

# The Weekly Michigan Argus.

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No. 1010

## The Michigan Argus.

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

**ELI H. B. POND, Editor and Publisher.**

**Terms, \$3 00 a Year in Advance.**

Advertising—One square (12 lines or less), one week, 15 cents; three weeks, \$2 00; and 25 cents for every insertion thereafter. For less than three months, one square 3 mos \$4 00. Quarter col. 1 year \$20. One square 6 mos \$6 00. Half column 1 year \$35. One square 1 year \$20. One column 6 mos, 36 lines, 1 year \$12 00. One column 1 year \$6 00.

Cards in Directory, not to exceed four lines, \$4 00 year.

Advertisements 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.

Large Advertisements, 50 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. When a postscript is added to an advertisement the whole will be charged the same as for first insertion.

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

**Cards.**—We have a large variety of Card type, which enables us to print Cards of all kinds in the neatest and most stylish manner, and at the lowest prices. We have also a large stock of all varieties of Cards, printed on short notice. Call and see samples.

**BOOK BINDING.**—Connected with the Office is a Book Binding department, where all kinds of Books are bound in the neatest and most durable manner, and at the lowest 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.**

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, &c., Main Street, Ann Arbor.

**RISDON & HENDERSON.**

DEALERS in Hardware, Stores, house furnishing goods, Tin Ware, &c., &c., New Block, Main St.

**S. G. TAYLOR.**

DEALER in Hats, Caps, Furs, Robes, Gent's Furnishings, 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. 565f

**GEORGE FISCHER.**

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

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

**WM. WAGNER.**

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

**SLAWSON & SON.**

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

**SCOTT & LOOMIS.**

PHOTOGRAPHER and Photographer Artist, in the rooms of Cameron's Clothing Store, Phoenix Block. Perfect satisfaction given.

**C. B. PORTER.**

ORIENTAL DENTIST. Office corner of Main and Huron streets, over Bach & Piersen's Store. All calls promptly attended to. April 1865

**MACK & SCHMID.**

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

**ANDREW BELL.**

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

**M. C. STANLEY.**

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

Corner Main and Huron Streets, Ann Arbor, Mich.

**D. D. FOREST.**

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Water Lime, Land Plaster, and Plaster of Paris, and all other building materials constantly on hand at the reasonable rates, on Detroit St., a few rods from the Island Depot. Also operating extensively in the West Coast Road.

**LUMBER YARD!**

**C. KRAPF.**

has 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, & CO.**

will be sold as low as can be afforded in this city. Quality and prices such that no one need go to Detroit.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 6th, 1864. CONRAD KRAPF. 960f

## 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 please in referring to those who have already purchased of him. He takes pride in saying that he has given the best of satisfaction to all who have purchased of him, and intends so to do in all cases. Any Piano or Melodeon purchased of him, will be warranted to give satisfaction, and he will not be satisfied until the purchaser is so.

**UNDER SOLD.**

By dealer East or West.

**FOR SALE!**

20 HOUSES AND LOTS, worth from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Also several approved FARMES.

A. J. SUTHERLAND, 461 Huron St., Feb. 2d, 1865. 994f Commercial Agent.

**FOR SALE.**

A FINE PIANO—one of the best instruments ever made. Inquire at the

ARGUE OFFICE.

## GOING TO SLEEP.

The light is fading down the sky,  
The shadows grow and multiply.  
I hear the thrushes' evening song;  
But I have borne with toil and wrong  
So long, so long!  
Dim dreams my drowsy senses drown—  
So, darling, kiss my eyelids down!

My life's brief spring went wasted by,  
My summer ended fruitlessly;  
I learned to hunger, strive and wait,  
I found you, love—oh happy fate!  
So late, so late!  
Now all my fields are turning brown,  
So, darling, kiss my eyelids down!

Oh, blessed sleep! oh, perfect rest!  
Thus pillow'd on your faithful breast,  
Nor life nor death is wholly drear,  
O tender heart, since you are here,  
So dear, so dear!  
Sweet love, my soul's sufficient crown!  
Now, darling, kiss my eyelids down!

## Persistence.

There is one form which persistence takes that is peculiarly trying: I mean that persistence of opinion which deems it necessary to stop and raise an argument in self-defense on the slightest personal criticism.

John tells his wife that she is half an hour late with her breakfast this morning, and she indignantly denies it.

"But look at my watch!"

"Your watch isn't right."

"I set it by railroad time."

"Well, that was a week ago; that watch of yours always gains."

"No, my dear, you're mistaken."

"Indeed I'm not. Did I not hear you telling Mr. B.—about it?"

"My dear, that was a year ago—before I had it cleaned."

"H-w, can you say so, John? It is only a month ago."

"My dear, you are mistaken."

And so the contest goes on, each striving for the last word.

This love of the last word has made more bitterness in families and spoiled more Christians than it is worth. A thousand little differences of this kind would drop to the ground, if either party would let them drop. Suppose John is mistaken in saying breakfast is late—suppose that fifty of the little criticisms which we make on one another are well or ill founded, are they worth a discussion? Are they worth ill-tempered words, such as are almost sure to grow out of a discussion? Are they worth the destruction of the only fair ideal left on earth—a quiet, happy name? Better let the most unjust statements pass in silence than risk one's temper in a discussion of them.

Discussions, assuming the form of warm arguments, are never pleasant in the ingredients of domestic life, never safe recreations between near friends. They are, generally speaking, mere unexpected vents for self-will, and the cases are few where they do anything more than make both parties more positive in their own way than they were before.

A calm comparison of opposing views, a fair statement of reasons on either side may be valuable; but when warmth and heat and love of victory and pride of opinion come in, good temper and good manners are too apt to step out.

And now Christopher, having come to the end of his subject, pauses for a sentence to close with. There are a few lines of a poet that sum up so beautifully all he has been saying, that he may be pardoned for closing with them.

"Alas! how light a cause may move,  
Disunion between hearts that love;  
Hearts that the world has vainly tried,  
And sorrow but more closely tied;  
That stood the storm when waves were rough,  
Yet in a sunny hour fall off,  
Like ships that have gone down at sea  
When heaven was all tranquillity!  
A something light as air, a look,  
A word kind, or wrongly taken—  
Oh, love that tempests never shook!  
A breath, a touch like this hath shaken!  
For under words will soon rush in  
To spread the breach that words begin,  
And eyes forget the gentle ray  
They wore in courtship's smiling day,  
And voices lose the tone which shed  
A tenderness round all they said—  
Till, fast declining, one by one,  
The sweetnesses of love are gone,  
And hearts so lately mingled seem  
Like broken clouds, or like the stream,  
That, smiling, led the mountain-brow  
As though its waters never could sever,  
Yet, ere it reach the plain below,  
Breaks into floods that part forever."

**CONRAD.**—Covetous people often seek to shelter themselves behind the widow's mite, and to give a paltry sum to benevolent objects under cover of her contribution. The following incident has a moral for all such:

A gentleman called upon a wealthy friend for a contribution.

"Yes, I suppose I must give you my mite," said the rich man.

"You mean the widow's mite, I suppose," replied the other.

"To be sure I do."

The gentleman continued—"I will be satisfied with half as much as she gave. How much are you worth?"

"Seventy thousand dollars," he answered.

"Give me a check for thirty-five thousand; that will be just half as much as the widow gave; for she gave all she had."

It was a new idea to the wealthy merchant.

A good story is told of a gallant Brigadier who made a visit to the Asylum for the deaf and dumb and was so much delighted that he sent his hand over to serenade the inmates. The facts becoming known, he was importuned to invite the inmates of the blind Asylum to see his next parade.

Since 1800, Catholics have expended £5,000,000 in Ireland in building their churches.

**Stop Grumbling.**

If all the grumblers in the world were summoned together by some thundering Caligula, what an army there would be. Since the days of Xerxes, nothing in numbers could compare with such a host. The late financial troubles have furnished all the recruits necessary, or that could be desired to keep the "regular army" complete.

You find grumblers everywhere, as thick as the frogs of Egypt. No trade, calling or profession is free from them. Now we have a word to say to such men, and we hope they will not grumble at us for so doing. Let us describe them.

Grumblers are a very lazy set. Having no disposition to work themselves, they spend their time in whining and complaining both about their own affairs and those of their neighbors.

Grumblers are usually a year behind the age, and therefore when they undertake an enterprise, they find themselves so far down stream, that all the winds and tides of sympathy, so necessary to success, are against them.

Grumblers are usually very independent—"saring nothing for nobody." Determined to "go blind," they find a "wide berth" and a "hard road to travel" wheresoever their footsteps lead them.

Grumblers are very easily scared. They always see double. A lion is in the way sure—no mistake about it. There is always something going to happen. Look out for breakers is the great refrain of their every day song.

Grumblers have a most capacious appetite for favors as well as food, and are therefore always on hand, and just in time to accept the gift of a particular friend. Their favorite motto is "small favors thankfully received, and large ones in proportion."

Grumblers are always very jealous of their character and influence in society, and generally quite as good as anybody. They should, therefore, be treated with great consideration.

Grumblers are usually long lived, in the opinion of their friends, and should therefore be cured of their disease as soon as possible.

Now, in order to prevent another financial crisis and sundry other events too numerous to mention, we wish to give a little advice to our fellow citizens of the whole grumbling fraternity.

1st. Stop grumbling.

2d. Get up two hours earlier in the morning, and begin to do something out of your regular profession.

3d. Stop grumbling.

4th. Mind your own business, and with all your might—let other people alone.

5th. Stop grumbling.

6th. Live within your means. Give away or kill your dogs. Smoke your cigars through an air tight stove. Eat with moderation, and go to bed early.

7th. Stop grumbling.

8th. Talk less of your own peculiar gifts and virtues, and more of those of your neighbors and friends.

9th. Stop grumbling.

10th. Do all you can to make other people happy. Be cheerful. Bend your neck and back more frequently, when you pass those outside of "select circles." Fulfill your promises. Pay your debts. Be yourself as you wish to see others. Be a good man—a true Christian, and then you can't help—finally, to

11th. Stop grumbling.

**The Old Homestead.**

Fathers, take care to preserve the homestead. Some preserve the homestead. It will pay—yes, if you build another. Think of it. Be slow to sell. Do you doubt it? Go to Quincy. You see the modest abode of the father of the second President of the United States, John Adams. Near by is the home of his son, John Quincy Adams, the sixth President. Near by, that of his grandson; and not far off that of his present Minister to the Court of St. James, Charles Francis Adams. Near by, that of the present John Quincy Adams.

Nor is the old home unprofitable. The skillful tenant makes the soil productive to himself and owners. But there is a greater profit. There is a retreat from the storms of life. It is safe. It is inspiring—rest. At it again.

Said the preserver of an old home in Bristol county, "It does me good to go and review old memories." Is he the only one who has been benefitted? Have the homes of the elder Adams and his descendants no power to revive memories? To furnish incentives to great and noble action?

Keep the homestead. Beautify it. Let the plants be fresh, the halls and rooms attractive, the old libraries cared for—trees flourishing, the walnut butternut and apple. Every time posterity looks at it, they will think of bygone virtues to be reproduced in children's children, and then produce them. Trees may die. Not family virtues.

**Girls.**—There are two kind of girls. One is the kind that appear best abroad—the girls that are good for balls, rides, parties, visits, &c., and whose chief delight is in such things. The other is the kind that appear best at home, the girls that are useful and cheerful in the dining room, the sick room, and all the precincts of home. They differ widely in character. One is often a torment at home, the other a blessing; one is a moth, consuming everything about her. The other a sunbeam, diffusing life and gladness to all around her.

The French Empress has accepted the title of Patroness of the Central Society for the Protection of Shipwrecked Sailors, recently founded at Paris.

## Step by Step.

George and Harry, two farmer boys, were driving home the cows one balmy summer evening. The face of one was bright and hopeful, and he twitched off the mollen tops with his little stick in the daring, vigorous style which characterizes the light-hearted, energetic boy. The other had a discontented expression on his face, and moped along with a very dissatisfied air.

"George, I am sick of this sort of life, and cannot bear the thought of being just a drudge all my days. I know it is in me to do something better. I have a notion to just cut work some of these days and go to improving myself for some other calling a little higher. I don't care much how I do my work here, as I do not mean that this shall be my business for life."

"Neither do I, Harry; but I try to do everything in the best manner I can, if it is only picking chips. I read somewhere, that the only sign that a person was fit for a higher calling than the one he was in, was that he did his best in it. Dr. Franklin, it is said, was just as useful to his employer in the printing office when he was a boy, as he was to the nation as a statesman afterward. And the only way to get on to that condition we covet, is to perform faithfully all the duties that lie between. Every time we lay ourselves out to do our very best in any useful thing we take a step toward it. I have taken for my motto, 'step by step,' and I really feel every day that I am gaining ground. Father said to-day if the fall crops turned out as fair as they promised, he thought I should be able to go to the Academy next winter. The garden, in particular, is profitable. So you see I have gained something toward going to college, even by weeding my garden beds well."

Harry was but half convinced when the friends parted for the night, and so he went on from day to day, fretting because he could not by a single bound clear all the intermediate space between him and the future greatness he so desired. As a sure result, he did not advance as the years rolled on, and finally settled down to a life of mere mechanical drudgery. He could not be content to climb the mountain of knowledge step by step, and so remained at the very base.

But while he was fretting, George was doing. Step by step he pressed on resolutely, and though his father was a poor, hard working man, he contrived to give a little help from time to time to a son who gave such bright promise of profiting by what he learned. And so in the course of years he had graduated from the academy and college; and after a thorough professional course settled down into an honorable, respected professional man, as he had always intended to do.

Boys, if you ever desire to obtain any higher position than your present, you must be content to take George's motto—"The hand of the diligent maketh rich," intellectually as well as temporally.

**Caterpillars.**

A few days ago, while taking a little trip into the country, we noticed an orchard, apparently thrifty and in most respects well cared for, but on almost every tree there were one or more nests of caterpillars. Now, we take it that the farmer who owns that orchard, is not a reader of the *Western Rural*, or any other agricultural paper, or he would not have disregarded the many directions he must have seen in relation to the destruction of these pests. That one who has been at the expense and trouble of setting out and caring for an orchard, should thus allow the trees to be seriously injured and his prospect of a fruit crop destroyed, seems almost incredible, yet we often see want of care manifested by those who are in other respects good farmers.

Many modes of destroying caterpillars may be practiced. For small trees the neatest and best way is to cut off or rub off the eggs before they are hatched. Some nests may be overlooked in this way, and for large trees it is not advisable. The nests are sometimes washed off with strong suds, burned off with paper, shot off with powder or scraped off with sticks. Any one of these operations is exceedingly disagreeable—to the caterpillars—but unless great care is used there will soon survive the caterpillars and live to avenge the departed. Perhaps the surest way, when the nest is on a small twig or branch, as is frequently the case, is to cut the branch off and burn it. When this cannot be done, we would advise putting stout gloves on and using the hands to thoroughly remove every particle of the nest. This work should be done in the morning before the caterpillars have left the nests.

If all the farmers in the neighborhood would unite in taking vigorous measures in this work, they could soon free their orchards from this great annoyance; but while some neglect to take any steps at all, the other will have to narrowly watch their trees ever year.—*Western Rural*

"Names of great men remind us that we can make our lives sublime." So says the poet. But Josh Billings has another idea on use of names which he illustrates after this fashion in reply to a correspondent for his autobiography: "We never furnish orthography in less quantities than bi the package. It is a business that great men get into, but it don't strike us as being profitable nor amusing. We furnished a near and very dear friend our orthograph a few years ago, for 90 days, and it got into the hands of one of the banks and it cost \$275 to get it back. We went out of the business then, and have not banked for it since."

**The Power of Reading.**

Benjamin Franklin tells us in one of his lectures, that when he was a boy, a little book fell into his hands, entitled: "Essay to do good, by Cotton Mather." It was tattered and torn, and several leaves were missing. "But the remainder," he says, "gave me such a turn of thinking as to have an influence on my conduct through life; for I have always set more value on the character of a doer of good than any other kind of reputation; and if I have been a good citizen, the public owes all the advantages of it to the little book."

Jeremy Bentham mentions that the current of his thoughts and studies were directed for life by a single phrase that caught his eye at the end of a pamphlet: "The greatest good to the greatest number."

There are single sentences in the New Testament that have awakened to spiritual life hundreds of millions of dormant souls.

In things of less moment reading has wondrous power. George Law a boy on his father's farm, met an old and unknown book, which told the story of a farmer's son who went away to seek his fortune, and came home after many years' absence a rich man, and gave great sums to all his relations. From that moment George was uneasy, until he set out to imitate the adventurer. He lived over again the life he had read of, and actually did return a millionaire, and paid all his father's debts.

Robison Cruise has sent to sea more sailors than the press gang.

Little George Washington's story of his hatchet and the cherry tree has made many a true teller.

We owe all the Waverley novels to Scott's early reading of the old traditions and legends; and the whole body of pastoral fiction came from Addison's Sketches of Sir Roger Coverly, in the Spectator.

But illustrations are numberless. Tremble ye who write, and ye who publish writing. A pamphlet has precipitated a revolution. A paragraph quenches or kindles the celestial sparks in a human soul—in myriads of souls.

**It takes this line to fill this column.**

## The Placeless.

"There are fifty applicants for every vacancy, and no more will be received," was placarded on the postoffice door on the inauguration of our new postmaster the other day. In any large city, there are dozens of applications, yes, a hundred within half a day after the publication of a new Governor or President, "place" seekers are numbered by hundreds, thousands, and tens of thousands; and sometimes the "outside pressure" is so resistless, that the very highest officers in the government feel themselves obliged to favor persons who are strangers to them, in preference to men whom they know to be fully qualified for all the duties of the station. Public men who have offices in their gift often feel themselves compelled to bestow them on persons whom they know are not the best adapted to the position, as rewards for past political services, for present political influence, or for those conciliations of opposing parties which seem to them are indispensable to the situation of affairs. Yet opposed to these accepted applicants are men of integrity undoubted, of a refinement of culture, and of a once social position, which ought to guarantee success, brought to this suppliant attitude for "place" by sickness, by accident, by pecuniary revulsion, or by the perfidy of men, against which no human foresight could provide. Recently, a high name in this community, which five years ago wielded the wand of power in financial circles, was handed in for a "place" of trust and profit: Grey-headed and bald and bent, he craved the influence of the "influential" men with hot tears; and after weeks and months of such debasement, and of agonizing suspense, he failed in his object, the poor-house looking himself and helpless family full in the face. Young men and young women within a week of this writing, have been driven into suicide in New York city, having vainly sought "place," until on the verge of starvation, and to escape it took the rope and the poison. Why is all this? Because they grew up without a positive occupation, without having been instructed in any hand craft. There's truth in Franklin's saying, that the "parent who brings up his son without a calling, teaches him to be a thief." Let that father, then, who wishes to be assured that his son shall not languish in a penitentiary, or perish on a gallows, give that son a trade. Let the mother who desires to make it certain that the daughter she so much loves shall not pine away in some cheerless hospital, or in some asylum, teach that daughter a perfect use of her needle, or better, the skillful handling of a sewing machine; and more, how to keep a tidy house; how to prepare a comfortable meal; how to spread a well appointed table—to do all these things with thoroughness. Such a young woman can never come to want; can never fail to find a well-paying place in this country. There are a thousand families in New York any day who would consider themselves "fortunate" in having such seamstresses, house girls, nurses, and cooks at twenty per cent. higher wages than generally prevail. A good mechanic can always find work for his "victuals and clothes," with increasing wages as his fidelity and skill becomes known, and thus prevent that distressing sadness, that debasing oring, that eating out of all life's gladness, which wither the heart and waste away the health, until the friendly grave ends the torture.—*Hall's New York Journal of Health.*

**The Price of Printing Paper.**

Gold has fallen from 290 to 135, but it is amazing how slow prices of commodities, which went up so quickly with coin, are to come down. Printing paper is one of the articles that falls slowly—it is five cents per pound higher now than it was this time last year, and more than twice as high as in 1860. Good paper is now selling in this market at 20 1/2 cts.—the same quality that we bought a year ago at 14 1/2 cts. and in 1861 at 9 1/2 cts. Manufacturers say that rage are scarce and dear, and hence price of paper keeps up. It is true that rags are high and scarce, and labor is also high, but chemicals have declined largely, and this should affect the price of paper more than it has.—*Cin. Gazette.*

**U. S. Bonds in Germany.**

The *Tribune* special says the report that there were in circulation in Germany counterfeit U. S. bonds grew out of the jealousy of the popularity of our bonds, and was resorted to by brokers in their efforts to aid the sale of home securities. There are now held in Germany alone above \$300,000,000 of our 5-20 bonds, and the demand has been so great that for weeks past exchange has been one half per cent in our favor. It is a source of gratification to our Government that these European capitalists who had faith in our cause in the darker days of the struggle, have lived to see the securities they purchased freely at 45, rise in the London market to 66 netting them a profit on their earlier installments of nearly 50 per cent.

**Mrs. Jefferson Davis.**—The present wife of the arch-traitor, who has been captured with him, is his second wife, the daughter of General Taylor, having died many years since. Mrs. Davis' maiden name was Verina Howell. She is said to be a granddaughter of General Howell, of New Jersey. She is still a young woman, with a family, we believe, of four children.

**The Veteran Reserve Corps.** it is said, will be preserved for provost duty, and the regular army, which has been much depleted by the war, will be recruited to its full strength.

**A Radical View.**

We quote the following, simply remarking that PHILLIPS and Whittier are neither Democrats nor "copperheads":

Wendell Phillips, at a great meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, at Cooper Institute, held forth as follows on the execution of leading traitors:

Mr. Phillips, in reply to the former speaker, said: That holding the common Southern white man in one hand, reading the newspaper, and the negro in the other, holding the ballot, and each standing on his own farm, he was not afraid of Jeff. Davis—not if he was multiplied by hundreds of thousands. And until you make me afraid of him and his influence I would never hang him. [Applause, and cries of 'You ought then,' and cheers.] Virginia was afraid to let John Brown live. But never, with my consent shall a Southerner have to say over the grave of Jeff. Davis that the Union dare not let the wretch live. [Applause.] Wandering over the face of the earth, pointed at with the finger of scorn as the man who tried to establish an empire based upon slavery, he left a country where his own people would in their wrath at his crimes tear him to pieces. He is not so strong as he would be resting in his grave, with friends saying that he had been too strong in his cause and adherents to permit the Union to allow him to live. [Applause.] Therefore I will never assist to set up the gibbet in this land in the name of the Union. [Applause.] I despise the man so much that I care not whether he lives or dies. That is my answer to the gibbet. [Applause.]

An article in the *Amesbury Villager*, by John G. Whittier, endeavors to direct the popular indignation against slavery, as the cause not only of the war but of the assassination, and to check the cry for vengeance upon individuals. Mr. Whittier says:

"Our sole enemy was slavery, and slavery is dead. We have now no quarrel with the people of the South, who have really more reason than we have to rejoice over the downfall of a system which impeded their material progress, perverted their religion, shut them out from the sympathies of the world, and ridged their land with the graves of its victims. We are victors—the cause of all this evil and suffering is removed forever—and we can well afford to be magnanimous."

"In dealing with the guilty leaders and instigators of the rebellion, we should beware how we take counsel of passion. Hatred has no place beside the calm and awful dignity of justice.—Human life is still a very sacred thing; Christian forbearance and patience are still virtues; for my own part, I should be satisfied to see the chiefs of the great treason go out from among us homeless, exiled forever, with the curse of Cain upon their foreheads, carrying with them, wherever they go, the avenging Nemesis of conscience. We cannot take lessons, at this late day, in their school of barbarism; we cannot starve and torture them as they have starved and tortured our soldiers. Let them live. Perhaps that is, after all, the most terrible penalty. For wherever they hide themselves the story of their guilt will pursue them—they can have no rest nor peace save in that deep repentance, which, through the mercy of God, is possible even for them."

**UNANIMOUS JOURNALISM.**—For the first time within our recollection all the newspapers in this city are agreed upon an important question of law and propriety. The *Evening Post*, the *Commercial Advertiser*, the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Times*, the *Tribune*, the *World* and the *Daily News* unite in exposing the blunder of the authorities in ordering the conspiracy trials to be before a military court, and in declaring this purpose to be in violation of the constitution, unnecessary, injudicious, and without justification. The *Herald* alone has not yet spoken out upon this subject, but it does not defend the action of the War Department.

We assure the administration that the New York press, which thus for once agrees, only speaks the sentiments of the people, who, with the exception of a few men who seem to care nothing for the manumens of personal liberty, regard the course adopted with alarm and annoyance.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

**Louis Napoleon**, born in St. Cloud, in April 1808, has just completed his fifty-seventh year.

The London University has received the munificent bequest of £40,000 from Mr. Edmund Bequest.

Arenaria is prescribed by Homoeopaths for those attacked by the new Russian epidemic.

Out of 416,000 working people of Paris, over 50,000 are incapable of signing their name.

The Duke de Galliera, a fast young blood in Paris, pays a house rent of \$300,000 per annum.

One reason why the world is not reformed, is because individuals seem bent on reforming others, and think not of reforming themselves.

A French lady died lately at Versailles aged 107. When she was 65 she had her life insured and was to receive \$800 annually as long as she lived, by paying \$6,000 then. She received some \$34,000 from the company. Wonder if the directors of that company walked among the mourners.

During the month of April 128 national banks were authorized to commence operations, most of which were conversions from State banks. The amount of bank currency issued during the month of April was \$13,846,680, making a total up to May 3d, of \$125,827,030 in circulation.

## Army Reduction.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 8 1865. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38.

I. Immediately upon receipt of this order by Commanding Generals of armies and departments, all volunteer soldiers of the cavalry arm whose terms of service will expire prior to October 1, 1865, will be mustered out and discharged the service of the United States. In discharging the said troops, the following will be observed:

First—The musters out will be made, in accordance with existing regulations, by the Commissaries of musters of divisions, under the direction of Commissaries of musters of corps or departments.

Second—Army and department commanders will forthwith ascertain the number of men in their respective commands to be discharged, and report the same direct to the Paymaster General of the army, forwarding a duplicate of the report to the Adjutant General.—Said report must specify the number for each regiment, or company, if an independent one.

Third—The Paymaster General will arrange to make immediate payment to the men discharged, said payments to be made in the armies or departments in which the men may be serving at the date of muster out.

Fourth—All cavalry remaining in service after the aforesaid discharges have been made, will be immediately consolidated into complete maximum regimental organizations, and as follows:

First—Army and department commanders will select and designate the organizations to be consolidated.

Second—Organizations from the same State will be consolidated with each other.

Third—All supernumerary commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be mustered out the date the consolidation of their respective commands is made.

Fourth—The commissioned and non-commissioned officers to be retained— not exceeding the legal number—will be selected by army and department commanders.

Fifth







**Primary School Monies.**  
The County Clerk has received official notification from the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the apportionment of the Primary School Interest Fund to the several Townships in this County. The ratio is 48 cents per scholar, or 2 cents less than last year.

We append a copy of the apportionment.

TOWNS.	No. of SCHOLARS.	AMOUNT.
Ann Arbor.....	273	131.04
" " City.....	2,032	975.36
Augusta.....	426	204.48
Bridgewater.....	391	187.68
Dexter.....	352	168.96
Freedom.....	575	276.00
Lim.....	264	126.72
Lodi.....	291	139.68
Lyndon.....	677	324.96
Manchester.....	434	208.32
Northfield.....	390	187.20
Pittsford.....	295	141.60
Salem.....	500	240.00
Saline.....	858	411.84
Scio.....	300	144.00
Sharon.....	516	247.68
Superior.....	585	280.80
Sylvan.....	300	144.00
Webster.....	410	196.80
Ypsilanti.....	471	226.08
" " City.....	1,187	569.76
	11,779	5,659.92

To Ann Arbor No. 16 fractional, for deficiency last year, \$13.

The Fine Money in the hands of the County Treasurer, to be apportioned upon the number of scholars as above, amounts to the sum of \$58, or a fraction less than one half cent per scholar. Those who have founded magnificent hopes for the school libraries on the coming distribution of Fine Monies, can figure the amounts their several districts will be entitled to for themselves. Washtenaw is a law abiding County, that is if the Judicial officers collect and pay over all the fines imposed.

In our last issue we briefly noticed that three of our citizens, Messrs. CLEMENTS, HENNING, and WELLS, had been prospecting in the West, and had purchased the Gas-Works at Leavenworth City, Kansas. We are now permitted to say that these gentlemen have associated with them a number of our most substantial and careful business men, have effected the preliminary organization of a company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and will proceed immediately to put the works in the most perfect order, and furnish the good citizens of Leavenworth with that very desirable article in a thriving city—gas.

Mr. CLEMENTS has already gone East for the purpose of purchasing the necessary stock, and will early be at Leavenworth prepared to thoroughly repair and set the works going. We congratulate our friends on the financial look of the investment, and congratulate the citizens of Leavenworth that their Gas-Works have fallen into so good hands. Mr. CLEMENTS has built many works near New York, all of which have the reputation of being A. No. 1, and also built the works in our city, the success of which enables us to commend him understandingly. His associates in this enterprise are not mere bargain-seekers or speculators, but are in for a permanent investment, and to make it profitable to themselves will give Leavenworth the best Gas-Works in the West, and furnish their customers the best of gas on reasonable terms.

Leavenworth is a city only ten years old, yet claims a population of 25,000. It has continued rapidly to grow despite the border troubles incident to the war, and promises to be a great commercial center. It is the point of embarkation for the "far West," and has a capital engaged in freighting business of \$5,000,000. In 1864 it had 49 firms engaged in wholesale trade, doing each a business ranging from \$25,000 to \$2,000,000. It has various and extensive manufacturing in operation, good schools, numerous churches, and five daily newspapers, the publishers of which are all getting rich. This last item is the best thing that can be said for it or any other city, for any town that justly and generously sustains its local press is bound to prosper, and a neglected and starved press will assuredly damn a town despite all its other advantages. So we'll bet on the future of Leavenworth.

The Pick-Pockets drove a thriving business on the day of Dan Rice's "show," and sundry of our country friends were relieved of more or less pithy pocket books, among them M. BARCOCK, of Webster; E. TREADWELL, of Ann Arbor Town; BROWNE, of Northfield, and JOHN GOSSETT, of Scio. If any of our city folk were similarly favored they have kept their own counsel. Two suspicious parties were arrested, and consigned to the charge of Sheriff WINGGARD, but as no evidence could be produced against them they were discharged on Monday.

At Ypsilanti the game was renewed, and other pockets relieved, two of the light-fingered gentry were nabbed, if not exactly in the act, so near that the missing pocket books and money were found in their possession. They are now rustivating at the cross-bar hotel down Main Street.

The pocket book of BROWNE, and another not identified, were found on Saturday, near the river below the city, by a young son of W. D. HOLMES, the money having been "checked" out.

Many of the sidewalks in our city are in a condition actually endangering life and limb, saying nothing of crinolines, and if our "City Fathers" do not wish heavy bills of damages saddled upon the city, they will do something more than notify parties to "mend their ways." Let the ordinance be enforced in all cases, and that immediately.

Thursday next, is the day set apart by the President and Governor as a day of humiliation and prayer, and we presume that business will be generally suspended, and religious services held in the various churches. The proclamation of Governor GRAY will be found in another column.

The Third Series of Seven-Thirties.  
The great success of the 7-30 Loan must always be looked upon as one of the most powerful evidences of the strength of the United States Government, and of its strong hold upon the confidence and affections of the people. On Saturday, May 13th, the subscriptions were over thirty million dollars, and for the week ending on that day, over ninety-eight million dollars, and in the three months that the Loan has been in charge of Mr. JAY COOKS, over five hundred million dollars. These large receipts will enable the Treasury to pay off our armies as they are disbanded, and to rapidly discharge the various obligations that have been incurred during the war. History will show that a great war-debt to individuals has never before been so promptly paid off, and we think all will agree that Secretary McCULLOUGH deserves great credit for the ability he has manifested, not only in securing the means, but for the financial skill he has displayed in so directing these vast receipts and disbursements as not for a moment to disturb the equilibrium of commerce, and to pay off individuals, or in any way tighten the money market. It is doubtless true that the Secretary of the Treasury might have negotiated the remainder of his loans at six per cent. interest instead of 7-30, so much valuable time would necessarily have been lost in popularizing a new loan that the great object of the Government, viz., an immediate supply of money sufficient to pay all the debts incident to the war, would have been defeated; and besides, the difference of interest would not have been equal to three days' "penny wise," but the best financial authorities, as well as common sense, pronounced it "pound foolish," as it is—and will be, no soldier will go home without his greenbacks, and the floating debt in the shape of vouchers, requisitions, &c., will be wiped out as rapidly as the proper officers can audit and adjust the accounts.

The Second Series of the 7-30 Loan was exhausted on Saturday, May 13th. On Monday, the Secretary of the Treasury authorized JAY COOKS, the general Subscription Agent for 2,500,000 of the Third Series, which is all that is authorized by Congress, and is without doubt the last loan at this high rate of interest that will be offered by the Government.

There is no change in the terms or conditions of this Third Series, except that the Government reserves the right of paying interest at six per cent. in gold instead of seven and three-tenths in currency—a right which would pre-suppose a return to specie payments, and make six per cent. in gold even better than the higher rate in currency—a consummation most devoutly to be wished. The privilege of converting the notes into 5-30 six per cent. gold bonds at the end of three years, or receiving payment at maturity, at the holder's option, is retained.

The first day of the Third Series opened with a subscription within a fraction of five millions, and the month of June will certainly see the last of the 7-30s out of market. How early in June we cannot predict, but parties who wish to make sure of a portion would do well to be in time. Full particulars may be found in our advertising columns.

The June number of the *Atlantic Monthly* has a list of very readable papers. The three serials "Needle and Garden," "Dr. Johns," and "The Chimney Corner," continue their interest, while the new paper cover a wide range, though several are pertinent to the recent great events which have transpired. This number completes the XV. volume. \$4 a year; two copies, \$7. Address Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

From the same publishers we have the June number of *Our Young Folks*, with a table of contents both amusing and instructive. "Winning His Way," and "Farming for Boys," are alone worth to "Young America" the price of the number, and they are only a small portion of the interesting budget. \$2 a year; with the *Atlantic* \$5.

We have once suggested that one copy of the *Atlantic* is all we can read. We are regularly getting two. How is it Messrs. T. & F.

### Special Notices.

#### MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Passenger trains now leave Detroit and the several stations in this County as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
Ann Arbor.....	Ann Arbor.....
Ypsilanti.....	Ypsilanti.....
Scio.....	Scio.....
Sharon.....	Sharon.....
Superior.....	Superior.....
Sylvan.....	Sylvan.....
Webster.....	Webster.....
Lyndon.....	Lyndon.....
Manchester.....	Manchester.....
Northfield.....	Northfield.....
Pittsford.....	Pittsford.....
Saline.....	Saline.....
Salem.....	Salem.....
Bridgewater.....	Bridgewater.....
Augusta.....	Augusta.....
Ann Arbor.....	Ann Arbor.....

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men—published by the Howard Association, and sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box 135, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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A GOOD TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT.  
So is good Phylaxian 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 CHEST AND INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!

RUSSELL HOUSE, DETROIT.  
On the 18th and 19th inst., on the same date of and every subsequent week during 1865 and 1866, 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, Hubbard House, 21st. Adrian, Brackett House, 22nd and 23rd. Mode of Examination.—The Doctor examines diseases by the eyes. He, therefore, asks no questions nor requires patients to explain. Afflicted, come! We have your symptoms and the location of your diseased parts free of charge.

NOTICE! NORTHWESTERN FAIR!

All MICHIGAN CONTRIBUTORS to the Northwestern Fair, are requested to mark their contributions—whether sent to Detroit or Chicago—"NORTHWESTERN FAIR, MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT."

This will insure their being properly received and credited. VALERIA CAMPBELL, Sec. Mich. Dept. Northwestern Fair.

### FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES.

For bargains in PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PICTURES, FRAMES, THREAD, SILK, TWIST, MACHINE OIL, &c.

The undersigned now offers the public THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IN USE FOR DURABILITY, BEAUTY OF STYLE, and VARIETY OF WORK, it "STANDS UP HEAD."

It needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Run the work both ways, take four kinds of stitches, hems, tucks, gathers, braids, binds, quilts, gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time of sewing from the chin to the throat, fabric without changing the stitch, tension or needle, or without breaking the thread—it is the Wonder of the World!

Also a variety of the most beautiful PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PICTURES and FRAMES in great variety, and pictures framed to order at short notice.

Also, BARNUM'S SELF-SWINGING or TURNER, which can be adjusted to any Sewing Machine, and is the only one of the kind in the East of Cook's Hotel.

Stitching Neatly Done to Order.

Also, on exhibition, the celebrated WEEB SEWING MACHINE, which took the premium at the Michigan State Fair, of 1864.

W. D. HOLMES, 395 1/2

Ann Arbor, Dec. 25th, 1864.

### HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

BY PHILIP SMITH, B. A.

One of the principal Contributors to the Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography, and Geography.

PLAN OF THE WORK.

Since Sir Walter Raleigh's history of the world, the literature of the world has never achieved the work which he left unfinished. There have been "Universal Histories," but the bulk of an encyclopedia to the most meagre outline, in which the annals of each nation are separately recorded; but without an attempt to trace the story of Divine Providence and human progress in one connected narrative. It is proposed to supply this want by a work, contained enough to keep it within a reasonable size, but yet so full as to be free from the dry baldness of an epitome. The literature of the world is a vast storehouse, such as those of Muller, Schlosser, Karl, von Rotteck, Duncker, and others, which at present there is no time to compile, and which are in some degree, for its execution. But even those great works are somewhat deficient in that organic unity which is the chief aim of this "History of the World."

The story of our whole race, like that of each separate nation, has a beginning, a middle, and an end. They are proposed to follow, from the beginning in the sacred records, and from the dawn of civilization in the East, through the successive Oriental Empires, the rise of liberty and the perfection of heathen polity, arts, and literature in Greece and Rome, the change which passed over the face of the world, the light of Christianity springing up, the origin and first appearance of those barbarian races which overthrew both divisions of the Roman Empire, the annals of the States which rose from the ruins, including the picturesque details of medieval history, and the steady progress of modern liberty and civilization, the extension of the influence of discovery, conquest, colonization, and Christian missions, to the remotest regions of the earth. In a word, as separate histories reflect the detached scenes of human action and suffering, our aim is to bring into one view the several parts which assuredly form one great whole, moving onwards, under the guidance of Divine Providence, to the unknown end ordained in the Divine Purpose.

Main aim will be to make this history scholarly in substance and popular in style. It will be founded on the best authorities, ancient and modern, original and secondary. The facts recorded will be in historical and critical investigations, the results obtained from the modern science of comparative philology, and the discoveries which have laid open new sources of information concerning the East, afford such facilities as to make the present a fit epoch for our undertaking.

The work will be divided into three periods, each complete in itself, and will form Eight Volumes in Demy Octavo.

I.—ANCIENT HISTORY, Sacred and Secular: from the Creation to the Fall of the Western Empire, in A. D. 476. Two volumes.

II.—MEDIEVAL HISTORY, Civil and Ecclesiastical: from the Fall of the Western Empire to the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, in A. D. 1453. Two volumes.

III.—MODERN HISTORY, from the Fall of the Byzantine Empire to our own times. Four volumes.

It will be published in 8 vols. 8vo. Price in cloth, \$5.00 per volume. Sheep, \$4.50. Half Morocco, \$5.00. One volume now ready.

Agents Wanted in all parts of the Country. Applications should be made at once to the Publishers.

D. APPLETON & CO., 241 N. 5th St. 412 & 444 Broadway, N. Y.

### ATWOOD'S PATENT DRILLING MACHINE.

PILE DRIVER, AND HYDRAULIC SAND PUMP.

PRACTICAL TESTS having fully demonstrated the superiority of this machine for all others for the purpose of sinking Oil Wells, the undersigned is now prepared to receive orders for the same.

This machinery comprises everything requisite for the boring of oil wells, excepting the STEAM ENGINE AND CAST IRON DRIVING PIPE, (but will be furnished, if desired, at a reasonable price, and dispenses with the use of the Derrick Rope, Bull wheel and other cumbersome and expensive fixtures now in use, and is so arranged, being constructed on wheels and portable, that it can be easily removed for the purpose of sinking wells in different localities.

THE OILWELL is removed from the well by our Patent Hydraulic process, and does not require the removal of the drill from the boring. This process not only removes all the detritus in from 5 to 10 minutes, but likewise effectually clears out and opens all the small veins that are so often entirely closed up by the old process of sand pumping.

WITH THIS MACHINE and a practical engineer, a well can be sunk from 400 to 600 feet, within a period of from 15 to 30 days, after the soil pipe has been driven.

Arrangements are being made for the construction and delivery of these machines at New York, Norwich, Newburg, N. Y., and Pittsburgh, Penn.

For further information, price, terms, &c., address, SIMON LELAND, METROPOLITAN HOTEL, New York.

### THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK

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Capital, \$1,000,000, Paid In, \$500,000.

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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CHARLESTON TAKEN!!

Being connected with one of the largest houses in New York, which has better facilities for

Selling Cheaper than any other house. Are bound to be not

OUT DONE by any establishment that now exists.

Having employed an experienced CUTTER,

direct from NEW YORK CITY, who has had long experience in the business, we guarantee to give the best

SATISFACTION to our numerous CUSTOMER & STUDENTS

of the University. Keeping on hand the largest stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, together with the largest stock of

Ready-Made Clothing, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!!

IN THE CITY, which we will sell cheaper than any other establishment in the city. All we ask of our friends and Students will give us a call and satisfy themselves.

M. GUTTERMAN & Co., 1004 1/2

WAR PANIC.

Ann Arbor is one of the first to throw out inducements for People to

GET GOODS CHEAP.

All of the Merchants are on the lookout, and are buying goods at the lowest possible rates, and each one gets his own variety of articles.

ANN ARBOR is one of the PRETTEST PLACES in the STATE, and well supplied with manufacturing interests for the country generally. There are 12 Dry Goods Stores, 4 or 5 Hardware Stores, 3 or 4 Clothing Stores, 3 Hat Stores, 3 Shoe Stores, and a half dozen Shoe Shops, 3 Jewelry Stores, 5 or 6 Provision and Grocery Stores, and a Cabinet Ware Rooms, 4 or 5 Bake Shops, 4 Harrow Shops, 4 Printing Presses, and all kinds of Manufacturing Establishments, too numerous to mention. The whole surrounding country will do well to give Ann Arbor a call, and after looking around, all around for your

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, don't forget to call at

C. B. THOMPSON'S STORE, Corner Main and Washington Streets, and he will try and give you prices that will satisfy.

He is receiving goods bought at the lowest possible prices, and will try and satisfy as far as he can. The MOTTO is

"LIVE AND LET LIVE," "Help your neighbor and you help yourself." I am confident of the result.

CHARLES B. THOMPSON. 2nd 1002

GOODS AT HALF PRICE! GOLD IS DOWN! COTTON IS DOWN!

PRINTS ARE DOWN! DOMESTICS ARE DOWN! WOOLENS ARE DOWN!

GROCERIES ARE DOWN! and now is the time to buy your

SPRING GOODS! P. BACH Has just opened a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, Dress Goods, Cloths, DOMESTICS?

Groceries, &c., &c., bought since the surrender of Lee and the great fall in prices. Call immediately and examine his stock.

Ann Arbor, April, 1865.

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CAPITAL, - \$500,000 - Insures Against ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CAUSING LOSS OF LIFE OR BODILY INJURY.

THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY was organized under a charter granted by the Connecticut Legislature in 1860, and modeled by the Legislature of 1861, for the specific purpose of effecting insurances against accidents, of whatever kind or description, whether they occur in traveling by railroad, steamboat or stagecoach, walking in the street, at work in the shop, or sitting by the domestic fire; whether riding, boating, hunting, fishing, shooting, swimming, cricketing, surveying, engineering; whether working or playing, sleeping or waking, in danger or out of (supposed) danger, at home or abroad—in every variety of circumstances in which mankind are ordinarily engaged or charged.

A General Accident Policy not only includes the risk in traveling, but also all forms of dislocations, broken bones, ruptured tendons, sprains, contusions, crushings, bruises, cuts, stab wounds, wounds, poison wounds, burns and scalds, bites of dogs, unprovoked assaults by burials, robbery or assault, or any other cause of lighting or sun stroke, the effects of explosion, chemicals, floods and earthquakes, submersion by drowning or choking.

It better than life insurance, for the person insured derives the benefit at the time he most needs them. When he is disabled by a fall, the effects of a collision, or other accident, he receives a weekly compensation of \$25 per week, (more or less, according to amount of premium) and the moment of death, if it fully recovers the sum of \$5,000, (more or less, according to premium.)

GENERAL ACCIDENT RISKS. TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM. Under a General Accident policy, will secure \$10 per week compensation while disabled, (not exceeding twenty days) or \$2,000 in the event of death by accident.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PREMIUM. Will secure \$25 per week compensation, or \$5,000 in case of death.

FIFTY DOLLARS PREMIUM. Will secure \$50 per week compensation, or \$10,000 in case of death.

Any other sum, from \$5.00 to \$10,000, at proportionate rates.

Where compensation only is desired, or payment is to be made only in case of death, the rates are much lower.

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TARIFF OF RATES. Tickets for 1 day, 10 cts. 10 days, \$1.00 " 3 " 30 " 20 " 2.00 " 5 " 50 " 30 " 3.00 " 7 " 70 " 12 " 4.00

Persons desiring more than \$5.00 insurance can increase the amount to \$5,000, and \$45 per week compensation, by purchasing three tickets. No more than \$10,000 will be paid on any one life.

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WORTH \$500,000! TO BE SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.

And not to be paid until you know what you will receive!



A correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph* speaking of several methods for driving birds from the cornfields, says:—I will give a better, cheaper and more humane plan, in my estimation, for keeping birds from destroying young corn. Some fifteen years ago, after I had planted my corn, I had occasion to be away from home for about a week, and on returning I went to look at my corn. I found the corn fairly up, but found also that the birds had pulled up a great deal, which was replanted. I then began to study what plan to adopt to prevent the birds from pulling up more corn. The idea of killing the beautiful birds never entered my head, nor of driving them away. I came to the conclusion to feed the birds, consequently I took about one peck of corn and scattered it around the field near the fences and trees, the places where birds are the most apt to pull the corn. I soon saw that they ate up this corn, and did not disturb that in the bill. After the first peck of corn disappeared, and the growing corn not yet considered out of danger, I scattered in the same way another peck, and by the time this was consumed, the corn was out of danger. So well pleased with the result was I, that I have always used the same mode since. Half a bushel of corn will be enough for a ten acre field. The editor of the same paper remarks:—"This plan of protecting the cornfield against the depredations of birds, is no doubt the cheapest and most effectual one yet suggested. A friend of ours in Bucks Co. adopted the same plan a couple of years ago, and says it acts to a charm. He, however, sows the corn before scattering it around his fields, for the reason that the grow and grackle never eat dry corn. Give a domesticated crow dry corn and he will carry it away and bury it for a day or two. We have often observed them doing this. We hope all farmers will try this cheap and simple protection, by which they can not only save their corn, but the birds also, which will do much to keep the farm clear of injurious insects."

Just Opening!

Lately some practical men have recommended application of salt to gardens, either in autumn, after the crops have been removed, or in the spring before the crops are sown, and we have no doubt from our own limited experience in its use, that it will effect all that is claimed for it. For years it has been established that salt hay from the marshes over-flowed by sea-water, was far to be preferred as a mulch to any other substance. The application of urine, also to fruit trees, especially the plum, where it has been most generally used is well known to have a very beneficial effect. The fruit-growers of New England and New York, claim for salt many advantages by sowing it under pear trees. They say it gives the bluish to this fruit. It will have the effect in a garden, also, of destroying noxious insects which have their winter habitations in the ground. From six to eight bushels to the acre can be applied with safety. Any coarse, refuse salt will do. It should not be buried—the rains will dissolve it and carry it down. Farmers frequently have salt from their meat tubs and mackerel barrels, which could be used in this way, after being thoroughly drained and dried, and applied at the rate of about four bushels to the acre.

Salt is not a lasting application. Its direct influence rarely extends beyond a year though the good it effects may continue for many years.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

Boot and Shoe Grease.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says hog's lard is admirably adapted to secure to leather both pliability and impermeability to water; train oil after it dries up, renders the leather brittle. Hog's lard renders the leather perfectly pliant, and no water can penetrate it. It is especially suitable for greasing boots and shoes; but in the Summer season an eighth part of tallow should be melted with it. It should be laid on when in a melted state; but no warmer than one's finger dipped in the mass can bear. When it is first applied to a boot or shoe, the leather should be previously soaked in water, that it may swell up, so that the pores can open well and thoroughly absorb the lard. The liquid lard should be smeared over to be water proof) at least three or four times, and sole leather often still. Afterwards the lard remaining visible on the outside should be wiped off with a rag. By these means you have a water-proof boot or shoe, without the annoyance caused by most stuffs of penetrating the leather and greasing the stockings. An occasional coating of hog's lard is also to be recommended for patent leather boots or shoes, as it prevents the leather from cracking, and it is not rubbed in too strongly the leather will shine just as well after the grease has been applied.

It is proposed to commemorate the next 4th of July by laying the cornerstone of the monument over the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. There is now on hand for this object \$30,000.

Dr. Decease of Antwerp announces that theitch may be cured instantaneously by simply applying, without rubbing, petroleum to the parts affected. The mere emanations of the oil are sufficient to disinfect the patient's clothes.

The *Post's* special says: Judge Bond, of Baltimore, yesterday charged a grand jury that persons sitting in military commission for the trial of citizens of Maryland, not connected with the army or navy, are liable to indictment.

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THE ROOTS AND THE LEAVES

Will be for the health of the Nation.

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!

Office, 282 Superior Street,

CLAYLAND, OHIO, RESIDENCE AND

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1884, 1885, 1886.

Prof. R. J. Lyons can be consulted at the following

places every month, viz:

Willsboro, N.Y., each month, 15th and 16th.

Ann Arbor, Mich., each month, 20th.

Jackson, Mich., each month, 21st.

Adrian, Mich., each month, 22nd.

Toledo, Ohio, each month, 24th, 25th, and 26th.

20th.

Hillsdale, Mich., Hillsdale House, each month, 27th.

Coldwater, Mich., Southern Michigan House, each month, 28th.

Silchester, Mich., each month, 29th.

South Bend, Ind., St. Jo. Hotel, each month, 30th.

Lapeere, Ind., The Garden House, each month, 31st.

Windsor, Ohio, Grand Exchange, each month, 7th and 8th.

Hansfield, Ohio, Weller House, each month, 9th and 10th.

McVernon, Kenyon House, each month, 11th and 12th.

Warren, Ohio, Holton House, each month, 13th and 14th.

Painesville, Ohio, Cowie House, each month, 4th.

CLAYLAND, OHIO, RESIDENCE AND

OFFICE, 282 SUPERIOR STREET,

East of the public square, opposite the Postoffice.

Office hours: from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 P. M. to 4 P. M.

On Sunday from 9 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 2 P. M.

Maximum strictly adhered to.

I give such balm as have no strife,

With nature on the laws of life,

With wisdom I handle 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, Piles,

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 diseases.

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 India, South America, and the United States,

he has been the instrument in God's hand, to restore to health and vigor thousands who were on the verge of the grave, and now living

in the enjoyment of health. The Doctor's success in successful treatment, and of 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's medicines are so simple, that he will in no wise, directly or indirectly, induce or cause any invalid to take his medicine without the strongest probability of a cure.

Mode of examination, which is entirely different from the faculty. Dr. Lyons professes to discern diseases by the eye. He therefore asks no medicines, and does not require patients to explain symptoms. Call on him, and he will examine you, and he will tell you the location of your diseased organs.

The poor shall be liberally considered.

Postoffice address, No. 282, J. LYONS, M. D.,

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1882.

1780

JUST OPENING!

DR. SCHENCK'S

Principal Office and Laboratory at the N. E. corner of

SIXTH and COMMERCIAL 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 he is

in New York at No. 32 BOND STREET, every TUESDAY,

from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

At the MARLBORO HOTEL, Boston, January 18 and 19,

February 15 and 16, March 15 and 16, April 18 and 19,

May 17 and 18, June 14 and 15, July 19 and 20.

The time for my being in BALTIMORE and PITTSBURGH,

will be seen in the daily papers of those cities.

ever brought to this city, including

SOFAS,

TETE-A-TETES,

LOUNGES,

BED ROOM SETS,

CENTER TABLES,

BUREAUS, CHAIRS,

Looking Glasses

Gilt Frames and Mouldings,

COFFINS

METALIC CASES, &c., &c.,

and all other goods kept in the best and largest store in

the country. We keep no second hand or inferior

goods, but only the best and most reliable, 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, 1883.

9254

BANNER

HAT STORE!

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S.G. TAYLOR'S

Before you buy, Spring and Summer styles of

HATS.

CAPS,

STRAW GOODS!

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods, &c.

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EMPIORIUM,

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