



strong. We may not always command success; but we can do more, we can do better.

This our soldiers did at Manassas. The popular verdict already passed has anticipated the calm verdict of history, and pronounced their deeds worthy of immortal fame.

You are here, returned from the bloody field; but you are not all heroes—some, many are not. Your recompensed and gallant Colonel, whom we all knew, and loved, and honored, was wounded in the discharge of his duty upon the field of battle and in the face of the foe, disabled, and is now a prisoner. Short as has been his career with you, it has been long enough to win him a bright place upon the page of history. But we trust a still more glorious one, yet awaits him in the service of his country.

Other officers and men are also prisoners, while others are suffering from severe wounds received upon the field of honor. These sufferings and wounds are badges of glory higher and more real than those insignia of glory conferred by royal hands. With these sufferings, whether from imprisonment or wounds, there is sympathy which will not expand itself in words merely, but will make itself felt in deeds of kindness.

Others of your members have fallen upon the field, never more to rise; brave commanders, faithful, efficient officers—valiant men. Their loss has brought bitter griefs to many hearts, desolation to many households, and has spread a deep gloom throughout the entire State. We sympathize with those especially who sympathize with those especially who sympathize with the families of the dead. But the death of these brave men is not without its glorious consolations. For this end if it need be, they will go forth. Your country called and you all responded, and placed your lives at her service. You have returned, and they have fallen, but they have not failed in their great mission. They have died gloriously for their country, and their deaths may have been necessary to arouse us to the full importance of the contest upon us, and to stir still more deeply our hearts' deepest emotions.

The memory of the dead of Manassas belongs to the State—dead, to the nation itself. It is an inheritance that we shall proudly transmit to our children. Their names shall become a watch-word, and an inspiration. A grateful people will inscribe them upon the monumental pile.

Of those who have fallen, we give unbounded honor. Such honor have we conferred upon the State, and each man of us—each man, woman and child feels ennobled by the conduct, inspired by their example.

The memory of your duty, for those who live, is not only a duty, but a duty, which we entreat you to do, but you have covered yourselves with glory. The time for which you enlisted has passed, and you are to be honorably discharged. Some of you may have duties that will prevent your again serving in its ranks, but the regiment will be maintained. It and you belong to our history. The work for which it was organized has not yet been accomplished, and you cannot be spared. The heroes that slone at Alexandria, might still give character. Good men and true are ready to fill the broken ranks, but they need your inspiration.

God grant that your future may be less bloody but no less glorious than your past.

in this sublime uprising of a great people in defense of national existence, our own Peninsular State has borne a conspicuous part. Nowhere has there been a more fixed resolve, at all hazards, to vindicate the Government and maintain the national unity than here. While you the army was pouring its heroic tempest of iron from Sumter, it burst forth, meeting before its glorious heat all party lines and personal differences in the one great purpose, and from that hour there has been no faltering. Money and men have been freely offered upon our country's altar, and will be, until this great struggle is over, and we have triumphantly proved that a free government is equal to its own protection.

We believe that "to fight in a just cause and for the nation's freedom, is the best of the best of men."

You, patriot soldiers, are the first fruits of our country offering—our first born of the war. Freely you offered yourselves, and we held you not back from the sacrifice, and as with yearning affection the mother, and with glowing pride the father, watch the glorious career of their first born, so have we watched yours. You were, too, the first regiment installed from the abounding wealth of men, which the North-west is ready to pour out in the national defense.

With unbounding confidence, and prophetic pride, we bade you farewell, and sent you forth as our representatives to the field of danger, and of conflict—a field which to you has proved one of undying glory. We watched your triumphant progress to the Capital, your honorable reception there, and shed tears of grateful pride and sympathetic joy at the enthusiastic admiration everywhere elicited by your manly conduct, and your gallant and martial bearing. Not for a moment have we lost sight of you. Your slightest movements, your every word, your every deed, we have followed, and the record greedily read by tens of thousands. We followed you with breathless interest as you led the advance on to the soil of Virginia, and raised our glorious flag over Alexandria. Without any ostentation of valor, bravely yet humbly did you perform the delicate and responsible duties imposed upon you. With the calm courage of true heroism, you need the needful dexterity of energy and enduring patience of an elevated patriotism, you performed its arduous toils and submitted to its many privations and hardships. It is not too much to say that the nation rang with the praises of the ability and gallantry of your officers, and the bravery and soldierly conduct of your men. Your reputation became an inspiring power to the noble regiments that followed you into the field, and its influence will still be felt in the hearts of those who follow. They will seek to emulate your virtue and your valor. A great example never dies. Its influence is a perpetual and increasing power.

Your experience at Alexandria was a fitting preparation for your part in the battle of Manassas. You had become veterans in our hastily improvised army, and upon you was thrown the duty and the danger of every battle. You were all power of language to express, did you perform that duty. With an intrepid courage that knew no flinching, did you meet that danger. Exhausted by a twelve miles forced march, suffering from hunger and thirst, with an invincible intrepidity, you charged upon the enemy's batteries, once, again and yet again facing the terrific storm of iron and lead that brought your leader to the ground and more than decimated your ranks. That battle was lost—how and why concerns not this occasion, except to say that such much is clear. It was not for the want of many courage and noble daring on the part of our soldiers. With stout hearts and stalwart hands they fought with the impetuosity of youth, and the steady, determined bravery of veterans, and against fearful odds forced the invaders to retreat. The enemy's ranks were all power of language to express, did you perform that duty. With an intrepid courage that knew no flinching, did you meet that danger. Exhausted by a twelve miles forced march, suffering from hunger and thirst, with an invincible intrepidity, you charged upon the enemy's batteries, once, again and yet again facing the terrific storm of iron and lead that brought your leader to the ground and more than decimated your ranks. That battle was lost—how and why concerns not this occasion, except to say that such much is clear. It was not for the want of many courage and noble daring on the part of our soldiers. With stout hearts and stalwart hands they fought with the impetuosity of youth, and the steady, determined bravery of veterans, and against fearful odds forced the invaders to retreat. The enemy's ranks were

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# Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.  
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1861.



Return of the Steuben Guards  
At 6 o'clock, on Friday afternoon last, a telegram was received from Maj. BAIRD, at Detroit, saying that the Steuben Guards would come home on the 8 o'clock train. The tidings spread like fire through the dry grass of a prairie, and long before the hour thousands were gathered at the depot eagerly waiting the train. The firemen were out in uniform, the Grays mustered at the top of the drum; and the Home Guard were on parade. Never has our City gathered such a crowd on so short a notice. Fathers and mothers were there to embrace expected sons; wives were there eager to look returning husbands in the face; daughters, sisters, sweethearts were there, with words of welcome gathered on their lips, and citizens were there to take the returning soldiers by the hand.

At 8 o'clock the Express train came in, and was greeted with deafening cheers. It brought the Marshall and Jackson Companies, and but a few of the Steuben Boys, who were reported coming, and on the next train. So, in the meantime, enthusiasm had to be smothered, and the *avant-couriers* were pined with numerous questions of father, husband, son, and brother. In due time the second train came, and with it came the Company our City sent out in the last days of April, to go with the Michigan First to defend the Capital of the nation. With the noble First it went, and won praises at Washington, laurels at Alexandria, and glory at Bull's Run. It was met that its return should be an ovation.

The hasty and hearty greetings over, the Company was escorted to the Court House Square. The coming being several days in advance of expectation the public reception in preparation was necessarily postponed, over which the wearied soldiers rejoiced. Many of them were hospitably entertained, however, at Ditch's Hotel, where a collation had been prepared.

The Company returned to Detroit on Monday, was paid off on Tuesday and Wednesday, and mustered out of service. After a few days rest, we understand many of them intend to again enroll in the service of their country.

Four of the Company are reported missing, and not having been heard from since the disastrous day at Bull's Run, are either dead or prisoners, probably dead. Their names are: Wm. B. Newell, Dan. Scamthorn, John Rauer, John Lang.

One, Wm. M. Corseville, wounded in the leg was left in the hospital at Georgetown. Lieut. SINGLER did not return with the Company, but remained in Washington, and is reported as having been commissioned as 2d Lieutenant in the Barry Guards.

Swearing in the Recruits.  
Col. BACKS visited our City last week, for the third time, for the purpose of mustering in another detachment of First Regiment Recruits. The Colonel being ill, and unable to visit Camp Fountain, the ceremony was performed on Friday forenoon, in the grove adjoining the residence of Maynor & Miller, whose guest he was. We were present a portion of the time and witnessed the examination and administration of the oath.

The usual questions were: "are you in good health? are you used to hard labor, and what kind? have you any limbs broken? are your teeth good? what is your age? and numerous others, as the personal appearance of the recruit might attract the attention of the Colonel. The different answers of the men, and especially the manner of making answer, gave evidence of the more or less spirit with which they go forth to do battle for their country. For instance, one man, aged 62, an Englishman by birth, came up promptly to the stand, claimed that he was as good as ever, and that he would fight for his country, and that if he received he would go "on his own hook." He was a real soldier, has seen 20 years service, was in the Caffir war, and in the Chinese campaign, and was mustered in. Another recruit was just the reverse, approached hesitatingly, held down his head, couldn't wag his tongue, and was rejected—for his homesickness. Several more were rejected for physical causes; and from ten to fifteen, tired of "gozering," alleged that they had been deceived by recruiting officers, we guess some of them had, and refused to swear in.

On the whole it was an interesting ceremony.

PROMOTED.—The friends of Lieut. R. G. DePuy, Company D.—Barry Guards.—Fourth Michigan Regiment, will be glad to learn that he has been promoted. He is now Captain of Company H, (the Grosvenor Guards, Jeneville), and the promotion over both Lieutenants of the Company speaks much in his favor. We hope that he may maintain his new position with credit.

WE are glad to announce the safety of Capt. BUTTERWORTH. He is a prisoner at Charlottesville, Va., and not dangerously wounded. The gallant Sergeant RINOLD stood by him to the last.

## OUR CRISIS PARAGRAPHS.

The direct taxes imposed by Congress do not become due until April next.

Private T. Vanhounst has arrived home at Hudson, with the effects of Capt. D'Gouier and Lieut. Preston, lost at Bull Run.

The new tariff bill is to take effect in twenty days from its passage.

The Senate refused to assent Senator Lane, of Kansas, though the Judiciary committee reported in favor of Stanton.

Mr. Stevens, of Penn., chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, says the expenses of the government are \$1,250,000 per day.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, has resigned his seat in Congress, to accept a commission as Brigadier General.

Lane of Kansas hangs on to both seat and commission.

By act of Congress, the pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates will be increased \$2 per month. Privates will now get \$13, clothes, and rations.

The Wisconsin steam gun has been sent from Fort Monroe to Boston.

Private Murray, of the Second New Hampshire Regiment, has been tried by court martial at Alexandria and executed, for assaulting and killing a woman.

Twelve of the reserve Pennsylvania regiments were to leave Harrisburg for Washington on Tuesday.

Gen. Banks has strongly fortified the Maryland heights opposite Harper's Ferry, and a small force can make the little town too hot for a large army of rebels.

Gen. Johnston commands at Manassas Junction, Beauregard having gone to Charleston.

Hunter has succeeded Toombs, resigned, as Secretary of State of the Southern Confederacy.

Sugar is to be taxed 2 cents a pound, coffee 34 cents, and tea 15 cents.

Sixteen officers of the Garibaldi Guards are reported as having resigned—satisfied of their incompetence. A good example.

The New York members of Congress have unanimously resolved that Gen. Wool ought to be called into immediate service.

The official First Zouave report is 235 killed, wounded, and missing.

Orders have been issued against any such acts of houses for arms, traitors or spies except by special authority of the department commander.

Mrs. Gen. Gaines has returned to Washington from New Orleans, and declares openly for the Union.

It is positively asserted that Mrs. Gen. Beauregard is residing at Hoboken, N. J.

The Virginia Legislature has passed an ordinance confiscating the property of Gen. Scott in that State.

The Kentucky rebels have occupied the town of Maysville and captured 15,000 stand of State arms; and Governor Magdon "lets 'em alone." Neutrality, that.

It is said that Col. Cameron was shot by Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, who deliberately engaged in picking off officers.

Col. Clark, of the Cayuga, N. Y., regiment has been removed for incompetency, and is to be court-martialed.

Ex-Gov. Jackson, of Mo., proclaims that no quarter is to be shown to persons found in arms against his authority.

Iowa has put seven regiments in the field, and is organizing four more.

The returning New York Fifth regiment was stoned in Baltimore, and fired upon the mob. "Nobody hurt."

Col. Miles denies the charges against him, and demands investigation.

A number of British vessels are engaged as attempting to run the blockade.

Gen. Fremont and staff, with several regiments arrived at Cairo on the 2d inst.

Fugitives from Texas and Arkansas report large numbers of Union men in both States who will fight for the Union whenever furnished arms.

Russell, of the London Times, thinks that there would be few army contractors left if all detected in cheating were hung.

Col. Corcoran refuses to be released on parole. He says he went into the contest with his whole soul, and shall stand fast to the last.

All liquor received at Fortress Monroe for officers or men are confiscated for hospital use.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal asserts that Ex-Senator Soule, of Louisiana, is a thorough Union man.

Col. Richardson, Second Michigan Regiment, is a grand nephew of Israel Putnam.

The six prizes captured by the rebel privateer Sumter and taken into Genofagos, have been released by the Spanish authorities.

Gen. Beauregard permits no drink except of intoxicating beverages by other officers or privates. A good example.

The new Governor of Missouri is a brother-in-law of Attorney General Bates.

Report says that Gen. McClellan had 12 rebels shot on the 22d ult. in Western Virginia who had been released on parole and afterwards taken in arms.

The rebels say they have the body of Col. Cameron, and will give all desired information when Gen. Johnston shall be addressed in due military form and by his proper title.

Order received in Washington under the strict administration of Provost Marshal Porter.

British coin is said to be circulating in Richmond in large quantities. What about British sympathy, and the blockade.

The First Michigan Regiment arrived at Detroit, on Friday last, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and met an enthusiastic reception. The residents of the City turned out en masse to welcome the brave and gallant men, and the crowd was swelled by thousands from the country. Large numbers of our citizens went in to greet the "Steuben Boys." We have no space for the details of the days doings, but give place in lieu of reporting procession, dinner, etc., to the excellent speech of welcome made by Hon. C. I. Walker. It was a day to be remembered by the returning soldiers, and an ovation well bestowed.

Col. STOCKTON's independent regiment is fast filling up. It rendezvous at the State Fair grounds, Detroit.

## A Michigan Cavalry Regiment.

The *Free Press*, of Tuesday, says that Col. THORNTON F. BAUMANN has been commissioned by the authorities at Washington to raise a regiment of cavalry for immediate service. The *Free Press* says:

Col. Brothhead is a man of wide experience, and is eminently qualified both by actual service during the Mexican war, and knowledge of military science, to assume command of a regiment of cavalry.

From the numerous assurances that have been given, we have no doubt a regiment will soon be raised under his command, that will reflect honor both to its Colonel and on the State which it is sent to fight.

All accoutrements, together with horses, will be furnished by the government, as soon as the regiment is full. In addition, we understand that recruits will be provided with board and lodging until the time of rendezvous.

We have heretofore fully endorsed Col. Brothhead, and need only add, that if Washnetaw has any citizens anxious for cavalry service they would do well to enroll themselves in this regiment. Can't a full company be raised?

The Camp of Instruction at Fort Wayne has been broken up, the officers paid off, and the Post deserted by the "skeletons." Many of the officers have actively engaged in recruiting for their several companies, and it is designed that the three Regiments shall be made ready to take the field as early a day as possible. The Regiments will rendezvous as follows:

The 5th, at Fort Wayne.

The 6th, at Kalamazoo.

The 7th, at Monroe.

The Salfine Sharp Shooters, Capt. COXON, are attached to the 6th Regiment, Col. CURTIS.

The Convention called by the secession authorities of Missouri to get that State out of the Union has proved their own downfall. It has deposed the recent Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Secretary of State, and filled their places with staunch Union men; has repealed the arbitrary military bill and other obnoxious acts of the legislature, and inaugurated a new order of things in place of the controlled reign of revolution and terror. The new Governor has been inaugurated, and in another column we give place to his first proclamation. The Governor elect was an old Whig, and at the last election a Bell-Everett man, and both the Lieut. Governor and Secretary of State are and always have been Democrats. The action of the convention is no doubt heartily endorsed by a majority of the people of the State, and secessionists can not complain of its being irregular for it was a child of their own begetting.

The *Free Press* and *Tribune* emphatically charge that responsible steamboat owners or agents offered to bring the returning First Regiment from Cleveland to Detroit at \$1 per man, but that by order of Maj. BIRWELL they were brought by rail. Toledo at \$3.40 per man, making an increased expense to the State of about \$1,600, and an increased discomfort to the soldiers not to be estimated. This and similar contracts need airing.

Not Dead.—Last week we published a letter from Lieut. DePuy, (now Capt.) in which stated that JAMES MURPHY, of Co. D, died that day in the Georgetown hospital. A subsequent letter from Lieut. D. says that he was misinformed, and MURPHY is not only not dead, but is recovering and will soon be on duty. We gladly make the correction.

THE FATE OF THE PACIFIC.—The following paragraph is found in the news brought by the late arrival of the Anglo-Saxon:

A memorandum has been found in a battle at Hebrides solving the fate of the lost Collins steamer Pacific; it says, the ship was surrounded by ice bergs and was going down.

Washington, Aug. 3.

To His Excellency, H. R. Janney, Governor of Missouri.

In reply to your message addressed to me, I am directed to say that if by a Proclamation you promise security to persons in arms who voluntarily return to their allegiance and become peaceable and loyal, this Government will cause the promise to be respected.

(Signed) SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

THE CONFISCATING ACT.—The following is a copy of the law just passed by Congress, and as it is of general application and interest, the people of all sections should not be ignorant of the provisions.

An Act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the government of the United States after the President of the United States shall have declared by proclamation that the laws of the United States are opposed and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in Marshals by law, any person or persons, his, her or their agent, attorney or employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be employed or used, in aiding, abetting or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property shall be deemed to be forfeited to the United States, and shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated and condemned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such prizes and capture shall be condemned in the District or Circuit Court

## The "Income Tax"

The following section from the bill passed by Congress levying a direct tax, will answer the inquiry frequently made of us, "What is the Income Tax?"—Read it carefully.

Sec. 64. And be it further enacted, That persons earning or having profits, gains and incomes, in their own right or in trust, and all companies, institutions, associations, corporate or not corporate, and corporations, earning or having profits, gains and incomes which are or shall be derived from sources other than the property this act subjected to a direct tax, for the year preceding the first day of April, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty two, and each year thereafter, beyond the sum of eight hundred dollars, derivable from any source of business, trade, or vocation dividend of stocks, interest on money or debts, salaries, interest on legacies, annuities, or derived from any other source within or beyond the boundaries of the United States, shall be subject to or pay a tax of three per centum, on the first day of April in each year from and after the passage of this act; and in computing such profits, gains and incomes, there shall be deducted, besides the sum of eight hundred dollars, as aforesaid, all local or State taxes, the wages paid for labor, and other charges incident to such profits, gains and incomes, not including personal and family expenses, in such manner as to leave the annual net income of each and every person, excepting the deduction heretofore and hereafter mentioned, subject to taxation under the provisions of this act; Provided, That no person, member or proprietor of any company, institution, association, or corporation, chargeable with a tax under this act, shall be required or be subjected individually to taxation for his or her share of the profits, gains or incomes of such company, institution, association or corporation, or the provisions of this act, and paid in whole by said company, institution, association or corporation; but where the income tax is derived from persons residing abroad, but drawing money from their property in this country; the rate shall be five per cent per annum.

Proclamation of Gov. Gamble.  
Jefferson City, Aug. 5.

Gov. Gamble has issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, the principal features of which are as follows:—That he hereby strictly enjoins and commands upon all Sheriffs and other magistrates who are conservators of the peace, to use all the powers conferred upon them by law, in arresting and bringing to punishment all persons who disturb the public peace by using violence against any of their fellow citizens, and especially are you charged to bring to justice all who combine to practice violence against others on account of their political opinions; and if force should be employed to resist you in the discharge of your duties to an extent that we cannot overcome by the means provided by law, you are charged to make known that fact to this Department, that proper measures may be taken in such cases.

It is enjoined upon all citizens that they perform the duty of giving information of deposits of munitions of war belonging to the State, that they may come to the possession of the State without being captured by the troops of the United States.

It is further enjoined upon all citizens of suitable age to enroll themselves in military organizations, that they may take part in the defense of the State.

All citizens who are embodied under the act of the last session of the general assembly, popularly called the military law, are notified that the law has been abrogated, and the troops disbanded. The commission issued under it, as well as the commission under the act of the same session, for the appointment of a Major General, have been annulled, and all soldiers and officers are enjoined to cease action in a military capacity.

If those persons who at the call of the late Governor have taken up arms choose to return voluntarily to their homes, and to the peaceful pursuit of their occupations, they will undoubtedly be treated as peaceable citizens, and determination to afford them the same security in his power, and there is no doubt entertained that they will be unmolested.

The officers and their troops belonging to the Confederate States who have invaded Missouri are notified that it is against the will of the people of Missouri that they should convene upon the soil of this State, and that their continuance in Missouri will be considered an act of war designed to bring upon the State the horrors of war which Missouri desires to avoid. They are therefore notified to depart at once from the State.

(Signed) HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, Sec. of War.

A Fight in Missouri.  
Springfield, Mo., Aug. 2.

A battle occurred to-day at Dix Spring 19 miles north of this place, between the rebel forces under Gen. Lyon, and the federal troops under Ben. McCulloch, in which 8 of the former were killed and 30 wounded, and 40 of the latter killed and 44 wounded. Gen. Lyon took 80 stand of arms, and 15 horses and wagons. 270 United States cavalry men had charged upon a body of rebel infantry, said to have been four thousand strong, and cut their way through them, and returned with a loss of only five men. The charge was most gallant and terrible, several of the rebels being found with their heads cloven entirely through. The enemy retired during the night, and Gen. Lyon took possession of the field. Another battle was momentarily expected, the enemy being in large force west of Springfield. Particulars as soon as possible.

FIRE AND SWORD.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 24th inst. has the following:

"The shortest path to peace is that which carries havoc and desolation to our invaders. It is believed that there are five or ten thousand men in the South ready and willing to share the fate of Curtius, and devote themselves to the salvation of their country. It is proposed that all who are willing to make this sacrifice, shall arm themselves with a sword, two five-shooters and a carbine each, and meet on horseback, at some convenient place to be designated, convenient for the great work in hand. Fire and sword must be carried to the houses of those who are visiting those blessings upon their neighbors. Philadelphia, and even New York, is not beyond the reach of a long and brave war. The moral people of these cities cannot be better taught the virtues of invasion than by the blazing light of their own dwellings."

None need apply for admission to "MURDERED BAND," but those who are prepared to take their life in their hand, and who would indulge not the least expectation of ever returning. They dedicate their lives to the destruction of their enemies.

## The Crops and Trade in France.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 15th inst., says:

"It is generally admitted that trade is extremely depressed in France. An English traveler who called on one of the first wholesale merchants in Paris to solicit orders within the last week was told by him that he had not known trade in Paris for the last twenty years. When asked to what cause he attributed the depression, he said that the accounts from the departments were not favorable. It is feared that the crops may be injured by the constant rain, and shopkeepers are not laying in their usual supply of goods. The war in the United States has likewise deprived the French manufacturers of some of their best customers; but, worst of all, the increasing naval preparations, in addition to the immense standing army, have created a feeling of distrust among the mercantile community, and have very much paralyzed the spirit of enterprise."

"The weather, which for the last week has been showery and sultry, has been more favorable to the ripening of the wheat crop than the burning sun could have been. Accounts from the southern departments announce, notwithstanding that wheat has not been as productive than was expected. The quality will be good, but the product will be a third less than last year."

Capt. BUTTERWORTH and others Safe.  
New York, Aug. 7.

The *Tribune* has the following: "Extracts from a private letter which states that our wounded at Charlottesville, Virginia, Hospital, are all well treated, and that many of them have been taken in private houses. It will be seen that many who were supposed to be dead are still alive and doing well, among them are Capt. Butterworth, of the 1st Michigan, wounded in the thigh; Sergeant RINOLD, who is unhurt, staying with his Captain in a common prisoner; Lieut. John M. Casey same regiment shot in the leg, will lose it. A number of the regiment are with him. H. M. Ragan same regiment slightly wounded. There are many more of our wounded at Charlottesville, but at date of the letter, July 24th, this writer had not learned their names."

REBEL FIELD OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.—The following is, we believe, a complete list:

Killed or mortally wounded.

Gen. Bernard E. Bee, South Carolina.

Gen. Francis Bartow, Georgia.

Col. Nelson, 2d Virginia Regiment.

Col. Fisher, 6th North Carolina.

Col. Mason, of Gen. Johnston's Staff.

Lt. Col. Ben. J. Johnson, Hampton Legion.

Maj. Robert Wheat, Louisiana Battalion.

Wounded.

Gen. Kirby Smith, Regular Army.

Col. Wade Hampton, Hampton Legion.

Col. L. J. Garrett, 7th Virginia.

Col. Jones, 4th Alabama.

Col. Thomas, of Gen. Johnston's Staff.

Col. H. C. Stevens, of Gen. Bee's Staff.

Major Scott, 4th Alabama.

BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION.—The following is a table of the comparative losses of life sustained in the battles of the Revolution.

Battle	British Am.
Lexington, April 19, 1775.	275
Battle of June 17, 1775.	486
Battle of July 3, 1775.	400
Battle of August 22, 1775.	200
Battle of September 26, 1775.	1000
Battle of October 4, 1775.	400
Battle of November 20, 1775.	1000
Battle of December 19, 1775.	1000
Battle of January 3, 1776.	1000
Battle of February 22, 1776.	1000
Battle of March 20, 1776.	1000
Battle of April 19, 1776.	1000
Battle of May 17, 1776.	1000
Battle of June 17, 1776.	1000
Battle of July 3, 1776.	1000
Battle of August 22, 1776.	1000
Battle of September 26, 1776.	1000
Battle of October 4, 1776.	1000
Battle of November 20, 1776.	1000
Battle of December 19, 1776.	1000
Battle of January 3, 1777.	1000
Battle of February 22, 1777.	1000
Battle of March 20, 1777.	1000
Battle of April 19, 1777.	1000
Battle of May 17, 1777.	1000
Battle of June 17, 1777.	1000
Battle of July 3, 1777.	1000
Battle of August 22, 1777.	1000
Battle of September 26, 1777.	1000
Battle of October 4, 1777.	1000
Battle of November 20, 1777.	1000
Battle of December 19, 1777.	1000
Battle of January 3, 1778.	1000
Battle of February 22, 1778.	1000
Battle of March 20, 1778.	1000
Battle of April 19, 1778.	1000
Battle of May 17, 1778.	1000
Battle of June 17, 1778.	1000
Battle of July 3, 1778.	1000
Battle of August 22, 1778.	1000
Battle of September 26, 1778.	1000
Battle of October 4, 1778.	1000
Battle of November 20, 1778.	1000
Battle of December 19, 1778.	1000
Battle of January 3, 1779.	1000
Battle of February 22, 1779.	1000
Battle of March 20, 1779.	1000
Battle of April 19, 1779.	1000
Battle of May 17, 1779.	1000
Battle of June 17, 1779.	1000
Battle of July 3, 1779.	1000
Battle of August 22, 1779.	1000
Battle of September 26, 1779.	1000
Battle of October 4, 1779.	1000
Battle of November 20, 1779.	1000
Battle of December 19, 1779.	1000
Battle of January 3, 1780.	1000
Battle of February 22, 1780.	1000
Battle of March 20, 1780.	1000
Battle of April 19, 1780.	1000
Battle of May 17, 1780.	1000
Battle of June 17, 1780.	1000
Battle of July 3, 1780.	1000
Battle of August 22, 1780.	1000
Battle of September 26, 1780.	1000
Battle of October 4, 1780.	1000
Battle of November 20, 1780.	1000
Battle of December 19, 1780.	1000
Battle of January 3, 1781.	1000
Battle of February 22, 1781.	1000
Battle of March 20, 1781.	1000
Battle of April 19, 1781.	1000
Battle of May 17, 17	



Michigan Argus.

The Soldier's Tear. Up the hill he turned. He takes a last fond look. Of the valley and the village church.

Beakle the cottage porch. A girl went on her knees. She held aloft a snow white scarf.

He turned and left the spot. O, do not deem him weak. For dandle was the soldier's heart.

Another plan is to cook the fruit slightly in a kettle, and then put in cans or bottles and pour hot syrup of sugar in it.

Tomatoes are very easily preserved, and retain their freshness better than any other fruit.

We have known fruit for pies put in three quart jars, by putting in only one upon a quart of syrup.

Get an early breakfast. A bad custom is prevalent in many families, especially among farmers.

An Illinois Farm. The largest farm in Illinois is that of Isaac F. Moore, who resides near Bloomington, McLean county.

FIRE! FIRE!

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

LIFE INSURANCE. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. Accumulated Capital, \$3,500,000.

Dividends are Declared Annually! and since they now amount to forty per cent on the premium, cash and note, and are increasing they may be applied to the whole term of life or for a term of years.

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

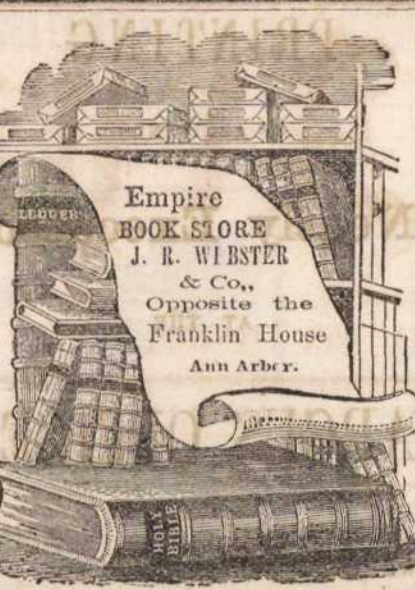
Insurance Agency! IS THE AGENT for the following first class companies: HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE PEORIA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS. Capital, \$500,000. One of the HEAVIEST, SAFEST and BEST Insurance Co's.

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

L. F. RANDALL, DEALING IN PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS, SHEET Music & Musical Merchandise.

JACKSON, MICH. PIANO FORTES. MELODEONS. SHEET MUSIC. GUITARS, VIOLINS, PIANO.



Empire BOOK STORE. J. R. WEBSTER & Co., Opposite the Franklin House.

POCKET CUTLERY! And everything pertaining to the trade, and more to the purpose.

ANTHONY ARRIVAL. AT THE OLD AND RELIABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

Wm. WAGNER. has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and desirable stock.

Ho for the Mammoth Cabinet Ware Rooms. MARTIN & THOMPSON, HAVE JUST OPENED IN THEIR new and

BRIDESTADS, MATTRESSES. Of the best quality and Different Material.

Summer Hill Nursery. THEODORE R. DUBOIS, PROPRIETOR OF THE SUMMER HILL NURSERY.

GREAT BARGAINS

Maynard, Stebbins & Wilson's. WE HAVE AGAIN REPLENISHED OUR STORE WITH the most splendid stock of

WE WANT MONEY! Great Sacrifices on Anything we will make.

SELL YOUR WHEAT! without longer waiting for higher price, come in, old scores, and then

Stoves & Hardware! PRINCIPAL STOCKS TO STOVES. SELLING CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Wines & Knight. Are now receiving their SECOND Spring and Summer STOCK OF GOODS.

NEW GOODS. Wines & Knight. Are now receiving their SECOND Spring and Summer STOCK OF GOODS.

Stoves & Hardware! PRINCIPAL STOCKS TO STOVES. SELLING CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Summer Hill Nursery. THEODORE R. DUBOIS, PROPRIETOR OF THE SUMMER HILL NURSERY.

PATENTED November 1st, 1859.

THE MEASURES. A. the distance round the Neck.

BALLOU'S Patented Improved French Yoke SHIRTS. PATENTED NOV. 1st, 1859.

MOORE & LOOMIS. Have Removed to the STORE RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY C. MAOK.

NEW GOODS. Wines & Knight. Are now receiving their SECOND Spring and Summer STOCK OF GOODS.

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GREAT GREATER GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED

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

AMERICAN WATCHES. The watch I will sell for \$35. Every watch warranted to perform well, or the money returned.

HORACE WATERS, AGENT. 333 Broadway, New York. Publisher of Music and Music Books.

NEW GOODS. Wines & Knight. Are now receiving their SECOND Spring and Summer STOCK OF GOODS.

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City Cheap Lumber YARD

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Plaster Paris, Grand River Plaster, Water Glass, Paint and Putty, &c., &c.

D. DeForest. HAVING increased his facilities for doing business and enlarged his Yard and Stock, it is proposed to reduce the price of the best, largest and cheapest season stock.

Building Materials. Constantly on hand the most responsible rates. Call and be convinced.

STEAM ENGINES. Of all kinds! Mill Gearing and Fixtures, wrought and cast iron, for all purposes.

SCHOFF & MILLER. A REST ON HAND at their old Stand, No. 2, Franklin Block.

NEW STORE. NEW SPRING GOODS! C. H. MILLEN & CO.

SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS. FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

NEW STORE. NEW SPRING GOODS! C. H. MILLEN & CO.

Chancery Notice.

THE CHANCERY COURT for the County of Washtenaw, in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, Mich.

Notice of Ditch Sale. THE UNDERSIGNED will offer for sale a public auction, at the house of Joseph P. Preston, in the Township of Northfield, County of Washtenaw, Mich.

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Chancery Sale. STATE OF MICHIGAN. In Chancery Court for the County of Washtenaw, Mich.

Chancery Notice. THE CHANCERY COURT for the County of Washtenaw, in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, Mich.

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