

THE OWOSO PRESS.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTY, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, &c., &c.

VOLUME 1.

OWOSO, MICH. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1862.

NUMBER 9.

Obituary Business Directory.

JACOB ARNOLD.
Grocer, Dealer, Importer, Exporter and Hall-street
Grocer, Great accommodations for Travellers and
Business Men. Our best accommodations for teams and
travellers.

P. S. ALLEN.
Antique Merchant, Washington and Main street
City of Owosso. Every convenience for travellers and
business men.

THOMAS & OBERK.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Furniture,
Sewing and Millinery Goods, Stock of Drapery and Linen
Clothing, also a well selected stock of China and Glassware.
Many other articles for home use. Main Street,
Owosso.

GEORGE MOSES.
At the old stand of G. W. Moses & Co., we sell
dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Furniture, Drapery and
Linens, China, Glassware, and all kinds of products of
the earth. Main Street, Owosso.

GEORGE BLACK.
Dear friends—A new store of Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hats and Furniture, Drapery and Linen, China, Glassware,
and all kinds of products of the earth. Main Street,
Owosso.

H. H. MCCULLY & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Shoes
China, Glassware, Drapery and Linen, China, Glassware,
and all kinds of products of the earth. Main Street,
Owosso.

C. L. & N. BALDWIN.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Shoes
China, Glassware, Drapery and Linen, China, Glassware,
and all kinds of products of the earth. Main Street,
Owosso.

T. P. TAYLOR.
Editor in General. Publisher, Washington Street, Owosso.
Telegraph Office, Washington Street, Owosso.
Post Office, Owosso.

M. L. STEPHENS.
Wholesale and retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions,
Wine, Beer, Wine, Washington Street, Owosso.

JOHN RICE.
Manufacturer of Wool, Silk, Linen, Cotton, Flannel,
Hosiery, Knitting, Woolens, Linens, Tichetons, etc.
Washington Street, Owosso.

J. F. LAURENCEYER.
Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery and
Cosmetics. Presently a well known name from
the great Manufacturer, Washington St., Owosso.

HITCHCOCK & BROTHER.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Shoes
China, Glassware, Drapery and Linen, China, Glassware,
and all kinds of products of the earth. Main Street,
Owosso.

N. A. GREEN.
Manufacturer of Books and Boxes and dealer in Stationery,
Hats, etc. Particular care is given to custom
work. Exchange Street, Owosso.

H. H. ANDREWS.
Dealer in Hardware, Tools, Paints, etc. Main Street,
Owosso. Particular care is given to custom
work. Exchange Street, Owosso.

MRS. FULLER.
Manufacturer of Dresses and dealer in Military gear,
Washington Street, Owosso.

J. M. GULF.
Watch maker and Jeweler. Gold Plate and Jewelry,
and all kinds of the big Watch. Washington Street,
Owosso.

D. GOULD & CO.
Bankers and Dealers in Bank and Commercial Exchange
Agents Bank Block, Owosso.

J. E. BAXON.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store—Clothing, Hats, Coats,
Books, etc. and every thing to facilitate Washington
Street, Owosso.

W. H. KEYTE.
Harnessed teacher and Sanitor keeps constantly on hand
a good assortment of articles in his line, immediately
at his disposal. Washington Street, Owosso.

C. PHILLIPS.
Shoe and Hat Maker, who makes to order
any article of leather. Washington Street, Owosso.

JOHN COLE.
Still operator of the old stand—and lives by his skill
as a brewer and publican generally. Washington
Street, Owosso.

JOHN GUTH.
Manufacturer of Xylophones, Alab. and Rose, made
with some of the best wood in the world, unequalled
in a pure and beautiful leverage.

F. D. & J. H. GREGORY.
Dealers in Hardware, Tinware, Stores, Pens and An
ticipated tools of All Kinds; the best kind of Motors
and Engines. Post Office, Washington St., Owosso.

W. M. IMPERIAL.
Manufacturer of Pottery and Ceramics, ware, pottery
and glass, made promptly and to order. Post Office,
Washington Street, Owosso.

H. M. GRAHAM.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Coats,
etc.—one on hand, and for sale above for cash, a large
assortment of durable goods—the latest style of
American Hotel, Owosso.

K. J. HARDING.
Has opened a new Library and Reading Room at his old stand,
where he is preparing French word it from time ago.
Aptitudes to the public at reasonable prices. Main Street,
Owosso.

H. M. ROBINSON.
Blacksmith, all kinds of work in his line done in a
handy and expeditious manner. Washington Street, Owosso.

E. S. WHITFIELD BROTHERS.
Plastering Mill, Sand and Lime, and door hardware.
Their business is furnished with the best materials,
and their work is equal to any that can be obtained
elsewhere. Owosso.

SMITH & WHITFIELD.
Manufacturers of all kinds of hardware and
hardware articles, and their customers satisfied in all
things in their work. Main Street, Owosso.

W. C. CAIRN.
Cabinet Work, Umbrellas, all kinds of
articles, etc. made with
care for all. Main Street, Owosso.

E. YOUNG.
Fishing Mill, Sods, Bait, Fish and other bait, has always
been sold for the lowest price, and they never fail
to give their customers satisfaction. Washington
Street, Owosso.

R. E. STONE.
Personnel, Foundry, and Machine Shop, are prepared to
do all kinds of trade line, popular, and in a
short time. Owosso.

MRS. H. C. DICKER.
Miller, has returned to Owosso, and opened a mill
at her old stand, and continues to sell and examine new kinds of Military
Tools, and various hardware, Washington Street, Owosso.

C. H. COOPER & D. WOODRIDGE.
Attorneys at Law, of Owosso, and Probate
Agent. U.S. Law at Black Rock, Owosso.

G. B. LYON.
Attorney and Lawyer at law, and Solicitor in Chancery,
and Probate Agent given to the collection of
War Claims, Owosso, Owosso.

J. G. COX, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon—Incorporated to Dr. Lester and
Partners. Office at Amboy's Hotel, Owosso.

J. C. REEDWELL, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, Main
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W. C. HARRIS.
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and Probate Agents. Incorporated to Dr. Lester and
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The Ossipee Press

HANCOCK & LIND
OWOSO, SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1862.

REMOVAL OF McCLELLAN.

We hope no man will rejoice with the malice of a party triumph over the removal of Gen. McClellan from the command of the army of the Potowmac! That he did his country good service in organizing and disciplining the army in intrenching and preserving the Capital, no one can deny; but on the other hand it is equally undeniable that he has proved himself unable to conquer the vast armies over which he has been placed, and to lead them to victory which only awaited the proper exercise of the irresistible power which they possessed. He has been fairly tried, he has used all his ability to do his duty, and has failed. It becomes the plain duty of the President to relieve him from a task which he could not perform and to assign it to another.

Let no man accuse McClellan of disloyalty, and let none other accuse the President of persecution or of party favoritism. But from this act of Mr. Lincoln let all loyal men take hope of the Republic that they have a chief who, in the performance of his duty, bends to neither friend nor foe. Let this teach the opposers of the Administration who have regarded the Democratic victories of the late elections as a rebuke to the policy of the President, and have expected from it a recall of his proclamation, that he has the moral courage to carry out his own views in the performance of his own duty. He will neither recall nor modify, but he will use all the powers given him to perfect the army, and cause it to carry out his measures for the salvation of his country. If the incompetency of McClellan or the treachery of Buell, or the insubordination of Fremont stand in his way they must be removed through Democratic victories or Republican pressures exerted against him. Thank God we have a president against whose patriotic judgment the capping of politicians can not prevail, whether they be nominal friends or open foes.

DRAFTING.

There is a general impression that there will be no drafting in this State. If the quota of the State is filled up by volunteers on the first day of December there will be no draft, but otherwise there will be. The postponement was made in order to perfect arrangements, and also to give further opportunity to supply the requisite number by volunteers. The men are needed and they will be had. It is right they should be furnished, and the number is now so small and so definite that it requires but a reasonable effort to obtain enough volunteers to meet the call. If every man would do something toward the work it would be quickly accomplished. It is the duty of every man, old or young, whether exempted by a certificate of weakness, or liable by strength, to take hold of this work and push it along. The city and town of Owosso are required to furnish eight men, and it has been proposed to raise by subscription a bounty of fifty dollars to be paid to each of such eight men as may enlist from the city or town. For that purpose a subscription list was prepared in duplicate and left at the polls of each ward of the city, and at the polls of the town on the day of the election, to give each voter an opportunity to subscribe toward the bounty. In the Second Ward the sum of \$100 was subscribed and whatever else may be the fair proportion of that ward can be obtained any day, but we are not able to learn that anything of any account was subscribed at either of the other polls. Does this signify that our citizens in the other wards, and in the town, do not take any interest in this matter? Or does it mean that the plan was not liked? Who will answer? We are informed by Lieutenant Newman, that he knows of five men who will volunteer if they can receive such a bounty. Now is there a man, among us who will not help make up the sum? We know of no more fair or feasible plan to raise the necessary bounty, or to obtain the volunteers than to fill up those subscription papers to the requisite amount and make the offer of the fifty dollars bounty.

Within ten days \$1,000 worth of guns, powder, and such drugs as the confederates may need, have been sold to rebel agents by Chicago drug dealers.

JOHN R. INGERSOLL.

The political growth of the State of the Union organ of this County for the past two or three months has been equal to their way. No wonder we have heard of the celebrated "Antonio Bro." John R. Ingersoll proceeded to stamp the counters, and have shown that the ubiquitous School house, in various individual efforts, has lost none ever so scolded a corner, whose walls of his well known applicants for political have not echoed during the campaign, ground and lofty tumbling. First he straightened himself up and stood in his head, then he achieved a summersault and stood on the small of his back, then he tied himself up in a double bow knot, and performed the supposed impossible feat of raising himself by his boot straps, and finally, to the great astonishment of the small boys in the pit in the last issue of his paper, he straightened himself out, stood erect, kissed his hand to the box seats, and is now waiting for the bravo's of the audience. Although this tinsel and sawdust idiom is more expressive of, and conveys better with his dexterous course, yet his contortions appear none the less amusing, when clothed in the unimaginative language of real life.

When the Republican County Convention met at Corunna, Mr. Ingersoll, who was chairman of the County Committee, called the Convention to order, and in pursuance of an agreement already made with the leaders of the Union movement, withdrew entirely from the convention. He had previously made every exertion to be appointed a delegate to the convention from his own town, in order to give more weight to his contemplated withdrawal, but did not succeed. In spite of the moral force withdrawn by Mr. Ingersoll's hegira, the convention proceeded to appoint delegates to the State and District Conventions. The State Convention not yet having met, it was proposed to adjourn the convention until after that event, for the purpose of seeing what the State might take of the Union movement. On this motion Mr. Ingersoll, being obtained leave to speak, availed the motion by moving to adjourn the convention "sine die," hoping in this chance to disorganize the Republican party in this county, and make the way clear before his union friends and plotters. His amendment not receiving a single affirmative vote, and beginning to discover what the feeling of the convention was, Mr. Ingersoll then stated, that although very much in favor of a Union Party, whatever action the Republicans of the county might take, he would stand by them through hell, and heartily support any ticket they might nominate. Mr. Ingersoll was then appointed a delegate to the Congressional Convention at Saginaw. At that Convention, being evidently struck with the unanimity with which his union movement was ignored, in a speech before the convention, he deprecated the manner in which his praises were already being sung by the Free Press, and again pledged himself to support the action of the Republican party unequivocally. He also accounted for his absence from his own county convention, on the ground of ill health. Having thus, as he fondly hoped, darkened the optic-glasses of his friends with the impending wool, Mr. Ingersoll came home, and went to the Union Convention as a delegate, and was a member of one of those stereotyped nominating committees. According to contract, every officer who could control any public printing and left at the polls of each ward of the city, and at the polls of the town on the day of the election, to give each voter an opportunity to subscribe toward the bounty. In the Second Ward the sum of \$100 was subscribed and whatever else may be the fair proportion of that ward can be obtained any day, but we are not able to learn that anything of any account was subscribed at either of the other polls. Does this signify that our citizens in the other wards, and in the town, do not take any interest in this matter? Or does it mean that the plan was not liked? Who will answer? We are informed by Lieutenant Newman, that he knows of five men who will volunteer if they can receive such a bounty. Now is there a man, among us who will not help make up the sum? We know of no more fair or feasible plan to raise the necessary bounty, or to obtain the volunteers than to fill up those subscription papers to the requisite amount and make the offer of the fifty dollars bounty.

This is a decided ability, in as much as John took his nomination in the face of the declared opposition of the contrary, lowing, and disappointed several candidates of ability and influence in their party, who expected to receive it. Hereafter John says he intends to do better.

If John has learned from his varied experience of the last few months that the people in times fraught with peril to every thing they hold dear, go beyond the world of the imagination, and believe in those men only whose records are clean, and whose principles are not only un-spotted, but fixed, and whose bannerings after the "Black pots of Egypt" will not lead them away from the submitted honest and right, the record will be of use to him, but if not, we fear he may be compelled to make bricks without even straw.

Having made satisfactory pledges to the Democrats, that he would oppose Mr. Chandler's re-election to the Senate, Mr. Ingersoll was then very much to his surprise nominated as Union candidate for Representative, by one of the most beautifully packed Conventions,

ever heard of, if the statements of the members thereof can be believed.

In company with the men who "don't" in the past two or three months have believed in fighting, and who "won't" equal to their way, we wonder what have they to do with this war? John R. Ingersoll proceeded to stamp the counters, and there is not a School house, in various individual efforts, has lost none ever so scolded a corner, whose walls of his well known applicants for political have not echoed during the campaign, ground and lofty tumbling. First he straightened himself up and stood in his head, then he achieved a summersault and stood on the small of his back, then he tied himself up in a double bow knot, and performed the supposed impossible feat of raising himself by his boot straps, and finally, to the great astonishment of the small boys in the pit in the last issue of his paper, he straightened himself out, stood erect, kissed his hand to the box seats, and is now waiting for the bravo's of the audience. Although this tinsel and sawdust idiom is more expressive of, and conveys better with his dexterous course, yet his contortions appear none the less amusing, when clothed in the unimaginative language of real life.

Then came the election. The Republican State ticket was elected. The Republican County ticket was elected, and John was beaten by one hundred and fifty votes. For the first time John began to have a realizing sense of his own situation. But he was not entirely without resources; he had kept the Republican State ticket displayed in the columns of his paper during the campaign, in living proximity to that other beloved ticket of his adoption, and he issued his paper once during that time. True, his vision of profits derived from public printing grew dim in the distance, and it was evident that a miracle must be performed upon the leaves and fishes, or else his insatiable appetite could be satisfied. But blessed be the universality of mutability, an individual instance might escape notice. As an acrobat, after all his contortions, comes out straight in the end, to the wonder of the stiff booted and indispensible muscled, as John, opens wide the doors of his spacious heart, now vacat to a single emotion, to his next to the last love, and shaking off the saw dust of the ring, he scrambles to his feet. Hear him talk now about the election of the ticket which he promised to oppose, and for a wonder fulfilled his promise.

The elections in this State, which came off on Tuesday last, resulted in the triumphant election of the "Straight out" Republican ticket—five Republican Congressmen out of six—and a clear working majority in both branches of the Legislature, thus securing the return of Mr. Chandler to the United States Senate. In no other way can the victory of Tuesday last be construed than as a determined, on-right endorsement of the war measures of the Administration—every one of which it has been our pride to sustain, not only in these columns but wherever we have had the opportunity to address our fellow citizens personally during the campaign. In this much we rejoice.

That is all very good, just as we thought all the time. John lays his fingers over the success of the Republican party, and the certainty, as he thinks, of Mr. Chandler's re-election. But what of those Democrats who voted for him on the other proposition? "Wo is me Alabama!" He found no strangers and took up? John lays all his defeat and that of his party at the door of that notorious George W. Peck, he however solves the other candidates on his ticket by praising the Republicans for their "audible manner" in which they supported their own candidates.

John then soft-soaps the rural districts and after berating them for their disposition to sold, says as follows: "But, it is not for us to complain of the result, and have only to say that hereafter we do not expect to be as bad as being illiterate in the rural districts in the distribution of future nominations."

This is decidedly ability, in as much as John took his nomination in the face of the declared opposition of the contrary, lowing, and disappointed several candidates of ability and influence in their party, who expected to receive it. Hereafter John says he intends to do better.

If John has learned from his varied experience of the last few months that the people in times fraught with peril to every thing they hold dear, go beyond the world of the imagination, and believe in those men only whose records are clean, and whose principles are not only un-spotted, but fixed, and whose bannerings after the "Black pots of Egypt" will not lead them away from the submitted honest and right, the record will be of use to him, but if not, we fear he may be compelled to make bricks without even straw.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ARMY ADVANCING.

THE REBELS RETREATING.

MCCLELLAN RELIEVED FROM COMMAND.

BURNSIDE APPOINTED IN HIS PLACE.

RUMORS OF CABINET DIVISIONS UNFOUNDED.

ROSECRANS AT NASHVILLE.

JACKSON TAKES THE PLACE OF LEE IN COMMAND OF THE REBEL ARMY.

WILKINSON, Va., Nov. 7—4 P. M.—The army corps of Gen. Reynolds took possession of this place unopposed yesterday. The place was occupied by Col. Price with about 400 men and two howitzers.

Gen. Longstreet's army corps had occupied Culpeper Court House for several days, but left last Saturday. It was generally reported that Lee would encamp on the hills south of the town.

Gen. A. P. Hill's command was here on Thursday, but retreated upon the advance of our troops.

Reliable citizens confirm the general belief of intelligent army officers, that Gen. Lee has succeeded in eluding Gen. McClellan, and that a large portion of Lee's army is at Gordonsville. A. P. Hill's forces and Gen. Stuart's cavalry formed the rear guard of Gen. Lee's corps arrived.

England cutting claim of the South.

The London Daily News, noting the extraordinary shipments of East India cotton to England, warns the South that British manufacturers will eventually cease to depend upon the American market. It says:

"The day was sure to arrive when the general inability to believe in a supply of cotton from other sources than the American entailed a necessity to give away before the facts. That day seems to be near at hand. At the end of last week the cargoes from India began to arrive. Upwards of ten thousand bales from Madras came in during three days, and the quantity from that port actually at sea and at Liverpool was found to be about three hundred and ninety seven thousand bales, so that Mr. Villiers, whose promises were held to be rash when he spoke of 400,000 bales, appears to be fully justified in his hopes of his tone. The next disclosure was that we have a prospect of a supply, in 1863, of 1,600,000 out of the 4,000,000 which is the largest quantity desired at the ordinary rate prices. This amount will be just double the quantity used per week for the last two or three months; and thus it would seem that the worst must be past. At the recent high prices the weekly average imported by the trade has been 15,278, and the promised supply, will yield 81,316 bales per week. The sources of this supply are India, the Brazils, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Italy, China, and America. These other sources are credited with only 25,000 bales."

Considering the West Indies are included under this head, it is reasonable to hope that supply may turn out to have been underrated even from the coming season. The reports from Jamaica are in the highest degree encouraging, both as to the flourishing condition of the growing crop, and the rapid increase of the acreage devoted to cotton.

By directions of the President of the United States, it is ordered that Major-General McClellan be relieved from the command of the army of the Potowmac, and that Major-General Burnside take command of that army.

Per order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant.

All statements alleging dissatisfaction in the army in consequence of a change in command of the army are pronounced by those who have the best means of knowing to be without foundation.

The following is the orders relating to Gen. McClellan:

"The elections in this State, which came off on Tuesday last, resulted in the triumphant election of the "Straight out" Republican ticket—five Republican Congressmen out of six—and a clear working majority in both branches of the Legislature, thus securing the return of Mr. Chandler to the United States Senate. In no other way can the victory of Tuesday last be construed than as a determined, on-right endorsement of the war measures of the Administration—every one of which it has been our pride to sustain, not only in these columns but wherever we have had the opportunity to address our fellow citizens personally during the campaign. In this much we rejoice.

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General Orders, No. 182.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GEN.

ERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, Nov. 5.

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ing to be without foundation.

The agent of the Association Press

is authorized by the Secretary of State

and Secretary of Navy to say that the

reports of Cabinet divisions upon the

measures of the Administration which

gained some currency are all of them

groundless.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Tribune's

dispatch says: "Gen. Lee arrived at Raleigh a fortnight ago, and his whole army about the same time crossed the Rappahannock."

The same paper says the French min-

ister declares that there is not a word of

truth in the report that dispatches of a

threatening nature have been submitted

by him to the State Department!

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A special to

the Herald says: "I have news from

Richmond up to the 6th inst., and the

editorial comments appeared in the is-

sues of the 7th. The London Morn-

ing Star says:

"The inevitable day has come at last.

There is an end of impossible attempts

to restore an organized compromise.

Republican institutions and resources are

no longer to be employed in prevention

of the slave system that has made

wanton upon them. Negro emancipation is

firmly and definitively adopted as the

policy, in war and peace, of the United

States. * * * It is indisputably

the great fact of this war—the turning

point in the history of the American

commonwealth—an era only second

in courage and probable results to

the Declaration of Independence.

That it has been so long postponed indicates its immense gravity. That it

follows on a great military success, not

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE OWOSSO PRESS.

FRIDAY EVENING JOURNAL
OWOSO, MICHIGAN.

P. Y.

HANCOCK & LYON.

Opposite William's Block, Main Street.

TERMS.

To mail and/or subscribe \$1 per year, & paid by

agent, if sent to advance, \$1 per year, &

to mail and/or subscribe \$1 per annum in advance.

MATERIAL ADVERTISING.

1 week \$1 00 2 months \$1 00

3 months \$1 00 4 months \$1 00

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7 months \$1 00 8 months \$1 00

9 months \$1 00 10 months \$1 00

11 months \$1 00 12 months \$1 00

13 months \$1 00 14 months \$1 00

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New and Novel Stories.

A writer to the *American Agriculturist* says: we used to feed dry hay and oats, unless the horse had the leaves which was very common among them at that time, owing to feeding too much dry hay and oats, and drying too fast when full. We then supposed they ought to have hay before them all the time. This is a false idea; all kinds of animals will do better on regular meals. Farmers usually feel too much dry hay. You may keep a horse eating all the time and not have it thrive. I came to Massachusetts about twelve years ago, and I was engaged in the teaming business about seven years. I began to feed on hay and corn-meal, and the horses would do more work and last longer, and be in better condition, than when kept on dry feed. Cracked corn and oats make a very good feed for horses when in a hurry; I would feed carrots a winter, in small quantities, especially to young horses and breeding mares. This keeps them in a healthy condition. Team horses may be fed on them once each day to advantage. I am not able to state the amount each horse should be fed; this depends on the size and age of the animal. I would advise all owners to keep their horses, especially those they use, in good condition; it costs less in the end. Colts ought not to have much grain, unless very thin in flesh; they are often injured by graining. A few ground oats, with cut hay or straw wet and mixed, and half a pint of ashes added once in two or three weeks, is all colts need besides hay. The ashed feed the bowels open, and it is said free from worms. If living in Maine or Vermont where hay and oats are cheap, I would have the oats ground and eat a portion of my hay and straw to mix what grain I fed, and consider myself well paid for the time and trouble.—Milford Mass.

A Touching Incident.

A touching scene is related as transpiring in Philadelphia Hospital recently. Some benevolent lady had distributed ice cream to the soldiers, an all glad party took of the refreshment save one young, pale, handsome boy. His eyes were closed, and one of the ladies observing him, softly whispered:

"The poor little fellow is asleep; we must not disturb him."

"No, ma'am, I am not asleep," he answered in a silvery voice full of the sweetest of innocence and boyhood.

"Well, my little fellow," continued the lady, as she drew nearer, "are you fond of ice cream?"

"Very much so," he replied.

" Didn't you see any place this on your little tablet" reaching for the plate of cream.

" Oh yes," he answered tremulously, "but I shut my eyes and cried to myself."

"Cried, my child! why, what made you cry, my dear?"

"Oh, madame, if you will pull the quilt down a little you will see. The lady did so, and found that he had no arms. Both of them he had lost in battle."

GO TO

L. STRUBER'S

Where you will find a full assortment

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR

LADIES MEN AND CHILDREN

Wear.

And at as low prices as ever offered.

Leather and Flockings, always and hand.

Particular attention given to custom work.

L. STRUBER,

Exchange Street, Ossipee.

NOTICE.

NOTICE. I hereby give, that there will be at 1st day of October, 1862, one Light-brindle three year old Horse with a white spot in her forehead, and some white spots on her sides, was impounded by the City Pound, of the city of Ossipee, for running at large, contrary to the Indemnity in such case made and provided. The owner is requested to claim the property and pay the charge, or the property will be sold to defray said damages and expenses according to law.

B. S. RETAN.

Pound Keeper.

Ossipee City, Nov. 1, 1862.

Groceries, Provisions, Confectionery, &c., Fruit, Hollow-ware, Yankee Notions, &c.

M. L. STEWART Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

STEWART'S BLOCK, CITY OF OSSOEE

Has on hand, and is now receiving a large and well selected

STOCK of GROCERIES

which he offers to sell—at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

for

CASH!

cheaper than

ANY OTHER WHERE.

Sugar, Confectionery.

Coffee, Tobacco.

Teas, Fruits.

Fish, Salt.

In short a very large

STOCK of GOODS,

bought as low as the Market would

allow and to be sold accordingly.

—

To dealers who buy their Goods

in Detroit—I can sell you at

Detroit City Prices,

Wholesale, saving you time, ex-

pense of travel and Freight—Come

and see

M. L. STEWART.

1stly

HO! PATRIOTS!

Come and see

S. A. GREEN

AND GET SHOD.

—

Constantly and completely sup-

plied with all varieties of

Boots and Shoes.

Work made to order promptly, and

at the lowest Cash Prices.

WARRANTED GOOD

TO

March in.

Don't let the excitement keep you

away

SHOES.

What the times demand, and are

provided for at

GREEN'S OLD STAND

Washington Street, Ossipee.

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B. S. RETAN.

Pound Keeper.

Ossipee City, Nov. 1, 1862.

LAND FOR SALE.

200 Acres

WITHIN 3 miles of the R. R. Depot, Owosso and Linden, and will be sold in a body to whom will suit the purchaser. This land is situated between the farms of Daniel Long and the County Line, being the S.E. 1/4 of a section 14, Section 20, Town 6 North, Huron Co.

Enquire of Mr. GEORGE E.

PAIN, Postmaster, Ossipee.

A Agent at Ossipee, Livingston and Grand Haven, can make favorable terms for the Agency of this land.

134.

H. M. SLATOR.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

At the Old Postoffice.

He is prepared to do all kinds of work in, in fine or coarse, to suit the approved master. He is well and satisfied with that work can be done as well in Ossipee as in any Eastern City.

H. M. SLATOR, 140.

Ossipee, Oct. 4, 1862.

Land and Tax Agency.

B. INGERSOLL,

Ossipee, Michigan.

PRODUCE, and all kinds of Personal Property bought and sold by

1st

B. INGERSOLL, Agent.

FOR SALE, at first rate, Ten Horse Power Threshing Machine in good running order, also two new Barber wagons.

1st

B. INGERSOLL, Agent.

FOR SALE, that desirable Farm known as the Jewett Farm, located two miles north of the village of Estevan, containing eighty acres of land, forty acres improved, containing a large apple orchard, with pear, plum and cherry trees, and two good houses and a large barn. Terms favorable, also for sale a number of other well improved farms, and unimproved Farming Lands.

1st

B. INGERSOLL, Agent.

FOR ALL WHO IT MAY CONCERN.

POSITIVELY no Credit given day

Blacksmith work after the 1st of October, 1862.

DON'T ASK.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work

N. H. ROBINSON, 1.

A. C. SMITH, 4.

J. F. YATES, 5.

City Meat Market

HUGHES & KELSO.

Are prepared to furnish at all times, and at the lowest price the

Choicest Meats of the Season,

at their

New Market,

One building north of the Post Office, Washington Street, Ossipee.

Every pains will be taken to furnish the

BEST QUALITY OF MEATS

which the country affords.

CASH PAID

For FAT STOCK and COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Ossipee, Sept. 22, 1862.

1st

J. H. COOPER, 1.

H. H. COOPER, 2.

W. M. COOPER, 3.

W. M. COOPER, 4.

COOPER & HANLEY, Agents, Ossipee, Mich.

600,000 MALE or FEMALE

Agents to 30 Miles

Loyd's new Steel Plate Company covered half

of the United States, Canada, and

New Brunswick.

From recent surveys completed Aug.

10, 1862, it is \$2,000 to irrigate an

acre in 10 years.

Subject to any State Law made by

C. D. Lovell and others at the 1st

of October, 1862, 100 times are en-

closed on this map.

It is not only a though map, but includes

COUNTY AND FAIRROAD MAP

of the United States and Canada com-

plete, including

every Railroad Station

and its distance.

Guarantees any woman or man \$3 to

\$5 per day, and will take back all map

that is sold and refund the mon-

ey paid for it.

Print this map on 100 sheets

with 100 copies of the map.

Wanted—Wholesaler for our

Maps in every State, California, Cana-

da, and Mexico.

Price \$100 per sheet.

John D. Loyd, 164 Franklin St., New York.

The Wal Department uses our Map of