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The Michigan Argus

Freedom's Rally.

Delivered to the Legislature, at Lansing, Tuesday, May 7.

By FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the authority vested in the Executive by the Constitution of the State, I have summoned you together on this occasion...

Against us, for it will convert every man into a non-resistance. Besides, there is another fearful element in the problem...

We stand tonight at the beginning of an epoch which may have peace or the ruin of a generation in its bosom.

Inaugurate now, and we know not where it will end. We are in no condition to fight...

The South is poor and we are rich. The poor man can do thrice the injury to the rich man that the rich man can do to the poor.

All New England has its millions armed. The North whistles every sea with its wealth.

The South has no commerce, but she can buy the privates of every race to prey on yours.

It is a dangerous strife when wealth quarrels with poverty. Driven to despair, the Southern States may be poor and bankrupt...

But the poorest man can be a pirate, and as long as New England's tonnage is a third of that of the civilized world, the South can punish New England more than New England can punish her.

We provoke a strife in which we are defenseless. If, on the contrary, we hold ourselves to the strife of ideas, if we manifest that strength which despises insult and bides its hour, we are sure to conquer in the end.

I distrust those guns at Fort Sumpter. I do not believe that Abraham Lincoln means war. I do not believe in the madness of the Cabinet...

Nothing but mad men can provoke war with the Gulf States. My suspicion is that the Administration dare not compromise.

It fears the five hundred thousand readers of the New York Tribune. But there is a safe way to compromise. It is this: Seem to provoke war; cannonade the forts...

What will be the first result? New York commerce is pale with bankruptcy. The streets are filled with beggars...

It will start up every man whose livelihood hangs upon trade, intensifying him into a compromiser. Those guns fired at Fort Sumpter are only to frighten the North into a compromise.

If the administration provokes bloodshed, it is a trick, nothing else. It is the mastery cunning that devil of compromise, the Secretary of State, who is not to be trusted.

He knows that the age of bullets has past. If a gun is fired in southern waters, it is fired at the wharves of New York, at the Bank vaults of Boston, at the money of the North.

It is policy, not sincerity. It means confusion; and in twelve months you will find this Union reconstructed with a constitution like that of Montenegro.

New England may indeed never be converted into a slave confederacy. But when the battles of Abraham Lincoln are ended and compromises worse than Crittenden's are adopted, New England may claim the right to secede.

And as sure as a gun is fired tonight at Fort Sumpter, within three years from to-day you will see these thirty States gathered under a constitution twice as damnable as that of 1787.

The only hope of liberty is in fidelity to principle, fidelity to God, fidelity to the slave. Out of that God gives us nothing but hope and brightness. In blood there is sure to be ruin!

The Loss of Life at Fort Moultrie. The reports of the loss of life at Fort Moultrie appear to be confirmed by the statement of a flour merchant in this city...

who has recently returned from Charleston, where he says he was impressed into the service of the Confederate army, and served at the fort during the bombardment.

This account is interesting, and beyond a doubt reliable. New York News. "The very first shot from Fort Sumpter came booming into one of the port-holes near which I was stationed, dismounted the gun, and shivered the carriage into thousands of splinters.

The splinters were scattered with terrible force throughout the fort, killing thirty-three men instantly, and wounding many more. This was the most destructive single shot we received, but throughout the entire bombardment the havoc in Moultrie was terrible.

"The dead and dying lay about us in every direction, and were trampled under foot by the soldiers. We had not surgeons enough to attend to them all, and the groans of the dying and their piteous cries for help were distressing in the extreme. When Sumpter finally capitulated, without losing a man, thank God, the relatives of the dead and wounded were permitted to enter the fort, and Mothers came asking for their sons, sisters for brothers, sons for fathers, and all were told that all were well—that none were killed, but that confusion prevailed, and the soldiers could not be seen.

"That night the bodies of the dead were boxed up and conveyed on shore, where they were buried in trenches in the negro burying ground. One hundred and twenty bodies were committed to the burial place on a small schooner, and the others by various other conveyances. On the following day, when relatives inquired for those who were dead, they were told that they had been sent away to other points to receive their burials.

"Every possible means were resorted to to keep the truth from being known. I myself counted over two hundred dead bodies in the trenches, and know that there were others which I did not see. I have no means of knowing the extent of the slaughter at the other fortifications, but heard, incidentally, that it was serious, although not so great as at Moultrie. I was told that one shot of Stevens' Battery dismounted a cannon and killed several persons."

Mr. Buchanan.—A letter from Lancaster, Pa., by one of the Ohio volunteers who had an interview with Mr. Buchanan, says: "The stars and stripes were floating to the breeze in front of his house. Mr. B. swore fidelity to the Union, and said: 'If the same thing had happened during his administration, he should have acted as Mr. Lincoln has done.'"

The Coolest people we know of are the newspaper patrons who send you a few lines of advertisement, and accompany them with a yard or two of puff, which they request you to insert gratis! This is like paying a shopkeeper for a pound of sugar, and asking him to throw in a barrel of flour.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BLAIR.

Delivered to the Legislature, at Lansing, Tuesday, May 7.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Under the authority vested in the Executive by the Constitution of the State, I have summoned you together on this occasion...

At once forgotten, party lines obliterated, and the whole mass of the people have seized their arms and demand to be at once led forth to battle against this most foul and unnatural rebellion.

We are not satisfied with an army of 75,000 men, and they mean to quadruple it. They call upon the President of the United States to abandon at once and forever the policy of mere defense...

of the national forts and property, and immediately to take the field to punish the traitors who are in arms against their country, and reduce rebellious States to unconditional obedience.

A dishonored flag and a gallant little band driven forth with fire and sword from a national fortress, call for a speedy response and the people of the country declare that they shall get it.

It has been thought best in all respects, that the troops to go from Michigan into the service of the United States, should be fully armed, equipped and uniformed before they leave the State. So far, this has been, I believe, well and economically done, and the two regiments are prepared to march to the assistance of the National Government, in a condition immediately to take the field, and if need be, to fight a battle. They are under the command of the most intelligent and thoroughly educated officers, several of whom have seen previous and honorable service in the army of the United States.

Both officers and men are perfecting themselves in military drill, and warlike sciences. They are gallant citizens from all the walks of life, who go forth to fight, not for conquest, but for liberty, security and peace. I look to see them return, bearing the laurel wreath of victory.

Though the President has, thus far, called for but one regiment from this State, there can be little doubt that he will finally ask for several more, and it will be our duty to provide them in all respects, for meeting promptly and efficiently such a demand. I recommend, therefore, that the law of your late session, authorizing the raising of two regiments to be so amended as to authorize calling immediately into the field for drill, and placing on a war footing, four more regiments, making in all six, with power, in case of emergency, to raise the number to ten, should seem proper also, to pay the volunteers while in the service of the State, preparatory to being called into the service of the United States, at the same rate that they will be entitled to after being mustered into that service.

The great addition to the duties of the office of Adjutant and Quartermaster General, occasioned by calling into active service a large body of the militia, has rendered it necessary for those officers to devote the whole of their time to the business of their respective offices. The salaries allowed them by the present law are wholly inadequate as a compensation, having been provided solely in view of their duties during the time of peace. I recommend, therefore, such an increase of the salaries of these officers as will be a fair compensation; such increase to be paid in advance of the time when they are called into service. I also recommend that all subsequent enlistments be for the term of three years, or until discharged from service by the government of the United States; and that authority be given to order the volunteers so enlisted to any point out of this State, in aid of the General Government, or of any loyal State that may be invaded by the armies of the Confederate States, or any other mob.

The President is authorized to suspend until Congress shall confer upon the President sufficient authority to call volunteers into service for a much longer term than three months.

In many instances, the companies of volunteer uniformed militia have been mustered into the service of the United States, and other cases will occur, while these companies still desire to retain their position in the ordinary volunteer force of the State. I recommend that these companies be authorized to organize to serve as companies of militia, which may be officered temporarily, in order that they may continue their practice and drill. I recommend also that the companies of the uniformed militia now limited to forty, be allowed to be increased to sixty.

Considerable expenses have already been incurred and paid from the voluntary loan of citizens to the State, and large expenses have been incurred in recruiting by individuals, which there is now no authority of law for paying, while very heavy outlays will become necessary in the future, in putting the State into a condition to meet such calls as may hereafter be made by the government of the United States for troops. I recommend the necessary amount to meet every exigency, by a loan. As to what may be the manner of effecting such a loan must be left entirely to the wisdom of the Legislature, but it will be wise to consider that the suddenness with which this war has been thrust upon the country, has taken nearly every loyal State of the Union by surprise, and they are all, like ourselves, borrowers in the market. It will, therefore, be found essential that the loan be issued in such form as to enable our own people to take it, to a very great extent, and thereby avoid going abroad into markets where we should make the active competition of other States. For this purpose it seems evident that to issue a large portion of it in bonds or other securities, moderate in amount, with interest at seven per cent, payable annually at some point within the State, will be most likely to effect the object. If this course is taken, I have reason to believe that by far the greater portion of the loan will be taken in Michigan, and thus we should have the satisfaction of knowing that the patriotism of our own people was found a sufficient resource in the very greatest emergency. The whole amount to be raised, I think, should not be less than one million of dollars, to be issued and used as the necessities of the State may require.

If the power of the Legislature to authorize such a loan, I entertain no doubt whatever, and therefore do not stop to discuss it. We are in the midst of war. The very existence of the government is imperiled, and we cannot stop to levy and collect taxes before forces are raised, nor would it be wise, if we could, to add to the calamities of war those of heavy taxation. That belongs properly to the times of peace and business prosperity.

It is only the dictate of humanity and justice to make provision for the support of the families of such as volunteer to fight the battles of the country in case any occasion should arise for such

Letter of General Harney.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR.—The report of my arrest in Harper's Ferry by persons acting under authority of the Government of the State of Virginia has no doubt reached you. Gov. Letcher immediately directed my release, with assurances disavowing the act of his subordinates, and expressing regret at their mistake or abuse of his authority. The kind sentiments and civility received from him, from the escort that accompanied me, and other distinguished citizens of Virginia and esteemed friends whom I there met, compensated for any personal trouble or annoyance; yet I cannot but feel deep mortification and regret that our country should be in a condition to expose any one to such an incident. It has furnished occasion for mistake or misrepresentation in respect to my views and sentiments, which a sense of duty requires to be promptly corrected. No better mode occurs to me than by a letter addressed to yourself, as an esteemed personal friend.

It has been represented through the public press that I was a willing prisoner of the State of Virginia, and I designed to resign my commission in the United States army, throw off my allegiance to the Federal government, and join the forces of the Confederate States.

Forty-two years I have been in the military service of the United States, and have followed during that time but one flag—the flag of the Union. I have seen it protecting our frontiers, and guarding our coasts, from Maine to Florida; I have witnessed it in the smoke of battle, stained with the blood of gallant men, leading on to victory, planted upon the strongholds, and waving in triumph over the capital of a foreign foe. My eyes have beheld that flag adorning the Government of the Territory on the Pacific, and commanding reverence and respect from hostile fleets and squadrons, and from foreign governments, never exhibited to any other banner on the globe. Twenty stars, each representing a State, have been added to that banner during my service, and under its folds I have advanced from the rank of lieutenant to that of Major-General, and government, whose honors have been bestowed upon me, I shall ever cherish as the most precious of my life. The flag, whose glories I have witnessed, shall never be forsaken by me while I can strike a blow for its defense. While I have breath, I shall be ready to serve the government of the United States, and be a faithful loyal soldier.

Without condemning or in any degree criticizing the course other persons have deemed proper to pursue in the present juncture, my line of duty is plain to my own heart and judgment. The course of events that have led to the deplorable condition in which our country now stands, has been watched by me with painful interest. Perceiving that many of my fellow citizens in the southern States were discontented with the government, and desired some change to protect them from existing evils, my feelings have been strongly averse to coercion, and anxious for some compromise or arrangement that would restore peace and harmony. The provisions of the Federal constitution afforded, in my judgment, ample means of redress through a convention of all the States, which might have adjusted all the wrongs and reconciled all differences, or if that could not be accomplished, might provide for peaceful separation in a manner becoming friends and brethren. So long as this hope of peaceful settlement of our troubles could be indulged, I have felt it to be the wisest duty of the General government to bear with patience outrages that no other government could have endured, and to forbear to employ any force until the last hope departed.

But when the Confederate States, with seven thousand men, under cover of strong fortifications or impregnable batteries, assailed a starving garrison of seventy men in Fort Sumpter, compelled the banner of the United States to be lowered, and boasted of its dishonor before the world, the state of the question was immediately changed. It would no longer be a question of peace, but of honor. The government, coerced by States demanding redress of grievances by constitutional means, the case was presented of revolutionists waging war against the government, seeking its overthrow by force of arms, assailing public property by overwhelming force, laboring to destroy the lives of gallant officers and soldiers and dishonoring the national flag. The question was no longer a question of peace, but of honor. The government of the United States, with its many blessings and past glories shall be overthrown by the military dictatorship lately planted, and now bearing sway in the Confederate States? My hand cannot aid in that work.

Finding ourselves in a state of civil war, actually existing or fast approaching, some of my brethren in arms, citizens of seceding States and foreign lands, have considered it their duty to throw up their commissions and follow their States. In that view of duty I cannot concur. As an officer of the army and a citizen of the United States, I consider my primary allegiance to be due to the Federal government, and subordinate to that is my allegiance to the State. This, as you are aware, has been the doctrine of the highest and most eminent jurists of this country. It was the judgment of the Court of Appeals of South Carolina in the case of Hunt, where the case was discussed with unmatchable ability. In that case, the highest court in South Carolina deliberately decided that the soldier's and citizen's primary duty of allegiance is due to the United States government, and not to the government of his State. Of late it has been contended that the allegiance due by a citizen to the Federal government, was dissolved when his State seceded from the Union. Into that snare many have fallen. But, in my judgment, there is and can be no such right as secession of a State by its own act. The government of the United States can only be dissolved by the concurrence of the States, and the United States Federal compact. The doctrine of secession is destructive to all authority, and leads to universal anarchy.

But supposing States may secede and destroy the government whenever a majority takes those who are strong enough to set up an arbitrary power in the State, Missouri, the State of my residence, has not seceded, and secession would, in my opinion, be her ruin. The only special interest of Missouri, in common with the Confederate States, is slavery. Her interest in that institution is now protected by the Federal constitution. But, if Missouri secedes, that protection is gone. Surrounded on three sides by free States which might soon become hostile, it would not be long until she would be surrounded and within her borders. What interest could Missouri then have with the cotton States, or a Confederacy

The object of the War. Amidst the generally correct notions which prevail concerning the necessity and purpose of the existing war, it cannot be denied that some very erroneous views as to its object are entertained, and in some quarters, rather covertly than openly advocated. There are those whose sympathies are with the present military movement, because they hope it is to be converted into a crusade against African slavery—that our troops are to become a liberating army, to set all the negroes free, and, indeed, to mark its march southward, by promoting and sustaining servile insurrections.

Those who seek to give the present movement such a direction, at least give color and plausibility to the charges heretofore made against them—of purpose and acts hostile to the Constitutional rights of the slave States. The only lawful design of the present war is to sustain the Constitutional authority of the Federal government—and that certainly does not comprehend the power to interfere with the relation of master and slave. Those who seek to appropriate the present feeling of loyalty to the government, to a negro crusade, do not less mistake the popular impulse than their own duties as good citizens. We are not to be betrayed, under the patriotic excitement of the present time, into propagandism, seeking by fire and sword, insurrection and murder, to impose unacceptable institutions upon independent States. If the slave States continue this rebellion against the Union and Constitution, and the result of a legitimate exercise of Federal authority shall be to break the back of slavery, we shall not regret it, and they will only have occasion to complain of themselves. But, while preparing military armaments to sustain the Constitution, it is hypocritical and treasonable to avow the design of using them, for a purpose entirely in defiance of that instrument. We trust that the unity and enthusiasm of our people in upholding the legitimate power of the Federal government are not to be marred by the preaching of a negro crusade.—Albany Argus.

Sunday a Day of Battles. The great battle of Barnet was fought on Easter Sunday, April 14, 1471. The battle of Val or Laffeld, near Maestricht, was fought on Sunday, the 24 of July, 1547. The Peninsula war is fruitful in Sunday fighting. The second battle of Portugal, that in Vimiers, was fought on Sunday, the 21st of November, 1812. The battle of Fuentes d'Onor was gained on Sunday, the 5th of May, 1811. On Sunday evening, 16th of January, 1812, Lord Wellington issued the brief but determined order, that "Cintra Rodrigo must be carried by assault this evening at 7 o'clock." The battle of Oerthe was fought on Sunday, the 27th of February, 1813; and that of Toulouse—the last general action of the Peninsula war—occurred on Easter Sunday, the 10th of April following. The battle of Waterloo was also decided on Sunday the 18th of June, 1814. The second Burmese war afforded two examples—Easter Sunday, the 11th of April, 1852, the attack on the lines of defense at Rangoon; and the attack and capture of Bego, on Sunday, the 21st of November, 1852. The victory of Inkermann was achieved on Sunday, the 23rd of November, 1854. And to crown the whole, it was on Sunday, the 10th of May, 1857, that the terrible mutiny broke out at Meerut.

A CUSTOMER FOR JEFFERSON DAVIS.—A tall man called

found on slavery and its extension? The protection of her slave property, if nothing else, admonishes her never to give up the Union. Other interests of vast magnitude can only be preserved by a faithful adherence to the support of the United States government. All hope of a Pacific Railroad, so deeply interesting to St. Louis and the whole State, must vanish with the Federal Government. Great manufacturing and commercial interests with which the cotton States have no sympathy, must perish in case of secession, and from her present proud condition of a powerful, thriving State, rapidly developing every element of wealth and social prosperity, Missouri will be degraded to the military aristocrat established in the cotton States. Many other considerations might be offered to show that secession would be ruin to Missouri. And I improve my fellow-citizens of that State not to be seduced by designing men to become the instruments of their mad ambition, by plunging the State into the vortex of revolution.

Whether governed by feelings inspired by the banner under which I have served, or by my judgment of duty as a citizen, or interest as a resident and property owner in Missouri, I feel bound to stand by the Union, and remaining in the Union, shall devote myself to the maintenance of the Federal Government, and the perpetuation of its blessings to posterity.

Yours truly,  
Colonel John O. Fallon, St. Louis.

Trouble at St. Louis.  
St. Louis, May 10.

Gen. Frost's brigade of Missouri militia, encamped at Camp Jackson, in the western outskirts of the city, surrendered unconditionally this afternoon, on demand of Capt. Lyon, who marched on Camp Jackson with some 4,000 volunteers, surrounded it, and planted eight field-pieces on the adjoining eminences. The following letter was sent from Capt. Lyon to Gen. Frost:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOPS,  
St. Louis, May 10, 1861.

"To Gen. D. M. Frost:  
"Sir—Your command is regarded as evidently hostile towards the government of the United States. It is for the most part made up of those secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the general government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camp from said Confederacy, and under its flag, large supplies of materials of war, the most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate no other than the well known purpose of the Government of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose purpose, recently communicated to the Legislature, has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the general government and co-operation with its enemies. In view of these considerations, and your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the eminent necessity of the State policy and welfare, and obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand, of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering under this demand should remain in the hands of the military, and your failure to enforce this demand. One-half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

(Signed) N. LYON,  
Captain 2d Infantry, commanding troops.

It is understood that Gen. Frost says this letter was not received by him until his camp was surrounded by United States troops. He then replied that the encampment was organized under the law of the State, and simply for organizing and drilling the volunteer militia of that district. As to expecting a demonstration, he was unprepared to successfully resist an attack. He therefore accepted the terms specified, and surrendered his command, about 800 men then in camp, a large number being in the city on leave. They then laid down their arms, and were escorted to the city as prisoners of war.

A release on parole was tendered the officers and troops, providing they would take oath not to take up arms against the United States government, which they declined, on the ground that it implied they had already taken up arms against the government, which they disclaimed.

Just before the troops started for the city, and while the State forces were drawn up between two lines of volunteers, several rocks were thrown at the volunteers, and a fatal shot was fired, by which a man was killed, and another, which was composed of a large number of citizens including many women.

One shot took effect in the leg of Captain Blentzky, and, as he fell, he gave the word to fire, which was obeyed by some two or three companies, resulting in the death of upwards of twenty persons, including two women and several children, and badly wounding several others.

Utmost excitement exists in the city. Large bodies of men are thronging the streets.

All the gun shops in the city are guarded by armed police, and about 200 men have been detailed to protect the Democrat and Amalgam offices.

St. Louis, Sunday, May 12.  
The city has seen another terrible affair. Last night, about 6 o'clock, a large body of Home Guards entered the city through Fifth street from the arsenal, where they had been enlisted during the day, and furnished with arms. On reaching Walnut street the troops turned westward, a large crowd lining the sidewalks to witness their progress. At the corner of Fifth street parties among the spectators began shouting, hissing, and otherwise abusing the companies as they passed, and a boy about fourteen years of age discharged a pistol into the ranks. Part of the rear company immediately turned and fired upon the crowd, and the whole column was immediately in confusion, breaking their ranks, discharging muskets down their own line, and among the people on the sidewalks. The shower of balls for a few minutes was terrible, the bullets flying in every direction, entering doors, windows, private residences, breaking shutters, leveling railings, and even smashing bricks in third stories. The utmost confusion and consternation prevailed, spectators fleeing in all directions, and for the random firing of the troops, scores of people must have been killed, as most of the firing was directed down their own ranks. The troops swept most severely, four of their number being instantly killed and several wounded. Immense crowds of people filled the streets. After the occurrence most intense indignation was expressed against

the Germans. Mayor Taylor addressed the excited crowd and induced them to disperse, under promise that no further violence should be done. The city was comparatively quiet during the evening and night, a heavy rain preventing the assembling of large crowds.

The State troops released from the arsenal last evening, came to the city on steamers, fearing to trust themselves among the Germans of the lower Ward, even under escort. All complain bitterly of bad treatment during their confinement in the arsenal. Gen. Frost and his officers gave their parole under protest, and the men were allowed to do the same when taking oath not to bear arms against the United States.

Heavy rains have fallen all day, notwithstanding which the streets have been thronged by excited people, a large proportion of whom loudly censure those in authority, for putting loaded arms into the hands of inexperienced volunteers, to shoot down inoffensive citizens for insufficient causes. All good citizens deprecate the action of lawless parties, and justly blame the troops for indiscriminate firing into crowds, and cry out against the unnecessary marching of armed soldiers through the streets of the city. This is no time to discuss party differences, and a State paper that would command the approval of the whole people must ignore crimination and recrimination. The people have rallied as one man, and as one man will stand by the government; but they will not as one man endorse Mr. BLAIR's assertions that "slavery has ruled the country for sixty years," or his conclusions that the war is to be waged for the destruction of slavery.

This war has nothing to do with the slavery question, except as its prosecution may incidentally affect the "peculiar institution," and no man in authority is wise who seeks to ground a simple attempt to sustain the government upon that issue. Democrats sustain the President of the United States in every effort to preserve the Union intact; they sustain the government and not a Republican administration; they "call for the war" so long as it is a war for the Union, and not to establish an obnoxious political creed; and while they drop all political issues, ignore the past, and postpone a discussion of platforms until not an enemy is found in arms against the government of the United States, they do not want those in high official station to take advantage of the truce to thrust a full grown "sigger" down their throats on every occasion.

We have no desire to be captious or severe, but we do not wish our position to be misunderstood. We are a Union man all over, but we are not a whit nearer an abolitionist than a year ago; we sustain the government in "coercing" the seceded States into a recognition of their duties and obligations, and into obedience to the Constitution and constitutional laws; but we will not raise a hand against their domestic institutions, and we warn both State and National authorities to regard in all things their own constitutional obligations while endeavoring to compel States to return to their allegiance. And in so speaking, we are sure that we speak the sentiments of over twelve hundred and fifty thousand voters, resident in the loyal States.

It may be, however, that Gen. BLAIR means no party plea, no threat of aggression, and that he gave place to the "colored individual" only to mark the parentage of his message.

Secession in Virginia.  
A convention is now in session at Wheeling, Virginia, which, taking the secession bill by the horns, looks to a secession from the "Old Dominion." Twenty six counties are represented, all but two of them being located west of the Alleghenies and north of the Kanawha River; and these two, Hampshire and Berkeley, are between the Alleghenies and Blue Ridge, on the northern border of the State. Some of the ablest men of Western Virginia are delegates to the convention, and its proceedings are watched with much interest. Two sets of resolutions have been presented and are pending; one set condemning secession, the secession ordinance, and the ordinance of transfer to the Southern Confederacy, but proposing no immediate action; the other set providing for the immediate secession from the State of the Counties comprising the 10th and 11th Congressional districts and the County of Wayne, in all twenty-eight Counties, and the formation of a new State to be called the State of New Virginia. Whatever the convention may do, it is certain that in these Counties the Union feeling is overwhelming, and that the people will never consent to be transferred to the Southern Confederacy, and in carrying out this determination they are guaranteed the full protection of Pennsylvania and Ohio against the few home secessionists or any invading horde from Eastern Virginia.

Col. Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves vacated their quarters at the Capitol on Friday, and encamped on the heights near the Insane Asylum. It is a commanding position.

The Indiana Legislature adjourned on the 11th for ten days.

One hundred and five Cincinnati printers have "gone to the war."

Thursday last week was observed as a day of fasting at Wheeling, Va. Strong Union sermons were preached in all the churches.

Six hundred regulars from Texas, veterans of over twenty years service, arrived at Washington on Friday last.

It is reported that a brother of Mrs. President Lincoln is raising volunteers for the Confederate army in Missouri.

Our Crisis Paraphrased.  
The government at Washington received \$1,000,000 in specie on the 9th inst. The sinews of war.

Troops commenced passing through Baltimore on Friday last, and go through daily without being disturbed.

Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois have been created into a military department, and placed in charge of Maj. Gen. McClellan of the Ohio volunteers.

Gov. Curtin has refused to permit bodies of armed blacks to pass through Pennsylvania. Application in behalf of such expeditions was made by citizens of Eastern States.

Private Keese, of the N. Y. 7th Regiment, killed by the accidental discharge of a gun, was married the day before he left New York to join his regiment at Washington.

The President has issued orders for all army officers to renew their oath of allegiance in accordance with the 10th article of war.

A Philadelphia Fire Company has offered to go to Washington for fire duty.

The Virginians have fortified the heights on the Maryland side opposite Harper's Ferry.

Wigfall says the Confederate army will dine in Washington by the 10th of June, and that it expects to winter in Philadelphia.

Butter was reported at 75 cents a pound in Charleston on the 10th, with no ham or bacon in market.

At the same date Flour in Richmond was \$10 and Pork \$50 a barrel.

Virginia and North Carolina bonds were quoted in New York, on the 10th, at 20 cents on the dollar.

Last Friday Gen. Butler captured Dickinson's steam gun, and Dickinson himself. They were bound for Harper's Ferry.

The secession troops at Harper's Ferry are stopping all supplies bound for Baltimore. From one train they took a lot of horses and one hundred beavers.

The Arkansas ordinance of secession confiscates the property of all citizens of the United States held in that State.

It is hinted that printing ink will be declared contraband. There is not a manufactory of the article in the Southern States.

The Nashville Gazette says that John Bell has declared himself ready to head a mob against the United States.

Large numbers of the Baltimore mob have gone to Virginia to join the secession troops.

Eleven brothers, named Bates have enlisted in one of the Indiana companies. Their father enrolled himself, but was rejected because of his age, 92.

Virginia has been admitted to the Southern Confederacy, and her delegates participated in the proceedings of the Congress.

One hundred and twenty Colt's revolving rifles were seized at Cleveland a few days since, bound for the Southern States.

The President expects that Tennessee, Kentucky, and Maryland will each furnish a full brigade of good and loyal troops.

The reported insurrection in Owen and Gallatin Counties, Ky., a few days since, was unfounded.

The Missouri Legislature has passed a joint resolution appropriating the school fund to arm the State.

Maj. Anderson has been raised to the rank of Colonel.

The Virginians are importing arms in Coffins. Providing arms and armor, and both for their own use.

The administration at Washington have received thousands of applications for letters of marque. None will be issued.

Col Mansfield has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

A large quantity of cotton has accumulated at Fort Monroe, captured from rebel vessels.

Col. Baker's California Regiment has been accepted. It is entirely composed of men who have seen California life.

All vessels in Virginia ports have been notified to leave within fifteen days, with or without cargoes. The blockade is to be made stringent.

New Orleans, Alabama and Tennessee regiments are reported as having reached Richmond on Sunday last.

A band of Virginians from Harper's Ferry have seized the Frederick junction, and threaten Frederick City, Md., three miles distant.

Carl Schurz is raising a cavalry regiment, to be composed of men who have been in that service.

Fort McHenry had 1,200 men on Sunday last. Its full war garrison is but 350. It mounts 74 guns.

Fort Monroe mounts 371 guns, and its war garrison is 2,450 men. Its "big gun" is mounted on a pivot, and has a six mile range.

Fort Pickens mounts 212 guns and its war garrison is 1,200 men.

The officers and troops captured by the rebels in Texas and paroled, are to be required to take anew the oath of allegiance, or ignominiously dismissed from the service.

One private in Gov. Sprague's Rhode Island regiment is worth \$500,000. A model "mud sill."

In Boston over 500 ladies have applied for situations at the seat of war, as nurses.

The Massachusetts Sixth Regiment has been presented a beautiful flag by merchants of Baltimore.

The secessionists claim to have taken at the Gosport Navy Yard 4,000 cannon, of all sorts, 1,000,000 lbs. of powder, and a large quantity of ball, shot, and shell.

In the Tennessee Legislature the vote for the secession ordinance was 66, against it 25.

Lieut. Mead, late second in command at Fort Sumpter, has resigned.

It is announced that Hon. Chas. I. Scott, late member of Congress from California, has enlisted as a private in the secession army.

Andy Johnson predicts that East Tennessee, with a vigorous canvass, will give a majority against secession, and that with firmness and deliberation the State may be saved.

The administration is keeping a close watch on Winans and other prominent secession sympathizers in Baltimore.

The Union men of the Seventh Virginia district will re-elect Charles H. Upton, of Fairfax, for Congress. The district comprises ten counties west of the Potomac.

Twenty-two persons are known to be killed at the taking of Camp Jackson, near St. Louis, described in another column.

Gen. Harney has officially approved the action of Capt. Lyon in capturing Camp Jackson.

The British Minister has been released permission to ship tobacco and other Virginia productions to fill contracts. No paper blockade.

Four large-sized howitzers, four thousand United States Muskets, and a large number of ten inch shells, ready charged, were captured with Camp Jackson.

The Northern Central Railroad was reopened for passengers and mails, through Baltimore, on Monday.

A strict blockade is enforced at Carol, and no munitions or provisions of war are allowed to go South.

It is estimated that ten thousand persons fled from St. Louis on Sunday last. A tremendous panic rages there.

Dickinson, the steam gun man, taken by Gen. Butler at the Relay House, is a resident of Cleveland. The gun was manufactured by Winans at Baltimore.

Ned Buntline has tendered the government a regiment, 1,500 strong, of sharpshooters, hunters from Western New York.

Capt. Simonds, of Tecumseh, is endeavoring to raise a regiment of cavalry. The Captain served in the Michigan Dragoons in Mexico.

Spies are plenty at Washington, in the Departments and among the troops, and every move is reported to the enemy.

Gov. Sprague's regiment have presented one thousand dollars to the sisters of young Howard who was shot by a rebel cannon ball.

Billy Wilson's Zouaves after listening to a recent sermon gave the cheer for hell. Billy apologized by saying they thought hell was located between Montgomery and New Orleans, and were anxious to get there.

Commodore Buchanan, late of the Washington Navy Yard, has asked the privilege of recalling his resignation. Request refused.

Four thousand District of Columbia militia are enrolled and under arms.

The 12th regiment of Illinois volunteers, Col. McArthur, are encamped near Caseyville, six miles from St. Louis.

It is said the Administration is pledged to the Governors of the free States that hostilities shall not cease until the flag floats over all national property.

The Commander of Fort Kearney reports having spiked most of his guns to prevent their being of service to the secessionists in the vicinity.

Gen. Butler's outpost has been extended ten miles west of the Relay House.

Harper's Ferry is being approached by the United States troops from the North, East and West, and a severe fight may be looked for soon.

Capt. Pope of the Topographical Engineers pronounces Cairo safe.

The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa promise the Unionists in Kentucky and Missouri full support.

The government was advised on the 13th, that there were 10,000 secession troops at Norfolk, 10,000 at Richmond, and 7,000 at Harper's Ferry, with a movement toward the latter point.

It is reported that Gen. Wool has been ordered to Fortress Monroe. A fight must be expected there.

The Maryland Legislature has adjourned until the 4th of June.

Ross Winans, of Baltimore, has fallen into Gen. Butler's hands. He is a rampant secessionist, and his acts are known.

Harper's Ferry is being strongly fortified, and troops, arms and munitions of war arrive daily.

By to arrive 50,000 troops will be gathered at and around Washington.

A lady writes from Charleston that Gen. Beauregard has died of injuries received at the bombardment of Sumpter.

The Wheeling Convention adjourned Wednesday evening, having appointed a Central Committee, and

provided for calling a convention after the 23d of May election.

Senator Douglas is seriously ill with inflammatory rheumatism.

The Great Eastern has again arrived at New York, and rumor says that negotiations are pending to charter her for government service.

Winans has been nominated for Congress by his friends in Baltimore. He is now a prisoner in Fort McHenry.

Gone to Washington.  
On Saturday evening last, Col. Wilcox, of the First Regiment, received orders to report himself and command in Washington forthwith. Arrangements were immediately made for complying with the order, and the entire Regiment, except the Artillery Company attached thereto, embarked on Monday evening on the steamer May Queen and propeller Illinois. The Artillery Company will follow as soon as their equipments are ready. The Regiment goes via Cleveland, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Baltimore. It is completely uniformed, each man taking his musket and thirty rounds of cartridges. Temporary knapsacks have been furnished for the march, and when the regiment reaches Washington it will be furnished with permanent knapsacks, tents, and camp equipage. The Regiment goes forward under the three months call, but we presume will extend their term of service if the government is in an emergency at its expiration.

The Regiment went off in good spirits and followed by the blessings and cheers of friends. We shall hope to hear a good account of it in the future, but it is too much to hope that it may return with ranks unbroken. Such is not the fortune of war, and will not be the fortune of this attempt to crush out rebellion.

We shall keep our readers advised of the movements of the Regiment from week to week.

The Regiment reached Cleveland at 6 A. M., Tuesday, and at 11 A. M., same day, left for Pittsburg in twenty cars, drawn by two locomotives. The Cleveland papers speak in highly complimentary terms of the Regiment.

Three more Regiments.  
Michigan has been called upon for three Regiments for three years service, unless sooner discharged, making four in all. Of these the Second, nearly full, is in rendezvous at Fort Wayne; the Third, full, is in rendezvous at Grand Rapids. Of this Regiment DANIEL M. CONNELL is Colonel. The Fourth will probably have to be re-organized, the Companies having been originally enrolled for three months. In addition to those wanted for immediate service, it is supposed that two reserve Regiments will be immediately organized.

The Second Regiment vacated the State Fair grounds on Tuesday, and took up their quarters at Fort Wayne. Of the full regiment enlisted for three months, 536 have re-enlisted for the term of three years, and the others have been disbanded, paid off, and sent home. Recruiting Sergeants are to be sent to the several localities from which the Companies come, and it is expected that the ranks will be speedily filled. The Companies as newly enrolled number in their order, 78, 48, 56, 52, 63, 50, 40, 48, 63, and 43 men.

Sarreligions.  
It is reported that Col. John A. Washington has not only turned traitor and joined the rebel army, but he has stolen the remains of George Washington from Mt. Vernon, and this, too, after having pocketed the sum of \$100,000 for property which he divested of the remains and memories of the "Father of his Country" is not worth \$10,000. Verily, this disproves the truth of the adage that "there is honor among thieves," and establishes a new one, that there is no honor among secessionists.

The Missouri Legislature has enacted a law requiring every able bodied man between the ages of 18 and 45 to do military duty; which means join the secessionists—or pay a fine of \$150; subjects any one speaking disrespectfully of the Governor or Legislature to a trial by court martial; and requires every citizen to take the oath of allegiance to the State of Missouri only. The authorities will have a good time enforcing such a law.

Lewis Cass, Jr., was announced to lecture in Detroit last evening, before the Young Men's Society, in behalf of the funds for the aid of the families of the Detroit Volunteers. From the two Concerts given for the same object, under the lead of Madame CHESTER, \$112 were realized.

It is announced with some show of authority that the President has tendered Senator DOUGLAS a commission as Major General, and that it will be accepted. We do not place much reliance in the report. The appointment, however, would be a popular one.

The Legislature of this State, in one of the bills of the extra session, provided for the appointment of a Chaplain to each Regiment called out, with the rank and pay of Captain.

Col. ANDERSON stated to Gov. CURTIN, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, that Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE will join him in Cincinnati and accept a command under him. Doubtful.

We have a few—very few—we hope—admirers of WENDELL PHILLIPS in our midst, and for their gratification we give his views of the war in which we are now engaged. And those who don't admire him may find food for reflection in what he says, even without endorsing him.

JOHN F. MILLER, of this City, has been commissioned as Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Colonel.

The Extra Session.  
The Legislature which convened in extra session on the 7th inst., completed its labors with the utmost unanimity, and adjourned on the 10th. The laws enacted with reference to the "National Crisis" were:

An Act amending the Two Regiment bill of last session, so as to authorize the raising of Ten Regiments.

An Act to authorize a "War Loan" of one million dollars, redeemable within twenty-five years, at 7 per cent, interest payable semi-annually.

An Act requiring Boards of Supervisors to extend relief to the families of volunteers, for which see another column.

And an Act to levy \$70,000 for each of the years 1861 and 1862 to pay the interest on the War Loan.

We believe that each of the above bills passed both Houses by a unanimous vote.

An attempt was made in the Senate to enact a "Sedition law," but it signally failed, receiving but seven votes.

The Legislature is entitled to much credit for the promptness with which it discharged its duties.

Board of Supervisors—Special Session.  
A special session of the Board of Supervisors is to be held on the second Monday of June, for the purpose of Equalization. This is necessary because of the meeting of the State Board of Equalization in August. At the same meeting, by virtue of an act of the late extra session of the Legislature, the Board will be required to loan moneys to aid the families of volunteers called into the service of the country.

C. A. CHAPIN, of this city, has placed on our table a copy of the Savannah Republican for May 3d. It is brim full of Southern Confederacy enthusiasm, but keeps dark on the goings on in the North, either not believing in the uprising here or not wishing to keep its readers correctly posted. It has Jeff. Davis' message, and "Montgomery Correspondence." Its northern news column is headed "United States Affairs." It announces that Mrs. President DAVIS is giving weekly receptions at the "White House," that Cushing, Everett, and Commodore Stockton have fallen, and perpetrates several serious jokes at the expense of the "northern hirelings." It is remarkable both for a lack of "sensation headings" and a lack of news.

Meeting of the Ministers and Official Members of Ann Arbor District, Detroit Conference, M. E. Church, at Ypsilanti, May 7, 1861.

Pursuant to the call of the Rev. E. H. Pilcher, P. E. of the District, a goodly number of the Ministers and laymen of the M. E. Church met at Ypsilanti for consultation on the general interests of the Church in our bounds—particularly, the subject of Sunday Schools and Missions, and to discuss the desirableness of holding a District Camp Meeting.

The meeting was called for 2 o'clock P. M. Religious service was conducted by Rev. E. H. Pilcher, when, on motion, the convention was organized by appointing Rev. E. H. Pilcher, President, and Rev. F. A. Blades, Secretary.

The President then made a statement of the subjects to be laid before the convention for discussion, viz: Sunday Schools, Missions, and District Camp Meeting.

By order of the convention these subjects were taken up in the order named by the President.

After a very full and free discussion of these subjects, particularly Sunday Schools, in which many deeply interesting incidents were elicited, and plans for the increase in the number in attendance upon our schools and also the interest in the school themselves, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolution 1st. Believing the Sabbath School to be an integral part of the church of God, we hold it to be the duty of the Ministers of the M. E. Church to throw their influence into the Sunday Schools on their respective charges, and render them as efficient as possible.

Resolution 2d. We recommend the holding of a Sunday School Mass Meeting for this District, June 26th, at some suitable point on the Central Railroad, and that a committee be appointed to make all suitable arrangements for it.

Resolution 3d. We earnestly recommend the organization of Sabbath Schools wherever a suitable number of children can be collected, not represented in our regular congregations, and affectionately advise our officers to assist in this work.

Resolution 4th. We recommend the holding of Sunday School Teachers' Institutes (after the manner of the State Teachers' Institute) once or twice a year, and that a committee be appointed to make provision for the same.

Committed to provide for the Mass Meeting, June 26,—Revs. O. Whitmore, J. F. Davison, J. M. Arnold, S. L. Ramdell, and one person to be appointed by each of the Sunday Schools of our Church at Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Dexter and Chelsea.

Committed to prepare and provide for the holding of a Teachers' Institute, as per Res. 4.—Revs. E. H. Pilcher, P. E., J. M. Arnold, B. Cocker.

Subject of mission and mission work was taken up. After some discussion the following was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to carry out to the best of our ability the disciplinary provision for raising the necessary money.

The subject of a district camp meeting was fully and freely discussed, when the conclusion was reached not to hold one as a district meeting, but leave the subject in the hands of the people of the several charges and co-operate with such as are appointed, to the best of our ability.

The meeting was pleasant and profitable. After two days of christian intercourse the convention adjourned.

F. A. BLADES, Sec'y.

Recognition.—The Italia announces that the Emperor of Morocco has recognized the Kingdom of Italy.

The Volunteer Relief Law.  
An Act to Provide for the Relief, by Counties, of the Families of Volunteers Mustering from this State into the Military Service of the United States or of this State.

Sec. 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That it shall be the duty of the Boards of Supervisors of each organized county, at their sessions to be held in the month of June in the year 1861, and at each of the subsequent sessions whenever necessary, to make adequate provision for all requisite relief and support of the families of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, enlisted from their counties and mustered into the military service of the United States or of this State; and for such purposes the said Board of Supervisors are hereby authorized to borrow money at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per centum per annum, and to issue bonds or other securities for the sums borrowed, payable at some time therein to be mentioned, not exceeding four years from the date thereof, and to assess, levy, and collect taxes upon all the real and personal property of said counties not exempt from taxation, sufficient to pay such moneys borrowed, and provide the relief hereby authorized.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Supervisor of each township, and of each Supervisor, Alderman, or other officer representing any city or ward upon the Board of Supervisors of his county, from time to time to make diligent inquiry in regard to the necessities and relief required by the family of any such commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician, private, and in conducting such inquiry it shall be his duty to consult with any voluntary committees of citizens who may have heretofore taken, or who shall hereafter take, action upon the subject. It shall be his duty to afford such temporary relief as may from time to time be necessary, not exceeding the sum of fifteen dollars per month to any one family, and may give orders upon the County Treasurer of his county, payable out of any moneys appropriated for that purpose, or out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, in case no appropriation has been made to defray the expense of such relief. In case of death, while in the service of the United States or of this State, of any such commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician or private, his family shall be entitled for one year after his decease to the same measure of relief herein provided.

It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervisors of any county, any meeting, to establish a separate fund into which the moneys so borrowed or collected by tax shall be paid, and to direct the transfer of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, at any time, to such fund; and it shall be the duty of such Board to establish such separate fund, and to order upon the general fund, issued in such county, have been for the period of six months at an average discount of ten per centum. Whenever such separate fund shall have been established, it shall be known as the "Volunteers' Family Relief Fund," and all orders thereafter drawn shall be drawn payable out of such fund,



From the Toledo Blade. God Bless Our Volunteers. From every battlefield in our land...

'Save the Pieces.' 'S'pose you wouldn't let a man have five dollars, this morning? said Mr. Cardel...

'Well—yes—but somehow I never can contrive to make both ends meet.' 'Sorry I can't accommodate you!'

'Hullo Jim!' cried he to the errand boy, who in imitation of his master's gentleness, muttered to himself...

'Oh dear! what bad luck I do have—it'll be a clear hundred dollars lost!' groaned he throwing down his pen in despair.

'Oh dear! what bad luck I do have—it'll be a clear hundred dollars lost!' groaned he throwing down his pen in despair.

'Isn't it a pity to burn up those nice clippings and ends of delaines?' inquired a casual visitor as Mrs. Cardel was 'tidying up' her room.

'Well I want 'em out of the way,' returned the lady, 'and I don't see that they will ever be of any use to me, now that the girls' dresses are finished.'

'Oh, mamma! mamma! see how I have torn my dress, all across the front. Indeed I wasn't to blame—it came on the finger.'

'Bless me!' ejaculated Mrs. Cardel holding up both hands in horror, as she surveyed the long zigzag rent, 'and I have not an inch of stuff left to darn under. Who would have supposed I should need those little odds and ends!'

'Don't Mrs. Cardel—she was always trying, and yet never succeeded—always working and yet never accomplished anything. She cramped her nerves in the vain idea that she was economical, and yet the outgoes always exceeded the income in her book of expenses.'

'The trouble was that she never thought it worth while to 'save the pieces.'—L. F. RANDALL.

THE THIRD MICHIGAN REGIMENT.—We understand that by Monday night, a whole Third Regiment—something near a thousand men—will be rendezvoused in this city.

To DESTROY INSECTS ON FRUIT TREES.—A writer in the New England Farmer says:—For a common-sized plum tree, fill six or eight vials about two thirds full of water, well sweetened with loaf sugar, and hang them on different parts of the tree, about the time it is blossoming and the insects will take that before the fruit. He had filled vials twice in one season, and found among them hundreds of insects such as he never saw or heard of before.

FIRE! FIRE!

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS Insurance Company. CASH CAPITAL & SURPLUS OVER \$200,000.

LIFE INSURANCE. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. Accumulated Capital \$8,500,000.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Accumulated Jan, 1860, \$1,767,133.24.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President. J. C. KENDALL, Vice President. PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

ASSETS. Invested in securities, created under the laws of the State of New York...

Insurance Agency! THE PHOENIX MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

C. H. MILLEN. IS THE AGENT for the following first class companies: HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

CONWAY FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF CONWAY, MASS. Capital paid up \$150,000 00 Assets (Cash) 209,963 12 Liabilities 16,440 03

Directors: J. W. WHITNEY, D. J. RODMAN, ELLIOTT, J. A. WILSON, D. C. MCGILVERAY, E. J. MORGAN, W. H. BUCKINGHAM, W. F. W. ROGERS.

General Land Agency. PERSONS wanting farms, or residential places in any part of the State...

Money Wanted. Who will lend money? I AM REQUESTED BY SEVERAL PERSONS to obtain money for them at...

NEW CHEAP AND DESIRABLE. Why does it sell so much cheaper than the rest? Because he has a buyer in the city all the time...

Why does he sell Ladies' and Children's Shoes more cheap than ever heard of by the oldest Shoemakers? Because he buys his stock in the land of Shoemakers...

Why has he any Cats and Dogs? Yes, I think he has stacks of them, enough to supply the State, at prices lower than was ever heard of...

Why is his Tea so much better for the price you pay than you get at other places? Because he takes great care in selecting it, and gives his customers the benefit of a real good tea.

Where should you go to get your CLOTHS and have them Cut or Made? To the BANNER STORE, where the People's Banner is unfolded on the Public Square...

How Lost and How Restored. Just Published in a Sealed Envelope, A LITTLE ON THE NATURE, SYMPTOMS AND RATIONAL CURE OF SPERMATOCYSTITIS...

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GREAT BARGAINS

Maynard, Stebbins & Wilson's. WE HAVE AGAIN REPLENISHED OUR STORE WITH THE MOST SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS.

WE WANT MONEY! Great Sacrifices on Anything and will make us have to obtain it, not excepting OLD NOTES AND ACCOUNTS.

SELL YOUR WHEAT without longer waiting for higher prices, come in. PAY UP all scores, and then BUY OF US at such prices as will make up all losses.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING! A large assortment of CARPETING, CROCKERY, DRY GOODS, MEDICINES, GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, YANKEE NOTIONS &c., &c., &c.

CALL AND SEE US! STOVES & HARDWARE! For the CUR of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Flatulency, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Gout, Gravel, Catarrh, Hemorrhoids, Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and a Sinner's Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effective Alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, combined with other substances of still greater alterative power...

SCOTCH AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, PUPPLES, BLOTCHES, TUBERCLES, SALTS, ULCERS, SCURF, SCALD HEAD, ECZEMA, SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR THE DOUGLASS, DEMIBITY, DYSPERDIA AND INDURATIONS, RHEUMATISM, ROSE OF ST. ANTHONY'S FACE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

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GREAT, GREATER, GREATEST! BARGAINS EVER OFFERED

1859. 1859. In this City, are now being offered at the CHEAP, CLOCK, WATCH, & JEWELRY STORE.

AMERICAN WATCHES, which will sell at 25% below the market value, and will be guaranteed to perform well, or the money returned.

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City Cheap Lumber YARD

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Plaster, Water, Lime, Nails of all sizes, Glass, Paint and Putty, &c., &c., &c.

Having increased his facilities for doing business in lumber, he has now on hand a large stock of sash, doors, blinds, plaster, water, lime, nails, glass, paint, putty, &c., &c., &c.

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