

THE OWOSSO PRESS.

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

VOLUME 1.

OWOSSO, MICH. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1862.

NUMBER 12.

OWOSSO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JACOB ABRAHAM.

Richardson Hotel, corner Exchange and Railroad streets. Good accommodations for transient and boarders. Also the best accommodations for teams and stock. Also the best accommodations for transient and boarders.

W. W. BERRY.

Amey Hotel, corner Exchange and Main streets, City of Owosso. Every convenience for transient and boarders.

THOMAS & OSBORN.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Raisins and Canned Goods, and all kinds of household and farm supplies.

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FREE AND BOND.

BY A. C. DUBIN.

O, would I were out in the woods again!
The woods so grand and free—
Tanned by the sun and washed by the rain,
Free from restraint and free from pain,
As happy as man can be!

There's sin in the town, and rage, and haste,
Oppression and devilish wrong;
Gadest misery quailing 'neath trappings of state;
The poor man both flattered and scorned by the great.

The weak beaten down by the strong,
O, out in the woods there is freedom from guile!
There is beauty, worth, and truth,
Not to be found in Man's grandest pile.

There Nature reflects the great Giver's kind smile,
And wondrous in vigor of youth.
In the town is false beauty, false honor,
False pride,
False charity—hoopst of all sin beside!

Mean men are advanced who have cheated and lied,
And virtue is pushed to the wall.
There God looketh down and refresheth the earth,
With verdure and richness and bloom;

These creatures are valued for what they are worth;
These flowers make holy the place of their birth.
Exhaling delicious perfume,
There man can drink in delight with the air,
Rejoicing to drink it in.

For his heart is expanded and lightened there,
His mind is unburdened from base earthly care,
And his conscience is freed from sin.
I'm sick of the town; my heart is faint,
With its hubbub, and sin, and noise!

I would I were far from its heated taint,
From the hoarse sinner and caustic saint,
To the woods and all its joys!

Then, by for the woods! the grand, dim woods,
So stately, so solemn, and free!
Where tanned by the sun, and washed by the rain,
I'd shout out exulting with glee!

A Tale of the Revolutionary War.

BY A. C. DUBIN.

Deborah Samsen the daughter of very poor parents, of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, began, when about twenty years of age, to feel the patriotic zeal which had prompted the sternest in her neighborhood to take up arms in their country's defence.

She accordingly assumed male attire, and enlisted in the Revolutionary army. We agree with Mrs. Elliot, that while this course cannot be commended, her exemplary conduct, after taking the first step, goes far to plead her excuse, and is worthy of record. Her method of obtaining men's garments and her military career, are thus narrated by the author just mentioned—

By keeping the district school for a summer term, she had amassed the sum of twelve dollars. She purchased a quantity of coarse muslin, and, working at intervals when she could be secured from observation, made up a suit of men's clothing, which she finished, being hid in a stack of hay. Having completed her preparations, she announced her intention of going where she could obtain better wages for her labor. Her new clothes and such other articles as she wished to take with her, were tied in a bundle. The lonely girl departed; but went not far, probably only to the shelter of the nearest wood, before putting on the disguise she was so eager to assume. Although not beautiful, her features were animated and pleasing, and her figure tall for a woman, was finely proportioned. As a man she might have been called handsome; her general appearance was extremely prepossessing, and her manner calculated to inspire confidence. She now pursued her way to the American army, where she presented herself, in October, 1778, as a young man anxious to join his efforts to those of his countrymen, in their endeavors to oppose the common enemy. Her acquaintances, meanwhile, supposed her engaged in service at a distance. Rumors of her elopement with a British Soldier, and even of her death, were afterward current in the neighborhood where she had resided; but none were sufficiently interested, to make such search for her as might lead to a discovery.

Distrusting her own constancy, and reluctant to continue in the service, notwithstanding any change of her inclination, she enlisted for the whole term of the war. She was received, and enrolled in the army by the name of Robert Shirriff. She was one of the first volunteers in the company of Captain Nathan Thayer, of Midway, Massachusetts; and as the young recruit appeared to have no home or connection, the Captain gave her a home in his family, and his company should he fall, when they were to join the main army.

We may find her performing the duties and enduring the fatigues of military life. During the seven weeks that she passed in the family of Captain Thayer, she had time for experience and reflection; but, in after years, her

constant declaration was that she never, for one moment, repented or regretted the steps she had taken. Accustomed to labor from childhood, upon the farm and in out door employment, she had acquired unusual vigor of constitution; her frame was robust and of masculine strength, and having thus gained a degree of hardihood, she was enabled to acquire great expertness and precision in the manual exercise, and to undergo what a female delicately nurtured would have found it impossible to endure. Soon after they had joined the company, the recruits were supplied with uniforms by a kind of lottery. That drawn by Robert did not fit; but taking needle and scissors, he soon altered it to suit him. To Mrs. Thayer's expression of surprise, at finding a young man so expert in using the implements of feminine industry, her answer was, that his mother having no girl, he had been obliged to practice the seamstress' art.

While in the house of Captain Thayer, a young girl, visiting his wife, was much in society of Deborah, or, as she was then called, Robert. Sympathetic by nature, and perhaps priding herself on the conquest of the "blooming soldier," she suffered her growing partiality to be perceived. Robert, on his part, felt a curiosity to learn by new experience how soon a maiden's fancy might be won; and had no scruples in paying attention to one so volatile and fond of flirtation, with whom it was not likely the impression would be lasting. This little piece of romance gave some uneasiness to the worthy Mrs. Thayer, who could not help observing the talking of her fair visitor for Robert was not fully reciprocated. She took an opportunity of remonstrating with the young soldier, and showed what unhappiness might be the consequence of such folly, and how unworthy it was of a brave man to trifle with girl's feelings. The young man was in good part, and it is not known that the "love passage" was continued; though Robert received at parting some tokens of remembrance, which were treasured as relics in after years.

For three years our heroine appeared in the character of a soldier, being part of the time as a waiter in the family of Colonel Patterson. During this time, and in both situations, her exemplary conduct, and the fidelity with which her duties were performed, gained the approbation and confidence of the officers. She was a valiant or in several hazardous enterprises, and was twice wounded, the first time by a sword cut on the left side of the head. Many were the adventures she passed through; as she herself would often say, volumes might be filled with them. Sometimes placed, unavoidably, in circumstances in which she feared detection, she nevertheless escaped without the least suspicion being awakened among her comrades. The soldiers were in the habit of calling her "Molly," in playful allusion to her want of bread; but not one of them ever dreamed that the gallant youth fighting by her side, was in reality a female.

About four months after her first wound she received another severe one, being through her shoulder. Her first emotion, when the ball entered, she described to be a sickening terror at the probability that her sex would be discovered. She felt that death on the battlefield was preferable to the shame that would overwhelm her, and ardently prayed that the wound might close her earthly campaign. But strange as it may seem, she escaped this time also unscathed; and soon recovering her strength was able to take her place at the post of duty, and in the deadly conflict. Her impurity was not, however, destined to continue. She was seized with a brain fever, then prevalent among the soldiers. For the few days that reason struggled against the disease, her sufferings were indelible; and most terrible of all was the dread lest consciousness should desert her, and the secret she had guarded so carefully be revealed to those around her. She was carried to the hospital, and there could only scribble her escape to the number of patients, and the negligent manner in which they were attended.

Her case was considered a hopeless one, and perhaps she received less attention on that account. One day the physician of the hospital, inquiring, "How is Robert?" received from the nurse in attendance the answer, "Poor Bob is gone." The doctor went to the bed, and taking the hand of the youth he supposed dead, found that the pulse was still feebly beating; attempting to place his hand on the heart, he perceived that a bandage was fastened tightly around the breast. This was removed, and to his utter astonishment he discovered a female patient where he least expected one.

This gentleman was Dr. Birney, of Philadelphia. With a prudence, delicacy, and generosity, ever afterwards warmly appreciated by the unfortunate sufferer, he said not a word of the discovery, but paid her every attention, and provided every comfort her perilous condition required. As soon as

she could be removed with safety, he had her taken to his own house, where she could receive better care. His family wondered not a little at the unusual interest manifested for the poor invalid soldier.

Here occurred another of those romances in real life, which in strange circumstances surpass fiction. The doctor had a young and lovely niece, whose compassionate feelings led her to join her uncle in bestowing kindness on the friendless youth. Many censured the uncle's imprudence in permitting them to be so much in each other's society, and to take drives so frequently together. The doctor laughed at himself at the warnings and thought how foolish the censorious would feel when the truth should come out. His knowledge meanwhile was buried in his own bosom, nor shared even with the members of his family. The niece was allowed to be as much with the invalid as suited her pleasure. Her gentle heart was touched by the misfortunes she had met, and endeavored to alleviate; the pale and melancholy soldier, for whose fate no one seemed to care, who had no possession in the world save his sword, who had suffered so much in the cause of liberty because dear to her. She saw his gratitude for the benefits and kindness received, but knew by intuition that he would never dare aspire to the hand of one so gifted by fortune. In the meantime, the young man's love, the fair girl made known her attachment, and offered to provide for the education of his objects before marriage. Deborah often declared that the moment which she learned she had unwittingly gained the love of a being so guileless, was fraught with the keenest anguish she had ever experienced. In return for the hospitality and tender care that had been lavished upon her she had inflicted pain upon her she would have died to shield. Her former entanglement had caused no uneasiness, but this was a heart of a different mould; no way of amends seemed open except confession of her real character, and to that, though impelled by remorse and self-reproach, she could not bring herself. She merely said to the girl, that they would meet again; and though ardently desiring the possession of an education, that she could not avail herself of the noble offer. Before her departure, the young lady pressed on her acceptance several articles of beautiful clothing, such as in those times many of the soldiers received from fair hands. All these were afterwards lost by the upsetting of a boat except the shirt and vest. Robert had on at the time, which are still preserved as relics in the family.

Her health being now nearly restored the physician had a long conference with the commanding officer of the company in which Robert had served, and this was followed by an order to the youth to carry a letter to General Washington.

Her worst fears were now confirmed. From the time of her removal into the doctor's family, she had cherished a misgiving which sometimes amounted almost to a certainty, that he had discovered her deception. In conversation with him she anxiously watched his countenance, but not a word or look indicated suspicion. And she had flattered herself that she was safe from detection. When the order came for her to deliver a letter into the hands of the Commander-in-chief, she could no longer deceive herself.

There remained no course but simple obedience. When she presented herself for admission at the headquarters of Washington, she trembled as she had never done before the enemy's fire. Her heart sunk within her; she strove in vain to collect and compose herself, and was ushered into the presence of the Chief. He noticed her extreme agitation, and, supposing it to proceed from diffidence, kindly endeavored to reassure her. He then bade her retire with an attendant who was directed to offer her some refreshments, while he read the communication of which she had been the bearer.

Within a short time she was again summoned into the presence of Washington. He said not a word, but handed her in silence a discharge from the service, passing into her hand at the same time a note containing a few brief words of advice, and a sum of money sufficient to bear her expenses to some place where she might find a home. The delicacy and forbearance thus cheerfully affected her sensibly. "How thankful," she has often said, "was I to that great and good man who so kindly spared my feelings! He saw me ready to sink with shame, one word from him at that moment would have crushed me to the earth. But he spoke no word—and I blessed him for it."

After the termination of the war, she married Benjamin Cannott, of Sharon. When Washington was President, she received a letter inviting Robert Shirriff, or rather Mrs. Cannott, to visit the seat of government. Congress was then in session, and during her stay at the capital a bill was passed granting her a pension in addition to certain lands which she was to receive as an acknow-

ledgment for her services to the country in a military capacity. She was invited to the houses of several of the officers, and to the parties given in the city—attentions which manifested the high estimation in which she was there held.

French Circular on Mediation.

The Replies of Earl Russell and Prince Gorchakoff.

PARIS, Oct. 30, 1862.

Europe watches with painful interest the struggle which has been raging more than a year on the American Continent. The hostilities have provoked sacrifices and efforts certainly of a nature to inspire the highest idea of the perseverance and energy of the two populations. But this spectacle, which does so much honor to their courage, is only given at the price of numberless calamities and a prodigious effusion of blood.

To these results of civil war, which, from the very first, assumed vast proportions, there is still to be added the apprehension of servile war, which would be the culminating point of many and terrible disasters. The suffering of a nation towards which we have always professed a sincere friendship would have sufficient to excite the sincere solicitude of the Emperor, even had we ourselves not suffered by the counter-blow of these events.

Under the influence of intimate relations which extensive intercourse has multiplied between the various regions of the globe, Europe has suffered from the consequences of the crisis which has dried up one of the most fruitful sources of public wealth, and which has become, for the great centers of labor, a cause of most sad trials.

As you are aware, when the conflict commenced, we held it our duty to observe the most strict neutrality, in concert with other maritime powers, and the Washington Cabinet has repeatedly acknowledged the honorable manner with which we have adhered to that line of conduct. The sentiments dictated to us have undergone no change but of a benevolent character.

That neutrality, instead of imposing upon the Powers the attitude which might resemble indifference, ought rather to make them of service to the two parties by helping them out of a position which seems to have no issue. From the commencement of the war an armistice was set on foot by the belligerents which, since then, has almost constantly been kept up. After so much bloodshed they are now, in that respect, nearly in the same position. Nothing authorizes the presumption that more decisive military operations will occur, according to the last news received in Europe. The two armies, on the contrary, were in condition that would not allow either party to hope within a brief delay for any decided advantage to turn the balance and accelerate the conclusion of peace.

All these circumstances, taken together, point to the opportunity of an armistice, to which, moreover, under the present circumstances, no strategic objection can be made. The favorable dispositions towards peace which are beginning to manifest themselves in the North as well as in the South might, on the other hand, second steps that might be made to recommence the idea of truce.

The Emperor has, therefore, thought that the occasion has presented itself of offering to the belligerents the support of the good offices of the maritime Powers, and his Majesty has charged me to make the proposition of his Government to her Majesty, as well as to the Court of Russia. The three Cabinets would exert their influence at Washington, as well as with the Confederates, to obtain an armistice for six months, during which every act of war, direct or indirect, should provisionally cease, on sea as well as on land, and it might be, if necessary, ultimately prolonged.

The overtures, I need not say, Sir, would not imply on our part any judgment on the origin or issue of the struggle, nor any pressure upon the negotiations which might, it is to be hoped, ensue in favor of an armistice. Our task would consist solely in smoothing down obstacles, and interfering only in measures determined upon by the two parties.

We should not, in fact, believe ourselves called upon to decide, but to prepare the solution of difficulties which hitherto have opposed reconciliation between the belligerent parties. Would not, moreover, an agreement between the three Courts respond sufficiently to their intentions? Would it not give to their step the character of impartiality? Acting in concert, they would combine the conditions best suited to inspire confidence.

The Government of the Emperor, by the constant tradition of French policy towards the United States—England, by the community of race—Russia, by the ties of friendship she has never ceased to show to the Washington Cabinet. Should the event not justify the hope of the three Powers, and should the order of the struggle override the wisdom of their counsels, this attempt would not be less favorable for them.

They would have fulfilled a duty of

humanity, more especially indicated in a war which has excited passions which render all direct attempts at negotiation more difficult. It is the mission which international law assigns neutrals; at the same time that it describes to them a strict impartiality, and they could never make a nobler use of their influence than by endeavoring to put an end to a struggle which causes so much suffering, and compromises such great interests throughout the whole world.

Finally, even without immediate results, these overtures would not be entirely useless, for they might encourage public opinion to views of conciliation, and thus to hasten the moment when the return of peace might become possible.

I request you, Sir, in the name of His Majesty, to submit these considerations to Lord Russell and to Prince Gorchakoff, begging him to state the views of the Government of her Britannic Majesty to the Court of Russia.

Very respectfully,
Drouyn de Lhuys

Paris, Oct. 30, 1862.

The following dispatch was addressed by Earl Russell to Earl Cowley, her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris:

Her Majesty is desirous of acting in concert with the United States upon the great questions now pending in the world, and more than one of the contingencies connected with the great struggle now going on in North America.

Neither her Majesty, the Emperor, nor the British nation will ever forget the noble and emphatic manner in which the Emperor of the French vindicated the laws of nations and assisted the cause of peace in the instance of the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the Trent. Her Majesty's Government recognizes with pleasure in the design of arresting the progress of the war by friendly measures, the benevolent view and humane intentions of the Emperor.

They are also of the opinion that if the steps proposed were taken, the concurrence of Russia would be extremely desirable. Her Majesty's Government has, however, not been informed, up to the present time, that the Russian Government have agreed to cooperate with England and France on this occasion, although that Government may support the endeavors of England and France to obtain the proposed armistice.

But in the event of a successful result by the Government of France, which is the question which has been anxiously and carefully examined by Her Majesty's Government.

After weighing all the information which has been received from America, Her Majesty's Government are led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at the present time would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer.

Her Majesty's Government think, therefore, that it would be better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and if, as there appears reason to hope, it may be found to have undergone, or may undergo hereafter, any change, the three Courts might then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties.

Her Majesty's Government will communicate to that of France any intelligence they may receive from Washington or Richmond bearing on this important subject.

Your Excellency may read this dispatch to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and give him a copy of it.

It is signed,
FRANÇOIS GORCHAKOFF'S HEAD.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1862.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* contains the reply of Prince Gorchakoff to the note of Drouyn de Lhuys, which is in substance as follows:

"After recalling the constant efforts of Russia in favor of conciliation, Prince Gorchakoff says that it is requisite, above all things, to avoid the appearance of any pressure whatever, capable of chilling public opinion in America, or of exercising the susceptibility of that nation. We believe that a couched measure of the three great Powers, however conciliatory, if presented in an official or efficacious character, would be the cause of arriving at a result opposed to pacification. If, however, France should persist in her intention of mediation, and England should acquiesce in her course, instructions shall be sent to Baron Stoeckl, at Washington, to lead to both his colleagues there (the French and English Ministers), if not official aid, at least moral support."

The Tax Law.—It is decided that the law does not require the tax of three per cent. of proprietors of planing mills— that dressing lumber by such means does not come under the head of manufacture. Job printers and lithographers are decided to be manufacturers.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE OWOSSO PRESS.

Published every Saturday by HANCOCK & LYON.

Office in Williams Brick Block, Third Door.

TERMS: For each copy 10 cents.

Advertisements: 1 square 1 week \$1.00.

Job Printing: Pamphlets, Posters, Cards, Ball Tickets.

The Sheriff wishes to say, that his Recruiting Office is still open at the Court House in Corunna.

The six company's of the 9th In fantry, taken prisoners at Murfreesboro, have been exchanged and are now on their way to the southern army.

WEATHER.—It has snowed a little nearly every day since Thanksgiving, yet the snow is no deeper than it was on that day.

MORNING SALT.—Our neighbors of Corunna, with praiseworthy energy, are taking steps to render the existence of salt water in the locality, no longer a matter of speculation.

MILITARY.—Major Gould of the 5th Cavalry left Friday night for the Regiment, and his battalion by this time is on its way to Washington.

CONSERVATIVE.—The creditable appearance of the above sheet this week is due to the fact that its Editor is absent on his "Grand Tour" and our friend R. F. GULICK is conducting the paper.

MR. GULICK has re-opened his Law Office in Corunna, at the County Clerks Office in the Court House.

The Commission and Surgeon for this county have completed the examination of applications for exemption from military service.

Asstn. 77, Burns 78, Bennington 88, Caledonia 135, Fairfield 49, Haglots 43, Middlebury 53, New Haven 58, Owoeso 59, Owoeso City, 1st District 46, 2nd 46, Perry 72, Rush 75, Scitka 88, Shiawassee 96, Vernon 53, Woodhall 72.

No. exempted for physical disability 1304, by Law 630, Whole number returned by Sapers 2722.

There were 953 applications for exemptions on the ground of physical disability, but only 630 were exempted.

COLLECTING THE INTERNAL REVENUE.—Upwards of 7,000 Collectors Deputy Collectors, Assessors and Assistant Assessors are now engaged in the collection of Internal Revenue in the Local States.

ON Sunday last a Gold Locket containing two miniature was lost at some place in the northern part of the city of Owoeso.

OWOSSO MARKET.

Table listing market prices for various goods like Wheat, Corn, Beans, Butter, Eggs, Flour, etc.

DRUGS.

MEDICINES.

PAINTS & OILS.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

WALL PAPER.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Daily and Illustrated Papers for Sale By.

HITCHCOCK & BROTHER.

One door South of the Post Office CITY OF OWOSSO, Mich. 1:ly

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clark, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

TO MARRIED LADIES. It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

CAUTION. The Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES! BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!

The Original Medicine Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers."

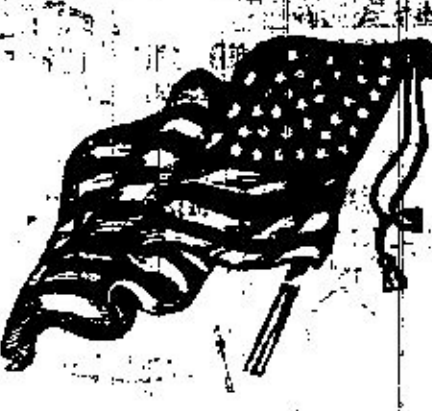
NO FAMILY should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

NO TRAVELER should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

NO PERSON will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

FOR SALE BY J. F. LAUBENBERGER, and druggists generally.

Grand Opening.



At the

EMPORIUM

of the most extensive

FALL AND WINTER STOCK,

WEST OF DETROIT

has at last taken place, and the Goods are now

READY FOR INSPECTION.

Every body knows that

J. OSBURN'S

is the place to buy

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and Crockery of every description in the City.

\$25,000 WORTH OF GOODS now in store, and more on the way.

Don't fail to see this

Splendid Stock

before making purchase elsewhere,

CASH WAS PAID,

and

CASH MUST BE RECEIVED

for these Goods, in consequence of which

they will be sold lower than

ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.

J. OSBURN. William's Block, City of Owoeso. Owoeso, Oct. 24, 1862. 1:ly



J. M. GUILLE,

Watch Maker

AND

Jeweller!!

Fine Watches repaired with care.

GOLD PENS made and repaired.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES All prices.

A large assortment of Silver Ware, Clocks and Rings, Fancy Notions, &c., &c., &c.

And articles of vertu.

Sign of the Big Watch: Washington Street, Owoeso. 1:ly

PROCLAMATION

GEORGE MOSES.

(SUCCESSOR TO C. M. MOSES, & CO.)

Would respectfully inform his customers, (both old and new), that he is now selling a large and desirable

STOCK OF GOODS

Cheaper than ever heard of before in this County—or any other West of Boston or New York—Ladies Dress Goods—Latest style and patterns.

Hoop Skirts by the cord from one spring to fifty,

Prints, Sheetting, cotton yarn, Silks, Shawls, Gloves, &c., &c., &c.

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes

And any amount of

GROCERIES.

All kinds of Produce Bought and Sold,

GEORGE MOSES. Owoeso, Sept. 20, 1862. 1:ly

VICTORY UPON VICTORY!!!

McCLELLAN VINDICATED.

Where will be found constantly on hand a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS.

Groceries, Crockery.

AND

Boots and Shoes.

He will not be undersold.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK.

At Ingersoll's Block, Owoeso. 1:ly

COME AT LAST!

THROOP & OSBURN,

Respectfully inform their Customers and people generally, that they are now opening at their

WHOLESALE ROOMS

In this City, a Stock of Goods at least TWICE AS LARGE as ever before brought into Shiawassee County.

ITEM SECOND. These Goods were Purchased for CASH!!!

ITEM THIRD. These Goods will be sold mostly at OLD PRICES, in spite of all the talk about high Taxes &c.

ITEM FOURTH. These Goods consist of,

30,000 yards of best American Prints, 15 bales Sheetting—all Grades, 10 bales bleached and Striped Shirting, 2 Cases Denims, Flannels, Farmers and Mechanics Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, &c., &c. 100 pieces Best Delaines, A large Stock of French, English and American DRESS GOODS;

Mourning Goods, Cassimeres, Cloths and Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Crockery, Lamps, Oils, Yankee Notions &c.

ITEM FIFTH. These Goods having been bought for CASH will be sold accordingly. Lastly—We shall adopt as our motto for this Fall Trade,

Quick Sales and Small Profits,

And will not be undersold by ANY OTHER MAN.

P. S. The above facts have all been sworn to before a Notary Public—whose certificate can be had by calling at our Store, and examining our Stock—don't be humbugged by the

BIG SCORE

OF HIGH PRICES. Owoeso, October 18th, 1862. City

Drafting!! C. A. & N. BALDWIN.

Every body will please

W. L. GRAHAM TAKE NOTICE

Expecting to be drafted in a few days, and having no conveniences for taking to the wars the large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Cloths, &c. &c.

Now on hand—he is now selling the same positively at the

Lowest Figures

The present distracted state of the country will allow.

W. L. GRAHAM. Washington St. Owoeso. 1:ly

OLD CUSTOMERS

to hunt us up—and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

C. A. & N. BALDWIN. Owoeso City. 1:ly

