

Mrs. L. Boxheimer

The Weekly Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus.

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I prepared to carry passengers and baggage to and from the depot to any private residence in the city. I have a list of Boarding Places, and will direct students and strangers where they can find board and room.
- M. M. BOYLAN**
M. M. BOYLAN, 6w1022
Ann Arbor, August 14th, 1865.
- NEW MUSIC STORE!**
Persons wishing to buy
- Pianos or Melodeons,**
Should go to WILSEY'S MUSIC STORE, before purchasing elsewhere. He will warrant satisfaction in price, and take pleasure in referring to those who have already purchased of him. He takes pride in having the best of the best of satisfaction in his line, and intends to do it in all cases. Any Piano will be furnished that purchaser may require. He takes it to be distinctly understood that he will not be undersold.
- UNDERSOLD**
By any dealer East or West.
- FOR SALE.**
The latest SHEET MUSIC for sale, PIANO FORTES, &c. ALVIN WILSEY, Ann Arbor, Dec. 27th, 1864. 95710

THE OLD ELM TREE.

Of the old elm tree is standing now
Where it stood so long ago,
When in its shade we children played,
And the sun in the west grew low,
And its branches reach as far and high,
And the sky above is clear and blue,
But under it no children play,
In the golden day of the year.

The sunbeams creep through the rustling leaves,
That fall on the moss-grown seat,
And tall grass waves where in other years
It was trodden by children's feet,
And the bees hum lazily in the shade,
Through the long bright summer's day,
And the soft wind murmurs with lonely sound,
Where the children used to play.

They all are gone from their childhood's home,
And have wandered far away;
Of all that band of the dear old time,
There is not one left to-day.
They are parted now by many a mile,
And the waves and mountains high;
And one has gone to the home beyond,
Through the golden gates of the sky.

And many a year has gone,
And many a summer's sun
Has passed down the golden west,
When the long bright day was done;
And many an autumn wind has blown,
And many a winter cast,
Over hill and vale, its shroud of snow,
Since the children met there last.

And the weary years will still move on,
With their sunshine and their pain;
But there is a haven of quiet rest,
And its portals are open wide;
And one by one as the angels call
They will meet on the other side.

A Visit to Jefferson Davis.

"Mrs. Grundy has the following burlesque of the sensation reports about Jeff. Davis at Fortress Monroe:

Passing by Fortress Monroe yesterday, I took occasion to drop in for a call upon the ex-President of the lamented Confederate States.

Mr. Davis is looking quite old. Many ascribe this to his treatment here; but I think it may possibly arise from the fact that he was born in 1808.

When I entered his apartment he was sitting in a chair which stood upon his floor. He had one hand in his coat pocket and the other rested upon his knee.

This position, however, is not compulsory, and he varies it at will. I said, "how do you do, sir?"

He said, "pretty well, Augustus; how are you?"

I do not know why he called me "Augustus." It is not my name.

I then said, "Sir, there are many conflicting rumors concerning your treatment in this place. Have you anything to complain of?"

He then said, "young man, I should think I had!"

Said I, "of what?"

Said he, "of being looked up."

This has not been hitherto mentioned as a source of dissatisfaction with him.

"How do they feed you here?" I asked.

"On victuals, mostly," he answered.

"Do the mosquitoes trouble you?" I asked.

"Yes, when they bite me," he answered.

"You are not allowed to go out of your cell?" said I.

"Ain't I?" said he.

"I suppose you realize your position?" I said.

"Well," he replied, "I'm pretty well aware of being in jail."

Said I, "I presume you comprehend the possibility of terminating your reckless career by the gravest of all expiations—death."

Said he, "well, most people terminate their career in that way, and I don't call myself an exception."

"Do you call yourself a persecuted man?" I inquired.

"There's no Brussels carpet on the floor," said he, "and I don't get many trifles with any *Pate de Foie Gras*."

"But you are kindly treated?"

"I'm willing to change places with you, if you like kind treatment."

At this juncture a sentinel brought Mr. Davis his supper. I inspected it narrowly, and it was found to consist of a mass of something brown, and something else in a dish.

Mr. Davis ate it with apparent appetite.

He then informed me that it was about closing up time, and that my absence would not be entirely disagreeable to him, so I departed.

The officer of the day escorted me out of the Fortress.

"Do you think Mr. Davis is persecuted?" said I.

"Don't you know?" said he.

"I do not," said I.

"That's very curious!" said he.

Medical Use of Salt.

The Medical World says, in many cases of disordered stomach, a tablespoonful of salt is a certain cure. In a violent internal pain termed colic, a teaspoonful of salt dissolved in a pint of water, taken as soon as possible, with a short nap immediately after, is one of the most effectual and speedy remedies known. The same will relieve a person who seems almost dead from a very heavy fall. In an apoplectic fit, no time should be lost in pouring down salt water, if sufficient sensibility remain to allow of swallowing; if not, the head must be sponged with cold water until the sense returns, when salt will completely restore the patient from the lethargy. In a fit, the feet should be placed in warm water, with mustard added, and the legs briskly rubbed; all the bandages removed from the neck, and cool aperient procured, if possible. In case of severe bleeding at the lungs, when other remedies failed, Dr. Rush found that two teaspoonfuls of salt stayed the blood.

'Brick' Pomeroy Strikes Peter Oleum.

Peter Oleum you are the Pete for me. Else why? Mr. Moses smote the rock, and exceedingly much oil treasured forth. And I am rich oil. To find so much grease, doth well agree with me. I skimmed from the garret upon the oil region. Ever since I became born, my poverty has been had to be borne. I have suffered—I have been bored by creditors. My credit has been run into the ground. People thought me rich meanwhile, and a very mean while it was too. They thought I had plenty of money, so they wanted pay down for what I bought. Not wishing to humor people, albeit something of a humorist, perhaps, I will not purchase many things. I leased, I bored, I bought it. Veni, vidi, vici. Oil is Hei Grease-i. Oils well that ends well. I bored, it came. I drilled a hole through a rock, and have already been rewarded with so much of the fuel being prepared for the final conflagration, that I fear the last boil will end in as great a fizzle as did the Dutch Gap Canal.

And now I am rich—more rich than any man or any other. I have lots of money now, when I have no use for it.

What a queer world. Nothing like ole. Folks say "Hello, here's Honorable Mr. Brick, just struck a fortune. Deuced fine fellow, Mr. Brick." Three months since I was plain "Brick." It's all owing to Petroleum.

And now for a plurge. Brown stone house on Fifth Avenue, with brown stone front, designed by old Brown himself, on both ends of it. Red horses with green tails, pink eyebrows, blue eyes, chocolate colored ears, frizzled mane, and matchless style. Yellow wagon and black sides, purple blinds, and brown top, a la clam shell. Ethiopian driver, white kids, soferino stockings, magenta handkerchiefs, and false teeth on gutta serena base. And a sixty-four ethiopian, with brocettelle drawers, that modesty may not be shocked by looking at the legs thereof. And a library devoted to red backs and even greenbacks.

"Darn the expenses," quoth I. And I'll have a park in the woodshed, and a bathing tub full of oil in church, and a seat in a fashionable church, and new hoop skirts for all my hired girls, and I'll employ so many niggers to wait on me, that oil I'll have to do will be to happy. Oh Pete! let me kiss you for your Ma. And I'll lay abed mornings, and sit up all night, and bore my friends oil day, till they can't bare't. Talk about honest industry sawing wood for the dust, opening oysters for the shells, blackening boots merely to see your face in them, and being honest forty years waiting for some rich man to adopt you. Played. Petroleum is the boy. And now I'll live high. Out of my house vain romp. Away from the cold cuts, crackers, cheese, mush boiled, No. 5 mackerel, warmed-up soup, and brilliant appetites. I've struck Pete.

Henry W. Beecher and the Cow.

A cow had been purchased from a farmer residing two or three miles distant, and being rather wild, she had led the Doctor, mounted on Charley, quite a steep chase, twice swimming the Ohio and back again, and performing sundry exploits of an exasperating nature. But, by infinite perseverance, the Doctor had succeeded in getting her home and safely fastened in the stable, and was reposing victorious in the house. Just at this time, Henry Ward, who had been absent, and knowing nothing of the new acquisition, chanced to visit the barn for some purpose, and finding, as he supposed, a strange cow, was seized with indignation. "Why, here," said he, "here's a strange cow in our barn! Get out! Go along! Why!" And, snatching actions to words, he seized a whip and drove the astonished brute out into the street. "There," said he, coming in panting, where the Doctor was lying stretched upon the sofa, "there! I guess that cow will not get into our barn again in a hurry!"

"What cow?" says the Doctor.

"What do you mean?"

"Why; I found an old cow in our barn, and drove her out into the street, and chased her until I was tired out, and then gave her a good beating."

"Well, there," exclaimed the Doctor, in despair; "you have done it! Here I have been chasing half the day to get the cow in, and you have gone and chased her out again?"—*Dr. Beecher's Life.*

Clocheater, the spiritualist, has taken out a license as a juggler, paying \$20 for the same. The application was made for a "license for a spiritual medium, by some people called jugglers," but the Assessor refused to issue a license under that head, and he had to content himself with one for "jugglery."

An editor published a long leader on haze. A rival paper in the same village upbraids him for obtruding his family matters upon the public.

A person who had become rather dissipated, was accused of having a loose character. "I wish it were loose," said he, "I'd soon shake it off."

A lady wished a seat in a crowded hall. A handsome gentleman brought her a chair. "You are a jewel," said she. "Oh, no, I am a jeweler; I have just set the jewel."

Curran's ruling passion was his joke. In his last illness, his physician observed in the morning that he seem to cough with more difficulty he answered: "That is rather surprising as I have been practicing all night."

Incidents in the Life of Gen Sherman.

Colonel S. M. Bowman, a personal friend of General Sherman, has written, in conjunction with Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin, a history of "Sherman and his Campaigns," which will soon be published.

THE SHERMAN FAMILY.

Colonel Bowman gives the following account of the origin of General Sherman:

William Tecumseh Sherman was born in Lancaster, Ohio, on the 8th of February, 1820. The branch of the Sherman family to which he belongs is descended from the Honorable Samuel Sherman, of Dedham, in the county of Essex, England, who came to Massachusetts in the year 1834 in company with his brother the Rev. John Sherman. The two latter settled at Milford Connecticut, and became the founders of useful families. Roger Sherman was a descendant of the captain's. Samuel Sherman, after residing for a time at Wethersfield, Connecticut, removed to Stamford, and finally to Stratford, in the same State, where the family remained for many years.

Taylor Sherman, one of the descendants of Samuel Sherman, who died in 1815, was for many years judge of one of the courts of his native State. On his death, his widow removed with her children to what is now the town of Lancaster, in Fairfield county, in the State of Ohio. Charles Robert Sherman, the son of Taylor Sherman, and the father of General Sherman, was born on the 26th of September, 1788, and had one brother, Daniel, and a sister named Betsey. He was an accomplished lawyer, very successful as an advocate, and from 1823 to 1829, when he died of cholera, was one of the judges of the Superior Court of the State of Ohio.

On the 8th of May, 1810, he married Mary Hoyt, by whom he had ten children; first, Charles Taylor, a prominent lawyer, formerly of Mansfield, Ohio, now of Washington city; second, Mary Elizabeth; third, James; fourth, Amelia; fifth, Julia; sixth, William Tecumseh; seventh, Parker; eighth, John, for many years an influential member of the House of Representatives from Ohio, now senator from the same State; ninth, Susan Hoyt; and tenth, Frances.

His death left this large family in very moderate circumstances. Shortly afterwards, being then but little past nine years of age, William Tecumseh was adopted by the Honorable Thos. Ewing, one of his father's most intimate friends, as a member of his own family. Mr. Ewing sent him to school in Lancaster until his sixteenth year, when having, as a member of Congress from Ohio, the privilege of nominating a youth from his congressional district for appointment as a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, he exercised this right by procuring the warrant for his youthful charge.

SHERMAN AT A FLORIDA POST.

Lieutenant Sherman's letters to his family, written at this time, give an interesting insight into his thoughts and pursuits. Here is a view of his life in quarters at Fort Pierce, written April 10, 1841:

"Now that we are at peace, and our minds withdrawn from those pleasant excursions and expeditions in which we have been engaged for the past four months, we are thrown upon our ingenuity to devise means of spending the time. Books we have few, but it is no use, you can't read any but the lightest trash; and even the newspapers, which you suppose we would devour, require a greater effort of mind to search than we possess. We attribute it to the climate, and bring up these native lazy Minorcans as examples, and are satisfied. Yet, of course, we must do something, however little. Well, in this, each pursues his own fancy. The major and I have a parcel of chickens, in which we have, by competition, taken enough interest to take up a few minutes of the day; besides, I have a little fawn to play with, and crows, a crane, &c.; and if you were to enter my room you would hesitate whether it was the abode of man or beasts. In one corner is a hen, setting; in another some crows roosted on bushes; the other is a little bed of bushes for the little fawn; whilst in the fourth is my bucket, wash-basin, glass, &c. So you see it is three to one."

In a subsequent letter he thus touches the same vein:

"I've got more pets now than any bachelor in the country—innumerable chickens, tame pigeons, white rabbits, and, full-blooded Indian pony—rather small matters for a man to deal with, you doubtless think, but it is far better to spend time in trifles such as these than in drinking or gambling."

His desire for the freedom of frontier life is thus again shown:

"We hear that the new Secretary of War intends proposing to the next Congress to raise two rifle regiments for the western service. As you are at Washington, I presume you can learn whether it is so or not, for I should like to go in such a regiment, if stationed in the far West; not that I am the least displeased with my present berth, but when the regiment goes north, it will, in all likelihood, be stationed in the vicinity of some city, from which God spare me."

All this time the young officer was not unmindful of the necessity of professional study and improvement. He took care to inform himself of the topographical features of the country in which he was stationed or through which he traveled, as well as in regard to the occupations, character, social organization and sentiments of the inhabitants. The value of geography he specially appreciated. He wrote to his friend, Philemon Ewing:

"Every day I feel more and more in need of an atlas such as your father has at home; and, as the knowledge of geography, in its minutest details, is essential to a true military education, the idle time necessarily spent here might be profitably devoted to it. I wish, therefore, you would procure for me the best geography and atlas (not school) extant."

He writes, under date of June 12, 1844, from Fort Monroe:

"Since my return, I have not been running about in the city or the island, as heretofore, but have endeavored to interest myself in Blackstone, which, with the assistance of Bouvier's Dictionary, I find no difficulty in understanding. I have read all four volumes, Starkie on Evidence, and other books, which were obliged to you if you would give me a list of such books as you were required to read, not including your local or State laws. I intend to read the second and third volumes of Blackstone again, also Kent's Commentaries, which seem, as far as I am capable of judging, to be the basis of the common-law practice. This course of study I have adopted from feeling the want of it on the duties to which I was lately assigned."

It is said a human body has twenty-eight miles of drainage through its seven million pores. That is not enough to cleanse some we have seen.

A child with three tongues has been born in Scotland.

A Bad Boy.

I have seen pieces entitled "The Good Boy," or "Good Girl." But now I am going to tell you of the "Bad Boy," that you may not imitate him in his badness, but that you may take warning, and "eschew evil."

'Twas back among the hills of Western Pennsylvania that there lived, many years ago, two boys—two brothers—we will call them William and James. Their father was wealthy, and they lived on a beautiful farm in a fine brick house, with a nice large orchard adjoining. Now William was a "rogue" of a boy—loved to tease his brother and play tricks upon him. And James, naturally sensitive, was growing more and more irritable every day. Ofen they would fight and squabble, but William being two years the older and made the larger and stronger of the two, always came off the conqueror, yet would sometimes take refuge in flight. So things went on for several years, until at last there came a "crisis." Now I presume you know what a "crisis" is? If not, ask Pa or Ma, and they will quickly inform you.

One day the boys' father requested them to go down through the meadow and carry some meal in a pail—or bucket, as they were wont to call it—and feed some fine stock that he had just brought home. Well, the day was fine, the sun shone out beautiful and warm, the trees were budding and getting ready to blossom, the birds were already in the branches, singing merrily, and God seemed to be smiling upon that earth which cold winter has so long held in his icy grasp. Now these boys should have been very happy. But William was contemplating, James fearing, some outbreak that would spoil the pleasure of at least one of the party. However, all that William could do on the way down through the orchard was to let the pail—which was a little "miter" grey—brush against his brother's new luscious woolsey breeches; this was some annoyance, but nothing to what followed.

After feeding the stock, William caught up the pail and with a strong arm carried it some little distance toward home, then set it down on the ground and ran for home. James caught up the pail, and, by exerting himself a little, carried it so as not to soil his pants, an equal distance. Now it was William's turn, but he declined, and ran still faster for home. All at once he seemed to change his mind, and he leaped a fence into an adjoining lot, to see his favorite sugar-maple tree, and examine its trough and see how much sap it contained. This gave James time to come up with him. And, bursting with indignation, he thought at one blow to put a stop to such scandalous conduct as his brother had been too often guilty of. So stooping to the earth, he caught up a stone, and threw it at his brother with such force and precision that he immediately brought him to the ground. But like Cain of old, no sooner was the deed done than he regretted it sorely, and immediately ran to his brother, exclaiming, "O brother! have I killed you?" But he was not dead, thank God; only stunned. He soon arose to his feet, but the wound, near the temple, was bleeding profusely. They went together to a large trough of clear water that stood near by, and bathed the wound long and carefully. By-and-by the blood ceased to flow so profusely, and they, two penitents, started for home. There was no further controversy about the pail. But what a scene met them at home! The father had gone out to some other part of the farm. But the mother, stretched upon her death-bed, had heard the cries of her boys, and in an agony of suspense awaited their return; and now her worst fears were confirmed—contusions, bruises, and blood. Entirely overcome, she covered her face and wept. Oh my God! those tears; every drop was a drop of molten, fiery red lead upon my wounded and crushed and broken heart; for children, it is James that is writing this for you. Then I was put away and my brother questioned concerning the matter. I believe he gave a truthful account of it all, for when my mother called for me she bade me kneel beside her bed, and placing one hand upon my head, she only exclaimed, "My poor boy."

And then her lips moved as if in prayer, and I knew the prayer was for me; and the tears trickled down her pale, emaciated cheeks. And I could see no more, for the tears then, as they did now, blinded my eyes.

Many long years have past. The mother died. We grew to be men. My brother went through college, married and was promoted to offices of honor and trust; but wherever you saw him, in the college-hall, at the altar, or in the legislature, he still carried that ugly scar on his cheek, and he will carry it to his grave. As for me, I have learned to govern my passions to a great extent, and by the grace of God hope always to restrain my passions and do some good in the world. But wherever I go, whether in the city or in the country; wherever I stand, whether on the river or lake-shore, or in the pulpit, surrounded by an attentive little band of listeners, still I can hear that gentle voice exclaiming, "My poor boy, my poor boy!" And that sorrowful face, I see it still; and that gentle hand I feel it still resting upon my head; and those tears, they still burn; and I want them to burn until all the dross and iniquity is burnt out of my heart, and nothing but love reigns there.—*New York Independent.*

From the St. Louis Republic.

A Prize for the Best Housekeeper.

To such an extent has this very important part of a lady's education, housekeeping, been neglected of late years, that the gentlemen, who, as a matter of course, are by far the greatest sufferers, have at last resolved to take the matter in hand, and that, too, in the very best spirit and excellent judgment, preferring rather to encourage than coerce. We learn that, after several consultations as to the best means of rendering the all important qualification of housekeeping popular and attractive, the gentlemen of St. Louis have determined on offering a handsome premium to the best housekeeper. This reward will consist of an elegant silver service, gold plated inside, together with a magnificent chased silver salver, and in order to encourage those "ministering angels," the ladies of St. Louis, it has been decided to poll the votes at the coming festival in the Mercantile Library Hall, commencing on the 20th instant. Notwithstanding the other attractions provided by the friends of Father Ryan's school, we doubt not that this festival will prove the most attractive of all, for assuredly no gentlemen will fail to record his vote. Should any unmarried gentleman neglect the opportunity offered, he must never afterward complain should he fail in the person of his future wife to find the acceptable housekeeper.

It is knowing how to conduct the general domestic affairs that gives to woman that charm which makes her presence felt, and her influence appreciated even in times of war; ay, amid the din of battle, and at the bedside of the sick and the dying. Nor will the contest be confined to the young men; those who have been blessed with good wives, will not fail to show a lively interest in the contest by voting on the occasion, and thus pay a small tribute to that skill and tender care which have rendered so happy their domestic circle; while, should there be any so unfortunate as to have "partners for life" who are not proficient in the art of house-keeping, what an admirable occasion to induce them to reform; for who could have the heart to make the elegant silver cups the receptacles of either bad tea or coffee. Surely not a single woman could be found so heartless as to scold or give a cross and consequently disagreeable look, while her own countenance would be reflected from the polished silver waiter so appropriately presented to the best housekeeper.

Another Atlantic Cable.

The failure of the Great Eastern has not discouraged either the shareholders of the Trans-Atlantic Cable Company or the new French company which has obtained permission to lay down a cable between France and the United States. M. Alberto Bilestrini has undertaken this enterprise at his own risk. But this time the company does not intend to submerge a cable for any enormous distance, as there will be intermediate stations. The following is the track at present contemplated: From Paris to Lisbon, and thence to Cape St. Vincent, by land; from this last place to the Canary Islands along the coast of Morocco; from the Canary Islands to Cape Verde, along the African coast, with stations at St. Louis (Senegal), and at Goree; from Cape Verde to Cape St. Roque, on the coast of Brazil, (a distance of less than one half that of the cable intended to be laid by the Great Eastern), from Cape St. Roque to Cayenne, along the American coast, and from Cayenne, to New Orleans by the coast, or probably by cables connecting the principal West India Islands. The enterprise is more easily practicable than that conceived in England. The only difficulty will be to secure the preservation of the line on the African coast, and that security may be obtained by means of guard stations. The company will have a concession for one hundred years, and the French government will abandon the right of making any other concession during that time. A subvention of four millions of francs, payable by instalments, will be granted when the company shall have obtained the authorizations from all the governments over whose territory the electric cable is to pass. The electric communication between Paris and the Canary Islands is to be completed within three years, and the whole line within five.—*North.*

Mrs. Senator Kate Chase Sprague has a baby—a boy about five weeks old. Mrs. Sprague's mother-in-law presented her with \$500,000 for having a boy, and settled \$100,000 on the fortunate little stranger. A regular greenback baby! It is not every-baby whose father is a cotton lord, and whose grandfather is a greenback lord!

By railroad accidents, since January, 1,300 persons have been killed, 35 burned to death, and 600 wounded. There have been 67 accidents of various kinds, and \$33,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed.

Many beautiful women, when they are walking in the streets, seem very angry if gazed at, and sadly disappointed if they are not.

The Gazette says there are 8,324 pupils studying German in the public schools in Cincinnati.

The *Mark-lane Express* fears that three-fourths of the English wheat crop will prove to be in a bad condition.

A train has been run from Philadelphia to Lynchburg without change of cars, a feat never accomplished before the war.

Harper's Magazine for September.

Harper's Magazine for September, has an illustrated poem, commencing: "Sweet is the voice that calls From babbling waterfalls."

No joke intended however.

The President's Platform.

The following is a revised copy of the speech made by President Johnson at the recent interview accorded to the Representatives of the Southern States.

GENTLEMEN: I can only say, in reply to the remarks of your chairman, that I am highly gratified to receive the assurances he has given me. They are more than I could have expected under the circumstances. I must say I was unprepared to receive so numerous a delegation on this occasion; it was unexpected; I had no idea it was to be so large, or represent so many States.

When I expressed as I did my willingness to see at any time so many of you as chose to do me the honor to call upon me, and stated that I should be gratified at receiving any manifestations of regard you might think proper to make, I was totally unprepared for anything equal to the present demonstration. I am free to say it excites in my mind feelings and emotions that language is totally inadequate to express.

When I look back upon my past actions and recall a period scarcely more than four short years ago, when I stood battling for principles which many of you opposed and thought were wrong, I was battling for the same principles that actuate me to day, and which principles I think my God you have come forward on this occasion to manifest a disposition to support. I say now, as I have said on many former occasions, that I entertain no personal resentments, enmities, or animosities to any living soul south of Mason and Dixon's line, however much he may have differed from me in principle.

I remember how I stood pleading with my Southern brethren, when they stood with their hats in their hands ready to turn their backs upon the United States; how I implored them to stand with me there and maintain our rights and fight our battles under the laws and Constitution of the United States. I think now, as I thought then, and endeavored to induce them to believe, that our true position was under the law and under the Constitution of the Union, with the institution of slavery in it; but if that principle made an issue that rendered a disintegration possible—if that made an issue which should prevent us from transmitting to our children a country as bequeathed to us by our fathers—I had nothing else to do but stand by the Government, be the consequences what they might.

I said then, what you all know, that I was for the institutions of the country as guaranteed by the Constitution, but above all things I was for the Union of the States. I remember the taunts, the jeers, the scowls with which I was treated. I remember the circle that stood around me, and remember the threats and intimations that were freely uttered by the men who opposed me, and whom I wanted to befriend and guide by the light that led me; but, feeling conscious in my own integrity, and that I was right, I heeded not what they might say or do to me, and was inspired and encouraged to do my duty regardless of night else, and have lived to see the realization of my predictions and the fatal error of those whom I vainly essayed to save from the results I could not but foresee.

Gentlemen, we have passed through this rebellion. I say we, for it is we who are responsible for it. Yes, the South made the issue, and I know the nature of the Southern people well enough to know that when they have been convinced of an error they frankly acknowledge it, in a manly, open, direct manner; and now, in the performance of that duty, or, indeed, in any act they undertake to perform, they do it heartily and frankly; and now that they come to me I understand them as saying that "We made the issue. We set up the Union of the States against the institution of slavery; we selected as arbitrator the God of battles; the arbitration was the sword. The issue was fairly and honorably met. Both the questions presented have been settled against us, and we are prepared to accept the issue."

I find on all sides this spirit of candor and honor prevailing. It is said by all the issue was ours, and the judgment has been given against us, and the decision having been made against us, we feel bound in honor to abide by the arbitration. In doing this we are doing ourselves no dishonor, and should not feel humiliated or degraded, but rather that we are ennobling ourselves by our action; and we should feel that the Government has treated us magnanimously, and meet the Government upon the terms it has so magnanimously proffered us. So far as I am concerned, personally, I am unimpaired by any question, whether it affects the North or the South, the East or the West. I stand where I did of old, battling for the Constitution and the Union of these United States. In doing so, I know I opposed some of you gentlemen of the South when this doctrine of secession was being urged upon the country, and the declaration of your right to break up the Government and disintegrate the Union was made. I stand to-day, as I have ever stood, firmly in the opinion that if a monopoly contends against this country the monopoly must go down, and the country must go up. Yes, the issue was made by the South against the Government, and the Government has triumphed; and the South, true to her ancient instincts of frankness and manly honor, comes forth and expresses her willingness to abide the result of the decision in good faith.

While I think that the rebellion has been arrested and subdued, and am happy in the consciousness of a duty well performed, I want not only you, but the people of the world to know that while I dreaded and feared disintegration of the States, I am equally opposed to consolidation or concentration of power here, under whatever guise or name; and if the issue is forced upon us, I shall still endeavor to pursue the same efforts to dissuade from this doctrine of running to extremes; but I say let the same rules be applied. Let the Constitution be our guide. Let the preservation of that and the Union of the States be our principal aim. Let it be our hope that the Government may be perpetual, and that the principles of the

Government, founded as they are on right and justice, may be handed down without spot or blemish to our posterity. As I have before remarked to you, I am gratified to see so many of you here to-day. It manifests a spirit I am pleased to observe. I know it has been said of me that my asperities are sharp, that I had vindictive feelings to gratify, and that I should not fail to avail myself of the opportunities that would present themselves to gratify such despicable feelings.

Gentlemen, if my acts will not speak for me and for themselves, then any professions I might now make would be equally useless. But, gentlemen, if I know myself, as I think I do, I know that I am of the Southern people; and love them and will do all in my power to restore them to that state of happiness and prosperity which they enjoyed before the madness of misguided men in whom they had reposed their confidence led them astray to their own wrong. If there is anything that can be done on my part, on correct principles, on the principles of the Constitution, to promote these ends, be assured it shall be done. Let me assure you, also, that there is no disposition on the part of the Government to deal harshly with the Southern people. There may be speeches published from various quarters that may breathe a different spirit. Do not let them trouble or excite you, but believe that it is, as it is, the great object of the Government to make the union of these United States more complete and perfect than ever, and to maintain it on constitutional principles, if possible, more firm than it has ever before been. Then why cannot we all come up to the work in a proper spirit? In other words, let us look to the Constitution.

The issue has been made and decided; then, as wise men—as men who see right and are determined to follow it as fathers and brothers, and as men who love their country in this hour of trial and suffering—why cannot we come up and help to settle the question of the hour and adjust them according to the principles of honor and justice?

The institution of slavery is gone.—The former status of the negro had to be changed, and we, as wise men, must recognize so patent a fact and adapt ourselves to circumstances as they surround us. [Voices.—We are willing to do so.] Yes, sir, we are willing to do so. I believe you are. I believe when your faith is pledged, when your consent has been given, as I have already said, I believe it will be maintained in good faith, and every pledge or promise fully carried out. [Cries.—It will.] All I ask or desire of the South or the North, the East or the West, is to be sustained in carrying out the principles of the Constitution. It is not to be denied that we have been great sufferers on both sides. Good men have fallen on both sides, and much misery is being endured as the necessary result of so gigantic a contest. Why, then, cannot we come together, and around the common altar of our country heal the wounds that have been made? Deep wounds have been inflicted. Our country has been scarred all over. Then why cannot we approach each other upon principles which are right in themselves, and which will be productive of good to all?

The day is not distant when we shall feel like some family that has had a deep and desperate feud, the various members of which have come together and compared the evils and sufferings they had inflicted upon each other. They had seen the influence of their error and its result, and, governed by a generous spirit of conciliation, they had become mutually forbearing and forgiving, and returned to their old habits of fraternal kindness, and become better friends than ever. Then let us consider that the feud which alienated us has been settled and adjusted to our mutual satisfaction, and that we come together to be bound by firmer bonds of love, respect, and confidence than ever.

The North cannot get along without the South, nor the South without the North, the East without the West, nor the West without the East; and I say it is our duty to do all that in our power lies to perpetuate and make stronger the bonds of our Union, seeing that it is for the common good of all that we should be united. I feel that this Union, though but the creation of a century, is to be perpetuated for all time, and that it cannot be destroyed except by the all-wise God who created it. Gentlemen, I repeat I sincerely thank you for the respect manifested on this occasion; and for the expressions of approbation and confidence please accept my sincere thanks.

National Express Company.
New York, Sept. 20.
The Richmond *Whig* says the meeting of capitalists, Monday evening, to organize a great National and International Express Company, was large in numbers and representation of capital. Hon. Wm. H. Macfarland acted as Chairman, and James H. Cowardin as Secretary. In a few minutes the sum of \$154,700 was subscribed. The sum to be subscribed in Richmond is to be limited to \$250,000, of a maximum capital of \$500,000. The remaining \$250,000 to be taken in northern States. Governor Pierpont subscribed \$5,000, elicited much applause. Among those present and subscribing, was the rebel General Echols. In organizing this National Express Company, it is proposed that its officers and employes shall be officers and soldiers of the armies of the United States and the late Confederate States—in the Northern States the officers and soldiers of the United States army, and in the Southern States the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate States army. At the head of the Company highly-qualified and competent officers of the two armies will be placed. The object is to give employment to many of the gallant and brave men now out of employment, and whose families are almost, if not entirely, destitute of support, as well as to establish an affinity of interest between the two sections.

By the census of 1860 little New Jersey was the second State in the products of her gardens, and third in the value and manufacture of iron and growth of rye.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1865.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

If our memory serves us correctly, the radicals recognized a "special Providence" in the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. They did not hesitate to say that LINCOLN had completed his work, that a man of sterner stuff was needed to mete out punishment, and that Providence had commissioned ANDREW JOHNSON to sit in judgment on, pronounce the doom of, and exterminate the rebels.—There couldn't be a bit of doubt of the correctness of their interpretation, and to question it was to subject one to the imputation of being both a rebel sympathizer and an infidel. But times change, and these same radicals now intimate that Providence made a sad mistake in removing LINCOLN, and that JOHNSON, in whose elevation they "finger of God" was distinctly visible, has proved a copperhead and traitor. If it might not be considered irreverent, we would suggest that Providence leave the job of regulating the country to the radicals, now so dissatisfied with what once elated them.

At the last session of the Legislature, a special act was passed authorizing the several towns of Jackson county to refund moneys raised by subscription to pay bounties. Under this act a number of towns have already voted to refund, but the decision not being relished by all the tax payers, injunctions have been issued by the Circuit Court Commissioner to restrain the Township Boards of Napoleon, Hanover, and other towns from auditing claims, and issuing warrants. A motion to dissolve one of these injunctions—that against Napoleon—was argued before Judge LAWRENCE, at the Court House in this city, on Saturday last. Messrs. GIBSON and G. T. GRIDLEY appeared in behalf of the motion, and Judge JOHNSON and EX GOV. BLAIR contested. Judge LAWRENCE dissolved the injunction.

The Jackson *Citizen* estimates that if the law is sustained—and the proceedings under it—a tax of over \$18,000 will be levied upon the city of Jackson, and nearly \$250,000 upon the county. The speech of President JOHNSON to the Southern delegation of visitors—see another column—scattered consternation in the radical ranks. The Chicago *Tribune* "owls hawfully" over its reference to "the pestilent and malignant utterances of sensation letter writers and editors." It was evidently a home thrust, and, therefore; the *Tribune* declares war. "We shall see what we shall see," but apprehend that some of the radicals after trying the metal of ANDREW JOHNSON, will realize the truth of that scripture which says "it is hard to kick against the pricks." The President has the inside track for three and a half years yet.

The New York Republican State Convention met at Syracuse on Wednesday, 20th inst., the following are a part of the nominations made: Secretary of State—Gen. E. C. Barlow; Comptroller—Thos. H. Hillhouse; Treasurer—Col. Howland; Court of Appeals—Ward Hunt and J. K. Porter. The balance of the ticket was to be nominated on Thursday.

The mustering out camp at Detroit has been discontinued, and all returning regiments now go to Jackson to be paid off and discharged.

The South Carolina State Convention on the 15th inst. passed, with but three dissenting votes, an ordinance repealing the ordinance of secession. And such is "the last ditch."

The Alabama reconstruction convention, by a vote of 58 to 34 has decided against repudiating the Confederate State debt.

The receipts of the Ohio State Fair, which closed on Friday last, were \$16,000.

EX GOV. AIKEN of South Carolina, was pardoned by President JOHNSON on the 11th inst.

J. H. Surratt Again.
New York, Sept. 20.
This morning's *Commercial Advertiser* says a Portland, Me., merchant saw John H. Surratt in Montreal a week ago to-day, that he has been concealed there for some time, and on one occasion, when the detectives were in close pursuit of him, he was secreted under an altar of one of the churches. It was believed in Montreal last week that he was to take passage for Glasgow on the steamer St. George, to sail on Friday last.

MIRAMON.—Miramon, the Mexican general is now traveling in Europe, and has recently arrived at Berlin. He looks like a dashing, reckless soldier, who could never be depended upon by his superiors, though they could not fail to appreciate his prowess in the field. His bearing is very gentlemanly, and will, no doubt, gain him access to European society, particularly as his wife is an elegant and cultivated woman.

The Russian Correspondence announces that the harvest will be satisfactory throughout all Russia, excepting in Finland.

Mr. Sumner's Speech.

It must be a great relief to the President to be told by Mr. Sumner what his duty is and how to perform it. The Senator confers equal favor upon other branches of the Government, and the whole country, by informing all concerned of the will, pleasure, command, and execution of the Hon. Charles Sumner, who, like a washerwoman, is only happy when in the suds contemplating the bubbles of his own creation. His demand for the complete abolishment of what he calls the "Black Code," applies as directly to Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Rhode Island, Connecticut, &c., &c., as to the Southern States, and by his argument these States are in rebellion, and their inhabitants traitors. His admiration of the despotism of Russia leads him to present her example as a dictum for America, and draws a parallel between the serfdom of the Empire and the slave system of the Republic, while in fact there is no more resemblance than between white and black.

Massachusetts he presents as the proper councillor and guide of the whole nation—it is superior in wisdom and patriotism, and hence should be Dictator, compelling all other States to bow to its cap. No sacrifice, no repentance, no future act can be received from the South as atonement to the North for the rebellion—Merely has no attribute for the South now or hereafter—she must be chained and rivetted like a relentless criminal to afford Mr. Sumner and his party the security he says he "will have." He affirms the proclamation conferred freedom upon the slave and pledged the Nation's strength to sustain it; this we have no inclination to dispute, although Mr. Sumner's co-laborer, Stevens, tells us the proclamation did no such thing and has no practical or legal force. But what may be the positive potency of the Executive edict is not essential, as the South itself receives the abolition of slavery as an accomplished fact and we do not believe Mr. Sumner could abuse it into the re-establishment of the servitude it has forbidden, if it had the power. The sounding sentence about redeeming the National debt may be necessary to strengthen the honesty of the radicals, for they are the principal men—from Stevens to Phillips—who have intimated repudiation at all, or threatened it if their demands were not granted. The gentleman says we must have "irrevocable guarantees;" when he can establish anything human that is irrevocable he will exceed the laws of nature ordered by the Creator, which he seems to believe himself capable of doing. He thinks if we look at the rebel States generally there is little to inspire trust. The President, who has the best means of knowing the condition of the rebel States through agents in every portion of them, sent to obtain correct information, tells us he receives accounts full of the most gratifying evidence of the good faith of the South and such as inspires him with the fullest trust. General Meade, who has just returned from a tour of inspection through the South, found everything there calculated to inspire trust; but Mr. Sumner, lolling in his Boston study, or taking his evening drive round Jamaica Pond, has not perceived this. Here the Senator betrays his bitter, personal, unforgiving animosity towards the South—a hatred unsurpassed by any passion that ever tore the bosom of a fiend—and meanly and falsely represents the action of the late Mississippi Convention as affording no signs of pacification, and as entitled to no confidence; to do this he quotes the expression of a few individual members of that body, whose sentiments were rejected by a vote of ten to one, a result which called forth the ardent congratulations of Andrew Johnson. Mr. S. demands six subjects of special guaranty, viz.: the unity of the Republic; the national obligations to the national freedmen; the national obligations to the national creditors; the rejection of the rebel debt; the establishment of national peace and tranquillity, so that it cannot be disturbed by any monopoly and tyranny founded on color; and lastly the education of the people. All these he contends the General Government can exact under the war power, the provision in the Constitution guaranteeing a Republican Government to each State—what a Republican Government is being left to Congress to determine—and from the authority of the Federal Government over the Southern States as Territories. The States (or Territories), Mr. S. declares must submit to long probation before receiving grace—the President has no ultimate power in the premises; what he does will require the sanction of Congress to make it authentic; the races must not be separated, and if anybody is exiled it should be the rebels. The gentleman intimates that thirty years is a reasonable time within which to effect restoration and re-establish a Republican Government, and that representatives from the South must be excluded from Congress during that period. This tolerant and merciful Philanthropist and Republican says "the late rebels must not be voted for, and they must not vote. On this principle I take my stand. Let them buy and sell; let them till the ground; and may they be industrious and successful. These things they may do; but they must not be admitted at once into the co-partnership of our Government. As well might the respectable Mr. Ketchum re-instate his son at once in the firm which he has betrayed, and invest him again with all the powers of a co-partner." If ever any "Slave Code" imposed a more servile condition upon men than this, we have yet to learn the fact.

Mr. Sumner proposes an amendment to the Constitution—without the Southern States voting upon it—providing that hereafter there shall be no denial of the electoral franchise or any exclusion of any kind, on account of color or race. He concludes by summoning the President of the United States, the Treasurer of the United States, and the United States Secretary of War before him as a pedagogic calls up a class for recitation, gives them their lessons and then dismisses school.

The speaker marshalled a great array of dead and living authorities to embellish his discourse, among whom were Shakespeare, Horace, (not Greeley) Lord Coke, Cavaignac, Milton, King Philip, Barbarosa, Constance, Blucher, Wellington, Fontaine, and many others whose names may be ascertained by reference to volumes with leaves turned down in the Athenaeum Library.

Take the speech all in all, it is the most conceited, dogmatical, insolent and dictatorial that ever Mr. Sumner pronounced. It is malignant to the last degree, and could only emanate from a mind seeking revenge and a heart too cowardly to strike the blows it would have others inflict.

From the Boston *out.*
Barbarosa, Constance, Blucher, Wellington, Fontaine, and many others whose names may be ascertained by reference to volumes with leaves turned down in the Athenaeum Library.

General Slocum Accepts the Democratic Nomination.

The following dispatch from Major General Slocum was received by Dean Richmond, Esq., Friday night, and was telegraphed to the Associated Press Saturday afternoon:
YONKERS, Sept. 14th.
Hon. Dean Richmond:
Your dispatch announcing my nomination by the Democratic Convention has been received; also, a copy of resolutions adopted by the Convention.—Heartily endorsing the platform, I cheerfully accept the nomination. I hope to be at home before the close of this month.
H. W. SLOCUM.

There is no half-heartedness in this dispatch. It is clear, soldier-like definition of his position. "Heartily endorsing the platform, I cheerfully accept the nomination." These words cannot be misconstrued. Tended the nomination for Secretary of State by both the political parties, he has positively declined that of the Republicans, and as positively accepted that of the Democracy. We have reason to know that his decision is based upon the conviction that it is his duty to make the personal sacrifice involved. He leaves a Major-Generalship in the army and a salary of some five or six thousand dollars a year, to accept the Secretaryship of State at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, because, in his judgment, the public interests demand the overthrow of the Northern Radical faction. The rebellion is suppressed and civil order so far established in his Department that his services are not so essential in Mississippi as in New York, where the twin-headed monster of secession is upheld by a vigorous faction. General Slocum is not prompted by ambition to the step he has taken, but by the purest and most disinterested patriotism.

The Fenians.
New York, Sept. 18.
The *World's* Cork, Ireland, correspondence says: In Limerick meetings of Fenians have been regularly chronicled, and the organization has established an absolute court, wherein names of those countrymen too timid or too lukewarm to give in their adherence, are set down, and committees appointed to wait on them. Delegates from the parent society are said to abound in the country, well supplied with money, and actively encouraging a mercenary spirit. In Cork, Fenians have boldly marched past the barracks, their officers armed with green rods, and chanting as they marched the new national song, "The Green above the Red." They were pursued by the police, but the country people, at intimidation of pursuit, went by a detour through fields and informed the Fenians.

I am told by a friend who fully understands this subject that there are in the following counties men enrolled as follows: Limerick, 6,000; Kerry, 1,500; Cork, 11,000; Waterford, 1,000; Tipperary, 7,000; Kilkenny, 8,000; Wexford, 1,200; Wicklow, 1,000; Clare, 500; Kildare, 500; Dublin, 8,000. This makes a total of nearly 40,000 men, if we estimate for the northern counties, where Fenianism is yet weak, and Government has more partisans, half as many. As yet these men are not armed, nor do they ever meet, in public or private, with weapons of any sort, but at a signal could fill the country with muskets. Every Fenian, it is said, who left the Northern army retaining his musket. Enough Irishmen, trained in war, have returned to their native island to officer the entire able-bodied population. A monster nucleus of an army is being formed, with its headquarters in America and a bureau of intelligence. The excitement over these previous alarms has had an immediate effect on capital. Money is held more tightly. Dublin papers complain that it is being frightened away from Ireland. Englishmen, resident here, not stipendiaries of the Government, profess to be weary, also, of the many outbreaks, of which this is the last, and anxious to relieve the populace which hates them, once and forever. It may not prove to be the least significant feature of this caprice, that the very British, among which is to put down the Fenians, is composed of native Irishmen. In the army the Fenians are at work, and the garrison of Cork may be to-night plotting against the interests of the sovereign who employs them. There are in the Queen's ranks 5,000 men who are put there by the Fenian brotherhood as a sort of cheap West Point, and instructed not only to perfect themselves fully in soldierly training, but to corrupt their countrymen of every garrison, when the Fenian revolution begins. We may hear of a revolt from Canada to India whenever there are two Calts in the same regiment with two Saxons. The Limerick *Chronicle* says upwards of 800 young men were seen a few nights since in a most retired corner of the city, going through Military evolutions. Almost all had sticks, and obeyed in silence the words of command given in a suppressed voice.

Death of a Bonaparte.—The latest news from abroad contains a brief announcement of the death at Rome on the 5th instant, of Joseph Bonaparte, Prince of Musignano. He was about twenty-eight years old, had led a private life, and was only notable from bearing the name of a distinguished family. His Father Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, has been in this country, and was an elaborate and able writer on ornithology and botany.

The Boston correspondence of the *Springfield (Mass.) Republican*, in speaking of certain railroad changes, says: "E. B. Phillips, of the Worcester Railroad, goes to the Southern Michigan road. The Superintendent of the Michigan Central is R. N. Rice. I knew Rice and Phillips at the same time in old Concord, 26 years ago, or so. Rice kept the 'green store,' and Phillips 'tended' for C. B. Davis, who kept a rival grocery. Isn't this rather queer?"

Kisabara, a Japanese of rank, and a member of the Tycoon's staff, is quietly making a tour of observation in this country.

Texas Men and Matters.

The *Galveston Bulletin*, in an article on the leading men of Texas, says Gen. Sam Houston, opposing secession in gubernatorial chair by a convention whose authority he denounced, and died amid the crushing storm he foretold.—Lieut.-Gov. Clark was installed in his place, but was subsequently defeated by Sublett, now a prisoner awaiting trial. Murrat, another competitor, has died an exile. Chambers, also a candidate, was assassinated in the last year of the war. Humphill died immediately after his defeat for a seat in the rebel Congress, some say of a broken heart. Waul, who declared he would drink all the blood shed in the cause of secession, lost more blood from a shattered arm in the battle of Saline than he was willing to drink, and in the same battle his friends Sears and Randolph fell. The great leader of the organization, John Marshall, was killed at Gaines Mill. McLeod, Mr. Cullen, Burchell, Sidney Johnson and Thomas Grun, all highly honored when living, passed away with scarcely a word of praise following them.

Learning a Trade.—It was a law of the ancient Jews, that the son of even the wealthiest men should be obliged to serve an apprenticeship to some useful occupation; so that, in case of reverse of fortune, they might have something to "fall back upon." The same law still exists in Turkey, where every man, rich or poor, even the Sultan himself, must learn a trade. How fortunate would it be now had it been a law in this country! "Would to God" had a trade! is the cry of thousands of returned soldiers, North and South, who find themselves ruined in pocket, with no immediate prospect of gaining a livelihood. It should teach parents that whatever else they may give their sons they should give them a good trade.

Married.

On Tuesday, at the house of H. G. Hill, Rev. G. D. Gillespie, HENRY G. HILL, of Ann Arbor, and EMILY, daughter of SAMUEL and ANNA B. BLOOM, of Howell.

Died.

On Sunday, 17th inst., ALICE, wife of C. K. KELLEY, aged 82 years.

New Advertisements.

STOLEN

From the door steps of the undersigned on Sunday evening or Monday morning last, a large number of books, &c., were stolen. The person or persons who are guilty of this crime are requested to return the same and pay for the same, and save exposure.
E. B. PARD.

Estate of Michael Wald.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. In and for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the sixteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Michael Wald, deceased. Aaron L. Follkman, Administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he has prepared to render his final account, as such administrator.
Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the eighth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing said account, and that the widow and heirs of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at said session of said Court, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, at show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that the Administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the time and place for the hearing thereof, by publishing in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.
HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

Estate of Lawyer—Minor.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. In and for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the sixteenth day of September, 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 Catherine Lawyer, deceased. Henry Lawyer, Executor of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he has prepared to render his final account, as such executor.
Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the eighth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing said account, and that the widow and heirs of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at said session of said Court, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, at show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that the Executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the time and place for the hearing thereof, by publishing in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.
HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

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E. WELLS, 1027

S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York, & State St Boston, are our Agents for the Argus in these cities and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

WANTED! A BOY about 14 or 15 years old to learn the Printing business. A steady boy, willing to learn and work, can have a good place. Apply at the ARGUS OFFICE. August 10th, 1865.

The Detroit Annual Conference of the M. E. Church completed its labors and adjourned sine die on Tuesday. From the published list of appointments made by Bishop CLARK, we extract those for this district, as follows:

- ANN ARBOR DISTRICT.—T. C. GARDNER, P. E. Ann Arbor—H. S. White, Dixboro—George Howe, Ypsilanti—M. Hickey, Augusta—To be supplied, Oakville—W. M. Triggs, Saline—F. W. Warren, Dexter—A. F. Bourns, Chelsea—George Smith, Franciscoville and Waterloo—J. Dobbins, Grass Lake—J. C. Wortley, Henrietta—Thomas Wakelin, Unadilla—G. W. Lowe, Pinckney—D. W. Hammond, Brighton—E. A. Curtis, Milford—D. H. Brockway, South Lyons—S. Calkins, one to be supplied, E. O. Haven, President Michigan University, W. H. Perrine, Professor in Albion College, The Rev. B. F. COCKER, for three years the Pastor of the M. E. Church here, goes to Adrian. Rev. F. A. BLADES, who preceded Mr. C. here, and went from here to Adrian, has been made Presiding Elder of the Adrian district. Rev. D. C. JACKES is transferred from Dexter to Pontiac. The next session of the Conference is to be held at Hudson, Lenawee County.

ALPHONSO, son of N. B. COVERT, living just West of this city, was accidentally shot through the leg near the knee, by DONALD MCINTYRE, Jr., on Tuesday afternoon last. We understand that the boys were discussing the comparative worth of swords and guns as weapons of defense, when young McIntyres, in demonstrating his position, drew his gun, with which he had just been shooting chickens, and while cocking it accidentally let the hammer slip from his fingers, discharging the gun and lodging the ball as above stated. Boys can not be too careful in handling fire arms.

In this connection we deem it our duty to say that too many boys in our city are in the habit of daily carrying about pistols with them, at their play, to school, and wherever they go. This practice should be prohibited by parents, and any scholar who takes a pistol to school in violation of the rules should be promptly suspended or expelled.

We hope that our citizens will bear in mind the suggestion made in our last issue, and place a sign conspicuously upon their residences if they have rooms to let or wish to take boarders. The college year has opened in but one of its departments, and yet we hear considerable complaint already.—Young men coming here strangers, become wearied in their search for homes, and if any thing can be done to aid them it should be done. The fact is boarding accommodations are too limited, and some capitalist might make a handsome sum by the erection of a large boarding house, one which would accommodate one hundred students. We hope to see this done.

At the last annual township meeting, the town of Pittsfield voted, under Act No. 86 of the last session of the Legislature to refund moneys raised by subscription to pay bounties. On Thursday last week a motion for an injunction was argued before Judge LAWRENCE, restraining the Supervisor and Clerk from levying the tax. O. HARRIS, Esq., appeared for the petitioner, and took ground both against the constitutionality of the law and the regularity of the proceedings under it. L. D. NONARS, Esq., appeared for the respondents and denied the jurisdiction of the Court. The decision of the Court has not yet been announced.

The first installment of the equinoctial was showered down or rather poured down upon this region on Sunday last, at about the hour of noon. The rain was preceded by a strong wind, blowing from all directions, and playing many disrespectful pranks with the wardrobe of ladies who were vending their way home from Church. The hurricane was succeeded by a genuine "water-fall," and all unfortunate pedestrians were well wet down for once. Fine feathers made a sorry display.

A. W. AMES, finding it a little lonesome on the North side of the square since the removal of the Post Office, has rented the store lately occupied by J. THORNTON, on Huron Street, and in a few days the Express, Telegraph, and News Offices will be removed to new quarters.

Another old landmark of our city is on the move. We mean the South wing of the old Goodrich house on Fourth Street, East of the square. It is to find rest adjoining the M. E. Church, on Ann Street.—The vacated lot is to receive a fine brick block—next year, we hope.

Real estate in our city is moving freely. Large number of lots are being bought for immediate occupation, and other large number on speculation. The fact is we are receiving accessions to our population faster than the new corners can get accommodations. This is a good sign.

KALAMAZOO HORSE FAIR.—The celebrated horses, "Cooley," of Chicago, "Lady Sherman," of New York, and "Grit," of Connecticut, are now at Kalamazoo, and others are expected, to contend for the \$1,000 purse at the great National Horse Fair, to be held on the 31, 4th, 5th and 6th of October.

MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY ALUMNI.—A meeting of the Alumni of the University is called to meet at the University on Tuesday, September 26th, to raise funds and perfect a plan for the erection of a memorial chapel.

A special election was held in the Township of Lima on Wednesday, to vote upon a proposition to refund moneys subscribed and paid to fill the several quotas of the Town. The sum required is \$7,181.

South Carolina. New York, Sept. 19.

The steamer Quaker City has arrived, from Charleston on the 16th. The Courier contains Gov. Perry's message to the State Convention. He acknowledges the death of slavery, and counsels the wise, just and humane treatment of the freedmen by which they may be as strongly attached to the whites as while they were slaves. Legislation will be required to regulate the relative duties of employer and employe. The Governor suggests changes in the State Constitution, making it more popular and republican in form. He regards extending suffrage to the freedmen in their present ignorant and degraded condition, as little less than folly and madness. He contends this is the white man's Government, and the white man's only; that the Supreme Court has decided negroes are not citizens, and that each State has the unquestioned right to decide for itself who shall vote, and he suggests the election of Governor, members of Congress and Legislature and Presidential electors, directly by the people, and that the Legislature should be convened in season to order an election for Congressmen before the first Monday of December. The future, he says, will be bright and glorious. As long as civilization continues this great Republic will flourish and increase in numbers, wealth and grandeur. In less than ten years we shall realize, in the loss of slavery, a blessing in disguise to ourselves and our children. He notifies the convention of the re-establishment of the civil law and courts, and the withdrawal of negro troops from the interior to garrisons on the coast. The presence of white troops will be necessary for some time to enforce the relative duties of freedmen and employers.

From South America. New York, Sept. 19.

The Herald's Rio de Janeiro correspondent furnishes additional interesting intelligence regarding the South American war: We have already announced the visit of the Emperor to the scene of hostilities in the province of Rio Grande. Thence he started for the frontier, to have a conference with his two allies, the Presidents of the Argentine Confederation and of Uruguay. A large steam ram for the Brazilian Navy had arrived from France. Others had been nearly completed at Rio de Janeiro, and it was said that an American gentleman, who had just left there for the United States, carried with him a commission for the construction of Iron-clads for the Emperor in this country. Volunteering for the Brazilian army was very active and spirited in the provinces on the first call for troops, but in Rio de Janeiro it had become necessary to commence conscripting, which was being carried on with great vigor and little ceremony. Officers, attended by guards, stationed themselves at the most frequented places in the principal thoroughfares, and seized and sent to the army rendezvous all passing men and able boys who could not show clear cases of exemption. Civil officers of the Government who did not volunteer were drafted, and for ever after incapable of holding similar civil positions. The prospects of the coffee crop in Brazil were most cheering, but the experiments so far made in cotton culture had not afforded much encouragement. A party of emigrants from Missouri, who were so wedded to the institution of slavery that after its destruction they could not remain in their own country had arrived in Brazil, and gone to the Province of Parana to settle.

From South America. New York, Sept. 18.

Buenos Ayros journals contain some further very interesting items concerning the Paraguayan war. There is said to be much apathy regarding it among the people of the Argentine Confederation, who are slow in joining the army. In order to stir them up, General Urquiza, formerly their President, has issued a proclamation, in which he says that he considers the contest against Paraguay so sacred that he would go to join the legions in the field even if he should be deserted by his own children. The Argentine Government has made arrangements for raising troops in Europe, in order to drive the Paraguayans out of the Brazilian province of Rio Grande. The Emperor has ordered that every fit man there must be put under arms, and thirty thousand from other provinces must march at once to assist them. President Lopez of Paraguay is displaying the most extraordinary vigor in his efforts to meet the assaults of the three powers by which he is assailed. Every man and boy capable of service is put into the army, and the necessary agricultural work is to be done by the women. It is thought that Lopez has nearly one hundred thousand men under arms, and he is well supplied with material of a very excellent character.

It is understood that the Secretary of State has been officially informed by the Governor of Vermont that the Canadian authorities have paid the banks of St. Albans, in that State, \$39,522.75 in gold and \$30,010 in bank notes pursuant to an act of Canadian Parliament, deposited with these authorities upon the arrest of the St. Albans raiders.

The entire revenue receipts from Internal Revenue from the first day of last July up to and inclusive Sept. 19th, amount to the handsome sum of \$80,479,502.41. This far exceeds the expectations of Commissioner Orton, and in fact is a much greater sum than the most sanguine well-wisher of the Government has calculated upon.

The Atlantic Telegraph. It will be seen by the following semi-official statement, which appears in all the London journals, that the Atlantic Telegraph Company has definitely determined to lay a new cable next summer, hoping to create new capital to carry the project to a successful termination, and that a new contract has been made with the Telegraph Construction Company.

The respective Boards of the Atlantic Telegraph Company and the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, after the most careful investigation into and deliberation upon all the circumstances attending upon the recent expedition, and upon the accident which has postponed the success of the undertaking for the present season, have come to the unanimous resolution to prosecute the undertaking with increased vigor in the summer of next year, if supported to a very moderate extent by the existing shareholders and the public. The Atlantic Telegraph Company has accordingly entered into a contract with the Telegraph Construction Company, whereby the latter company will again send out the Great Eastern during the summer of 1866, having on board sufficient cable for the completion of the existing cable, and for the establishment of a second cable of the same perfect construction between Ireland and Newfoundland.

The first operation will be to lay this latter cable; having done which, the Great Eastern will return to the end of the broken cable, and commence operations for recovery. As to the success of these operations, Capt. Anderson, Mr. Canning, and all the leaders of the late expedition have the most hopeful confidence, and all concerned now believe in the establishment of two working cables during 1866.

To effect this desirable consummation, the shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are required to subscribe a sum of £250,000. The liberality and effective financial arrangements of the Telegraph Construction Company, who are deeply interested in the success of the undertaking, have enabled the Atlantic Company to effect this advantageous arrangement, although the total cost of the new cable, of its submergence, and of the repairs to the existing cable will be £500,000.—The profit upon the new cable, if successful, but not otherwise, is to be £100,000, and if the existing cable be restored the Telegraph Construction Company will also receive the profit provided for them under the old contract—namely, £137,140 in old unguaranteed shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have summoned a meeting of their shareholders for Thursday, the 14th of September, for the purpose of creating the necessary capital, to which they propose to attach a preferential dividend of twelve per cent. to enable them to carry out the foregoing arrangements, and they entertain no doubt that the small sum required to be subscribed for will be readily taken up by the shareholders, seeing that for this additional outlay they will obtain the fulfillment of their most sanguine expectations, even though one cable only should be permanently established.

A German Polar Expedition. It has already been stated that Dr. Petermann, the well-known geographer, offers a premium of from one hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds to any German mariner who will explore the currents of the sea between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, in the course of the year. From these observations is to be devised a plan for a Polar expedition, which it is hoped will soon leave some German port. Dr. Petermann asserts that as the part of the sea indicated is under the influence of the Gulf Stream, it will be much easier to penetrate in those quarters towards the Pole than by any of the usual routes. He seems also to hope that the quantity of fossil ivory to be collected on the way will defray part of the costs of the expedition.

The latest English papers announce that a steamer of two hundred tons has been chartered in London for the new Arctic voyage of exploration, which, according to Dr. Petermann's proposals, is to precede an expedition upon a large scale. The steamer was to sail for Hammerfest, where it was hoped to pick up a crew experienced in Arctic navigation. This done, the expedition will proceed to the Eastern coast of Spitzbergen, possibly also to Gillis Land, from which point the actual object of exploration will be entered upon. This is to ascertain, by careful examination of the seas between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, whether Dr. Petermann's conjectures as to the direction of the Gulf Stream are correct. The funds for the exploration have been partly raised by subscriptions among the Senate citizens of Hamburg, and it is believed that the amount still wanted will soon be subscribed by merchants in Hamburg and Bremen. The exploration party will be placed under the command of Captain Hagemann, of Hamburg.

The Fenians. A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper gives the following in regard to the Fenian Movement: Negotiations are pending for the purchase of ocean steamers, each warranted to carry one thousand men, with a certainty, at least, that the purchase will be made before the first of October. There have been immense purchases of arms from the Government by parties supposed to be identified with the Fenians within the past two weeks. Proposals for further purchases are now under consideration.

The New York Express reports a trial in that city where four girls, sisters, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-two, were witnesses. They are the inmates of one house of ill-fame in that city. Their father is an orthodox clergyman.

The oil seekers in Indiana are despondent, and begin to look upon their investments as dead stock. They have struck several deposits of bad-smelling gas, but no oil.

The Herald's special says the amount of note issued from the Treasury to National Banks last week was \$3,421,250, making the grand total of \$183,402,870 now afloat.

Special Notices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Passenger trains now leave Detroit and the several stations in this County as follows: GOING WEST. Mail Day Dester Even. Night Train. 7:15 A.M. 10:30 A.M. 1:00 P.M. 4:00 P.M. 7:00 P.M. 10:00 P.M. 11:00 P.M. Detroit, 8:40 " 11:55 " 9:12 " 6:50 " 12:50 P.M. Ann Arbor, 9:25 " 12:40 " 7:00 " 7:35 " " Chelsea, 9:55 " 12:50 " 7:30 " 7:50 " GOING EAST. Even. Dester Night Day Mail Train. 6:00 A.M. 7:55 " 8:45 " 5:00 P.M. Dester, 6:05 " 7:55 " 8:45 " 5:20 " Ann Arbor, 6:25 " 8:10 " 9:00 " 5:50 " Ypsilanti, 6:50 " 7:00 " 8:40 " 4:25 " 6:12 " Detroit, 6:10 " 8:25 " 10:00 " 5:45 " 7:45 " The Mail Train runs to and from Marshall.

In fever and ague and all intermittent fevers, according to the statements of countless witnesses, the Red Jacket Bitters break up the paroxysms with absolute certainty, and speedily restore the strength of the patient.

KEEP DISEASE AT BAY.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attack of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been restored by a miracle from a similar state of prostration, by HOSKETT'S STOMACH BITTERS, is a sure guarantee that by the same means you too may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations, and ungenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, find any unusual weakness, this paragraph is most particularly and emphatically addressed. You who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal Stimulant and Alterative, and you will be forever guarded against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air. HOSKETT'S STOMACH BITTERS are composed of Vegetable Tonic and Alterative through-out the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands, in Canada, Australia, and the West Indies, they are gradually taking the place of all other Stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and Administration overrules doubt, they will eventually supersede every other Invigorant and Restorative now employed in medicinal practice. 1-16127

CRUMPTON'S Strawberry Balsam, A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR DIARRHÆA, DYSENTERY, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Heart Burn, and all Bowel Disorders. Entirely vegetable. Specific for Dysentery. OSBORNE & HOWE, Prop'rs, Buchanan, Mich. Wholesale and Retail, Chicago, and Farrand, Shesley & Co., Detroit, Wholesale Agents. 3m1025

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. JOSEPH T. INMAN, SEAVEN D, BURLINGAME, N. Y. 6m1025

WHISKERS! WHISKERS! Do you want Whiskers? Our Green Compound will force them to grow on the smooth face of your chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks.—Price, \$1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, always sealed, on receipt of price. Address, W. A. BROWN & Co., Box 135, 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 POULSON, Howard Association, 141 Broadway, N. Y. 10016

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP can be thoroughly cured by using WHITEMORE'S CURE FOR FOOT ROT IN SHEEP! It is just what it is represented to be, A PERFECT CURE. Ask for WhiteMORE'S Cure, and take no other.

The following Certificate is a sample of the testimonials constantly being received: F. W. WHITEMORE, Esq., RETLICK, VA., July 14th, 1865. Dear Sir: Having tried your Cure for Foot Rot in Sheep, I would say for the benefit of Sheep Raisers that they should lose no time in procuring a bottle, as it certainly will cure the Foot Rot in less time and with less trouble than any preparation of Blue Vitriol or any other I have ever used. Yours truly, LEWIS BILLINGS.

F. W. WHITEMORE, Sole Proprietor, Chatham 4 corners, Columbia Co., N. Y. FOR SALE in Ann Arbor by SEBASTIAN & CO., Sole Agents. 3m1025

Chancery Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, Fourth Judicial Circuit in and for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery. Eley A. Palmer, Plaintiff, vs. Anthony Pulver, Defendant. Appearing by affidavit filed in this cause, that the Defendant, Anthony Pulver, is a resident of the State of Michigan, and that he is a resident of the State of New York; On motion of Justin & Howell, Solicitors at Law, for the Plaintiff, and in presence of the said Plaintiff, and in presence of the said Defendant, the said Bill of Complaint filed in this cause, within three months from the date of this order, and that in default thereof, the said Plaintiff, the said Justin & Howell, Solicitors at Law, for the Plaintiff, and the said Defendant, do hereby certify that a copy of this order be served on the said Defendant, personally, at least twenty days before the date specified for his appearance.

J. G. BARNETT, Jr., Clerk of the Court, Washtenaw Co., Mich. (A true copy.) Tracer W. Root, Deputy Register.

NOTICE—AUCTION!! THE UNDERSIGNED will close his Cutlery establishment, most, centre of Washington and Fourth Streets, on the 10th of OCTOBER, and all persons indebted to him by bill, note, or other account, are requested to call for them by that day, as all goods on hand at that time will be sold at auction. At the same time he will sell at Auction his stock of tools fitted for the business of a Cutter, Greenleaf or Longknife, also his Cutlery, Razors, Strops, Honing Machines and Strops, Drawblanks and Pattern Trimmings, &c., &c. ALBERT GWINNER, 3e1025

BUTTER WANTED! I want for the NEW YORK MARKET all the GOOD BUTTER made in the County, for which I will pay Cash on Delivery, for other Large or Small Lots. JOHN H. MAYNARD, July 7th, 1865. 3e1010

FOR SALE! 20 HOUSES AND LOTS, worth from \$1,000 to \$5,000.—Also several IMPROVED FARMS. A. J. SUTHERLAND, Ann Arbor, Feb. 25, 1865. 3941 Commercial Bldg., 3e1025

TO THE LADIES. GEORGE H. REED & CO'S LIQUID DOMESTIC DYES.

THE constant demand we have had for LIQUID DYES has induced us to put up a complete line of 40 Shades, all Liquids, which will recommend themselves to every one who has ever used Liquid Dyes for Brilliancy of Colors, Simplicity of Use, Certainty of Satisfaction. (Complete Directions for use with every package.) USE THE BEST ARTICLE. See Certificates from eminent Chemists, on each package. Samples actually dyed with each of the colors on silk and woolen, may be seen at the Drug Stores. SOLD EVERYWHERE. If you desire to insure GOOD COLORS, inquire for REED'S DOMESTIC DYES, and take no other kind.

GEORGE H. REED & CO., Boston, Manufacturers. FARRAND, SHELEY & CO., AGENTS, 6m1025 DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Old and young should use STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR. It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff. It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA MANUFACTURING COMPY, SOLE PROPRIETORS, NEW YORK. 6m1025

NEW FALL GOODS! AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR GREAT NATIONAL WORK, ABRAHAM LINCOLN! By DR. L. P. BROCKETT.

This work is entirely new and original, and contains more of his early history, political career, speeches, Messages, Proclamations, &c., together with the scenes and incidents connected with his tragic end, than any other work published. Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially retired and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of retired pay, or any other pension, in want of a profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing \$150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., No. 148 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. 3m1025

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.

A NEAT PAMPHLET Of the life, study and extensive travels of Dr. Lyons can be procured by all wholesale dealers, free of charge. Dr. L. will visit the several places as follows: Jackson, Howard House, 20th. Ann Arbor, Monitor House, 24th. Detroit, Case House, opposite Mich. Central Depot, each month, 2nd and 23rd.

More of EXAMINATIONS.—The Doctor dissects 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 plainly set of charge.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of R. HOOPER & SON, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm, will please present them for adjustment, and all persons indebted to the said firm, will please call immediately and settle. R. HOOPER, F. B. HOOPER, Ann Arbor, Sept. 1st, 1865. 6e1025

NOTICE! The business of Browning, in its various branches, will be continued at the old stand of the late firm, by the undersigned, who, thankful for past patronage, hopes for continued favors. F. B. HOOPER, 6e1025

DISSOLUTION. The co-partnership heretofore existing between Dr. Lewis & Brokey, was dissolved Jan. 1st, 1865. LEWITT & BROKEY, AUGUST 22d, 1865. 3m1025

NEW GOODS FOR THE FALL TRADE!

I have received my early FALL STOCK OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS!

Choice Groceries, &c., And invite the Closest Cash Buyers to examine the goods and prices. JOHN H. MAYNARD. Ann Arbor, Sept. 13th, 1865. 4e1025

1865. CHANGE OF DATE. 1866. MONITOR HOUSE, 21st of EACH MONTH, Instead of the 20th, and at JACKSON, ON THE 20th, Instead of the 21st.

Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, The Blood, and all other complicated chronic complaints treated successfully, by PROF. R. J. LYONS, the well known and celebrated INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!

Call at the Monitor House, Ann Arbor, where he can be consulted FREE OF CHARGE, on the 21st of each Month, during 1865 and 1866. 1y1019

A SINGLE LADY WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL THAT THERE IS UNEQUALLED VIRTUE IN THE RED JACKET STOMACH BITTERS. They are a combination of RARE HERBS Prepared in the choicest OLD BOURBON WHISKY. They strengthen and invigorate the system. They give a good and healthy appetite. They assist digestion. They are the best stimulant in existence They are a preventive of fever and ague They cure nervous headache. They are perfectly pure and palatable. The full directions for their use are given on the wrapper by all druggists and dealers in the country.

BENNETT PIETERS & CO. 21 RIVER ST. CHICAGO. SOLE PROPRIETORS. For sale by DEFOREST & STEWART, Jobbers.

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR! Call at the Monitor House, Ann Arbor, where he can be consulted FREE OF CHARGE, on the 21st of each Month, during 1865 and 1866. 1y1019

A MAMMOTH STOCK OF FALL GOODS! At the Corner Store of P. BACH, including CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, FLANNELS, DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, COTTONS, DOMESTICS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

Call and see them! Ann Arbor, Sept., 1865. 1025f

SCHOOL BOOKS! MEDICAL BOOKS!! LAW BOOKS!!!

The above with a Large Assortment of the most valuable and useful books, for sale by JOHN F. MILLER & CO., Ann Arbor, Sept. 1st, 1865. 2m1024



Fresh Arrival at the Headquarters of GUITERMAN & CO'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

Second to none in the States! YOU CAN FIND Articles of Every Description FOR MEN'S WEAR, manufactured at prices at which we Defy Competition Whatever!

We would simply state that one of the firm is constantly looking out in New York, to supply us with GOOD AND CHEAP GOODS Such as no other House can boast of.

We are now ready to exhibit a large stock of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Also a large stock of Beaver Cloths, VESTINGS, & CASSIMERES, TO BE MADE UP TO ORDER, OR SOLD BY THE YARD, at very low prices.

If you have any doubts call and see for yourself. GUITERMAN & CO. JUST OPENED.

A MAMMOTH STOCK OF FALL GOODS! At the Corner Store of P. BACH, including CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, FLANNELS, DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, COTTONS, DOMESTICS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

Call and see them! Ann Arbor, Sept., 1865. 1025f

SCHOOL BOOKS! MEDICAL BOOKS!! LAW BOOKS!!!

The above with a Large Assortment of the most valuable and useful books, for sale by JOHN F. MILLER & CO., Ann Arbor, Sept. 1st, 1865. 2m1024

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, Forty and fifty styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$50 to \$400 each. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MARION BROTHERS, New York. 1y1025

MISS JENNIE WOOD. RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Ann Arbor, that having recently taken up her residence among them, she is prepared to give THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS upon the HARP & PIANO, and solicits a generous share of their patronage.—Residence at Mrs. Fuller's, Main Street, two doors South of Mack & Schmitts. 10251f.

Beet Sugar in Germany. The following concerning the manufacture of beet sugar in Europe is from a letter of Mr. Kippart, of Ohio, to the Department of Agriculture...

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

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.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES, 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.

The Wonder of the World! Also a variety of the most beautiful PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PICTURES and FRAMES in great variety...

JULIUS BAUER & CO., EMPORIUM! WAREHOUSES IN "CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE," 69 WASHINGTON STREET, New York Warerooms, 650 Broadway.

WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED Gold Medal Piano Fortes! Also, AGENTS FOR SOEBBLER & SMITH, BOARDMAN & GRAY, A. H. GALE & CO., and other First-Class Pianos.

WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS! PLUMER & JENNINGS CAN GET YOU UP A BETTER SUIT OF CLOTHES THAN YOU CAN BUY ELSEWHERE.

Mortgage Sale. DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage made and executed by Lucy A. Markham and Thomas S. Markham...

WHEREA, default has been made in the conditions of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made and executed on the twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1884...

WHOLESALE DEALERS in all the goods and articles of the most fashionable and useful character...

Estate of Munnis Kenney. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor...

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Margaret Murphy, praying that she and William Jones may be appointed Administrators of the estate of said deceased...

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of John Schenk, praying that she and some other persons may be appointed Administrators of the estate of said deceased...

The establishment I visited is owned by Mr. Bockleman and the brothers Kohne; the director's name is Wiseman, and he seems rather anxious to have some bright young Americans...

JUST OPENING! THE LARGEST STOCK and best assortment of CABINET FURNITURE? 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.

DR. SCHENCK'S Principal Office and Laboratory is at the N. E. corner of 11TH and COMMERCE Streets, Philadelphia...

THE GREAT CRISIS! N. B. COLE & CO., have not opened a LARGE STOCK of BOOTS & SHOES, purchased since the GREAT FALL IN GOLD! GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO'S CELEBRATED HARMONIUMS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.

ESTATE OF J. PHILIP SCHENK. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor...

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of John Schenk, praying that she and some other persons may be appointed Administrators of the estate of said deceased...

Planting Fruit Trees. A great revolution has occurred in selecting fruit trees for planting. Bushy plants are now sought for. The shade which the side branches make is considered beneficial to the tree...

DR. SCHENCK'S Many years ago, whilst residing in Philadelphia, I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption...

THE 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.

GIVE THEM A CALL REPAIRING Neatly and Promptly Done. North West side of Court House Square, two doors North of the Old Franklin.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 63 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. A RARE CHANGE TO BUY GOODS CHEAP!

ESTATE OF MARGARET BOURK. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor...

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Margaret Bourk, praying that she and some other persons may be appointed Administrators of the estate of said deceased...

Preparing for planting trees, the soil should be stirred up at least two feet in depth. Of course, the trees should be planted in the holes only so deep as they stood in the ground before...

DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT CLOSING OUT S-A-L-E! A SPLENDID STOCK OF DRESS GOODS!

PLAN OF THE WORK. Since Sir Walter Raleigh selected his imprisonment in the Tower by the composition of his "History of the World," the Literature of England has never achieved such a triumph...

REMEMBER THE PLACE, JULIUS BAUER & CO., 63 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

CHOICE GROCERIES!! WAR CHEAP! All purchased since the...

ESTATE OF FIVE ALLEN. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor...

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Five Allen, praying that she and some other persons may be appointed Administrators of the estate of said deceased...

Trees that have long stems exposed to hot suns, or drying winds, become what gardeners call "hide-bound." That is, the old bark becomes indurated—cannot expand, and the tree suffers much in consequence...

DR. SCHENCK'S The Seaweed Tonic produces lasting results, thoroughly invigorating the stomach and digestive system, and enabling it to eliminate and make into healthy matter the food which it assimilates...

AGENTS. BOSTON—George C. Goodwin & Co. NEW YORK—Deane, Barnet & Co. BALTIMORE—S. S. Hance. PITTSBURGH—Dr. George H. Keyser. CINCINNATI—F. E. Squire & Co. and John D. Park. CHICAGO—Lord & Smith, and H. Seovil. ST. LOUIS—Collins Brothers. SAN FRANCISCO—Bostwick, Smith & Dean.

HER MIRROR MAY Satisfy a lady that her dress is faultless, but 25c invested in "Spanish Rouge," for polishing Silvers and metal of all kinds, will add more to the bright and cheerful appearance of her happy home than one hundred dollars expended in new ware.

CASH BUYERS Rifle Factory! can for a few weeks have goods at just about THEIR OWN PRICES!

ESTATE OF PATRICK COYLE. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor...

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Patrick Coyle, praying that she and some other persons may be appointed Administrators of the estate of said deceased...

Whitewash is frequently resorted to by farmers; but the great objection is its unsightly appearance—the result is otherwise good. The great objection to washes formerly was, that the pores of the bark were closed by them—this was on the supposition that the bark was alive; but the external bark of most trees has been dead years before the time of application; and "the breathing" if so the operations of the pores can be called, is through the crevices formed in the old bark by the expansion of the growing tree by which the living bark below has a chance of contact with the air.

DR. SCHENCK'S LUMBER YARD! The largest Stock of Calico and Brown Cotton in the City at less than Manufacturer's prices.

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 harmful or injurious results.

BEUTLER & TRAVEL, Manufacturers of and Dealers in Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Flasks, Pouches, Game Bags, and Every other article in that Line.

COOK'S HOTEL, is now offered for sale, enquire immediately on the premises of H. M. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

ESTATE OF JOHN PRICE. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor...

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of John Price, praying that she and some other persons may be appointed Administrators of the estate of said deceased...

In New York city, so statistics state, there are fewer marriages by one-third than there were twenty-five years ago.

DR. SCHENCK'S LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &c. which will be sold as low as can be afforded in the City at less than Manufacturer's prices.

AGENTS. BOSTON—George C. Goodwin & Co. NEW YORK—Deane, Barnet & Co. BALTIMORE—S. S. Hance. PITTSBURGH—Dr. George H. Keyser. CINCINNATI—F. E. Squire & Co. and John D. Park. CHICAGO—Lord & Smith, and H. Seovil. ST. LOUIS—Collins Brothers. SAN FRANCISCO—Bostwick, Smith & Dean.

HER MIRROR MAY Satisfy a lady that her dress is faultless, but 25c invested in "Spanish Rouge," for polishing Silvers and metal of all kinds, will add more to the bright and cheerful appearance of her happy home than one hundred dollars expended in new ware.

G. W. SNOVER, A. SNOVER, 1005

ESTATE OF JOHN PRICE. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor...

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of John Price, praying that she and some other persons may be appointed Administrators of the estate of said deceased...