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ADVERTISING. One square (12 lines or less) one week, 50 cents; and 25 cents for every insertion thereafter, less than three months.

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The Michigan Argus

Vol. XVI.

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1861.

No. 802.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

ARMY-HYMN.

"Old Hundred."

O Lord of Hosts! Almighty King!

Behold the sacrifice we bring!

To every arm Thy strength impart,

Thy spirit shed through every heart!

Wake on our breasts the living fire,

The holy faith that warmed our sires;

Thy hand hath made our Nation free;

To die for her is serving Thee.

Be Thou a pillar flame to show

The miles that stare, the silent foe;

And when the battle thunders loud,

God guide us in the moving cloud.

God of all Nations! Sovereign Lord!

In Thy dread name we draw the sword,

We lift the starry flag on high

That flits with light our stormy sky.

From treason's rent our sturdy's stain

Guard Thou its folds till Peace shall reign—

Till fort and field, till shore and sea

Join our loud anthem, PRAISE TO THEE!

A Moorish Legend.

A Spanish Moor, being on the eve

of setting out on a pilgrimage to Mecca,

entrusted all his money to a man who

had hitherto borne a reputation of un-

blended probity. His fortunes con-

sisted of ten thousand pesantas.

On his return he was not a little sur-

prised when the reputed honest man

denied all knowledge of himself or

money. The pilgrim entered a com-

plaint against him, entreated the judge

to help him in his property, and took

the oath on the truth of his statement

—but all in vain! The old man's good

name outweighed all he could say;

the plaintiff was noused, and went

away in despair.

Presently he met an old woman who

was toddling along with the help of a

staff. "Touched by the stranger's grief,"

she stopped him, hailed him in Allah's

name, bid him take heart, and, having

listened to his unvarnished tale, said:

"Be of good cheer, young man. May-

be, with Allah's aid, I shall get back

your gold. Do you buy a chest and

fill it with sand or mould; only let it

be bound with iron, and well locked.

Then choose three or four discreet men

and come to me. We shall succeed,

never fear. The Spanish Moor follow-

ed her advice punctually. He came

with four friends, bringing a chest

which the strongest porter could scarcely

drag along.

"Now, follow me," said the old woman.

"On reaching the door of the sup-

posed honest man, she went in with the

Spaniard's four friends, bidding the lat-

ter wait below, and not make his ap-

pearance until the chest had been car-

ried up stairs.

She now stood in the presence of the

hypocrite, when she introduced her

four companions, saying:

"Behold! here are some honest

Spaniards about to make a pilgrimage

to Egypt. Their treasures are bound-

less. They possess, among other

things, ten chests full of gold and silver,

which they know not where to stow it

away just at present. They would trust

it to safe hands for a time; so I, well

knowing your honesty and unsullied

reputation, have brought them hither.

Pray fulfill their wishes."

Meantime she had the heavy chest

brought in, which the pretended honest

man gazed over with greedy looks.

But just then the despoiled pilgrim

rushed in, impetuously claiming back

his two thousand pesantas. The faith-

less depository was frightened; and

lest the young man should reproach

him with his treachery in the presence

A Speech by Robert J. Walker on the

War.

The following speech was delivered

by Hon. R. J. Walker, at the late

Union mass meeting on Staten Island,

New York. Mr. Walker said:

This is no gala occasion, no fourth of

July, commemorating the birthday of

our country, but a meeting to prevent

its death. This is indeed, a struggle

for the life of the nation to decide if

we have a country, or whether the flag

of the republic waves over a mere or-

ganized anarchy, to be succeeded by

military despotism. Our fathers be-

lieved they had founded a government

—that they had made a Union which

was indissoluble, and for eighty years

our progress was unexampled in the

history of the world. The question

now is, shall we sustain that govern-

ment, or shall we substitute in its place

the fatal doctrine of secession. This

war secession was unknown to the

founders of the Republic; it was first

interloped into our political vocabu-

lary in 1830, when South Carolina at-

tempted to desert the Union. It was

condemned by all the other States, and

especially by Mr. Madison, the then

great surviving founder of the con-

stitution. No such word, or any of

similar import, is to be found in the

constitution. That instrument was what

its framers called it, "a constitution,"

"the supreme law," "a government,"

and not a mere league, or compact.

The language was not that of agree-

ment or treaty, but the majestic words

announced by the people of the United

States, "we ordain and establish" this

constitution. It was made supreme

over State laws and State constitutions,

and placed beyond State power by any

State action whatsoever; it was made

of perpetual obligation; upon every

State, and, in the language of Wash-

ington, it created "an indissoluble

Union." Of all the great framers of the

constitution, Washington, Franklin,

Madison, Hamilton, and their illustri-

ous co-peers, all condemned the doc-

Washington, May 21.

As I telegraphed last night, the Zouaves were ordered to march to Alexandria this morning. In accordance with this order, the command was embarked on the steamers Baltimore and Mount Vernon. About 5 o'clock they reached Alexandria. Just before reaching the wharf the commander of the Pawnee sent a flag of truce to the rebel forces, giving them one hour in which to withdraw from the town. The Baltimore and Mount Vernon then made fast to the wharf. As the steamers approached the rebel sentries fired their guns in the air and retreated back upon the main body, and there have been about five hundred shots fired. Simultaneously with the landing of the Zouaves the First Michigan Regiment entered Alexandria by the road leading from Long Bridge, and proceeded direct to the railroad depot, of which they took possession, capturing a troop of rebel cavalry numbering one hundred, with their horses and equipments.

The Zouaves landed in good order in double quick time, each company forming in order on the street facing the river. Company E, Capt. Leveridge, was the first to disembark. Capt. Leveridge's company was at once directed to destroy the railroad track leading to Richmond, which service they promptly performed. After detaching Company E, Col. Ellsworth directed the Adjutant to form the regiment, and with him for men, started for the telegraph office for the purpose of cutting the wires.

Col. Ellsworth and his detachment proceeded in double quick time up the street. They had proceeded three blocks, when the attention of Colonel Ellsworth was attracted by a large secession flag flying from the Marshall House, kept by J. W. Jackson. Colonel Ellsworth entered the hotel, and meeting a man in the hall asked, "Who put that flag up?" The man answered, "I don't know; I am a boarder here." Col. Ellsworth, Lieut. Winsor, the chaplain of the regiment, Mr. House, a volunteer aid, and the four privates, went up to the roof, and cut down the flag.

The party were returning down the stairs, preceded by private Francis B. Brownell of Company A, as they left the hotel, but who had said he was a boarder, but who had been the landlord, Jackson, was met in the hall, having a double-barrel gun, which he leveled at Brownell. Brownell struck up the gun with his musket, when Jackson pulled both triggers of the gun. The contents lodged in the body of Col. Ellsworth, entering between the third and fifth ribs. Col. Ellsworth was at the time rolling up the flag. He fell forward on the floor of the hall and expired instantly, only exclaiming, "My God."

Private Brownell, with the quickness of lightning, leveled his musket at Jackson and fired. The ball struck Jackson on the bridge of the nose, and crushed through his skull, killing him instantly. As he fell Brownell followed his shot by a thrust of his bayonet which went through Jackson's body.

The companions of Col. Ellsworth, seven in number, immediately posted themselves so as to command the halls of the hotel, and threatened to shoot the first man who showed his head outside of a door. In this way they stood for ten minutes. Their only arms were a single Adjutant Leese, who carried for Company A, Capt. Coyle, who carried for Company B, and their comrades in possession of the hotel. A surgeon was then sent for, but Col. Ellsworth was dead long before his arrival.

The company made a litter of muskets and, placing the body of the Colonel on it, returned to the boat, leaving, however, a detachment to guard the hotel, and make prisoners of all its occupants. The body was brought to the navy-yard and there remains awaiting the action of the War Department. After fitting ceremonies here, his remains will be taken to Mechanicsville, N. Y., for interment. His family reside at Mechanicsville. There were no other demonstrations of opposition to the occupation of the city.

Washington, May 21. M. The movement of troops was much larger last night than was first supposed. We have about 11,000 troops now in Virginia. They occupy all the uplands commanding Washington, and extend down below Alexandria. The men in the field are the New York Eighth, Fifth, Seventh, Twelfth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, and the "Pawnee," and three New Jersey regiments. The Rhode Islanders and the Michigan regiment, together with a portion of the Seventy-first, New York, are on river duty.

The Sixty-ninth crossed the river below Georgetown, and took position on the Orange and Manassas Gap Railroad, which runs out of Alexandria. They took up some of the rails, and awaited in ambush the arrival of the train, which they supposed would leave Alexandria with the fugitives. When it came it was surrounded, and the train captured. About seven hundred persons were on board, including 300 men. The entire party were held as prisoners of war, and will be kept as hostages for the fair treatment of any loyal citizen that may fall into the hands of the rebels.

Notwithstanding the departure of eleven thousand men last night, the force remaining in Washington is quite as large as it was a week since, and almost every train brings a regiment. It is probable that the Ohio troops moved down from the west upon Harper's Ferry last night, and that they were supported by a column from Pennsylvania. It is also probable that a simultaneous movement was made against the rebels at Norfolk. Our communications do not extend to those points, so that we cannot say positively that these movements were executed, but it is probable that Virginia was invaded on all sides at the same time.

The Zouaves are to-night anchored on a steamer in the river, to prevent their avenging the death of Ellsworth. Lieut. Col. Farnham had all he could do to prevent them from burning the town. They swear the most terrible revenge. Col. Wilcox, of the Michigan Regiment, is in command to-night of the army on the Virginia side. The troops are actively engaged in constructing fortifications and preparing for the permanent occupation of the country covered by the movement made last night. This movement was planned by Gen. Mansfield, and executed under his personal supervision. He knew the exact point of ground that each regiment was to occupy, and at daylight each regiment was in its place. So quietly was this done that only the newspaper people were aware of the sudden exit of thirteen thousand men. The last thing Col. Ellsworth did before leaving Washington was to write a letter to his father B. D. Ellsworth, of Mechanicsville, N. Y., and

another to Miss Currie Spafford, at Rockford, Illinois, to whom he was engaged to be married. His list, as he has the list to me, on the steamer, was to look at her portrait and to place it in his bosom.

Col. Ellsworth's body was placed in the engine house at the navy yard this morning. The house was heavily draped with American flags, orange and bouquets of flowers. It was guarded by the Zouaves, a company of the Seventy-first New York, and some regulars. Thousands of people assembled there to see the remains during the day, the President's family among the number.

The body of Jackson still lies on the floor of his house where he was shot. The Zouaves have the flag and Jackson's gun which was taken. Gen. Scott will give it to them to keep. There is not likely to be another forward movement for some days. Gen. Scott has perfect confidence in his superiority of numbers, and will move onward only so fast as he can maintain an advance. The campaign may be long, but will be sure. It is now, however, it will run when the time comes for it.

From the New York World. Col. Ellsworth. Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth was born near Mechanicsville, Saratoga county, N. Y., Apr. 23, 1837, and was, therefore, at the time of his death, only 23 years of age. In his early youth he manifested strong military inclinations. He lived at home until 12 or 13 years of age, during which time he received a liberal education by the instruction of his father, a close and diligent student. On leaving home he went to Troy, and for a number of years was employed as a clerk in a store in that city. But the narrow limits of the counter were not sufficient for the development of his talents and ambition, and leaving his business, he came to this city, where he remained about two years. Some six years since he removed to Chicago, arriving there penniless, without a profession or certain means of support, but by his industry, perseverance, and energy, soon achieved an honorable position in that city. The exciting exploits of the French Zouaves at Sevastopol had him to investigate this description of drill. Coming to the decision that the Zouaves were the most efficient yet studied, he set to work to organize a company of this character in Chicago, by the title of the "Chicago Zouaves."

Forty or fifty young men joined the company, and he devoted himself assiduously to drilling them in the highest perfection of every branch of tactics. After a practice of about a year, a tour to the East was projected. They arrived in this city on the 14th of July, 1861, after a triumphal progress through the western States. The novelty of their drill, their fantastic dress, the precision of their evolutions, attracted universal attention, not only from military men, but also from the general public. The exhibition at the Academy of Music was an immense success, and Col. Ellsworth was known all over the country as the originator of the Zouave drill in the United States. New Zouave companies began to be organized at most of the large cities.

Col. Ellsworth lately studied law with Mr. Lincoln, and was admitted to the bar last spring. After Mr. Lincoln was elected President, it was generally understood that Col. Ellsworth would be attached to his personal staff. He accompanied the President to Washington, and was one of the most active and attentive members of the party. It was expected that he would be placed in some important position in the War Department, but it is not probable that such a position would have been in accordance with his desires. Immediately upon the outbreak of the war, he sought active service, and came forward to New York and commenced the organization of a Zouave regiment in the Department of the War. The freedom and dash of the Zouave drill exactly suited the spirit of the men, and in an incredible short time a full regiment had been formed, and was on its way to Washington. The regiment has elicited universal admiration. His parents are still living in his native place. His only brother died a year ago last spring. He had no sister. At the time of his departure from the city with his regiment, his parents were stopping at the Astor House. At his last interview with them before he left, his mother said to him, "I hope God will take care of you, Elmer."

"He will take care of me," he replied. "He has led me in this work, and he will take care of me." Col. Ellsworth was exceedingly beloved wherever he was intimately known. His impression was sometimes obtained by strangers that he was somewhat affected in his deportment, but those that knew him best were his warmest and most devoted friends. At Chicago and Rockford he was a universal favorite. President Lincoln entertained for him a high personal regard.

It may not be amiss to mention at this time that Col. Ellsworth has been engaged for the last two years by Miss Currie Spafford, a young lady of seventeen, the daughter of Chas. F. Spafford, a wealthy citizen of Rockford, Ill. Miss Spafford was recently a student in the Carroll Institute, Brooklyn. The marriage would probably have taken place ere this, but for the breaking out of the war.

An English Opinion of General Scott. General Scott, the conqueror of Mexico, had been engaged for months past in preparing for an attack, and there is small probability of the enemy taking him by surprise. It is understood, moreover, that the Cabinet has resolved to carry out his plan of campaign against the seceded States; and inasmuch as no officer has yet been named to command the Federal army in the field, it may be designed that the General shall carry out his plan in person. It is, we must remember, an abuse of language to say that Europe and its continent, Lieutenant General Winfield Scott is by no means a popular commander until the close of the campaign, for he maneuvers long, fights as little as possible, and wins unexpectedly. It was so especially during the war with Mexico, and we should not be surprised from what we know of his past history, to find the Southern army lying before Washington at that place has received instructions from Lord Lyons to recognize the blockade.

California intelligence says that Gen. Johnston, late commandant of the Pacific Department, will join the secessionists. The rebels are posted in large numbers at Manassas Gap Junction, 27 miles west of Alexandria, and are fortifying their position. The Boston Transcript says that 2,000 scaling knives have been ordered for the Confederate army from a single factory at Birmingham, England, and that a Sheffield house has a large order.

Wool will begin to come into market soon, and we may as well advise growers now as a week or two later, not to take "stamp tail" currency of any kind, no matter what State it is made in. Wool will command gold and silver or their equivalent, and sellers cannot be too particular about that equivalent. Let there be no risk. A word in season.

Desiring, always, that our friends and readers may be able to give a reason for their faith, we publish in this issue a recent speech of Hon. R. J. Walker, formerly of Mississippi, Secretary of the Treasury under President Polk, and the Governor of Kansas so shamefully deserted by Ex-President Buchanan. It is an able and unanswerable argument against secession. We also give place to a letter from Senator Douglas to the chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois, which is worth reading twice, and keeping to read again. It clearly defines the duty of every citizen.

# Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING MAY 31, 1861.



Where better than the flag-bills before us? With Freedom's banner waving ere us!

## Departure of the Barry Guards.

By order of Col. Woodbury, of the Fourth Regiment, the Barry Guards broke up their encampment at the Fair grounds, on Wednesday morning, and proceeded to the regimental rendezvous, via the Michigan Central Railroad to Jackson, and thence to Adrian by the Michigan Southern Road.

Before proceeding to the depot, the Barry Guards were escorted to the Court House square by the Tappan Guards, the University Guards, and the Ellsworth Cadets—all in full uniform—three fine looking Companies, composed of students of the University. In the square a hollow square was formed by the University corps, the Barry Guards occupying the center; and on behalf of the Christian ladies of the city, the Rev. F. A. BLADES, in a few appropriate remarks, presented a Testament to each officer and private of the departing Company. Mr. BLADES, also, in behalf of a number of young ladies, of whom he named Misses Hawkins, Crippin, Henriquez and Walker, presented each officer and private with a *housewife*, substantially and elegantly made, and well stocked with needles, pins, buttons, thread, &c., all articles which will come in play in camp life, and that very soon, unless the clothing for the Fourth Regiment shall be more substantially made than was that of the First.

Lieut. DePax accepted the gifts, and responded on the part of the Barry Guards, in a brief, but well-timed and pertinent speech, promising that in the campaign they would be to enter upon they would be governed by the principles and teachings of *The Book*, while the other gift, both ornamental and useful, would remind them, should they be called to the field, that they were doing battle for their friends at home, for their sisters, wives, mothers, fathers, brothers, and for their country. The presentation ceremony, which were witnessed by thousands of our citizens, being over, the Guards were escorted to the depot, and left on the train at 8.55, A. M., amid the cheers, and blessings, and prayers, and tears of their friends. R. N. Rice, Esq., having, by the suggestion of Major BAIRD, reduced the fare to Jackson and back, to half price for the occasion, the Tappan Guards tendered their services as military escort to Jackson, which were gratefully accepted. A number of our citizens also accompanied the Guards that far on their way.

We may appropriately add, that before the Guards left, the ladies of our city made them one hundred uniform shirts, warranted not to rip. The ladies are also now engaged in making for each member of the Company a *havelock* cap cover, the linen for that purpose having been liberally donated by Prof. WURZ, of the University.

The Dexter Union Guards, Capt. CRAIG, joined the "Barry Guards" at Dexter, en route for the same regimental rendezvous. Before their departure, the Union Guards were cheerfully presented by the thoughtful and generous ladies of Dexter, with an oil-cloth cape and a *house-wife*, for which the thanks of the Company, and each and every member, were returned by resolution.

Washtenaw County furnished three full Companies for the First Regiment, and has now sent two to join the Fourth, which, according to present indications, will soon be called into active service.

Printers on Duty. After taking possession of Alexandria, Col. Wilcox had occasion to issue a proclamation, which Mr. Snowden of the Alexandria Union refused to publish. Col. W. knew his men, however, and detailed a squad of printers for professional service, who took charge of the office, and issued the Union on their own hook. The Agents office has a "boy" in the First Regiment who can either print or fight, and we may hear one of these days that "Con" was one of the "detailed squad." There is no lack of printers in any of the Michigan Regiments, and all Virginia can be supplied with good Union papers as its march of occupation progresses in its march.

Gen. McDowell has been assigned the command in Virginia east of the Alleghenies and north of James river. The New York 71st Regiment landed at the mouth of Aquia Creek, Va., on Tuesday, and took peaceable possession. A railroad connects the point with Richmond. (Since contradicted.)

On Monday 16 regiments were reported in camp on the Virginia side of the Potomac, opposite Washington, and 12 regiments on the Washington side. The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser says the British Consul at that place has received instructions from Lord Lyons to recognize the blockade.

California intelligence says that Gen. Johnston, late commandant of the Pacific Department, will join the secessionists. The rebels are posted in large numbers at Manassas Gap Junction, 27 miles west of Alexandria, and are fortifying their position. The Boston Transcript says that 2,000 scaling knives have been ordered for the Confederate army from a single factory at Birmingham, England, and that a Sheffield house has a large order.

Wool will begin to come into market soon, and we may as well advise growers now as a week or two later, not to take "stamp tail" currency of any kind, no matter what State it is made in. Wool will command gold and silver or their equivalent, and sellers cannot be too particular about that equivalent. Let there be no risk. A word in season.

## Our Crisis Paragraphs.

—Since the secession movement began fifty naval officers have resigned, and the names of seventy-eight have been stricken from the rolls.

—The Philadelphia Courts have indicted several army contractors for swindling. They have furnished poor cloth and cleaned in making.

—In the attack upon the Sewall's Point battery, the Star (Monticello) fired 132 shots and ceased for want of ammunition. She was struck by five balls, and had two men injured.

—It is asserted that Preston, American Minister to Spain, has been intriguing to procure a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

—The Alabama Convention of the Episcopal Church has, by resolution, dissolved its connection with the Northern Church.

—There is no truth in the statement of some of the papers that Col. Ellsworth was once a student at West Point, and was expelled for misconduct.

—The N. Y. Evening Post is advised by its London correspondent that Spanish houses in both London and Liverpool are fitting out vessels to cruise as privateers under Jeff Davis's letters of marque.

—Gen. Johnston late commander of the Utah expedition, is said to be in command of the secession forces at Harper's Ferry.

—But 850 votes were polled in Alexandria at the election on the 23d inst., the usual vote being 1,900.

—The N. Y. World reports that a secession battery at the mouth of Aquia Creek, on the Potomac, was demolished by a government cannon on the 25th.

—It is said Capt. Adams of the fleet at Pensacola has been ordered home. A good move, we guess.

—Lieut. Slemmer's command arrived at New York on the 20th, from Fort Pickens on the 14th. They have been relieved by fresh men.

—The postal service in the seceded States is to be discontinued to-day.

—On Thursday, the 23d, Gen. Butler captured some three hundred secessionists at or near Hampton.

—The government troops at Baltimore seized a large quantity of powder on Friday last.

—On the 24th inst., the Union men at Parkersburg, Va., demolished the office of the News, a secession paper. Bad examples are often followed than good ones.

—At Nashville, Tenn., on the 19th, a building containing large quantities of equipments for the State secession troops was destroyed by an incendiary fire. Loss estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

—Gen. Sigles has contracted for eighteen rifled cannon for his brigade.

—The Harriet Lane has taken the place of the Niagara before Charleston.

—Arlington House, on Arlington Heights, formerly the residence of George Washington Park Curtis, is now the residence of Gen. Lee of the Virginia forces.

—Gen. Sanford of the "invading forces" has established his headquarters at the Arlington House.

—The Marshal House, in which Col. Ellsworth was shot, was once the boarding-house of Gen. Washington.

—Commodore Paulding has entirely revised the code of naval signals.

—The telegraph says that martial law was proclaimed in Alexandria on Saturday last.

—The rebels have burned the bridge connecting Old Point Comfort with Hampton.

—The besiegers threaten to bombard Fort Pickens with red-popper. "Necessity is the mother of invention."

—Gen. "Gospel Lane," late of Oregon, and Gen. "Wiggle," late of the U. S. army, both have sons in Fort Pulaski, at Savannah, Georgia.

—It is said that Capt. Adams of the flag ship, Demosofa fleet, has three sons in the Confederate Army.

—Parson Brownlow is a native of Virginia, and will be fifty-six years old in August. He has been a Methodist preacher since 1826, and editor of the Knoxville *Whig* twenty-two years.

—Hon. Robert Tompkins, Secretary of State under Jeff. Davis, graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. He is fifty-one years old.

—The "reporters" say that Mr. Lincoln has been crossing the Potomac and reconnoitering within the enemy's lines. He had better keep his place.

—It is announced that the N. Y. Seventh Regiment was to leave Washington for home on Wednesday last.

## The Merriman Habeas Corpus Case.

A citizen of Baltimore, named Merriman, having been arrested by order of Gen. Cadwallader, charge not made public, but supposed to be treason—a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Chief Justice TANEY. Gen. C. refused to produce the body of Merriman in Court, whereupon Judge T. issued an attachment for the General. We let the telegraph record the subsequent proceedings:

Baltimore, May 23. The U. S. Court House and the streets are densely crowded to-day, to hear the proceedings in the *habeas corpus* case of John Merriman.

A writ of attachment was issued against Gen. Cadwallader to-day for contempt of Court.

The Marshal reported that he was refused admittance to Fort McHenry. Chief Justice TANEY read the following statement:

"I ordered an attachment yesterday because the detention of the prisoner was unlawful upon two grounds: 'First, the President, under the constitution and laws of the United States, cannot suspend the privilege of habeas corpus; nor authorize military officers to do so.' 'Second, military officers have no right to arrest or detain any person, or subject him to the articles of war, for an offense against the laws of the United States, except in aid of the judicial authority and subject to it.' 'If a party is arrested by the military, it is the duty of the officers to deliver him immediately to the civil authorities.'"

The Judge added: "Under ordinary circumstances it would be the duty of the Marshal to proceed with a *passo composito* and bring the prisoner named to me, and write into my hand, from the superior force he would encounter, this would be impossible."

He said: "The Marshal has done all in his power to discharge his duty." "During the week," he said, "he should prepare his opinion in the premises, and forward it to the President, calling upon him to perform his constitutional duty, and see the laws faithfully executed, and enforce the decrees of this court."

The St. Domingo Question—The Act of Annexation to Spain. The Spanish journals publish the following as the act of annexation signed by the St. Domingo chiefs on reknowledging the authority of Spain:

"In the most noble and loyal city of St. Domingo, the 18th of March, 1861, we, the undersigned, assembled in the hall of the Palace of Justice of this capital, declare that of our free and spontaneous will, in our own name and in that of those who have confided to us the power to act, we solemnly proclaim for our Queen and our King, the Most High Princess Donna Isabella II., and we deposit in her hands the sovereignty which we have hitherto exercised as members of the Dominican Republic. We declare, besides, that it is our free and spontaneous will, and by that of the people whose representatives we are, that we determine that all the territory of the Republic shall be annexed to the country of Castile, to which it belonged before the treaty of the 18th of February, 1808, in virtue of which that territory was recognized as independent of the State which now, of its own will, spontaneously proclaims her anew as its legitimate sovereign. In faith of which we have signed this in due form with our own hands.

PE德罗 SANTANA, J. DE CASTRO, F. DE CASTRO.

Parson Brownlow's Daughter. A gentleman just arrived in this city from Knoxville, Tenn., brings intelligence of affairs in that city. He informs us that 2,500 secession troops are stationed there for the express purpose of overawing the Union men. It is a part of their business to engage in quarrels in saloons, and in street fights, with all who are not friendly to secession. They have been shot last week for other offenses than speaking words of loyalty to the Federal Government.

The house of the celebrated, bold-hearted and outspoken Parson Brownlow, is the only one in Knoxville over which the Stars and Stripes are flying. A few days ago a couple of armed secessionists went, at six o'clock in the morning, to haul down the Stars and Stripes. Miss Brownlow, a brilliant young lady of twenty-three years, then on the piazza, and stepped out and demanded their business. They replied that they had come to "take down their d—n Stars and Stripes." She instantly drew a revolver from her side, and presenting it, said, "Go on, I'm good for one of you, and I think for both."

"By the looks of that girl's eyes, she'll shoot," one remarked. "I think we'd better not try it; we'll go back and get more men," said the other.

"Go and get more men?" said the noble lady; "get more man and come and take it down, if you dare!"

They returned with a company of ninety armed men, and demanded that the flag should be hauled down. But on discovering that the house was filled with gallant men, armed to the teeth, who would rather die as dearly as possible than see their country's flag dishonored, the secessionists retired.

When our informant left Knoxville, the Stars and Stripes still floated to the breeze over Parson Brownlow's house. Long may they wave!—Chicago Journal.

The Purpose of the Government. Copies of the following proclamation by Major-General Sandford, of the New York State Militia, in the service of the United States, have been extensively circulated in Fairfax county, Virginia:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF FAIRFAX, VA., ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MAY 25, 1861. Fairfax county being occupied by the troops under my command, I deem it proper to repeat the assurance I have personally given to many of the good citizens of this county, that all its inhabitants may return to, or remain in their homes, and pursue their usual pacific avocations, in peace and confidence, and with assured protection to their persons and property, as the United States forces in Virginia will be employed for no other purpose than to maintain the peace and enforce the laws of the United States, and of enforcing the laws thereof to be duly respected and executed. By order of

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES W. SANDFORD. GEORGE W. BOWEN, Division Engineer.

UNIFORMS FOR THE THIRD REGIMENT. The uniforms for the Third Regiment have arrived, and been deposited in a store room in McConnell's Block—Grand Rapids Eagle.

The editor of the Jackson Citizen charges us with grossly misrepresenting him. Will he please to tell us in what particulars? That's all, just now.

Carl Schurz has been ordered to cease his military labors and leave for Madrid. The Administration has probably lost confidence in Minister Preston.

Two mounted regiments have been called out, by order of government, for New Mexico, and B. D. Stanton, of Kansas, has been appointed Brigadier-General, commanding the troops of New Mexico. Kit Carson has been appointed Colonel of one of the regiments. One regiment for Kansas has been called out.

## From the New York Herald.

### How the Secession Cavalry was Captured at Alexandria.

Washington, May 21.

One of the most unexpected features of this morning's military adventures into Virginia was the capture of four officers and thirty six men, composed of E. F. V's of Fairfax county, Va., who had been enrolled into a billiard and dishing cavalry corps. This secession company were captured by the arrival of the government forces in Alexandria, and, mounting their horses, they best a precipitate retreat, riding until they perceived themselves far beyond the reached pursuit. They rejoiced to see troops approaching from the west, whom they supposed reinforcements in their aid. Rushing hastily forward, they found themselves surrounded by the Michigan volunteers, and surrendered without a blow.

They were taken on board the steamer City of Baltimore. Capt. West and conveyed as prisoners of war to the Navy Yard. We found them gaily attired, with feathered chaquas, apparently unconscious of the fate which naturally awaits them as the reward of treason. Some of them were anxious to convince those with whom they conversed that their friends and relations, as well as their own unbiased sympathies, were on the side of the flag of our Union. They were a creditable troop indeed, for some had already doffed the feathered chaquet for the simple felt. The captain was a man of fine physique and carriage. His plume was still aloft, and spurs in place, and haversack marked, "W. W. Ball."

Doubtless his admirers and friends are still in amaze at his sudden trip across the Potomac.

The following, from Fort Monroe, dated Monday evening, 27th, is from the correspondence of the Associated Press:

A force of 2,500 men, including a few regulars, four pieces of Artillery, formed today an extended camp at Newport, near the mouth of the James River, about ten miles from Fort Monroe.

The rebel battery fired five shots at the Empire City and Quaker City, of Sewall's Point, and though over three miles distant, the shot fell but little short, indicating that the guns of the rebel battery are of the heaviest calibre.

Newport, like Sewall's Point, is in plain sight from Fort Monroe. The distance there is about three miles wide.

One object of this extended camp is to command a sand island which is about midway between and completely guards the entrance to James River.

General Butler was fearful that the rebels would take possession of the island. Newport commands also to a great extent the Peninsula between the James and York Rivers.

A large force is to be assembled there, and so important a movement is likely to most opposition.

There was evidently great activity at Sewall's Point last night. Hampton is nearly deserted.

The long bridge there was burned on Saturday.

About 100 fugitives came in this morning. They were provided with rations, and set to work.

The Kentucky Convention. Frankfort, Ky., May 27. The border State convention met today. John J. Crittenden was appointed chairman, and Orlando Brown, secretary.

Delegates were present from Missouri and Kentucky.

The convention adjourned till tomorrow to await the arrival of delegates on their way hither.

Frankfort, Ky., May 28. In the Border State Convention, Mr. Wickliffe's resolution was adopted, for the appointment of a committee to consider the subjects for which the convention was called, and also Mr. Crittenden's original amendment proposed in the Senate of the United States, with such amendments as will secure to the slave States their just and equal rights under the constitution.

Gov. Magoffin was present and was invited to take a seat in the convention during its session.

Full delegations are accredited from Kentucky and Missouri, but from no other States.

John Caldwell appeared from Meigs and Sevier counties, Tenn., and was received as an advising and consulting friend.

Frankfort, May 29. In Convention to-day Messrs. Gamble, Hall, Guthrie, Wickliffe, Bell, Dixon and Dunlap were chosen a committee to prepare a general address.

On resolution, the members of the convention were sworn to be faithful to the constitution of the United States while holding membership.

The Floating Battery. The correspondent of the Philadelphia American, at Charleston, says of the famous floating battery, "The floating battery is a machine we built to take Sumpter. It leaked. It was placed on a mud bar near Sullivan's Island; Major Anderson fired a few shots at it. After the 'glorious victory,' it was found to be nearly knocked to pieces. The guns were hastily removed, and the thing towed round (by means of the navy) to the Ashley River. The floating battery is the most important one to the South, as it extends without interruption through the Southern States to Montgomery and Mobile, and connects with branch lines to almost every prominent southern city and port.

Its proximity to the Capital renders it a very important position for the Federal Government, and its occupation may be considered an event of no ordinary importance.

The weekly *Argus* reported of its occupancy by the rebel forces has rendered it a point of no special benefit to them, and no peculiar annoyance to the government.

List of Letters. REMAINING in the Post Office at Ann Arbor, for the 31st inst., ending May 31st.

- |                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Boyes Susan           | Letter Nancy |
| Brid B                | Letter Susan |
| Brown Chas W          | Letter Susan |
| Cattenden Frank H     | Letter Susan |
| Chase A               | Letter Susan |
| Clark Anne T          | Letter Susan |
| Clark Thomas          | Letter Susan |
| Clark Thomas          | Letter Susan |
| Daniels & Schellier 2 | Letter Susan |
| Daly Ann              | Letter Susan |
| Edwards Hattie        | Letter Susan |
| Edwards Hattie        | Letter Susan |
| Gordon Miss Catherine | Letter Susan |
| Gordon Miss Catherine | Letter Susan |
| Gordon Miss Catherine | Letter Susan |
| Gordon Miss Catherine |              |



