

# The Weekly Michigan Argus.

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## The Michigan Argus.

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ELLIU B. FOND, Editor and Publisher.

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

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Ann Arbor, Dec. 27th, 1864.

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## SIGNS OF RAIN.

[The following pleasant lines, attributed to an old book to Dr. Jenner, contain nearly all the observed signs of rain. It is supposed to have been written as an excuse to a friend to deferring an invitation to a country excursion. Many of these signs may be thought very childish, and perhaps be ascribed to superstition; but they are really based upon well known laws, and can be scientifically explained by a reference to them.]

"The hollow winds begin to blow,  
The clouds look black, the glass is low,  
The moon in halos hid her head,  
And spiders from their cobwebs creep,  
Last night the sun went pale to bed,  
The moon in halos hid her head,  
The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,  
For see! a rainbow spans the sky,  
The walls are damp, the ditches smell,  
Closed is the pink-eyed pimpernel,  
Bark! bow the chairs and tables crack,  
Old Betty's joints are on the rack,  
Her come with shooting pain torment her,  
And to her bed ultimately sent her,  
The smoke from chimneys right ascends,  
Then spreading back to earth it bends,  
The wind unsteady veers around,  
Or settling in the south is found,  
How restless are the snoring swine!  
The hens fly on the back door lie,  
Nor heed the traveler passing by.  
In fiery red the sun doth rise,  
Then wades through clouds to mount the skies,  
Loud quack the ducks, the peacocks cry,  
The distant hills are looking blue,  
The meadow lark is looking white,  
The busy flies disturb the kine,  
Low'er the grass the swallow wings;  
The cricket, too, how loud it sings!  
Puss on the hearth with velvet paws,  
Sits smoothing o'er her whiskered jaws,  
Through the clear air the fishes rise,  
And nibble catch the incantous flies,  
The sheep were seen at early light,  
Cropping their meads with eager bite,  
Through June the air is cold and chill;  
The meadow blackbird is looking white,  
The glow-worms numerous and bright,  
Illumed the dewy dell last night,  
At dusk the squall took was seen,  
Hopping, crawling o'er the green,  
The frog has lost his yellow vest,  
And in a dingy suit is dressed,  
The locusts, disturbed is newly risen,  
Quite to the summit of his prison,  
The whirling wind the dust obeys,  
And in the rapid eddy plays,  
My dog, so altered in his taste  
Quits mutton bones, on grass to feast,  
And sees you nod, how odd their flight,  
They imitate the gliding kite;  
Or seem precipitate to fall,  
As if they felt the piercing ball,  
Will surely rain. I see, with sorrow,  
Our journey must be put off to-morrow."

The Peaches.  
A countryman brought from the city five peaches, the finest that ever were seen. But his children saw this fruit, for the first time. Therefore, they wondered, and rejoiced in the pretty peaches with their reddish cheeks and delicate down. The father then divided them among his four boys, and gave one to their mother.

In the evening when the children went into their sleeping chamber, their father asked: "Well, and how did the pretty peaches taste?"  
"Finely, dear father," said the oldest. "It is a beautiful fruit, so tartish, and so delicate in taste. I have carefully kept the stone, and will raise me a tree from it."  
"Bravo!" said the father; "that is providing economically for the future, as becomes a landsman."  
"I ate mine at once," the youngest cried, "and threw away the stone, and mother gave me half of her's. O, it tasted so sweet, and melted in my mouth."  
"Well," said the father, "you have not acted very wisely, but naturally, and in a child's manner. For wisdom, there is yet room in the course of your life."  
Then the second son began:—"I hunted up the stone which my little brother threw away, and cracked it. There was a seed in it that tasted as a nut. But my peach I sold for enough, when I go to the city, that I can probably buy twelve."  
The father shook his head and said:—"That is wise enough, but childlike and natural it was not. Heaven guard you, that you do not become a merchant."  
"And you Edmund?" asked the father.

Self-possessed and frank, Edmund replied: "I carried my peach to our neighbor George, who is sick of a fever. He would not take it. Then I laid it upon his bed and came away."  
"Well," said the father, "who has made the best use of his peach?"  
All three exclaimed:—"Brother Edmund!" But Edmund was silent, and his mother embraced him with tears in her eyes.

Madame Heiberg, a famous actress of Copenhagen, was once engaged to a man quite unfitted for her, who, among his other gifts, possessed a rare amount of avarice. One day in early spring, the lady and her ungenerous swain were driving, in a hired coach, along an avenue in the park near Copenhagen. The gentleman, in a fit of unusual ill-humor, drove on and on without saying a word. The actress, out of patience, broke silence at last. Opening both the doors of the coach, "Monsieur," she said, "the best plan is to put an end to this. Do you get out at your door; I mean to get out at mine. Adieu forever!" Upset at first by the sudden rupture which he did not in the least expect, he reflected an instant, and then seemed to agree to the proposition.—"But which of us," he asked, "is to pay the fare?"

A Saratoga correspondent writes:—"Opposite to me in the ball room, to-night, sits a stout woman, in a wide striped silk dress. She is the wife of a legal notability, and was, when young, a circus rider of great repute, renowned chiefly for leaping, unaided, upon a running horse in the ring. Another fine looking couple graduated from Fulton Market—the husband still sells values in that famed locality."

## American State Capitals.

A Canada correspondent of the London Times gives the following unflattering but not incorrect description of our legislative capitals:

For two generations it has been the practice throughout the United States, with the exception of Massachusetts and Virginia, to remove the seats of legislation from great cities to small towns situated as nearly as possible in the centre of the commonwealth. The reasons alleged were—first, the facility of access, supposed to lie in the equidistance of the parliamentary center from all points of the State; and, second, the freedom from bad influences and intimidation, to be found in the rural districts, and which could not be expected among the rowdy and excitable population of large manufacturing and commercial cities. For a system of government which rests upon the suffrage of a whole people, in which the mob (to use the word in no offensive sense) form so large a portion of the constituency, the plea of such a necessity is somewhat damaging. No one ever heard that the Parliament of Great Britain was not as safe in Westminster as it would have been in Kenilworth.—But the people of the large States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio mistrusted the crowd too much, though they always boast of its educated intelligence, to consent that populous and wealthy New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati should be the seats of the Legislature. The consequence is that the capitals of these and most other States of the Union are but inconsiderable places, deriving a fictitious importance from the presence once a year of the local legislature; but striving in vain to expand into the size or the dignity of cities. Washington itself, selected for the same reasons as the capital of the Union, has little of the appearance and none of the amenities of a veritable metropolis. It is a place of immense promise and small performance. Its design upon the topographical chart is magnificent. Its actual condition is petty and disappointing—a mixture of imposing public edifices, separated from each other by long intervals of inferior or half built streets, in which the pigsty, the cabbage-garden and the wooden shanty alternate with the brick house and the marble mansion. Unpaved and unfinished streets dirty and disreputable, swarming with beer-shops, groggeries, gambling dens and brothels, Washington can give no other excuse for its existence than the meeting of a Congress, which would have been much better housed at New York.

"I'm Good for Something."  
A young man, whose bluntness was such that every effort to turn him to account in a dry good store was found to be unavailable, received the customary notice from his employer that he did not suit and must go.  
"But I'm good for something," remonstrated the young fellow, loth to be turned into the street.  
"You are good for nothing as a salesman any how," retorted the principal, regarding him from a business point of view.  
"I'm sure I can be useful," replied the young man.  
"How?" "Tell me how."  
"I don't know, sir; I don't know."  
"Nor do I," and the principal laughed as he saw the eagerness the lad displayed.  
"Only don't put me away, sir; don't put me away. Try me at something besides selling; I cannot sell. I know I cannot sell."  
"I know that, too; that is what there is wrong."  
"But I can make myself useful somehow, I know I can."  
The blunt boy who could not be turned into a salesman, and whose manner was so little captivating that he was nearly sent about his business, was accordingly tried at something else. He was placed in the counting-house, where his aptitude for figures soon showed itself, and in a few years he became not only the chief cashier in the concern, but eminent as an accountant throughout the country.

Boys be sure and be "good for something."  
A Word to Boys.  
A writer in an educational journal the title of which we have unfortunately lost, has the following pertinent and truthful remarks:  
"Boys, listen! The first thing you want to learn, to develop what force there is in you, is self-reliance; that is, as regards your relations to man. If I were going to give a formula for developing the most forcible set of men, I should say: Turn them upon their own resources, with their minds well stored with moral and religious truth when they are boys, and teach them to 'depend on self, and not on father.' If a boy is thrown upon his own resources at fifteen, with the world all before him where to choose, and he fights the battle of life single-handed up to manhood, and don't develop more than an average share of executive ability, there is no stuff in him worth talking about. He may learn 'to plough, and sow, and reap, and mow,' but this can all be done by machines and horses, and a man wants to be better than either of these. Wipe out of your vocabulary every such word as fail, give up wishing for improbable results, put your hand to the plough, or whatever tool you take to, and then drive on and never look back. Don't ever sight your person to see if it is straight; 'don't be consistent, but be simply true.' If you go out to see a reed shaken by the wind, it is pretty likely you will never see anything of more consequence.—*Phrenological Journal.*

## What Manufacturers Achieve.

Commerce has reared some splendid cities in America, but it should not be forgotten that manufactures have done their full share just as well. If commerce can claim New York, Chicago, New Orleans, and San Francisco, manufactures claim the lion's share of building up Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, and the entire credit of such towns as Lowell, Lawrence, Manchester, N. H., (why do they not find some original name for so clever a place) Troy, Wilmington, Del., etc. Indeed if the manufactures were taken away from New York, the chief emporium of commerce the city would be so much reduced as hardly to know itself.

Manufactures, therefore, do not play the merely mendicant part which some free trade votaries imagine in our political economy. They undoubtedly support a much larger population than commerce does, and give a greater strength to the whole community. If trade has built its ornamental structures, have not manufactures done more in the same line? So, while we are asking to protect this great home interest, it points us on every hand to its noble achievements, in proof that the encouragement we bestow upon it will not be thrown away.

When we advocate the devotion of more care and attention to manufactures, we ask our people to do that which will enlarge villages into cities, and expand small cities into immense metropolitan centers of population and business. In such a movement as this every class of the community is directly interested. It gives the farmer a better home market for his produce, the tradesman an increased demand for his goods, the real estate owner an ample return for his investment, the building trade a constant employment, and, in fact, all kinds of civilized craftsmen the means not only of making a good living and accumulating a competence, but of rearing up splendid fortunes.

Let a cotton factory or an iron foundry be put in full operation in a country village and immediately the village becomes a town of very decided importance. Let it be located in any suitable part of a city like Philadelphia, and immediately every house in the neighborhood acquires an increased value, on account of the demand for dwellings by the operatives. A commercial city may be squeezed into a very limited space, as is the case with New York, while a manufacturing city inevitably requires a great deal of "room and verge enough." The operatives employed in the latter live in comfortable dwellings, while the sailors, the long shore men, and the hangers-on of commerce seem to ignore such advantages.

Manufactures give patronage and support to the schools of design; they encourage the education of the masses; they are the soul of all improvements in agriculture and commerce. If we understand the tendency of civilization manufactures constitute its predominant trait, and should receive the chief attention of any people aspiring to the highest development, as we do in the United States. The policy which would induce us to neglect this great interest and hang our hope of greatness merely upon agriculture and commerce is such as might please the great industrial interests of England, but should be regarded as opposed to our permanent prosperity.

The Western States, we are happy to perceive, have at length entered fully into this policy of encouraging domestic industry, and the West is now not less anxious for protection than any other section of the country. The vast copper, iron, and lead resources of Michigan, Illinois and Missouri have led to the establishment of industrial works in those regions to use the ores dug from those mines. So, too, the enormous demand for woolen goods during the war caused a great increase of the woolen mills at the West, as the Kentucky tobacco trade has induced the establishment of flourishing tobacco factories in the Western cities.

What manufactures have done for New England and the Middle States in former years, they are in process of doing for the West; and the Western agriculturists, fully appreciate the value of the home market for the produce which is thus needed, understand the subject far better than they ever did before, and are investing their spare capital in the manufacturing concerns starting up in their vicinity. So it should be everywhere and with every man. Our capital should go to increase the productive capacity of our industrial establishments, and our policy should foster this interest. *Philadelphia North American.*

An incident occurred not long since, near Galesburg, illustrating the adage that "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Mr. P. was wont to seek recreation occasionally by chastising his better half. Mr. K., a neighbor, was indignant that P. should thus misuse his spouse, and entered a complaint before a Justice. Sometime before the trial took place, it leaked out that K. had another wife, besides the one he was living with, and P. threatened to complain of him for bigamy; whereupon K. skedaddled, leaving P. to enforce family discipline at pleasure, without fear of the interference of a higher power.

The present fashion of the ladies' head dresses does not come up to the fashion in France in Maria Antoinette's time. Maria Theresa writing to her, says:—"They tell me that from the root to the top of your hair measures 36 inches, with feathers and ribbons above it." The ladies will see that they can pile on a foot more without being too top-heavy.

## The Social Condition of Ireland.

A special correspondent of *Sanders' Newsletter* gives the following account of the present "Social aspect of the South of Ireland:"

"Unless the peasant mistakes you for a spy, a gauger, or a valuator going to raise the rent on him, his intelligence and practical knowledge are very valuable in enabling you to go below the surface, and learn the true condition of the country. The first great apparent change is in the improved condition of the dwellings and dress of the people. In Wexford, Kilkenny, Tipperary and Waterford, one no longer sees the horrid dung pit and pool of fetid water in close proximity to the house, the unforgiving friend to typhus fever and dysentery; the roofs are now fairly thatched, and the walls whitewashed, and not rarely may be observed some little attempt at ornament in the way of a hedge-row, or flowers in the potato garden. But it is in the dress, especially of the women, that the most marked progress has been made. Twenty years ago the wearing of shoes and stockings was the exception, and not the rule, and on a fair or market day, the little proprietries of life were to be observed, these articles were carried until the owners reached the environs of the town, and were then put on, more for ornament than use; but at present the neatly shaped boot is to be found inside the house, while a more clumsy shoe is available for the rough work of the fields; and on Sundays the road glitters with the variety of bright colors suspended on the crinoline, which fashion has imported into the most primitive districts. It may, however, be asked, has this external improvement been gained by running into debt, or, if not, from whence can the money be obtained? The solution is an easy one; the price of butter, of poultry, of eggs, etc., has increased enormously, and the demand is still more than the supply, and shipper who send to England have their various agents going about and opening founts where purchases are promptly made; so that eggs, which used to be sold three for a penny in any village, will realize in summer from 7d to 10d a dozen, and in winter go up as high as even 1s; and chickens that were a drug at 6d, are readily taken at 1s and more. The daughters of the small farmers are allowed to rear fowls for themselves, and one woman, whose flocks of turkeys in a wild part of the county of Waterford constituted quite a picture, stated that she paid the rent of the ground she held, namely, £38 a year, by this one source of revenue. It is in the matter of food and creature comforts that no equal progress has been made; and, from my observation, I should be led to the conclusion that those of the Irish who are a little elevated over the hand-to-mouth condition of the mere laborer display a wonderful amount of prudence, forbearance, and cheerfulness of mind, under what would try the temper and incite the improvidence of the same class of people at the other side of the channel. They are grateful for the returning supply of wholesome and cheap food, given through the agency of the potato, and buttermilk is an indulgence, while the use of fresh milk would be a luxury only to be occasionally gratified. Rarely, even on a Sunday, does bacon accompany the pot of cabbage; and bacon, butter, fowl, and eggs, are reserved for sale, not for personal enjoyment. No doubt "starvation" will and must demoralize. But the peasantry here, who certainly enjoy but a restricted and little-varying diet, are not debilitated, and even the most prejudiced must admit that the virtue of the women is a fine feature in their character. With respect to the diminished number of the people, from the effect of the famine years, and subsequent emigration, the result of inquiry from various quarters leads to the conclusion that while the soil, if worked adequately, would sustain more than were ever on its surface, yet, that in the present state of agriculture, there are hands enough to do the required work, and that without the employer being obliged to pay more than a decent rate of wages. There were periods when a man willing to work for 3d a day and his diet could not even be secure of that; and surely the average of 6s or 7s a week for one who, most likely, has others dependent on him, is not in excess of what the most cold-blooded of political economists would sanction, when balancing his favorite rows of figures against the shrinking and sensitive objects of humanity placed in the opposite scale. Many of the farmers are now beginning to buy or hire reaping machines, and in the very busiest period of the harvest, 2s or 2s 6d for men, with their diet, and 1s 6d to 1s 8d for binders, constitute no very excessive tariff."

The Asiatic Cholera.  
This terrible scourge seems to be again approaching our shores from the East, where for some months past it has been raging. It is not likely to prevail here before another summer, if at all. We copy the following from "An Experienced Physician," from the *Commonwealth*, which may throw some light upon the nature of the disease and how to manage it:

THE DIAGNOSIS.  
The first two stages of cholera consist of first, diarrhoea; secondly, of a species of vomiting, wherein the patient does not generally experience nausea, but simply throws off fluid from the stomach, as in the emetic operations which accompany dyspepsia or indigestion; then commence the cramps, which, in some cases, are not very severe, in others frightful and most agonizing; this stage almost immediately succeeds the evacuations of what has been aptly termed "rice water," from its similitude to that substance; and indicates conclusively that the natural forces have been entirely discharged. This fluid is thrown off from the multitude of minute blood vessels situated on the surface of the intestines, and consists of the serum, a fluid principle of the blood. It is the discharge of this fluid, which, from the commencement of the diarrhoea, incorporating with the ordinary contents of the bowels, causes the fluid state of the evacuations, which pass generally without pain or much inconvenience, and therefore cause no alarm until the whole fluid portion of the blood is thus discharged; superinducing the third stage of debility, cramps, blue skin, loss of pulse, cold sweats, clenched fingers, cold tongue, and an indescribable coldness of the whole body. The vomiting still continues, with continued evacuations, with violent cramps, difficult breathing, and loss of the power of speech, and a terrible loss of the substance around the eyes, causing them to sink even deeper than those of a corpse, and this in so short a space as to be incredible by those who may not have witnessed it.

All this is the effect of the diarrhoea, which is so insidious as to give no concern to the patient until the vomitings commence, and which produces, nevertheless, the loss of all the circulating fluid of the blood vessels, and those terrible results called "cholera." In fact, the disease is not cholera-morbus, but rather a diarrhoea of an insidious and most extraordinary character; and had it originated in this country, or in Europe, would no doubt have been so considered and classified; but the Asiatics (indifferent judges in such matters,) are so wanting in reflection that they observe only the sensible changes which appear towards the close; and disregard the diarrhoea, being so free from pain, and not calculated to excite alarm, but which nevertheless is the real malady.

Let me here say that these curative directions may be relied on. I have seen, professionally, two or three hundred cases, and many more in hospitals. In my own practice I have not lost a single one. Summarily, remember always, that this disease is of the intestines solely, commencing with diarrhoea until two or three evacuations per day, causing generally no pains, and so slight as to cause no alarm. This is strictly, and in itself, the disease; and in distinction from ordinary diarrhoea, must be stopped; and this cannot be done with too great promptness.

Indeed, immediately that the epidemic influence manifests itself in a community, the inhabitants of which should adopt a stringent diet, avoid all purgatives, and every purgative aliment, living principally on rice in its various modes of preparation, fresh meats, (that is, not salted,) roasted or boiled, or beef or mutton. Boiled eggs, chicken broth or soup, very little salted, and warm drinks in place of cold ones. Avoid as poisonous all acid fruits and vegetables. Even potatoes have been discharged undigested after a lapse of twenty hours, and that by a robust man, previously of good health. Every kind of fermented drink, as beer, ale, porter and cider, is also very bad. In no case, during the prevalence of the disease, should warm or fresh bread be used, and none less than a day old.

Should one feel attacks, by the diarrhoea or dysentery, the most perfect quiet in bed should be enjoined, with a light and nutritious diet, with warm drinks, with injections of laudanum, in one or two tablespoonfuls of warm water, a dose of laudanum being a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, according to the force of the diarrhoea. If, with this treatment, the diarrhoea is checked, although the debility of the stomach continues, or, so to speak, the inclination to vomit, it is of no consequence; the same thing occurs in taking blood from a patient in the ordinary way. His nausea is of no importance, neither his faintness and prostration, provided the bleeding is stopped, because, so soon as this is effected, all these cease spontaneously. So, in this disease, suppressing the discharge from the blood-vessels of the intestinal canal by opiates and astringent injections, the patient is saved. At the same time, he might take ten or twelve drops of saturated tincture of camphor, as a restorative and anti-spasmodic cordial, every hour, until it produces a copious perspiration. At the same time, he should be kept well covered in bed, with hot bricks or bottles of hot water at his feet.

Mustard plasters on the bowels, when there is much pain, are of excellent effect. As soon as the patient feels himself relieved, he believes himself cured and able to go about his usual occupation, and is generally anxious to go out; this, however, is extremely hazardous; and, that the cure may be thorough and complete, he should be kept in bed and wholly quiet for, at least, two or three days; a relapse is fatal.

## Chatted Food.

As an illustration of the value of conversation in its more familiar forms and its daily requirements, consider its service at meal times. General usage has determined that three times a day we shall assemble with our families for the common purpose of appeasing the demands of hunger and satisfying the fancies or whims of the palate. Moreover, to many men these are the only times of the day when they can have the opportunity to meet all the members of their family in free and unrestrained intercourse. Now, to make this occasion something more than mere "feeding," and to elevate it to the dignity of rational intercourse, conversation is indispensable. We must open our mouths for something more than the reception of food. As a mere hygienic rule, I wish that excellent old proverb could be circulated among our countrymen—"Chatted food is half digested." I would almost pledge myself by this single rule to cure or prevent nearly half the cases of dyspepsia. But for higher reasons chiefly I speak of it now. We ought to insist that everything shall be favorable at meal-times to the truest stability. No clouded brows, no absent or pre-occupied demeanor, should be permitted at our tables. Whoever is not ready to do his part in making it a cheerful hour, should be made to feel that he does not belong there. Better the merest nonsense, better anything that is not scandal and destruction, than absolute and freezing silence there. I am sure that the usages of all the most civilized and refined people will bear me out in this—that the only way to dignify our meals, and make them something better than the indulgence of mere animal appetites, is to intersperse them largely with social talk. There, if not elsewhere, we look for the *soluta lingua*. There all reserve and embarrassment of speech, we trust, will have vanished, and each will feel free to impart to the rest his most joyful moods. Shall we ever realize this ideal, as long as "bolting" usurps the place of eating? Washington urged cheerfulness at the table.

SENSATIONS OF A BALLOONIST.—A balloonist says: "The sensation as we sail in our upward course is one of intense pleasure. Even were there not a landscape of unequalled beauty beneath and around us, to entrance the eye and wrap the senses in delight, the feeling itself is sufficient to make one supremely happy. Without a thought or care in the world, without a fear, we feel as if our bodies have been left behind, and only our spirit, disenthralled of mortal trappings, is here. Happiness has reached its home. This is pleasure's maximum. It is not a sensation of being carried; no, there is not a thought of the balloon itself. We feel endowed with motive power, and imagine, if even on the outside, we will be safe. Prudence tells us, however, not to try the experiment, as it might prove dangerous. There is none of that feeling of deafness, which French aeronauts talk to us of, none of that removal of the pressure of the air we hear so much of. There is nothing unpleasant whatever about the sensation, although it is necessarily a perfectly novel one."

The New York Evening Post takes issue with Sumner Summer, who wants six amendments to the Constitution before he will consent to the restoration of the Union, and asks for only one amendment prohibiting slavery in all the States. Twenty-three States have already ratified the amendment, and only four more are necessary to secure the change in the organic law. The quickest way to secure them is to admit four of the Southern States that have already abolished slavery in their new constitutions.

On Louis Napoleon's birthday the imperial beneficence was manifested by releasing from imprisonment forty-eight old convicts of the citadel at Belle Isle. One of them was asked if he meant to return to his family. "Alas!" he replied, "I have none. Before coming to prison I was an orphan." "Of father and mother or both?" "Yes, I had killed them!"

Penny trains are "an institution" in London. They now run early and late on the underground railroads. The working man descends into a spacious subterranean depot, well lighted, in one part of London, takes his seat in a third class "carriage," and, for two cents, in ten minutes, is landed miles away in another part of London, whither, by "bus" would have cost ten cents and an hour's ride.

The President has approved the change of route for the Pacific Railroad west of Omaha, the company having acceded to the condition that the grade should be reduced to thirty feet to the mile between the Missouri and Platte Valleys.

The editor of a French paper, in speaking of the dedication of a new cemetery, near Lyons, says that "M. Gasconnet had the pleasure of being the first individual who was buried in this delightful retreat."

A lady of a certain age says the reason an old maid is generally so devoted to her cat, is that not having a husband, she naturally takes to the next most treacherous animal.

A Paris correspondent tells the following story: A newly made doctor, practising in the environs of Paris, was called in by a small shopkeeper to see her child, suffering from a sudden illness. He gave a prescription, went away, and called two days after. The woman met him with her face bathed in tears. "How is the child?" "Dead," was the agonized answer. "Dead! what with?" "The measles," gasped the weeping mother. "Measels!" thundered the doctor; "wretched woman, you have killed your child. If you had only told me that it was the measles, I should have prescribed for it directly."



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.

State Fair Premiums.

The following premiums were awarded to Washtenaw County exhibitors at the recent State Fair:

- CATTLE. Short Horns— D. M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, best bull of any age, Degray, \$25 D. M. Uhl, best cow of any age, Degray, 25 D. M. Uhl, best bull, 2 year old, Degray, 12 D. M. Uhl, best cow, 2 year old, Florence, 20 D. M. Uhl, best heifer, 1 yr. old, Red Lady 8 Samuel Cooper, Sylvan, bull Hubback, 10 Working Oxen— George O. Merriman, Manchester, best yoke, 5 years old, \$20 SHEEP. Thorough bred Merinoes— George S. Wood, Lodi, best ewe, \$20 Michigan Fine Wools— Wm. M. Brown, Manchester, best buck, 3 years old, \$8 Wm. M. Brown, Manchester, best buck lamb, 8 Henry Goodyear, Manchester, 2nd best buck lamb, 8 Henry Goodyear, best 5 ewes, 3 years old, 10 Wm. M. Brown, 2d best yearling ewe, 3 Henry Goodyear, best ewe lamb, 6 Spanish Merinoes— Henry Goodyear, 2d best buck, 3 years, \$8 Wm. M. Brown, 2d best ewe, 3 years, 5 Geo. S. Wood, best yearling ewes, 6 Geo. S. Wood, best ewe lamb, 6 Farm Implements— E. W. Moore, Ypsilanti, 2d best two-horse drill, \$3 E. W. Moore, best broad-cast seed-sower, diploma, 3 J. R. Cadwell, Webster, best ashes and plaster sower, 3 L. Woodruff, Ann Arbor, seed and plaster model, discretionary premium recommended. G. W. Jenks, Ann Arbor, straw-carrier, diploma G. W. Jenks, threshing machine braces, diploma. Vegetables— Royal Tower, Saline, best 3 Hubbard squashes, \$1 Royal Tower, best peck white turnips, 1 Royal Tower, best peck yellow, 1 Domestic Manufactures— A. Derby, Ypsilanti, 1 bed spread, \$3 J. Starkweather, Ypsilanti, 2d best collection, \$5

At the late meeting of the Board of Regents, the proposition to remove the Observatory again came up for consideration. Representations were made to the Board that there was a division of sentiment in our City, not so much as to the removal itself, for nearly all would be glad to see it removed, but as to the appropriation of \$10,000 by the City to secure it. The proposal to remove not having come originally from the Regents or any of the officers of the University, the Board did not wish to proceed with the work at the risk of dividing our citizens on so important a financial question, a question more immediately affecting the city than the University. It was, therefore, determined to abandon the project, and a resolution was passed authorizing the thorough repair and enlargement of the present building, provided the necessary funds shall be secured without drawing upon the University funds. It was intimated to the Board that if this course was adopted, our City would probably appropriate say \$3000 in its aid, in lieu of the \$10,000 offered to secure the removal. The Common Council has, therefore, ordered a tax-payers meeting to be held at the Court House, on Monday evening next, to act upon a proposition to appropriate \$3,000 in aid of repairing and enlarging the Observatory building, improving the streets adjacent thereto, etc. Our citizens, under the circumstances, can hardly refuse to do this with honor to itself.

The contracts have been let for the erection and completion of the M. E. Church, corner of State and Washington Streets, for which the foundations is now being laid. The contractors are, for the mason work, Mr. B. MOYER, at \$12,500; for the joiner work, including, however, the cut-stone and glass, WILKS, MALLOY & DOUGLASS, at \$29,961. In addition to these amounts, the contract price for the foundation, \$1,500, and we have an aggregate for the building complete, exclusive of the cost of plans, lot, upholstering, organ, and "extras," of \$43,961. We trust that the work will be done in such a manner as to reflect credit upon the contractors, the denomination, and our city.

On Friday evening last an attempt was made to rob the safe of SLAWSON & SOX, Grocers, corner of Huron and Fourth Streets. Entrance was effected through the cellar, a hole drilled through the outer shell of the door, and powder evidently used. The burglars were probably frightened off. Our business men will do well to be on their guard.

The Board of Supervisors of Washtenaw County will meet in annual session, at the Court House in this city, on Monday next, October 9th. Those having claims against the County would do well to remember this item.

At the special election held in the Township of Lima a fortnight or more ago, to vote upon a proposition to refund subscriptions paid to fill the quotas of the town, 157 votes were polled, giving a majority in favor of refunding.

Prof. P. C. PORTER has organized classes in Vocal Music, and also in the Light Gymnastics. Last Winter Prof. P. met with good success as an instructor, and we trust may do so this season. His classes meet in the hall in Krause's Block.

BROOKER & CLAYTON'S Georgia Minstrels will give another one of their exhibitions at Roge's Hall, this evening.

The County Fair.

The County Fair has been in progress since Wednesday, and will close this afternoon. The weather has been cool but pleasant and judging by the crowds in our streets yesterday—the date of writing this item—the attendance was large. We shall speak in detail in our next issue.

We understand that J. R. SAOZ, of Kalamazoo, Professor of vocal and instrumental music, and a graduate of the Normal Academy of Music, of Geneseo, N. Y., has purchased a residence in this city, and intends to follow his profession, giving instruction to classes both vocal and instrumental. Particular attention will be given to voice training, according to the celebrated system of Prof. CARLO BASSINI, President of the aforesaid Academy. His room is in Smith's Block, opposite Hangsterfer's Hall.

The October number of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine has the following papers: Memories of the Confederate War for Independence—Part I, by Heros von Broeke, Chief-of-Staff to Gen. J. E. B. Stuart; Miss Marjoriebanks—Part VIII., Picaresque conclusion; Switzerland in Summer and Autumn; Marcus Aurelius to Lucius Verus; Sir Brook Fossbrooke—Part V., Our Political Prospects; The Death of William Aytonn.—\$4 a year; with the four Reviews, \$5. Address Messrs. L. Scott & Co., 38 Walker St., New York.

Donation to the University.

Hon. Richard Fletcher, of Boston, Mass., has, through C. I. Walker, Esq., expressed his determination to present to the Law Department of the University of Michigan, his Law Library, consisting of about 750 volumes. It is to be sent on at an early day, and will be deposited in cases by itself, and kept distinct from the general law library. Judge Fletcher is a native of Cavendish; he graduated at Dartmouth, in 1806, and at an early day removed to Boston, where he became a worthy co-worker and personal friend of Daniel Webster, and acquired great eminence as a learned and able lawyer, and a conscientious, upright man. He was elected to Congress from Boston in 1837, and served one term, but having no taste for political life, declined a re-election. He was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1848, and after several years of distinguished service in that position, he resigned because of ill health. Since his resignation he has lived mostly in retirement, but has taken a deep interest in all the great questions of the day, and especially those connected with international law, during our recent struggle, and more than one distinguished writer has sought and received the aid of his thought and learning upon this subject.

We hail this liberal donation from one not a resident of this State as the commencement of a new era in the history of our noble University. Deriving its funds from the public, individuals have not to any extent made it an object of their bounty. But the time has fully come when, if it is to expand with expanding wants, it must receive liberal aid from private citizens. Let its libraries grow under the fostering bounty of the lovers of learning. Let men of wealth link their names with its history by their munificent donations. It is by such donations that the great universities of the Old World and the East have been endowed and built up, and by such, and such alone, can the usefulness and pre-eminence of our own university be fully maintained.—Free Press.

Boston Wool Market.

The past has been rather a quiet week in the wool market, and the sales exhibit a material falling off from the aggregate last reported. The large corporation buyers, having supplied themselves for the present, have retired from the field, and consumers of lesser note have been picking up small lots, though at very full prices. The market rules very firm; and, as present stocks can hardly be replaced at current rates, there is no disposition to force sales or make concessions.

Fine Ohio wool has been coming in more freely of late, though the best clips are being bought up at a cost (about 75c on the spot) which affords no margin at rates now current in the Eastern markets. But this is the best that can be done, and this description is now wanted for consumption. West Virginia and Pennsylvania staple is also arriving in small quantities, but generally held above the market. The crop of the extreme West and the New England States continues to arrive in scattering parcels, being mostly held above the views of buyers. Wool is graded much more closely this season than during the last four years. The fine staple is most desirable since the close of the war, and is therefore carefully picked out. Very few mixed lots are sold. The coarse staple is no longer needed for the production of army cloths, and hence there is a greater discrimination both in the quality and rates.

Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 550,000 lbs., at a range of 65a 8 1/2c for fleeces, and 62a 8 5/8c for super and extra pulled. Included large lots of Illinois fleece at 55c, Wisconsin, New York and Vermont at 65a 6 5/8c, Michigan at 65a 7 3/8c; Ohio medium at 72a 3/8c, and do, fine and choice, 78a 8 3/8c, the outside figure for selected lots. Pulled wool is scarce and wanted, especially the full-grown article.—Com Bulletin.

From the Buffalo Courier.

Restoration.

The restoration of the Union will naturally follow the restoration of Democratic or Conservative principles as the rule of action in the administration of the Government. Every Conservative Republican who is at all cognizant of the nature of the Southern mind, must acknowledge that no permanent or reliable re-Union can be effected on any other than a Conservative basis. It is simply folly to suppose that the people of the South will ever lovingly embrace the theories of extreme or radical Republicanism; and yet, Radicalism is the very soul and spirit of the party—which, when taken away, will leave the organization some of the essential elements of Democracy, as is evidenced by the fact that it has united with the Democracy in sustaining Johnson's restoration policy. But, say the Republicans, "We elect

ed Johnson." Very true, and they should have the credit of it, for it was—though unwittingly—the best thing they ever did; for they must now either endorse Democratic principles, and as Johnson says "a white man's government," or quickly sink into obscurity.

If the dominant party has had a mission to fulfil, it has been accomplished in the destruction of slavery; asking for more than this is a confession of duplicity. In fact, the Republican has now nothing to stand on, not even its own bottom. Therefore, it is the province of Conservatism or Democracy to resume its legitimate mission, for the common benefit of the people and our common country. This is plainly set forth in Judge Grover's letter of acceptance. Practical business Republicans must regard it as a matter of absolute necessity that the South return to her normal, political and business relations in the Union, without unnecessary delay. They must agree, too, with the Democratic Constitutional, Conservative principles. To reform or restore a Union that will be for the material interest and benefit of each separately, or all combined; a Union that will be so cemented by kindly relations, and identity of interests, that all who respect the authors of our Republic can unite in the sentiment: "Thou, too, sail on, O ship of State! Sail on, O Union, strong and great! We know what monsters had thy keel, What worms thy ribs of steel! Who made each mast, and sail and rope, What anvils rang, what hammers beat, Well shaped the anchors of thy hope.

Important from Mexico.

New York, Oct. 3. The steamer Star of the Union brings New Orleans dates to September 23d. The Times' City of Mexico correspondent says the arrests of Liberals and those suspected of Liberalism are so numerous that it will take one half the nation to guard the prisoners. The most barbarous orders are issued by the French commanders. One is that every man wearing leather, and the lower class use no other material, shall be hanged. Persecutions, punishments and imprisonments show the state of the sick man.—On the 14th of August the Austrian garrison of Tepic, composed of 500 men, were attacked and annihilated.—The Estafette says the battle lasted two hours, when the place was carried by storm. Our losses are enormous. The Juaristas captured over one hundred thousand dollars, besides levying an impost of twelve thousand more. A Belgian detachment of 170 had been captured in Michavion. The occupation of Tepic has caused great sensation owing to its importance, and it was feared all the Austrian detachments on the road would be captured. The Liberals hold the road between Montrey and Matamoras. The French general, Briancourt, at Chihuahua, demands reinforcements, as his column was not strong for Negrete's force. The French garrison is kept shut up in the State of Durango by the Liberal, Gen Patoni. A French column of 1,200 men are unable to move out of their encampment, 40 miles from Tampico, as the guerrillas had captured all their mules and horses. The Liberals hold the main towns in the State of Mexico, which form the key of the country called Huastria. No one dares go a league outside the city of Mexico. This correspondent says there is no submission in these people, and the coming winter will show us a struggle on a grander scale than we have yet witnessed. The Imperial forces hold most of the larger cities, and the Liberals the smaller, of the country. Extracts from the Estafette, of the 17th, confirm all this.

A French bishop said lately, in a sermon, "Let women remember, while putting on profuse and expensive attire, how narrow are the gates of Paradise."

Married.

At St. Andrew's Church, on Tuesday, 3rd inst., by Rev. G. D. Gillespie, EDGAR BOARDMAN JEWETT, of Buffalo, New York, and ELIZABETH FOSTER, daughter of the late GEORGE DANFORTH, of this city.

At the same place, on the same day, by the same, GEORGE JOHNSON, of Lodi, and ERIZA ALEXANDRIA, daughter of WILLIAM LYMURNER, of Ann Arbor.

Died.

In Saline, September 23d, of Consumption, CHARLES W. NAWBY, aged 25 years.

In Saline, on Saturday, Sept. 30th, LAURA, daughter of FRANCIS and EMMA LITCHFIELD, aged 4 years.

In Adrian, on Monday, Sept. 24th, the wife of Dr. RYND.

We publish the announcement to-day of the death of Mrs. Dr. Rynd—an occurrence which though for some time expected by many, yet from its long delay has raised a hope in the minds of some of the friends of this estimable lady that the calamity would be averted. But this was not to be, and she has left this world, left it in the fullness of her usefulness for that bright and happy one "where parting is no more." Mrs. Rynd was a Christian, one who ever kept her light burning, and in her death the Methodist Episcopal Church loses one of its most efficient members and brightest ornaments. She died in the bright hope of heaven, a hope which her intimate friends, those who witnessed her daily walk and conversation will know to be well-founded. To the husband, which this sorrowful stroke has deprived of an affectionate wife, this thought will tend to assuage his sorrow, and he can reflect that the parting is but temporary. Mrs. Rynd's death leaves two children—a boy of six and a girl of three years—both of whom, but he who tempers the wind to the short inn will watch over them in their affliction.—Adrian Times.

REMEMBER

G. W. & A. SNOVER'S

BOOK STORE

is the North door of Gregory's New Block.

G. W. SNOVER. A. SNOVER.

Special Notices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

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

Table with columns: Mail, Day, Night, Train, Ex., Acc., Ex., Ex. for various stations including Detroit, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Chelsea, etc.

The Mail Train runs to and from Marshall.

The healing and regulating effect of the Red Jacket Bitters upon the bowels, in whatever way they may be disordered, is admitted to be one of its most valuable characteristics; and hence its usefulness in cholera, diarrhoea, cholera morbus and dysentery.

THE HORRORS OF INDIGESTION

You complain of your stomach, unfortunate dyspeptic; but ought not your stomach to complain of you? Possibly the pains you endure are simply the stomach's method of taking revenge upon you for neglecting and abusing it. Perhaps you have never made an effort to improve its condition, but on the other hand are continually committing it with unwholesome and incongruous food. Have you ever tried HOPKINS' TERES STOMACH BITTERS, a proper diet, and regular meals? The Bitters in a week would put your digestive apparatus in perfect order, regulate the flow of bile in accordance with the laws of health, and produce just so much spirit action as would be necessary for your good; and when you were once all right, judicious and regular dieting, with a little of the Tonic now and then, would keep you so. If you have neglected these means of cure, don't blame your stomach for its rebellion. It is merely nature's hint that she wants help. If you neglect it, something may be inflammation, or Scirrhus Cancer, or some other violent and dangerous disease. There is such a thing as being too late in these matters. HOPKINS' Bitters will cure dyspepsia; but dyspepsia may engender diseases which defy all restoratives. 1c1029

CRUMPTON'S Strawberry Balsam,

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Hoop's Burn, and all Bowel Complaints. Entirely vegetable. A specific for Camp Diarrhoea.

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.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers? Mustaches? Our Green Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on the head, in 15 Weeks. Price, \$1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of

Warning and Instruction for Young Men—published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, 1 Philadelphia, Pa. 15996

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP

can be thoroughly cured by using

WHITTEMORE'S CURE

FOR FOOT ROT IN SHEEP!

It is just what it is represented to be.

A PERFECT CURE.

Ask for Whittemore's Cure, and take no other.

The following Certificate is a sample of the testimonials constantly being received.

RYLAND, Va., July 14th, 1865.

F. W. WHITTEMORE, Esq.,

DEAR SIR: Having tried your Cure for Foot Rot in Sheep, I would say for the benefit of Sheep Raisers that they should use 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 anything else I have ever used.

Yours, truly, LEDES BILLINGS.

F. W. WHITTEMORE, Sole Proprietor,

Chatham & corner, Columbus Co., N. Y.

FOOT SALE in Ann Arbor by EBERHACH & CO., Sole Agents. 301029

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 who desire, free of charge.

Dr. L. will visit the several places as follows:

Jackson, Hibbard House, 2011

Ann Arbor, Monitor House, 21st.

Detroit, Cass House, opposite Mich. Central Depot, each month, 22nd and 23rd.

None of EXAMINATION—The Doctor discerns diseases by the eyes. He, therefore, asks no questions nor requires patients to explain symptoms. Allotted, come and have your symptoms and the location of your disease explained free of charge.

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 COMP'Y,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

NEW YORK.

6m1025

PIANO AND HARP.

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 Foster's, 31st Street, two doors, south of Mack & Schuields. 102511.

BLISS & HILL.

Have just received

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

which they are selling at

REDUCED PRICES

Consisting in part of the following:

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Silver and Plated Ware,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Please Give Them a Call!

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY,

REPAIRED BY

EXPERIENCED WORKMEN,

At the old stand of C. BLISS, East side of Main Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

C. BLISS, A. T. HILL, 121028

September 26th, 1865.

HATS & CAPS!

Straw Goods!

RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

Ostrich Feathers,

TRUNKS, VALISES,

Gents' Collars, Canes,

GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

BUFFALO ROBES!

A Splendid Assortment of

GENTS' & LADIES' FUR GOODS!

Please call and examine for yourselves.

LADIES' FURS!

LADIES' CAPS & MUFFS neatly refined and dressed over by experienced hands and at reasonable charges, at

THOMPSON'S FUR STORE,

HERON STREET, Ann Arbor, Mich.

The highest cash price paid for Furs. 3m1027.

HATS, CAPS,

AND

STRAW GOODS!

JOHNSON & PIERSON

have received the largest stock of

SPRING GOODS

ever brought to this market, which they are selling at very LOW PRICES. The stock consists of—

GENTS' SILK HATS—all styles.

GENTS' SOFT and STIFF BRIM HATS.

GENTS' AND BOYS' DERBY HATS.

GENTS' AND BOYS' CAPS—all kinds.

GENTS' STRAW HATS.

CHILDREN'S STRAW CAPS AND HATS.

CHILDREN'S FANCY FELT HATS.

BOYS' STRAW HATS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

UMBRELLAS, CARPET & TRAVELING BAGS.

PARASOLS.

TRAVELING BAGS.

HAVESACKS.

SUNDOWNS.

SHAKERS, and in fact, all goods pertaining to their trade.

JOHNSON & PIERSON.

MAIN STREET, - - 10101f - - ANN ARBOR.

TO THE LADIES.

GEORGE H. REED & CO.'S

LIQUID

DOMESTIC DYES

THESE have 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

Brightness 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 wool, may be seen at the Drug Store.

BE SOLD EVERYWHERE.

If you desire to insure GOOD COLORS, inquire for GEORGE H. REED & CO.'S LIQUID DYES, and take no other kind.

GEORGE H. REED & CO., Poston, Manufacturers.

FARRAND, SHELLEY & CO., AGENTS.

6m1025 DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET

ORGANS,

Selling Sheep—Foot Rot. I have never lost old sheep from a...

Sheep—a few in a flock—may get lame from being kept in quite muddy...

You would soon know the foot-rot from other lameness in the feet, from the...

Sleep and Fresh Air.

A paper read to the French Academy of Science by M. Delach, broaches a...

There is no doubt there is a partial truth in the suggestion of the French...

Air in which a portion of the oxygen has been consumed would have the...

The Grave of Yancey.—A Montgomery correspondent of the Cincinnati...

It is marked by no monument. A plain marble slab lying on a level with...

THE ROOTS AND THE LEAVES

Prof. R. J. LYONS, THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, LIVER AND BLOOD...

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR! OF 282 SUPERIOR STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

JUST OPENING!

DR. SCHENCK'S

The largest Stock and best assortment of CABINET FURNITURE!

THE LOWEST CASH PRICES

S-A-L-E!

DRESS GOODS!

FURNISHING GOODS.

CASSIMERES.

Cloths, Satinets, &c., DOMESTICS,

SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Crockery.

GROCERIES, &c.,

SCHENCK'S

PULMONIC SYRUP, SEWING MACHINES.

SEAWEED TONIC, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PICTURES, FRAMES, THREAD, SILK, TWIST, EMPORIUM!

"STANDS UP HEAD."

The Wonder of the World!

N. B. COLE & CO.,

BOOTS & SHOES,

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