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The Michigan Argus

Vol. XVI. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1861. No. 801.

not only did they serve their guns with quickness and precision which astonished their assailants, but they stood still and some of them were actually bayoneted with faces in their hands; nor was it till their leaders were wounded and taken, and they saw themselves deserted on all sides by the soldiers, that they quitted the field.

As a prudential step, the Secretary of the Navy ordered Commodore Ringey to fire the navy-yard, which, with the sloop-of-war Argus, (ten guns), five armed barges, two gun boats, and all the naval stores, were consigned to the flames.

Next morning the British burned the buildings connected with the Navy and War Departments; destroyed the materiel in the National Intelligencer office, and threw the type out of the window; destroyed the remaining buildings along the navy-yard and Greenleaf's Point; threw a torch into a well where a large quantity of powder was concealed.

During the early portion of the summer of 1814, Cockburn's fleet lay along the coast of Virginia, Maryland, and the Chesapeake Bay, where they were joined, on the third of August, by Cochrane's fleet, direct from the Bermudas, both numbering together twenty sails.

President Madison, however, had taken some preliminary steps, by organizing a militia organization, which was deemed sufficient for the occasion, in addition to a flotilla of barges, bearing guns, placed under the command of Capt. Joshua Barney, and intended to check the fleets in advancing towards the capital.

The approach of the troops under Maj. General Robert Ross and Admiral Cockburn, was watched by President Madison in person, who directed eight thousand militia, composed of undisciplined militia to Bladensburg, under the command of Gen. Winder, to oppose four thousand British soldiers.

His bravery contrasted nobly with the disgraceful cowardice of the militia. A large portion of those who were from Baltimore, and, if their sons of to-day possess no more of the elements essential to successful warfare, they will do well to make terms of peace with the northern lads who propose to march through their city on the way to the capital.

The British experienced severe loss in their ranks, killed by the historical Glee of the 5th Royal Regiment, a high as five hundred men killed, wounded and missing. Colonel Thornton, commander of the Light Brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Wood, commander of the 8th Regiment, and Major Brown, who led on the advance troops, were severely wounded, while General Ross had a horse killed under him. The loss was above all on the part of Barney's men; and the English author referred to does admit that if the militia had done their duty the victory would undoubtedly be on the American side.

Gen. Butler's Proclamation. BALTIMORE, May 14. General Butler this P. M. issued the following proclamation: DEPT. OF ANNAPOLES, FEDERAL HILL, BALTIMORE, May 14.

A detachment of the Federal government, under my command have occupied the city of Baltimore for the purpose among other things, of enforcing respect and obedience to the laws, as well of the State as of the United States laws, which are being violated within its limits by some malignant and traitorous men, and in order to testify the acceptance by the Federal government of the fact that the city and all the well-to-do citizens of the inhabitants are loyal to the Union and the constitution, and are to be so regarded and treated by all.

Communication (Line of).—The line of country, subdued or friendly, by means of which an army in the field receives its supplies, and keeps up communication with its base of operations. Coup de Main.—An instantaneous and vigorous attack, undertaken with the view of capturing a position.

Enfilade.—To sweep or rake with cannon and musketry a line of works or body of troops, or deck of a ship from end to end; to fire upon the flank of a line of troops.

Evacuation.—A level ground within a fortified place, used for exercise, a walk, &c. properly, the space between the fortifications of the town and those of the citadel.

War or no War. The seceders marched in armed bodies, and compelled the guards of the United States forts and arsenals to surrender them; but it was not war.

A Useful Regiment. The gallant Sixth Massachusetts is one of the best in the field; they are the most handy men in the service. They repair the railroad, run the locomotives, and build bridges. The other day a number of them went to work and made canteens for the regiment.

There are about four hundred sloops and schooners engaged in the oyster trade at New York.

Repressing Slave Insurrections. Correspondence between the Governor of Massachusetts and Gen. B. F. Butler.

GENERAL.—I have received through Major Ames a dispatch transmitted from Perryville, detailing the proceedings at Annapolis from the time of your arrival off that port until the hour when Major Ames left you to return to Philadelphia.

As much surprise has been expressed by many southern journals at the zeal with which the northern democracy are sustaining the present administration in its military measures for the "support of the government," we cite the following remarks, made at the "great Union meeting" in New York by the Hon. John A. Dix, late Secretary of the Treasury, who it will be seen, distinctly states that the administration of Mr. Buchanan, if placed in similar circumstances with that of Mr. Lincoln, would have acted as the latter has done.

On the 3d of December last, in his annual message to Congress, the President made a strong and unanswerable argument against the right of secession. He also indicated his purpose to collect the revenue and defend the forts in South Carolina.

On the 11th of January, in a special message to Congress on the 8th of January he declared (I use the language of the message), "The right and the duty to use military force defensively against those who resist the Federal authority in the execution of their legal functions and against those who assail the property of the Federal government is clear and undeniable."

The acting Assistant Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence of the United States, here stationed, has been instructed to procure and furnish at least 40,000 rations for the use of the army of the United States, and further supplies will be drawn from the city to the full extent of its capacity, if the loyal and patriotic men choose so to furnish supplies.

All assemblages, except the ordinary police of armed bodies of men other than those regularly organized and commissioned by the State of Maryland and acting under the orders of the Governor thereof, for drill and other purposes, are forbidden within the department.

Important from Japan. We find the following paragraph in a recent number of the North China Herald, which states that it comes from the best authority:

quiet, and certainty of future peace and quiet, are thus restored, business will resume its accustomed channel, trade take the place of dullness and inactivity, efficient labor displace idleness, and Baltimore will be in fact what she is entitled to be, in the front rank of the commercial cities of the nation.

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Union, is among the many happy fruits of firmness of purpose, efficiency of action, and integrity of motive. I believe, indeed, that it will not require a personal interchange of views, as suggested in your dispatch, to bring our minds in accordance; a simple statement of the facts will suffice.

But I am to act hereafter, it may be in an enemy's country, among a servile population, when the question may arise, as it has not yet arisen, as to a moral and Christian, as well as a moral and military point of view, what shall I then do? Will your Excellency bear with me a moment while the question is discussed.

I appreciate fully your Excellency's suggestion as to the inherent weakness of the rebels, arising from the preponderance of their servile population. The question, then, is, in what manner shall we take advantage of this weakness? By allowing, and of course, arming, the population to rise upon the defenseless women and children of the country, carrying rapine, arson and murder—all the horrors of San Domingo, a million times magnified, among those whom we hope to unite with us as brethren, many of whom are already so, and all who are worth preserving, will be, when this horrible madness shall have passed away, as if they had never existed.

You will say, "God forbid!" If we may not do so in person, shall we arm others so to do, over whom we can have no restraint, exercise no control, and who, when they have tasted blood, may turn upon us as vengeful as the dogs against a stray dog? The reading of history, so familiar to your Excellency, will tell you the bitterest cause of complaint which our fathers had against Great Britain in the war of the Revolution, was the arming by the British Ministry of the red man with the tomahawk and the scalping-knife against the women and children of the colonies, so that the phrase, "May we not use all the means which God and nature have put in our power to subjugate the Indians," was passed into a kind of infamy among the leaders of that ministry who used it in Parliament. Shall history teach us in vain? Could we justify ourselves to ourselves—although with arms in our hands, amid the savage wildness of camp and field, we may have blunted many of the finer moral sensibilities—in letting loose four millions of worse than savages upon the homes and hearths of the South? Can we be justified to the Christian community of Massachusetts? Would we not incur the odium of a nation, the teachings of our holy religion? I have a very decided opinion upon the subject, and if any one desires, as I know your Excellency does not, this unhappy contest to be prosecuted in that manner, some instrument other than myself must be found to carry it out. I may not discuss the political bearings of this topic. When I went from under the shadow of my roof-tree, I left all my politics behind me to be resumed only when every part of the Union is loyal to the flag, and the power of the convention is established.

Passing the moral and Christian view, let us examine the subject as a military question. Is not that State already subjugated which requires the bayonets of those armed in opposition to its rulers, to preserve it from the horrors of a servile war? As the least experienced of military men, I would have no doubt of the entire subjugation of a State brought to that condition. When, therefore, I am in the United States who have not in honorable warfare, and who are not in a manner, shall call upon me for protection against the nameless horrors of a servile insurrection they shall have it; and from the moment that call is obeyed, I have no doubt we shall be friends and not enemies.

The possibilities that dishonorable means of force are to be taken by the rebels against the government, I do not now contemplate. If, as it has been done in a single instance, my men are to be attacked by poison, or as in another, stricken down by the assassin's knife, thus murdered, the community using such weapons may be held to be taught that it holds with its own border a more potent means for deadly purposes and indiscriminate slaughter than any which it can administer to us.

Trusting that these views may meet with your Excellency's approval, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Andrew Johnson Defying the Rebels. The Washington National Republican of Saturday says: "We have heard reliably from Senator Johnson as late as last Monday, when he was sixty miles west of Knoxville, on his way to the seat of the convention, which was held on the 8th of June upon the question of secession. Mr. Johnson and his friends were, at that date, hopeful. The passage of the ordinance of secession by the Legislature proves no hindrance, as that body has been for secession from the start. A Knoxville Union man was seen as far as the nomination of a Union candidate for Governor, Mr. Campbell, by the convention presided over by Wm. H. Polk, brother of the late President. It was a declaration of defiance to that cause. It was a declaration for Governor James M. Cox."

The following hostile message from Gen. Twiggs to President Buchanan, appears in a southern paper. It purports to be an extract of a letter dated at East Pascagoula, Florida: "Your urged fight to dismiss me from the army might be acquiesced in; but you had no right to brand me as a traitor. This was personal, and I shall treat it as such, not through the papers, but in person. I shall most assuredly pay a visit to Lancaster, for with you—so of a personal nature. I am well, and hope that public opinion will sanction any course I may take with you."

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune: Sir—As I have been in one of the Cincinnati papers an announcement that Gov. Houston had made a concession speech to the citizens of Galveston, I desire to say a word in contradiction, to vindicate the loyalty of the old hero of San Jacinto. I heard the speech myself, just before taking the steamer for New Orleans, and positively deny the reports which have come through the southern papers.

The efforts put forth in framing these reports have only been equalled by the malice which was displayed in the endeavor to prevent him from speaking. Desperate and lawless men incited by the unprincipled leaders of secession, threatened his life; bills were passed and freely circulated, cautioning ladies against attending, and containing threats and intimidations. The impression that violence would be resorted to, to silence Houston, was so strong that a very large portion of the citizens of Galveston were deterred from attending.

Gen. Houston was alike indifferent to threats and entreaties. About an hour before the time appointed for his address, he appeared riding through the principal street of the city. When he had alighted from his carriage he stood for a few moments fearlessly before the crowd to converse with some friends. I followed him, with other gentlemen, into an adjoining office. There were present about twenty prominent citizens, including some friends of the General. All united in entreating him not to speak in speaking when it would inevitably be at the peril of his life. The brave man, however, had but one answer: "I have lived in vain, gentlemen, if I cannot now speak what I think. If it has come to that here, I may as well die at any time."

A prominent secessionist, whose name is conspicuous among the rebels of Texas, Gen. Nichols, during the conversation put numerous questions to Houston touching his present position, and relative to certain remarks he was reported to have made. He asked Houston if he ever had said Jeff Davis was a perfidious traitor, and was aiming at dictatorial powers. Turning to him with a look of withering contempt, the old General replied: "I did say so, and in the presence of God I will not retract. I have said that the thunders blast me here." As we started to go up to the place where Houston had appointed to speak, I heard a man in the crowd ask this same Gen. Nichols, "Well, what did you get out of the old man?" To which he replied that "all he got from him was that he was going to say just what he d—d pleased."

Gen. Houston walked unflinchingly to the speaker's stand, and, surrounded by his friends, he stood in the face of the mob, and, speaking fearlessly through the crowd to an elevated balcony, commenced his address without the least trace of agitation or alarm upon his countenance. After alluding briefly to the fact that had transpired since he was last at Galveston, he boldly vindicated his own character from the calumnies which had been heaped upon him by some of the lying journals in Texas. He then characterized the secession of Texas, as iniquitous and prejudicial in every way to her best interests. He said that though disunion might be in the ascendant now, that there was a terrible reaction to come, which would be heard, and that he stood in a waiting attitude for that time to come.

This was in substance his speech. It was short and to the point. He did not really arouse the already excited passions of his audience, but he uttered nothing which could possibly be construed into approbation of secession, or which indicated that he abated an iota of his former hostility and opposition to the disunion movement. S. D.

The Union Movement in Western Virginia.

WHEELING, May 16. The Central Committee of Safety met this morning, John S. Carlisle presiding. After an expression of sentiment, it was found to be unanimous in favor of holding the convention on the 11th of June. Delegates to be elected on the 4th. The separate State movement also received the endorsement of the Central Committee. They require arms, ammunition and money from friends to the Union, to encourage and sustain them. Capt. Wm. Craig, United States army, mustered in a new company to-day. One company from Wheeling landed at Weatling Island with arms and ammunition. Arms have been supplied to forces already on the island, amounting to some 800. Much depends upon the policy of the administration in regard to reorganizing the new State. If the right of separation is acknowledged, the feat is accomplished, unless the secession element in Western Virginia is more fully aroused than it is now.

A full regiment will be in camp at this point within a few days. All Union men and secessionists of Old Virginia have been ordered to leave Weatling.

From the N. Y. Herald, Saturday.

The proposed State of New Virginia comprehends a superficial area equal to that of Maryland and Delaware together, and includes thirty-three counties. Their aggregate population is 270,000 whites and 6,000 slaves, which indicates that the manifest destiny of the new Commonwealth would be that of a free State. If carried into operation, the new State will not lack the elements of inherent wealth and prosperity. It is a splendid grain-growing region; it abounds in extensive forests of gigantic trees of valuable timber; it embraces the rich Kanawha canal coal fields, coal oil wells and salt works; it is stored with iron and other minerals; it has water powers, for driving mills of all kinds are unlimited; it is crossed by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; it includes the commercial and manufacturing city of Wheeling, and is bounded by two hundred miles on the north by the Ohio River. It is, in a word, a fertile region of mountains, covered with great forests, table lands, hills and valleys and sparkling rivers, capable of sustaining a population of several millions, and one of the healthiest regions in the world. As the ball, too, has been put in motion, we predict that it will not stop until New Virginia is a fixed fact, and a new center of emigration, enterprise and development stretching to Old Virginia.

Dew.—There is dew in one flower and not in another, because one opens its cup and takes it in, while the other closes itself and the drop runs off, crossed by his goodness and mercy as widespread as the dew, and if we think of it, it is because we will not open our hearts to receive them.

The receipt of the London journals of May 4, by the Europa, has set at rest all doubts as to the policy of the British government with regard to the South. The apparent ambiguity of Lord John Russell's language as to the blockade, and the belligerent condition of the southern States, is cleared up by the tone of the leading London papers. The Post, the organ of the Premier, says that to preserve the neutrality which Lord John Russell so forcibly expressed, is clearly the duty of the country; and that the war now existing in this country must be left to work itself out, however disastrous the result may be to foreign trade and the manufacturing industry of England. The position in which the rebel States are regarded is clearly defined by the Premier's organ, when it says that the national government is at war with insurgents whose independent existence, either de jure or de facto, has never been recognized by any Power in the world; that in the constitution of public law they are simply rebels, and that Mr. Lincoln has undoubtedly the right to declare a blockade of the southern ports, and to treat and punish all southern privateers as pirates. There is no mistaking the meaning of this language, and, coming from an organ of the government, it may be taken as decisive in favor of absolute neutrality on the part of England, and the non-recognition of the southern Confederacy.

The tone of the English generally accords with these views, the prevailing system of Mr. Davis being denounced by the London Shipping Gazette and other influential journals as piracy. Our correspondents in Paris, writing on the 3d of May, furnish accounts of the absorbing interest created in political circles in that city by the news of the American war. Austria, Sardinia, Rome and the new kingdom of Italy were, so to speak, forgotten, and public attention was entirely directed to a canvass of the cases which have produced, and the eventualities which may ensue from, the civil contest in the New World. It is even asserted that Napoleon hopes to reap most important advantages from the struggle; first by making it an excuse for a sudden abatement of the war fever in Europe; and secondly, by seizing the opportunity to further some alleged monarchial designs of France, England and Spain in South America, Mexico and St. Domingo. The Parisian journals anticipate that the Spanish government will soon assure the world, officially, that slavery shall never be revived in St. Domingo. It is stated that the linen trade of the north of Ireland is ruinously prostrated, owing to the absence of orders from America, and that great distress exists amongst the weavers in and around Belfast in consequence.

The Michigan Boys on Duty.

The following "special" to the Free Press, from our friend Tom Cook, indicates that the Michigan Boys were on duty yesterday: Washington, May 22. The Michigan Regiment have been ordered to be in readiness to march at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. Forty rounds of ammunition have been distributed to them. Their knapsacks are ordered to be left. Only their blankets are to be taken. They take one day's provisions in their haversacks. Their destination is unknown, but supposed to be Alexandria. The movement indicates protection to the Union men of Fairfax county, at the election on the ordinance of secession which occurred yesterday. We may hear to-morrow that "our Boys" have had their first taste of war's realities.

The First Regiment.

The First Michigan Regiment arrived at Washington at 10 o'clock on Thursday evening of last week, having enjoyed a pleasant trip or rather "a triumphal progress." At Harrisburg they camped with the Pennsylvania troops at Camp Curtin, and were entertained at the expense of the State by order of Gov. CURTIS. Completely uniformed, armed, and equipped they were highly praised at every point, and were welcomed with enthusiasm to Washington. In our news columns will be found sundry commendatory extracts which will be read with pleasure by their friends. Our space will not permit a detailed description of their journey or a repetition of all the good words that are spoken of them. It is supposed that the Regiment will join Gen. Butler's command at Fort Monroe.

Letter from Mr. A. T. Stewart.

Learning that Mr. A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince of New York, had tendered the United States government a loan of a million of dollars, a dry goods firm in Memphis, Tenn., customers of Mr. Stewart, addressed him a letter on the subject, assuring him, that if he had made such an offer, the Memphis firm would cancel its indebtedness until the close of the war. Mr. Stewart replied as follows: New York, April 29, 1861. Dear Sir—Your letter requesting to know whether or not I had offered a million of dollars to the government for the purpose of the war, and at the same time informing me that neither yourself nor your friends would pay their debts to the firm as they matured, has been received. The intention not to pay seems to be universal in the South, aggravated in your case by the assurance that it does not arise from inability, but whatever may be your determination, or that of others, I will not be influenced thereby in my course. All that I have to say in regard to the matter is, that I have no objection to your friends who pay their debts to the firm as they matured, having been received. The intention not to pay seems to be universal in the South, aggravated in your case by the assurance that it does not arise from inability, but whatever may be your determination, or that of others, I will not be influenced thereby in my course. All that I have to say in regard to the matter is, that I have no objection to your friends who pay their debts to the firm as they matured, having been received.

Our Crisis Paraphrased.

—Robert Tyler has resigned the office of Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and has left the State. He is a son of Ex-President Tyler. —The telegraph says Ross Winans, arrested by order of the government was discharged on the 17th inst. —Col. Anderson expresses a deliberate opinion that there was a considerable loss of life at the bombardment of Sumpter. —Young men have gone from Canada to New York in considerable numbers to join the companies forming to sustain the government. —The public schools of St. Louis closed last Friday, the Legislature having transferred the school moneys to the war fund. —The Boston banks offer to take \$5,000,000 of the new Treasury notes at par. —Massachusetts provides a reserve camp of 3000 men, for purposes of drill. —Gen. Butler has been appointed by the President a Major General in the three years volunteer service. —The Postmaster General of the C. S. A. gives notice that he will be ready to commence the mail service June 1st. —The Massachusetts Legislature has appropriated \$3,000,000 for war purposes, and tendered the U. S. government a loan of \$7,000,000. —The secessionists have planted a battery of four cannon at the Point of Rocks, twelve miles east of Harper's Ferry. —The troops are to be removed from the Capitol building by the first of June, and the halls put in order for the extra session of Congress. —The Washob, one of the finest vessels in the Navy, was put in commission on the 16th inst. —Citizens of seceded States applying for patents are required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. —The State authorities of Missouri do not permit the militia called into the service of the State to carry the U. S. flag. —Ex Gov. Reeder, of Kansas fame, has been commissioned as Brigadier General, by the President. —Mr. Herbert, Superintendent of the Mount Vernon estate, says the remains of Washington have not been removed. —Per contra, the Lynchburgh Virginian says the remains have been removed to Lexington, Virginia. —A Toronto dispatch says that the Canadian steamers New York and Northor have been purchased by the American government. —Gen. William O. Butler, of "Cass and Butler" notoriety, commands the Kentucky secession troops. —Gen. Lee, of Virginia, is a son of "Light Horse Harry" of Revolutionary fame. —On the 18th three schooners, loaded with tobacco, were captured by the Harriet Lane, and brought into Baltimore by the steam-tug Yankee. —An Irish brigade raised in Chicago, by Major Mulligan, has been accepted for the war. —Charleston harbor is effectively blockaded by the Niagara and the steamship Huntsville. —The President has accepted three steam-tugs tendered by Mr. Sturges, of Chicago, and they are to go to Cairo via the Illinois Canal. —Senator Bayard says that he shall resign his seat to the U. S. Senate as soon as he is satisfied that his State endorses the policy of civil war—that is, if Delaware shall stand by the Union. —Gen. Bragg now has 10,000 troops at Pensacola. —The President has raised Capt. Lyon to the rank of Brigadier General, thus approving his taking of Camp Jackson, at St. Louis. —The Congress of the Southern Confederacy has provided for the issue of bonds to the extent of \$50,000,000 payable in twenty years, at 8 per cent, or \$20,000,000 of treasury notes without interest. —Arkansas has been admitted into the Southern Confederacy and has sent five delegates to the Montgomery Congress. —Gen. Harney is a native of Louisiana. He has held a commission in the U. S. army forty-three years, and is the third in rank. —James S. Wadsworth, of Genesee, N. Y., has been appointed a Major General of the N. Y. Volunteers. —Hon. John Young Brown, of the Fifth Kentucky district announces himself a candidate for re-election to Congress. He is a Union man. —Maj. General Butler has been assigned the command of a new military department, to consist of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. —Gen. Caldwell has taken command at Annapolis, and Gen. Butler has transferred his head quarters to Fortress Monroe. —Hon. R. J. Walker has made a noble speech in favor of sustaining the government and crushing out rebellion and treason. —The President has appointed R. G. Schenck, of Ohio, Major General. —The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser says that the Confederate Capital is to be removed to Richmond. —The Southern journals announce that Lincoln's extra session of Congress is to convene in Portland, Me., or Canada. —Perhaps but the U. S. Congress will convene in Washington, July 4th. —Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves have been presented \$500 for services rendered at the late fire adjoining Willard's hotel. —Brigadier Gen. Sickles has his brigade 5000 strong ready to take the field. —The steam Frigate Minnesota stationed in Hampton Roads, reported a week ago having seized vessels and tobacco worth \$300,000. —Prof. Mitchell, of the Dudley Observatory, Albany, has tendered his services to the government. —It is reported that the renegade Lieut. M. 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Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING MAY 24, 1861.



Go to Work.

The number of regiments this State is to be permitted to furnish to aid in sustaining the government, are determined; the companies to constitute these regiments are designated by name, and their ranks are reported full or nearly so. With the regiments in excess of the call which New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States near the lines of defense and attack, have offered, it need not be anticipated that the call on Michigan will be increased unless it takes the government longer to put down the insurrection than it anticipates or the people hope. This being settled, all our citizens, mechanics, farmers, laborers, etc., should quit "playing soldier" and go to work. Companies need not disband if they are so situated that they can keep up a healthy organization and at the same time attend to their avocations daily. They can have their weekly drills, and at the same time do within a fraction of a week's work. There is enough to do, and men should not form habits of idleness while waiting to serve their country. We might well paraphrase of the poet, and say—

Learn to labor as you wait,

for when the country does call one armed bodied laborer will be worth half a dozen idlers. And, besides, you may do your country as good and honorable service in the mechanic's shop or at the plow as "in the tented field," and it behooves every man to be about it. While our brothers fight let every man who stays at home refrain from lives of either listless or excited idleness, find something for his hands to do, and do it with all his might. Go to work, we say.

The Michigan Boys on Duty.

The following "special" to the Free Press, from our friend Tom Cook, indicates that the Michigan Boys were on duty yesterday: Washington, May 22. The Michigan Regiment have been ordered to be in readiness to march at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. Forty rounds of ammunition have been distributed to them. Their knapsacks are ordered to be left. Only their blankets are to be taken. They take one day's provisions in their haversacks. Their destination is unknown, but supposed to be Alexandria. The movement indicates protection to the Union men of Fairfax county, at the election on the ordinance of secession which occurred yesterday. We may hear to-morrow that "our Boys" have had their first taste of war's realities.

The First Regiment.

The First Michigan Regiment arrived at Washington at 10 o'clock on Thursday evening of last week, having enjoyed a pleasant trip or rather "a triumphal progress." At Harrisburg they camped with the Pennsylvania troops at Camp Curtin, and were entertained at the expense of the State by order of Gov. CURTIS. Completely uniformed, armed, and equipped they were highly praised at every point, and were welcomed with enthusiasm to Washington. In our news columns will be found sundry commendatory extracts which will be read with pleasure by their friends. Our space will not permit a detailed description of their journey or a repetition of all the good words that are spoken of them. It is supposed that the Regiment will join Gen. Butler's command at Fort Monroe.

Letter from Mr. A. T. Stewart.

Learning that Mr. A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince of New York, had tendered the United States government a loan of a million of dollars, a dry goods firm in Memphis, Tenn., customers of Mr. Stewart, addressed him a letter on the subject, assuring him, that if he had made such an offer, the Memphis firm would cancel its indebtedness until the close of the war. Mr. Stewart replied as follows: New York, April 29, 1861. Dear Sir—Your letter requesting to know whether or not I had offered a million of dollars to the government for the purpose of the war, and at the same time informing me that neither yourself nor your friends would pay their debts to the firm as they matured, has been received. The intention not to pay seems to be universal in the South, aggravated in your case by the assurance that it does not arise from inability, but whatever may be your determination, or that of others, I will not be influenced thereby in my course. All that I have to say in regard to the matter is, that I have no objection to your friends who pay their debts to the firm as they matured, having been received.

Our Crisis Paraphrased.

—Robert Tyler has resigned the office of Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and has left the State. He is a son of Ex-President Tyler. —The telegraph says Ross Winans, arrested by order of the government was discharged on the 17th inst. —Col. Anderson expresses a deliberate opinion that there was a considerable loss of life at the bombardment of Sumpter. —Young men have gone from Canada to New York in considerable numbers to join the companies forming to sustain the government. —The public schools of St. Louis closed last Friday, the Legislature having transferred the school moneys to the war fund. —The Boston banks offer to take \$5,000,000 of the new Treasury notes at par. —Massachusetts provides a reserve camp of 3000 men, for purposes of drill. —Gen. Butler has been appointed by the President a Major General in the three years volunteer service. —The Postmaster General of the C. S. A. gives notice that he will be ready to commence the mail service June 1st. —The Massachusetts Legislature has appropriated \$3,000,000 for war purposes, and tendered the U. S. government a loan of \$7,000,000. —The secessionists have planted a battery of four cannon at the Point of Rocks, twelve miles east of Harper's Ferry. —The troops are to be removed from the Capitol building by the first of June, and the halls put in order for the extra session of Congress. —The Washob, one of the finest vessels in the Navy, was put in commission on the 16th inst. —Citizens of seceded States applying for patents are required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. —The State authorities of Missouri do not permit the militia called into the service of the State to carry the U. S. flag. —Ex Gov. Reeder, of Kansas fame, has been commissioned as Brigadier General, by the President. —Mr. Herbert, Superintendent of the Mount Vernon estate, says the remains of Washington have not been removed. —Per contra, the Lynchburgh Virginian says the remains have been removed to Lexington, Virginia. —A Toronto dispatch says that the Canadian steamers New York and Northor have been purchased by the American government. —Gen. William O. Butler, of "Cass and Butler" notoriety, commands the Kentucky secession troops. —Gen. Lee, of Virginia, is a son of "Light Horse Harry" of Revolutionary fame. —On the 18th three schooners, loaded with tobacco, were captured by the Harriet Lane, and brought into Baltimore by the steam-tug Yankee. —An Irish brigade raised in Chicago, by Major Mulligan, has been accepted for the war. —Charleston harbor is effectively blockaded by the Niagara and the steamship Huntsville. —The President has accepted three steam-tugs tendered by Mr. Sturges, of Chicago, and they are to go to Cairo via the Illinois Canal. —Senator Bayard says that he shall resign his seat to the U. S. Senate as soon as he is satisfied that his State endorses the policy of civil war—that is, if Delaware shall stand by the Union. —Gen. Bragg now has 10,000 troops at Pensacola. —The President has raised Capt. Lyon to the rank of Brigadier General, thus approving his taking of Camp Jackson, at St. Louis. —The Congress of the Southern Confederacy has provided for the issue of bonds to the extent of \$50,000,000 payable in twenty years, at 8 per cent, or \$20,000,000 of treasury notes without interest. —Arkansas has been admitted into the Southern Confederacy and has sent five delegates to the Montgomery Congress. —Gen. Harney is a native of Louisiana. He has held a commission in the U. S. army forty-three years, and is the third in rank. —James S. Wadsworth, of Genesee, N. Y., has been appointed a Major General of the N. Y. Volunteers. —Hon. John Young Brown, of the Fifth Kentucky district announces himself a candidate for re-election to Congress. He is a Union man. —Maj. General Butler has been assigned the command of a new military department, to consist of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. —Gen. Caldwell has taken command at Annapolis, and Gen. 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On the 20th there were 16,000 Ohio volunteers in Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati.

—Commodore Tatnal takes command of the Confederate naval forces at Charleston. His fleet consists, we suppose, of the celebrated floating battery. —The notorious slave yacht Wanderer has been captured off the Florida coast, and is now serving the United States government. —Col. O'Fallon, one of the oldest and wealthiest residents of St. Louis, takes command of one of the U. S. volunteer regiments. —Corinna is reported as preparing for another raid into Texas. —The 7th and 11th New York Regiments are ordered home at the expiration of their thirty days. —Hon. Thos. R. A. Nelson writes that East Tennessee will give 20,000 majority against secession. —The Legislature of Indiana is inquiring where Senator Bright stands. He is suspected. —Commodore Pendergast has captured a Richmond ship laden with 8,000 bags of coffee. —A thousand South Carolina and Virginia troops from Harper's Ferry are reported as having taken position on the Potomac opposite Williamsport, commanding the Ferry on the Hagerstown road. —Gov. Magoffin, by proclamation, has warned both the United States and the Confederate States not to invade Kentucky. This position of neutrality is all "both." —The Vicksburg (Miss.) Sun advises that no more debts be paid to citizens of the North until the independence of the C. S. A. is accomplished. Too late for such advice. —The organization known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle" is relied upon to secure the adoption of the secession ordinances of Virginia and Tennessee, and to crowd Kentucky out of the Union. —The American Consul at Cuba refuses clearance for vessels to the seceded ports. Consuls at other foreign ports will doubtless do the same. —The New England Regiments are to be concentrated at Fort Monroe under Gen. Butler. —Commodore Pendergast is arranging to remove those desirous of going North from Norfolk. —Gen. Butler has an eye on Norfolk, and then on Richmond. Warm work may be looked for soon. —Col. Austin, of New York, is raising a legion of British residents, to be attached to Gen. Sickles' brigade. —The ladies of Richmond are proposing to call upon Gen. Scott to surrender the sword presented him by Virginia some years ago. He will probably present it to Virginia's degenerate sons in a way her daughters may not relish. —Thos. F. Meagher, the eloquent Irish orator, is engaged in raising a company of his countrymen for the war and the Union. —Two of Mrs. President Lincoln's sisters, recently presented the Selma (Ala.) Cadets with a Confederate flag. "A house divided against itself." —The first Privateer accredited by the Southern Confederacy is commanded by a Maine man. —Lieut. Harsteve, of Kane Relief Expedition fame, has joined the Confederate army. —The motto of the Indiana volunteers is "Remember Buena Vista." They evidently hold the old grudge against Jeff. Davis. —The St. Louis Democrat says that J. M. Catts, Jr., brother-in-law of Senator Douglas has joined one of the Rhode Island Regiments. —In one of the Ohio volunteer companies there are sixteen brothers named Fish. They are of German birth. —Ross Winans, recently arrested and discharged at Baltimore is father of Thos. Winans the ten millionaire and great Russian railway builder. —The southern papers advise a confiscation of the plantation in Mississippi belonging to the children of Senator Douglas. —Two hundred men in one Tennessee secession regiment are under twenty-one years old, and over six feet high. —Southern intelligence would indicate that Russell, of the London Times, is aiding the secession officers with his advice. —A regiment of Cherokee Indians is attached to the Confederate forces, each man being armed with rifle, scalping knife and tomahawk. —T. Butler King, Confederate Commissioner, was compelled to apply for and take a passport as a citizen of the United States before he could leave France for Brussels. —A Southern secession-taker has sued the government and garnished a lot of Southern postoffices. —The Dublin News says that despite the slavery question "England sides with the Confederate States." —The New Orleans Pionyeer gravely tells its readers that the Massachusetts troops at Washington are all negroes, and that Gen. Butler is a native of Liberia and son of an emigrant New Orleans barber. —The small pox is said to have broken out among the secession troops at Harper's Ferry. —New York is to be allowed but one Major General, and it is intimated the President will appoint Hon. John A. Dix. —Henry Dapont, of powder-making fame, has been appointed Major General by the Governor of Delaware. He is a full blooded Unionist. —It is announced that a full set of military maps prepared at Washington, for Gov. Letcher, have been seized by order of the War department. —Ex-Secretary Floyd has accepted a General's commission in the Confederate service. —It is said that a large number of the troops at Harper's Ferry have refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States. —The North Carolina convention has unanimously passed an ordinance of secession. —A naval brigade, 1,200 strong, under Col. Barlett, has been accepted and ordered to Fort Monroe. They are trained men. —There has been a slight skirmish at Sewall's point on the Potomac, between a government Steamer and a secession battery. No details published. —The Confederate Congress has adjourned to meet at Richmond July 20th. —The Mississippi is doubly blockaded, at Cairo by United States troops, and at Memphis by secession troops. —Union flags have been torn down at St. Joseph, Mo.

But Four Regiments.

The Secretary of War has by letter advised Gov. Blair that but three regiments, in addition to the one now in Washington, can be received from this State, and advises that no more be called out, and that if any more have been called they be disbanded. In view of this positive determination of the War Department, Gov. BLAIR has caused the Adjutant General to give notice that the Fifth and Sixth Regiments will not be called into rendezvous. The Regimental officers, and the commissioned and non-commissioned company officers are however, soon to be called into camp for instruction and drill, and put under pay, thus forming a nucleus for the more speedy organization of their regiments should an emergency demand. The Companies designated as constituting the Fifth and Sixth Regiments are to be given the preference in any future call, and many of them will probably keep up their organization. —The Third Regiment, Col. McCONELL, in rendezvous at Grand Rapids, has filled its ranks on the basis of three years service and has been mustered in. It will soon be in readiness for marching orders. —The Fourth Regiment has been rearranged, and is ordered to rendezvous at Adrian as soon as quarters are made ready. The "Barry Guards," of this City, Capt. RANDOLPH; and the "Dexter Union Guards," Capt. CRANE, are attached to this Regiment. Both of these companies are reported filled with men "for the war" and are awaiting marching orders. —A man named O'Neil deserted from Company H. (Ypsilanti Light Guards) during the short stay of the First Regiment at Cleveland. He was arrested by the Cleveland police by direction of a telegram from Capt. WILKES. He says he had no intention of deserting, but "went on a spree" and got left. He has probably been "expelled" to the Company to be dealt with "as the law directs." —Senator DOUGLASS has been very ill ever since his return to Chicago, and last week was considered dangerous; but on Monday was pronounced out of danger. His disease was originally inflammatory rheumatism, during the progress of which typhoid fever set in. We hope for a speedy and permanent recovery, for the Nation needs his services in this crisis. —The election in Virginia on the secession ordinance took place yesterday, and it is to be presumed the State is now voted out of the Union. The presence of large bodies of secession troops at different points, and in some cases in strong Union districts, probably over-awed Union men and swayed the secession vote. —The "Barry Guards" now numbered such an excellent fighting force. They are able bodied large sized, determined men, and we predict any company the State will bring into the field. —The "Dexter Union Guards" also number one hundred and are ready for orders. —The Michigan Regiment in Washington. Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald. Washington, May 18. The First Michigan Regiment, Colonel Wilcox, was reviewed by the President this afternoon. This regiment is accompanied by a fine band of music, is offered by nine graduates of West Point, and made a splendid appearance as it marched down Pennsylvania avenue. Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune. Washington, May 18. No regiment that has yet arrived has caused such an excitement as the Michigan First. Gen. Cass felt great interest in equipping and preparing his men, and felt, as well he might, great pride in their appearance. With their band they paraded the avenue this afternoon, and paid their respects to Mr. Lincoln, who expressed himself highly gratified with their martial air. Michigan may well feel honored in such representatives. They number 800, and will probably quarter at the Patent Office. Special Dispatch to the N. Y. World. Washington, May 18. Two or three more Michigan regiments are expected here in a few days. The one which arrived here last night is highly complimented. It will have a field battery here on Monday. Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times. Washington, May 18. The Michigan Regiment, which arrived last night, paraded to-day, and made a splendid personal appearance. They were spoken of by Gen. Mansfield, Secretary Cameron and Gen. Scott, whom they called upon and saluted. They went at sundown to the Washington Monument Ground, and discharged their arms as a salute to the Monument. Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Sun. Washington, May 18. The Michigan Regiment, just arrived, paraded to-day, and caused great admiration by their remarkable proficiency in drill. Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune. Washington, May 18. The 1st Regiment of Michigan Infantry will go into camp on Monday, in the rear of Willard's, their camp equipments having reached in abundance, which is a highly laudable thing. The general health of this fine regiment is excellent, and the men are in good spirits. Their destination is Fortress Monroe. —We were this morning shown a specimen of oil taken from the surface of a small stream, in the town of Indian Fields, some two miles from Centerville, near Cass River, which from its color and scent we pronounce as fine a specimen of rock oil or petroleum as we saw during our stay at the famous Mecca Oil Wells, in Ohio. Wm. E. Sherman, who had the specimen alluded to, informs us that it can be taken from the stream in considerable quantities. It was first discovered in the small creek which empties into the fountain which yields an inexhaustible quantity—Tuscola County Pioneer, May 14. —The steamer Baltimore was aground at the mouth of the Potomac on the night of the 15th, and fired into by a secession battery.

Message of the Governor of Ohio.

Gov. Dennison has just issued the following appeal to the people of Ohio: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Columbus, May 13, 1861. The gallant defenders of the Constitution and the Union in St. Louis have raised over four regiments of volunteers in response to the call of the President of the United States for aid to suppress rebellion and enforce the laws. The Governor and authorities of Missouri refuse all aid to the noble men. In their necessities they appeal to the friends of the Union in the loyal States for means to sustain them till the General Government can come to their aid. I appeal to you to do this, for it is the earnest consideration of the people of Ohio. Not an hour should be lost. On the receipt of this paper I sent a message to the Legislature, asking that \$300,000 of the military fund of Ohio be applied to their immediate relief. I did this, believing that too much importance could not be attached to the holding of St. Louis by the friends of the Union, and regret that constitutional authority for the application could not be found by the Legislature. The remedy is thus left to the people. At all cost and sacrifice our friends in St. Louis must be sustained. They hold the key to the Great West. With St. Louis in the firm grasp of our Government, the traitors who seek to betray Missouri into the hands of the Southern Confederacy cannot prevail. In behalf of the brave defenders of the right, who are rejected by the State authorities who ought to protect them, I appeal to you for help. Let the contributions be liberal and immediate. If no other better way of transmission is practicable, I will receive all funds directed to me for that purpose. (Signed) WM. DENNISON. Harper's Ferry is not a place of great importance in point of population; its location, however, renders it of more than ordinary importance at the present time. It is situated at the confluence of the Shenandoah and the Potomac River, where the united stream breaks through the Blue Ridge, 160 miles north of Richmond and fifty-three miles northwest of Washington city, in a direct line. It is about eighty miles by railroad from the Relay House, where is situated General Butler's force. Without the benefit of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the rebel forces could march on Washington in less time than to the Relay House. The scenery in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry is in the highest degree beautiful and picturesque. It was at one time called Shenandoah Falls; its present name is derived from a ferry long since established across the Potomac, which is about eighty miles by railroad from the Relay House, where is situated General Butler's force. 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Michigan Argus. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1861.

Our friends having business to do in the Probate Court, with the Circuit Court Commissioner or Sheriff, can have all orders for appearance, etc., etc., published in the Argus, by simply making the request. Will they bear it in mind? E. B. FORD.

Postoffice Notice. Mails leaving Ann Arbor for the East and West, close as follows: 3:10 P.M. Going East, at 8:35 A.M. JOHN I. THOMPSON, P. M.

We Want Money. All persons indebted to us for advertising, job work or subscription to the Argus are requested to make immediate payment. We must make a raise or stop the machine. Promises will not buy paper or pay workmen. We are endeavoring to make our paper a record of the times, and should like an evidence of our patrons' appreciation of our labors. A that our patrons appreciate a large aggregate and help us materially. Who responds first?

The Ann Arbor Greys. A new Military Company has been organized in our City for home service or field service as the exigencies of the case may demand. A meeting was held on Monday evening and the following officers elected: Captain—JOHN H. BULLOCK.

Pleasant Spring weather has come, and Summer is promising to be the time for farmers to grow crops of the North, for here a crop of table Gold's Lady's Bunch June, with "Summer Scenes," "Summer Fashions," and hints for "Preserving Fruits." Well, Goldy is always up to time if May or any other month does get out of joint. \$3 a year, Goldy and the Argus for \$3.50. A new volume will begin with the July number, and now is the time to subscribe.

Now is the time to subscribe for the Argus. It will keep you posted as to the movements of your friends who have buckled on their armor and gone forth to the defense of the general news, and valuable local news that you can not get in City papers. Send in your names. Will not some friend in each Township procure us a few subscribers.

Doing Duty.—The ladies of our City manufactured on Friday last week 100 flannel shirts for the Second Regiment, and 20 white cotton shirts for hospital use. We will warrant them not to fall to pieces the first time they are worn.

This week all the flannel that could be produced in this or the Detroit market has been made into shirts for the "Barry Guards."

Quite a number of young men from our City and vicinity have gone to Detroit and enlisted in the Second Regiment, principally in Company K, Capt. M. T. Company K hats from Kalamazoo.

The "Original" Swiss Bell-ringers.—The Froebertian troupe will give one of their popular and unrivaled Concerts in our City in a few days. In addition to their unequalled performances on the Bells they will present many novelties in the way of musical instruments. They are no imitators and all who are fond of good music will go and hear them.

MAKE WAY FOR THE ELEPHANT.—Mamma's Menagerie and Nathan's Circus, combined, will exhibit in our City on the 31st inst., giving young and old a chance to see "the animals" and some "ground and lofty tumbling." See advertisement.

The Edinburgh Review, for April, is on our table, and brings the following papers: The Personal History of Lord Bacon. The Republic of Andros. Political Diaries. Eton College. Remains of Alexis de Tocqueville. Essays and Reviews. Autobiography and Letters of Mrs. Piozzi. The Fables of Babelius. Mrs. Leelan. Election of President Lincoln and its Consequences. The last article is an able one, and perhaps as impartial as could be expected from the writer's standpoint. It takes "the address of President Lincoln upon his taking the oath of office, and argues in favor of the maintenance of the Union." It regards "the assumption of a policy neither of compromise nor of defiance," and concludes that "it does not mean 'gain time' and postpone decisive measures until the action of the Border States. It regards the permanent dissolution of the Union certain, and hopes no coercive attempt to maintain it temporarily will be made. Some of its prophecies have already been realized, and others may be; but whether or not that may be it is worth a careful reading \$3 a year, with the three other Reviews and Blackwood \$10. Address: L. Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, N. Y.

From the same Publishers we have the April number of the London Quarterly Review, with the following papers: The Pearls and Mook Pearls of History. Lord Dundonald. Spiritual Possession in the Metropolis. Norman Curwen, Financier, and Legislation. Lord Stanhope's Life of Pitt.

The May number of the Michigan Journal of Education comes with a table of contents of especial interest to teachers and school officers. The Journal is now edited by DEANE DOTY, and the State subscription having been withdrawn depends entirely upon private subscriptions for its support. The friends of education in the State should all around it. \$1.00 a year.

The Congressional Association. The Congressional General Association for the State was held in our City, commencing on Thursday evening last week and closing on Monday of this week. The local Associations, Conferences, and Churches were represented by nearly one hundred ministerial and lay delegates, and the session was an interesting one. The various pulpits of the City were occupied by attendance upon the Association on the Sabbath. On Friday evening a collection was prepared by the ladies connected with the church, was served up at the residence of Wm. S. MAYNARD, and a pleasant reunion had adjourning a resolution of thanks was tendered our citizens who entertained the members of the Association. The next annual meeting is to be held at Grand Rapids, commencing on the third Thursday of May next.

Patriotic Music. H. M. HIGGINS, of 117 Randolph st., Chicago has sent us a sheet of music for the times. It is a song of stirring words and sterling sentiments, and has been christened "Union, God, and Liberty."—Words by ALVIN REMONSON; music by S. WESLEY MARTIN. It begins: "To the elements was bursting 'erette, 'tis Cannon thunders forth, 'tis the Association presents a beautiful, vigorous title, respecting a Company of brave volunteers rallying around the National Flag. Price 50 cents. — From Root & Cady, 95 Clark st., Chicago, we have "Forward Boys, Forward," a quartette for the "Boys" who have gone to the war. It will be heard in many a camp and inspire many a march. Price 15 cents.

Hymns.—If you want to get a Salutaris about which there is no humbug, get Dr. B. DeLand & Co.'s Chemical Salutaris. Read the label around it. Every word of which you will find to be true. It will cost you no more than an inferior article and is much cheaper in the end, as it spits no bread or biscuit. You will find it for sale by all responsible parties.

European News. Farther Point, May 20. The Canadian, from Liverpool, 9th, via Londonderry, 10th, P. M., arrived here this morning. Parliamentary proceedings are unimportant. The American crisis continued to be the leading topic everywhere. Markets for American produce continued excited. It was reported in London that an American ship from Liverpool, on route for New Orleans, had been insured at fifteen guineas.

The Chamber of Commerce had called the attention of the French government to the necessity of taking measures for the protection of French vessels in American waters. The Ministers of Commerce and Marine promised to have a conference with the Emperor on the subject. Polish affairs remain unchanged. The following is a synopsis of the news per Edinburgh, from Liverpool the 8th. In the English House of Commons, Mr. Foster gave notice that he should call attention to the desirability of not recognizing the insurrections. Mr. Henslow said that he would postpone his resolution relative to the status of belligerents, Lord Palmerston having stated, that pending the grave and complicated question now being considered, discussion was impolitic. Active preparations are going on in the navy yards for sending a powerful squadron into American waters. The London Times points out that America has heretofore proclaimed industriously the principles and precedents all of which now go to the contraction of her own belligerent rights. It says she upheld privateering, and denied the right of search, and both of those are now turned against her. A quarter of the town of Limoges had been destroyed by fire. The reactionary movements in the Neapolitan provinces, had been suppressed. It is reported that the Czar has sent Grand Duke Michael to Poland, on a conciliatory mission.

London, May 9.—Funds are dull but stationary. The principle cause of firmness is the belief that the American crisis will throw a considerable demand on England for money, and for articles of produce and manufactures. The effect is being manifested on shipping. The belief in the early advance of the Bank minimum is gaining ground. The harvest prospects of France are represented as very bad, owing to the bad weather. The wheat crop has been seriously damaged, also the branny crop at Cognac. It was stated that the American agents had reached France to purchase arms and military equipments. The steamer Persia arrived on Saturday evening off Cape Race. A large quantity of war material was refused by the Persia as freight. It is asserted that letters of marque have reached London and Liverpool. It is also reported that vessels have left with them. This is doubted. In the House of Lords, Lord Derby expressed a hope that the forthcoming proclamation of the government, will give emphatic warning that if British subjects join privateers on either side, their blood will be on their own heads, with no redress from England. Preparations are making for an American Union meeting in London. The Times says the mediation of England might as well be offered to the hurricanes. No Gulf of Mexico war risks were taken at Lloyd's.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer. An Incident in the Kentucky Legislature. A gentleman from Frankfort Kentucky, relates an incident that occurred the day he left, which caused quite a sensation in the Legislature. A venerable old farmer from a neighboring county, one of that kind for whom Kentucky has an instinctive veneration, appeared in the Legislative Hall, unclothed his snowy locks and sat down. At the first all in the doleful rose slowly and said he had a word to say for him, and was out of order for him to speak before the Legislature while in session. He dignified and venerable appearance attracted attention, and "go on," "go on," from several voices, seemed to keep him on his feet. Again expressing his diffidence at speaking out of propriety, "Hear! hear!" resounded generally over the room. The members' curiosity as well as respect for the appearance and manner of the man were up, and silence followed the "Hear! Hear!" when the old hero delivered the following eloquent but laconic speech: "Gentlemen, I am delegated by my county to inform you, that if you hold a secret session here as you threaten to do, not one stone of this Capitol will rest upon another twenty-four hours after—good day."

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THE STEAMING ON GUANO. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience has proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to CHEESEMAN'S PILLS, or Lozenges, the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this preparation a more serious attack may be effectually averted off. PREVENTIVE AND SURELY find their effect in clearing and strengthening the vocal organs. Full Directions accompany each package. 75c per box.

MOTHERS READ THIS. The following is an extract from a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist Church to the "Journal and Messenger," Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—Mrs. WINSLOW'S INFANT SYRUP. "We saw an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. WINSLOW'S Infant Syrup. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our paper, but we are compelled to say to your readers, that this is the best medicine we have ever used, and we can say better than to say 'it is a good one.' The following is a copy of the advertisement in another column.

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TO WIVES AND MATRONS. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are offered as the only safe means of preventing interrupted menstruation, but LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a PECULIAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the only exception being that in cases of irregularity of the menstrual system, the usual period of gestation to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist them. Explicit directions relating when, and when they should not be used, with each box, in the Price One Dollar each box, containing 10 Pills. A valuable Pamphlet, to be had free of the Agents. Pills sent by mail, promptly, by enclosing price to any Agent. Sold by DRUGGISTS, Grocers, etc. For Sale by MAYNARD STEPHENS & WILSON, and WHEELER & FULLER.

WINE & KNIGHT. Are now receiving their SECOND STOCK OF GOODS. In consequence of the Great Pressure in the MONEY MARKET. We have been enabled to purchase many kind of Goods at our own prices. We can sell most kinds of DRESS GOODS for less than any other house in the city. We invite the attention of all to an inspection of our stock. WINE & KNIGHT. For Sale by MAYNARD STEPHENS & WILSON, and WHEELER & FULLER.

SPECIAL NOTICES. THE MARKETS. OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN ARGUS, ANN ARBOR, MAY 23, 1861. The following are the quotations for the principal articles of produce offered in our market. Wheat, red, bu. 85 00 "white, do. 1 25 Corn, shelled, do. 20 25 "unshelled, do. 18 00 Flour, red, bb. 5 00 "white, do. 5 50 "red, 100 lbs. 2 50 "white, do. 2 25 Rye flour, 2 25 Corn Meal, 1 50 Timothy Seed, 20 00 Flax Seed, lb. 25 00 Clover Seed, bu. 4 00 "white, do. 4 50 "red, do. 4 00 Wood, per cord, 8 00 10 00 2 00 2 25 Transier, bu. 04 05 Beef, hind qr., 04 05 "fore qr., 04 05 Pork, dressed, 04 05 "country, do. 04 05 Mutton, lb. 04 12 "country, do. 04 12 Cuckers, 20 00 Eggs, doz. 12 14 "fresh, do. 08 09 Cheese, lb. 10 00 Butter, lb. 10 00 Tallow, lb. 10 12 Oil, per gal. 20 00 Sausages, per bu. 05 00 Turkeys, 20 00 "dressed, do. 20 00 "fresh, lb. 10 00 Honey, caps, lb. 10 00 Beeswax, lb. 2 25 Pork, salt, 10 00 "fine, lb. 1 50 Plaster, ton. 1 50

DEAN & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Gas Fixtures and House-furnishing goods, all of which are offering At the Lowest Possible Rates. French China Tea sets from \$5.00 to 20.00 French China Dinner sets from \$5.00 to 20.00 French China Toilet sets from \$5.00 to 20.00 Glass Kerosene Lamps complete from \$5.00 to 20.00 Beautiful Glass Globes from \$5.00 to 20.00 Lamps from \$5.00 to 20.00 Lamps of all kinds altered and repaired.

TROTTLING STALLIONS. Attention is called to their new stock comprising all kinds of Trotting and Running Horses. Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Gas Fixtures and House-furnishing goods, all of which are offering At the Lowest Possible Rates. French China Tea sets from \$5.00 to 20.00 French China Dinner sets from \$5.00 to 20.00 French China Toilet sets from \$5.00 to 20.00 Glass Kerosene Lamps complete from \$5.00 to 20.00 Beautiful Glass Globes from \$5.00 to 20.00 Lamps from \$5.00 to 20.00 Lamps of all kinds altered and repaired.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1861. Trains now run on this road, Sundays excepted, as follows: Leave Toledo for Chicago daily Mondays at 10:40 A.M., and 10:30 P.M. and via Air Line at 10:45 A.M. Arriving in Chicago on Mondays at 10:30 P.M. and 8:00 P.M. and via Air Line at 10:30 P.M. Arrive in Toledo on Mondays at 10:30 P.M. and 8:00 P.M. and via Air Line at 10:30 P.M. Arrive in Toledo on Mondays at 10:30 P.M. and 8:00 P.M. and via Air Line at 10:30 P.M.

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D. L. Child & Co., Large & Well Selected Stock of Seasonable Goods, For the SPRING & SUMMER Trade of 1861. Having purchased their stock at much less than the usual prices, they are prepared to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS To Cash & Ready Pay Buyers. Thankful for past favors they will be ever ready to show their goods and by fair and liberal dealings hope to receive their full share of the public patronage. West side of public square. Ann Arbor April 1861.

FORTSUMPTER EVACUATED. Mack & Schmid REINFORCED! with a Tremendous Stock OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS! GROCERIES, CROCKERY, SHOES, HATS & CAPS, CARPETS, &c., &c. Hostilities Commenced in earnest! Death to High Prices! MACK & SCHMID are now receiving their SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS! and will sell them for the NEXT 90 DAYS, Much Cheaper Than has ever been heard of IN ANN ARBOR. Come One, Come All, and See. 795 C. MACK, F. SCHMID. 1861. 1861. NEW STORE. NEW SPRING GOODS! C. H. MILLEN & CO. Have removed to their Brick Store recently occupied by A. DeForest, and are now receiving a Splendid Stock of Goods. Great Pressure in the Money Market. We have been enabled to purchase many kind of Goods at our own prices. We can sell most kinds of DRESS GOODS for less than any other house in the city. We invite the attention of all to an inspection of our stock. WINE & KNIGHT. For Sale by MAYNARD STEPHENS & WILSON, and WHEELER & FULLER.

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Whiskers or a Mustache. In from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use. It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing the hair to grow, and to be of a fine, wavy, and curly texture. It will cure the scalp, and cause it to spring up in the place of the bald spots, and give it a fine, wavy, and curly texture. It will cure the scalp, and cause it to spring up in the place of the bald spots, and give it a fine, wavy, and curly texture.

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, whooping Cough, or Swelling of the Throat. Balm of the Healing Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and Refreshing. PUBLIC SPEAKERS. Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stages; that which in the beginning yields to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Trochoc" containing medicinal ingredients, all Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

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