is readily digested and absorbed into blood, to which it imparts its healing properties.—It is one of the best preparations of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic of itself; and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, a healthy flow of gastric juice, good appetite, and a good digestion follow.
The Seaweed Tonic is a stimulant, and none other is required when it is used. It is pure and pleasant; no bad effects like when using Bourbon whisky, which disorders the stomach, torpors the liver, locks up all the secretions, turns the blood into water, dropsy sets in, and the patient dies suddenly.
Bourbon whisky is recommended now-a-days by almost every physician. Many patients that visit my rooms, both male and female, are stupefied with this poison. The relief is temporary. If they cough they take a little whisky; if they feel weak and feeble they take a little whisky; if they cannot sleep, they take a little whisky; and they go on in this way, requiring more and more until they are bloated up, and imagine they are getting fleshy. The stomach, liver, and digestive powers are completely destroyed, and lose their appetite for food. No one was ever cured of consumption by this process, where cavities have been formed in the lungs. A little stimulant is frequently beneficial to consumptives, such as pure brandy or good wines; in many cases London porter or brown stout in moderate quantities; but Bourbon whisky hastens on instead of curing consumption.
The Seaweed Tonic produces lasting results, thoroughly invigorating the stomach and digestive system, and enabling it to eliminate and make into healthy blood the food which may be used for that purpose.—It is so wonderful in its effects that a wine-glass full will digest a hearty meal, and a little of it taken before breakfast will give a tone to the stomach which few medicines possess the power of doing.
The MANDRAKE PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions, producing all the good results that can be obtained from calomel, or any of the mercurial medicines, and without any of their hurtful or injurious results. They carry out of the system the feculent and worn out matters loosened and dissolved by my Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup.—It will be seen that all three of my medicines are needed in most cases to cure Consumption.

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BOSTON—George C. Goodwin & Co.
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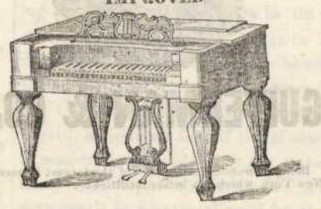

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WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
The Oldest Establishment in the United States!
THIRTY THOUSAND
Of these instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held. At all *Industrial Exhibitions*, they have invariably been
Awarded the Highest Premium!
whenever exhibiting in competition with others. We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our *Illustrated Catalogue*, in which every instrument we manufacture, is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.
CAUTION!!
We daily see advertisements of some new reed instrument, (with strange name,) purporting to be superior to Melodeons and School Organs. A new exterior and a new name will naturally attract attention; but the public will bear in mind that *all Reed Instruments*, now manufactured in the United States and Canada, are *as near as they can be made without infringing our patents*, copies of our own.
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And other Musical Merchandise.
The SILVER and BRASS INSTRUMENTS, of our manufacture and importation, and used by all the best bands in the United States, and whenever exhibited have always received the Gold Medals and HIGHEST PREMIUMS.
☞ Having connection with Manufacturing Houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, we are prepared to furnish DEALERS, BANDS and INDIVIDUALS, with every article in this line, at the lowest manufacturers' prices.
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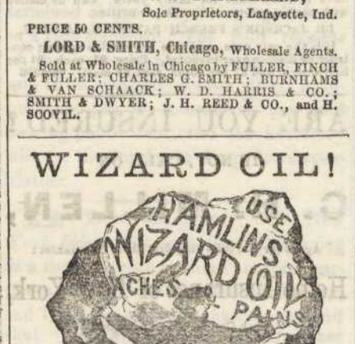
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

PRURIGO LOTIO.

The great Itch and Humor Killer of the 19th Century!
This *new preparation* possesses most *wonderful* properties, and is
A SURE CURE
For every species of the ITCH, PRAIRIE ITCH, BARBER'S ITCH, WABASH SCRATCHES, ILLINOIS MANGE, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORMS, &c.
The PRURIGO LOTIO is a new and *certain cure* for all kinds of Itch, and being a fluid preparation it is free from all the gummy, disagreeable qualities of the ointments in general use.
The PRURIGO LOTIO is safe to use under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES; will not irritate the most tender skin, and CONTAINS NO MERCURY. Don't fail to try it. Manufactured by
E. T. & W. T. McFARLAND,
Sole Proprietors, Lafayette, Ind.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Wholesale Agents.
Sold at Wholesale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER; CHARLES G. SMITH; BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK; W. D. HARRIS & CO.; SMITH & DWYER; J. H. REED & CO., and H. SCOVIL.

WIZARD OIL!



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TOOTHACHE In Three Minutes.	NEURALGIA In Ten Minutes.
HEADACHE In Five Minutes.	EARACHE In Ten Minutes.
CRAMP COLIC In Ten Minutes.	DIPTHERIA In a Few Hours.
SORE THROAT In a Few Hours.	RHEUMATISM. In a Few Days.
LAME BACK.	SPRAINS.
CUTS AND BRUISES.	BURNS AND SCALDS.
CORNS.	CHILBLAINS.

This invaluable preparation only needs a trial to recommend itself to every household in the land. Use one bottle and you will always keep it on hand against the time of need.
Price 35 cents and 75 cents per bottle. The large bottles contain nearly three times as much as the small ones. Manufactured by J. A. HAMLIN & BRO., 102 Washington street, Chicago, and for sale by druggists generally.
Wholesale Ag'ts: Fuller, Finch & Fuller; Lord & Smith, Chicago.

REMOVAL!
N. B. COLE,
has removed his STOCK of
BOOTS & SHOES,
to the store of A. P. Mills & Co., on Main Street, where he will be glad to wait on his old customers and the public generally.
GIVE HIM A CALL!

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,—Fourth Judicial Circuit, in Chancery.

Eliza M. Clark, Complainant, vs. Jehiel Clark, Defendant. } Suit pending in the Cir. Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery, at Ann Arbor, on the 4th day of Feb. A. D., 1865.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court by the affidavit of John N Gott, Solicitor for the Complainant, that Jehiel Clark is not a resident of the State of Michigan, but is a resident of the State of Ohio, beyond the jurisdiction of this Court:

On motion of John N Gott, Solicitor for Complainant in this cause, it is ordered by said Court that said Defendant, Jehiel Clark, cause his appearance to be entered in this cause, and notice thereof served on the Complainant's Solicitor within two months from the date of this order, and in case the Defendant cause his appearance to be entered, that he file his answer to Complainant's Bill, and a copy thereof be served on the Solicitor for Complainant, within twenty days after the service of a copy of said Bill, or in default thereof the said Bill be taken as confessed by said Defendant: and it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said Complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a public newspaper printed and published at the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, in each week, for six successive weeks, or that he cause a copy of said order to be served on said Defendant personally, at least twenty days before the time prescribed for said Defendant's appearance in this cause.

ROBERT E FRAZER
Circuit Court Commissioner, Washtenaw Co., Mich.
JOHN N. GOTT, Solicitor and of Council for Complainant 996td

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.—By virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels and for want thereof, lands and tenements of Lucius F. Mull, defendant therein named, dated February 27th, 1865, I have levied upon the following described real estate belonging to said defendant, to wit: A certain piece or parcel of land in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known and described as follows: Beginning at the center of section twenty-one, (21,) township two south range six east, thence south on the quarter section line five chains and fourteen links to the north line of the Dixboro Road, thence north fifty-six degrees east along the said line of said road three chains and eighty links, thence north-westerly to a point in the east and west quarter line thirty two links east of the center of said section, thence west to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land more or less. Also, a piece or parcel of land in said City described as follows, viz:—Beginning on the north side of the Dixboro Road one chain and sixty four links eastward from the south-easterly corner of lot No. (26) twenty-six in Traver's addition to the Village now City of Ann Arbor, thence north thirty-six degrees west parallel to the north-easthy line of said lot number twenty-six to Mill Street, about two chains and ninety nine links to the quarter line running north and south through said section twenty-one in township two south range six east on said quarter line four chains and fifty-six links to said Dixboro Road, thence south fifty-four degrees west along said Dixboro Road fifty links to the place of beginning, containing about fifty-five one hundredths of an acre of land, which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, at the front door of the Court House, in said City of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the twenty second day of April, A D. 1865, at twelve o'clock, (noon,) of said day. Dated at the City of Ann Arbor, this 9th day of March, 1865.

P. WINEGAR, Sheriff,
999td Washtenaw County.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.—In the matter of the estate of Sylvia Lowry, (now Sylvia St. John,) Mary E Lowry, Mark A. Lowry, and Martha E. Lowry, minors: Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, guardian of the estate of said minors, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the twenty-seventh day of February, A. D. 1865, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise, the following described real estate, to-wit: The north west quarter of section fourteen, and the south east quarter of section fourteen, and the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section fourteen, in township four south and range four east, being in the township of Bridgewater, in the county of Washtenaw, containing three hundred and sixty acres of land, subject to the right of dower of Clarissa Lowry, as widow of James Lowry, deceased.

CLARISSA LOWRY, Guardian.
Dated, February 28th, 1865. 998td

RISDON & HENDERSON
Have the
BUCKEYE
GRAIN DRILL,
and
Grass Seed Sower,
Manufactured at Springfield, Ohio.
THE VERY LATEST IMPROVEMENT, and better than all others; adapted to sowing Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley and Grass Seed.
1st. *It has a Rotary Feeder.*
2d. *Will sow all kinds of Grain and Grass Seed.*
3d. *Never bunches the Grain*
4th. *Never breaks the Grain.*
5th. *Sows Grass Seed broadcast behind the Drill.*
6th. *Has high wheels and long Hoes.*
7th. *Has long and wide steel points.*
8th. *It has a land measure or Surveyor.*
9th. *It has double and single rank drills.*
10th. *It has a self adjusting shut off slide.*
It is neatly and substantially made.
There is hardly a Drill offered in the market but can boast of more or less
"FIRST PREMIUMS."
They are about as indiscriminately bestowed as the title of *"Professor,"* which is sometimes applied to the *"fiddler"* or *"bootblack."* They cease to convey the idea of *merit.*
The *Buckeye Drill has been on Exhibition at quite a* number of State and County Fairs, and without seeking favor at the hands of any Committee, has received its full share of Premiums
TESTIMONIALS:
We give the following names of a few Farmers in this vicinity who have bought and used the Buckeye Drill:

Godfrey Miller,	Scio.
Jacob Polhemus	"
Jacob Tremper,	"
Thomas White,	Northfield.
John Brokaw,	"
Christian Kapp,	"
Edward Boyden,	Webster.
James Treadwell,	Ann Arbor
Daniel O'Hara,	" "
John G. Cook,	Lodi.
O. A. Marshall,	"
L. Edmonds,	Saline.
George Cropsey,	Green Oak, Liv. Co.

We are also Agents for the
Ohio Reaper & Mower,
acknowledged to be the very best in use.
We are just in receipt of
100 Grain Cradles
Which we will sell Cheap.
Also a large assortment o
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 LINSEED 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. 859tf

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 in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 1y969

Estate of Thomas C. Bicknell.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the twenty-fourth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas C. Bicknell, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of John C. Bicknell, praying that he or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the 27th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted:

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

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
998 Judge of Probate

Estate of Mary Summers.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the twenty fourth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Mary Summers, deceased. John Hoffman, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final accounts as such executor.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the 27th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said Executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
998td Judge of Probate.

Estate of Amos Mead.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—County of Washtenaw ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the twenty seventh day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate

In the matter of the estate of Amos Mead, deceased

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Alvan Billings, praying that a certain Instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased may be admitted to Probate.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Friday, the 24th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
998td Judge of Probate.

Estate of Smiths—Minors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the fourth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Marinda Smith, and Jeunetta Smith, minors.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John Moore, Guardian unto said minors, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to said minors.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Tuesday, the fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said minors, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
998td Judge of Probate.

Estate of Eli Riggs.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty five.

Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Eli Riggs, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Andrew W. Riggs, praying that he may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw, three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

[A true copy.] HIRAM J. BEAKES,
998td Judge of Probate.

Estate of Shubal T. Moore.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Shubal T. Moore, deceased. Henry Hall, Administrator said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final accounts as such Administrator.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the 27th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the widow and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
998td Judge of Probate.

Estate of Riggs—Minors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the fourth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate

In the matter of the Estate of William H. Riggs and Matilda J. Riggs, minors.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mary Riggs, Guardian unto said minors, praying that she may be licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to said minors.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Tuesday, the fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said minors, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is