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REPAIRS REV. MR. BLADES, REV. MR. CHAPIN, REV. MR. CORNING, and Prof. FORT.

WASHTENAW COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY, Depository of Bibles and Testaments at the Society.

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WRAPPING PAPER, etc., ANN ARBOR, MICH.

One Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1861. No. 833.

SPINNING.

Dearest mother, let me go! I am tired of this spinning, yet the whirling wheel goes round.

Oh! in pity, let me go! I have spun the flaxen thread, until my aching fingers drop.

Nay, be patient, dear child! Summer smiles beyond the doorway, but stern poverty is here!

Wish thou, also, troubled soul! Thou mayst look beyond the river, where the white reed stands.

How Queen Victoria Brings up Her Children. A young woman, who was formerly one of the housemaids at Windsor, and left her Majesty's service to marry, preserves a lively remembrance of the various incidents of her stay at the castle.

"Oh, Mary, Mary," cried the two children, coming up to her, "what are you doing?"

"I'm blacking the grate," replied Mary, "and I'm in a great hurry, for I'm afraid the Prince will be coming before I've done."

"Oh, Mary, now, there's a good Mary, let us help you brush the grate," cried the two children, stooping down one on each side of her.

"Give us the brushes, Mary, and the lead, and let us help you. I will be such fun."

Mary begged them to go away, and not make her lose time; but somehow or other, though she did her best to keep her hold of the brushes, the little princesses were too cunning for her.

"We are going to the schoolroom," answered the little princesses. "Very good; but where are you coming from?"

"At this awkward question, the children, looking uncomfortably conscious, held down their heads, but said nothing.

"Why, what are the children doing here?" inquired the Queen, stopping at sight of the group.

"That, your Majesty," replied Miss Hurd, "is just what I am trying to find out, but have not yet been able to discover."

"Where have you been?" asked the Queen of the children, much surprised at their evident embarrassment.

"We have been to the schoolroom," answered the children, "and looking more closely, and what are those little black specks on your frocks and on your hands?" she continued, pursuing her investigation.

"Don't cry, but go and wash your face," said the Queen, kindly, to the frightened servant.

"You are not to blame because the princesses have done wrong. You are to be punished because you allowed them to do so."

"What shall we do with him?" "Oh, said the elder, "I have been praying the Lord to send him to hell."

The children's footman was according to be dispatched forthwith to the town, with instructions to purchase a new gown, cap and collar for Mary; and as soon as these were brought up to the schoolroom, the two little princesses were sent by the Queen to carry them to her, and to ask her pardon for the trick they had played upon her.

Interesting Statements of a Returned Prisoner.

We had an interview yesterday with Samuel Hurd, of Hagerstown, Md., a Lieutenant in Company C, of the Second Regiment of Maine Volunteers, who was badly wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, and who reached this city yesterday, on his return from Charleston.

The jail was a large brick building on Broad street, and nearly all the prisoners were in a large upper room, the windows of which were barred and closed with iron shutters.

A Western correspondent writes from Kentucky thus: I am reminded of an incident which lately occurred in a prominent church, where a well known Unitarian, now in command of a Kentucky regiment, and an equally prominent secessionist (whose son is Buckner's Adjutant), had a praying match.

Cure for Consumption. Eat all that the appetite requires of the most nourishing food, such as fresh beef, lamb, oysters, raw eggs, fruit, vegetables, and three times a day take a glass of egg-nog, made as rich as the patient can bear.

At about 10 o'clock guards were sent to take them in charge. They treated them with great brutality, striking with their guns those of whom they did not move quickly enough.

On Thursday Hurd and half a dozen others of the wounded prisoners were told that they would be sent North. Six others, named Frank Tumes, of New York; Nicholson, of Vermont; McBrien, O'Brien, Wilson, and Elliot, were also released on taking an oath not to serve again against the South nor reveal anything they might have learned there.

PRINTERS GENTLEMEN.—By the way, (says a writer in the Philadelphia Press) it is right for printers to know that while, until a recent period, actors were legally designated "vagabonds" in England a statute passed in the reign of Queen Anne, distinctly declares that printers, like actors, are gentlemen.

SCORES.—Every man must patiently bide his time. He must wait, not in listless idleness, not in useless pastime, not in querulous dejection, but in constant steady fulfilling and accomplishing his task; that when the occasion comes, he may be equal to the occasion.

The following singular scrap is from a Methodist paper, Zion's Herald, published in Boston: "A man had migrated from church to church breaking up each as he passed. At last he found himself in the Presbyterian church, where he was making great progress. The preacher in great earnestness, said to one of his elders: 'What shall we do with him?' 'Oh, said the elder, 'I have been praying the Lord to send him to hell.' 'Oh, her face, you will both of you beg pardon for what you have done.'"

Princes Albert.

The New York Tribune of Tuesday last publishes the following: "Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, whose death is announced this morning, was born at Rosenau, on the 26th of August, 1819. He was the second son of Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, under whose immediate personal superintendence he received an admirable education, which he completed by attending the University of Bonn, during three academic sessions.

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The Attitude of England.

That England would make the affair of the Trent, a cause of quarrel with us, we never doubted. It was in that view that we regarded the backing of the Emperors by a most untoward event, for while it was an assumption of authority that had no warrant in International law, it was a reversal, in action, of all that we had contended for, during all our existence, in behalf of neutral rights.

Arbitration is still open to us, it is true, if the claimant for reparation is content with such a reference. Even without this, we content ourselves by using the occasion, and the persons of these envoys, to force from England some construction of the limits of the right of search and seizure, such as we have long contended for, and as our interests demand under such a treaty of international law, as that under which this seizure is sought to be justified.

Whatever we have said on this subject has been uttered in the interests of our government and of civilization. We desired to support it, in advance, in what we thought would be its course; and we desired that its course should be through the path of honor to public safety.

Let it not be forgotten that in such a war, England would commence with the co-operation of France; and that this is already secured. The British Navy would lift the blockade from the Southern ports, and impose it on us, and the English fleet in the Indian ocean would shut up the outlets of California by sea, and by isolating it, detach it and its treasures from us, so that we could only hold it by the imperfect thread of the Telegraph and the Overland routes.

Let not the struggle come if it can be avoided; but if it must come, let us be prepared in its with that heroic fortitude that become the citizens of a great Republic. Let us not hope to avoid it by dishonorable capitulations. England has watched for a pretext for a rupture, and we have given her one. But if she was looking for one, and was determined to find one, let us not debase ourselves with the hope that the settlement of this question prevents the threatened peril. Before the prevention came the preparation was made.

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From the American Agriculturist.

We never doubted that England, after investigating and encouraging the abolition agitation of the North, feeding it with men and money, would turn about and favor the South, giving it arms and means, and secret counsel and help; nor that, when the time came, it would openly espouse the cause of that one of the belligerents, which it should select with the hope of making a separation eternal.

Oh! for the old Union of the States! Oh! for the old Democracy, with its warlike national spirit, with its love of country that did not ask to reform it, but only to let it grow to the proportions that God and nature designed for it! And oh! for one year of Jackson to lead it! Then from the Canadas above and to the Isthmus below, and from the Islands of the Gulf, and from both the Oceans that bound us every hostile flag would be swept, and the Old Banner of the Union would wave over a united and triumphant Continent of States.—N. Y. Argus.

Within a mile from where we now write, there lives a poor man, who has accomplished so much in his little garden, that we must speak of it as an example to others. About ten years ago, when he came into possession of his acre and a quarter lot, a succession of hard frosts and late springs had so ruined his apple trees, that there were three old apple trees in one corner, and hard by two scraggy cork-covered plum-trees; on each side of the front door were two Balsam firs. A part of the ground was devoted by the former owner to potatoes and a few other vegetables. Such were the "investments" on this place.

The new occupant on taking possession early in the Spring, began with the apple trees, which bore nothing but worthless "natural" fruit. He refrained a part of each tree with R. I. Greenings, Baldwins and Spitzenbergs, and at the time scraped the trunks and limbs clean of vermin nests, and gave them a good caustic washing. The half-died plum-trees were cut up by the roots and burned, and their place made good by several nice dwarf-apple trees. The Balsam firs were not disturbed, but a few other handsome shade trees were set out in front of the house to keep them company. The whole of the ground, except a narrow grass plot around the house, was put under the plow, then dragged and worked smooth for planting. Potatoes and corn were, of course, the main crops, but not the only ones. Beets, cabbages, carrots, turneps, pumpkins, cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, beans, peas, and all the rest had their allotted place. Most of these articles were grown in drills, Mr. Johnson believing this saved time, labor, and space.

Our friend is quite systematic. On the south and west sides of his garden, where the ground was somewhat shaded by fences, he set his raspberries and currants, believing that they would thrive better there than in a very sunny exposure. But he did not fall into the mistake of allowing weeds to creep in from a neighbor's land. The raspberry plants were annually manured and kept under as clean cultivation as any other part of the garden. On the north side, protected from the cold by a high fence, he set his grapes. He set others, too, on the sunny side of his shed and barn, occupying every available spot with a nice variety.

At first he only planted the Malvern, Clinton, and Catawba; but the latter has added the Diana, Rebecca, Concord and Delaware.

Dwarf pears have succeeded well in his hands. Having two or three cross-walks, with borders on each side, he set out pears in these borders a eight feet apart. He planted only those sorts which had proved generally hardy and productive; and rigidly excluded the late varieties, which he has met with few failures. He used no manure at the first of planting—for he was too poor to buy it—but he has enriched the surface around them every year since.

And this suggests another thing.—His land has been brought up from comparative barrenness to high fertility, without purchasing a single load of manure. The droppings of the cow have been carefully saved and mixed with absorbents. The pig manure and horse-roast have been little pieces of wealth. Weeds and other refuse have been thrown in for the grunts to work over into compost. In one corner of the little barn-yard, a saucer-shaped space was dug out water-tight and capacious. Here, muck, soda, saw-dust, chip-dirt, leaves, and old straw were thrown from time to time, to absorb the kitchen and chamber slops.

Nothing was allowed to be wasted on the premises, that could be turned into manure. Thus at the end of every year a fine pile of rich compost was provided, ample for all the wants of the place.

Mr. Johnson is a mechanic, and has been obliged to take care of his place entirely out of the regular business hours. He hires no help, but is aided by the simple fingers of two sons and a daughter, who have been steadily instructed for years have wrought a great change in his place. The apple-trees furnish him all the fruit he needs in winter. He has pears, grapes, and berries, not only enough for his own use, but some for market. Within the last two years, his daughters have prevailed upon him to lay out a little wider space around the house to grass, and this they keep neatly cut and evered with absorbents. A few flower beds, and trellises for vines; so that now, this is one of the most attractive cottages in the neighborhood.

The little ice cake in which Lieut. De Haven was frozen in the Arctic sea, and in which he floated a thousand miles, was as large as the New England and Middle states put together.

A way that had been booted for some misadvent said: "That was the last day of remembrance his obliging friend had seen fit to leave upon him."

A rich joke is told of an eccentric divine who while preaching one evening was somewhat annoyed by one of his feminine gender who, after a while, arose and walked out. "There goes the devil's daughter," said he. The lady turned around, and in a polite manner exclaimed: "Good night, father!"

An idea is often more fatal than the muskets of a whole army. A halberd kills a tyrant; an idea kills tyranny.

Old gentleman (affectionately) My son, why do you chew that filthy weed.

Youth (stiffly).—To get the juice out of it, old codger.

They tell a story about a Yankee, who was leaning over the side of his boat. The man replied: "I am sorry, very sorry indeed that I can't pay you." "Well," said the tailor, "I took you for a man that was sorer than I am very sorry."

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The London Times devotes a long article to an analysis of the American naval force, contending that our navy is in no case to be a match for the British, and adding:

"How our naval architects would stand being requested to get fifty gunboats of a class of 1,600 tons each, allowing for the difference of American tonnage represents little over 1,300 tons of metal. In fact, most of the American sailing vessels are always spoken of by the officers in our service as being 'a box of gins.' Thus, the St. Louis, Vandalia, Jamestown, and Plymouth, though some are not more than 700 American tons, and none over 1,000, all carry armaments as numerous and almost as heavy as our frigates of nearly four times their size. The result is that 'our frigates' are actually so encumbered with iron, and confined in space that the guns cannot be handled while every enemy's shot coming on board tells with appalling effect among the close groups of men. It was the knowledge of the fatal disadvantages under which they labored in this respect, as compared with the frigates of other nations, that led the United States officers to press upon their government for the construction of frigates of the largest class, capable of carrying heavy guns, and at the same time, working the crew in a simple space to which they were accustomed."

In a subsequent article, however, the Times warns the Admiralty that it is not safe "to despise the power of the Americans at sea," and continues in the following strain:

"We have done this once before, and we paid the cost of our thoughtlessness. The Americans are enterprising, intrepid, and singularly quick in discerning unexpected chances of advantage. They know exactly where to strike with the greatest effect, and how to make every stroke go as far as possible. It was never their policy to maintain great fleets of three-deckers or to meet an enemy's squadron in line of battle. Their navy list contains no such officer as Admiral. They forget, perhaps, that a 90-gun ship of the present day is as nimble as a frigate, but we have no doubt, if they determine on going to war with us, they will give our heavy squadrons a wide berth, and concentrate their efforts upon single ships, to which they will give the greatest speed and most powerful armament attainable. These vessels they will send out to cruise for prey, and thus it may possibly happen that, while we are infinitely more powerful in the aggregate force and are maintaining apparently a complete supremacy on the sea, our ships may be captured in isolated combats, simply because our enemy, weaker on the whole, is clever enough to be stronger at the points of contact."

"This is precisely the system which the Americans practiced so successfully fifty years ago. We were then no more, for strength, than the fleets of the two nations as maritime powers, could not be compared with each other, but, as we had another and much more important war upon our hands at the same time, and had been led to undervalue our transatlantic enemies, we thought their business could be settled by a few of the sloops and frigates which had done us good service in the twenty years last past. The Americans, however, were far ahead of us in such matters. They had seen to it that their ships should be built upon models far more formidable than those in use, and they provided themselves accordingly. These new vessels were sent out to engage our old ones, and the results fully justified the speculation. When the British 'frigate' Macedonian met the American 'frigate' United States, it was found that the match between the two vessels was only in name. In tonnage, crew, and weight of broadside, the American was more than half as strong again as we were, and so, of course, our ship was taken."

"With smaller vessels it is just the same. The British 'sloop' Reindeer fell in with and attacked the American 'sloop' Wasp. It proved that the Wasp, a vessel of five hundred and seventy-nine tons, carried one hundred and thirty-eight pounds of shot at a broadside. The Reindeer, nominally just a match for her, was of three hundred and eighty-five tons, with a crew of one hundred and ninety-eight pounds, so that she, too, became a prize to the enemy at a time when we fancied we were ruling the waves without a rival."

"The Americans, we may be sure, will endeavor to play again the game which answered so well before. They will avoid collision with us where we are strong, and seek it where we may possibly be weak. All the ingenuity of a most ingenious people will be taken to discover some newly vulnerable, or to devise some new invention which may revolutionize the existing system of naval warfare."

"It is to be hoped, therefore, that our Admiralty will not be blind to the peculiar conditions by which this combat, if it should be forced upon us, is likely to be characterized. If we have, unhappily, to fight the Americans, we must fight them in their own way, for they certainly will not adapt their proceedings to our convenience. Our great object must be to see that every ship sent to sea is perfect in her way, and complete for her class, in every point of armament and equipment. We must not again assume that a 'sloop' is a 'sloop,' though the enemy's 'sloop' may be twice as strong as ours. We shall not find our two-deckers useless, but it is highly probable that the bent of the demand will fall upon heavy frigates and powerful corvettes. Even in the smaller craft we must look more carefully to our work, or we may come across an American 'gun-boat' throwing far heavier metal than one of the old fashioned brigs. The Americans, in short, will do little, but they will do that little well. They will spare no pains to equip a vessel in the best possible manner, and they will trust to chance in picking up a few prizes in the very teeth of a foe with whom they cannot cope at large. Let us show ours by meeting them with their own weapons, and neglecting no precaution, however, apparently superfluous, which may save us from being caught at a disadvantage."

"THE REBELS AMONG THEIR SLAVES.—Three deserters who arrived at Richmond (Va.) on Monday morning, state what is now generally credited, that the rebels are arming their slaves at Columbus, Ky."

"CLOTHING FOR PRISONERS.—Mr. Ely reports that clothing from the North had reached the prisoners at Richmond by the 1st inst."

THE MASON-SIDELL AFFAIR.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS. No. 125. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington Nov. 30, '61. CHARLES F. ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c.

Sir—Your confidential note of the 15th of November, not marked as a despatch, has been submitted to the President, and I hasten to reply to it in time for the Wednesday's mail. No minister ever spoke or acted more wisely in a crisis which excited deep public solicitude than you did on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's dinner. You spoke the simple fact when you told him that the life of this insurrection is sustained by his hopes of recognition in Great Britain and France. It would have been a happy day if those hopes should cease. I have never for a moment believed that such a recognition could take place without producing immediately a war between the United States and all the civilized nations of the world."

I have not supposed it possible that the British government could fail to see this, and at the same time I have sincerely believed the British government must, in its inmost heart, be as averse to such a war as I know this government is. I am sure that this government has carefully avoided giving any cause of offence or irritation to Great Britain. But it has seemed to me that the British government has been inattentive to the currents that seemed to be bringing the two countries into collision."

Lord Palmerston's remarks that the British government is now awake to the importance of averting possible conflict, and disposed to confer and act with earnestness to that end. If so, we are disposed to meet them in the same spirit, as a nation chiefly of British lineage, sentiments and sympathies, a civilized and humane nation, a Christian people."

Since that conversation was held, Captain Wilkes, in the steamer San Jacinto, has boarded a British colonial steamer, and taken from her two insurgents who were proceeding to Europe on an expedition to reconquer their own country. This is a new incident, unknown to and unforeseen, at least in its circumstances, by Lord Palmerston. It is to be met and disposed of by the two governments, if possible, in the spirit to which I have adverted."

Lord Lyons has prudently refrained from opening the subject to me, as I presume, waiting instructions from home. We have done nothing on the subject to anticipate the discussion, and we have not furnished you with any explanation. We adhere to that course now, because we think it more prudent that the ground taken by the British government should be first made known to us here, and that the discussion, if there must be one, should be had here."

It is proper, however, that you should know one fact in the case, without indicating what we attach importance to it, namely, that in the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, on board a British vessel, Captain Wilkes acted without any instructions from the government on the subject, is, therefore, free from the embarrassment which might have resulted if the act had been specially directed by us."

I trust that the British government will consider the subject in a friendly temper, and it may expect the best dispositions on the part of this government. Although this is a confidential note, I shall not object to your reading it to Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston, if you deem it expedient. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.—The Demand of the British Government. FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 30, 1861. MY LORD—Intelligence of a very grave nature has reached her Majesty's government."

This intelligence was conveyed officially to the knowledge of the Admiralty by Commander Williams, agent for mails on board the contract steamer Trent. It appears from the letter of Commander Williams, dated Royal Mail Contract Packet Trent, at sea, November 9th, that the Trent left Havana on the 7th instant with her Majesty's mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. Commander Williams states that shortly after noon on the 8th a steamer having the appearance of a man-of-war, but not showing colors, was observed ahead. On nearing her, at a quarter past one P. M., she fired a round shot from her pivot gun across the Trent, and showed American colors. While the Trent was approaching her slowly, the American vessel discharged a shell across the bows of the Trent, exploding within a cable's length ahead of her. The Trent then stopped, and an officer with a large armed guard of marines boarded her. The officer demanded a list of the passengers, and compliance with this demand being refused, the officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason, Slidell, McFarland and Eustis, and that he had superior information of their being passengers in the Trent. While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr. Slidell stopped forward and told the American officer that the four persons he had named were then standing before him."

The commander of the Trent and commander Williams protested against the act of taking by force, out of the Trent, these four passengers, then under the protection of the British flag. But the San Jacinto was at that time only two hundred yards from the Trent, her ship's company at quarters, her ports open and cannons out. She insisted upon her demand before named were forcibly taken from the ship. A further demand was made that the commander of the Trent should proceed on board the San Jacinto, but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon."

It thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral nation, while that vessel was pursuing a peaceful voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law. Her Majesty's government, having in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the United States naval officer who committed this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his government, or that, if he conceived himself to be so authorized, he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received."

For the government of the United States must be fully aware that the British government could not allow such an affront to the national honor to pass without full reparation, and her Majesty's government are unwilling to believe that it could be the deliberate intention of the

government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be able to entertain such unanimity of feeling."

Her Majesty's government, therefore, trust that, when the matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the government of the United States, that government will, of its own accord, order to the British government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation, namely:

The liberation of the four gentlemen and their delivery to your Lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed."

Should these terms be offered by Mr. Seward, you will propose them to him. You are at liberty to read this dispatch to the Secretary of State, and, if he shall desire it, you will give him a copy of it."

I am, &c. RUSSELL. To The Lord Lyons, K. C. B., &c., &c., &c.

Latest Intelligence from East Tennessee. We had the pleasure of an interview with Col. C. F. Trigg, one of the East Tennessee patriots, who arrived in the city last evening from Knoxville. The Col. had left that city two weeks ago to day with his son and six gentlemen, and after a hazardous and fatiguing travel over the mountains, reached London, Ky., a day or two since, where he left his party, and reached this city yesterday. He represents the condition of affairs in East Tennessee as desperate, and the Union men, who, although compelled to remain silent and unobtrusive, are firm as a rock, and true as steel to the good old Government, but their fidelity daily costs them dear. They are subjected to all sorts of annoyances and persecutions, and it is almost as much as a man's life is worth to express a Union sentiment. Arrests for the most trifling pretext are made, and it seems to be the intention of the rebels to crush out every evidence of a Union spirit in that part of the State."

The day preceding the one on which Col. Trigg left Knoxville, Brownlow had an interview with Gen. George B. Crittenden, relative to his conveyance to the Federal lines in Kentucky, as Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of War, had, in a letter to Gen. O., declared his willingness that Brownlow should leave Confederate soil, stating that he considered him far more dangerous there than in the Federal army. In accordance, then, with this view, Crittenden ordered a company of cavalry to conduct Brownlow to Zollicoffer's camp, whence he could make his way to the Federal lines; and upon the strength of this order—which Brownlow took the precaution to have committed to paper—he made every preparation to leave. But his disappointment can best be imagined when he was taken prisoner the following evening, on a warrant issued by a rebel Commissioner named Reynolds, an unscrupulous rascal, who was only too glad of any excuse to deprive the brave patriot of his liberty. Apprehensive of his own safety, Col. Trigg and party immediately set out, and after severe travel, and several adventures, succeeded in reaching Kentucky without other loss than three horses and three pair of saddle bags, captured by ten or a dozen Secession marauders."

There are about 1,500 rebel soldiers in Knoxville, well armed, and comfortably clad in rough jean blouses, but without any equipments. This number includes one company of cavalry and one of artillery. There are seventy or eighty Union men in jail in the city, forty-eight of whom had just been sent to Tusculooos. Alas, where, it was rumored, a penitentiary had been established, and Union prisoners set to work."

Thirty-five Union prisoners arrived in Knoxville as Col. Trigg left, and it was supposed that they were taken in Carter and Johnson counties. A rumor was prevalent there, also, that Edward Maynard, son of Hon. Horace Maynard, had died of measles in Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., but Col. T. took pains to ascertain, and found the officer enjoying good health."

The Southern Post Bill. Washington, Dec. 30. The following is the bill introduced in the House to-day, by Mr. Stevens, on leave:

First. That all laws, or parts of laws, creating and establishing ports of entry, or delivery, in any State now in rebellion, be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

Second. Hereafter no vessel, either foreign or domestic, except such as belong to, or are employed by, the Government of the United States, shall enter or leave any of the said ports unless driven there by stress of weather."

Third. If any vessel shall violate, or attempt to violate, the provisions of this act, the said vessel, cargo, and everything appertaining thereto, shall be forfeited, the one half to go to the captors, and the other half to the United States, and every person is hereby authorized to make such seizure, and the Captain or Commander of such vessel shall be held not exceeding five hundred dollars liable therefor."

Fourth. The said vessel and cargo may be seized at any place at sea, or in any port, and the goods may be taken wherever found, either on land or water."

Fifth. The proceeds shall be divided among the captors according to the law now regulating prizes."

Sixth. The ship and cargo may be tried, as well as the officers, in any court in the United States, into whose jurisdiction the same may be taken."

Seventh. The States now in rebellion are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas. If any other States should hereafter become rebellious, the President shall proclaim the fact, and the provisions of this act shall then apply to such State or States."

Michigan Argus. ANN ARBOR. FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1862.



Mason and Slidell Released. The President and Cabinet at Washington have acceded to the demands of the British government, and have ordered the release of Mason and Slidell and their Secretaries. The letter of Mr. Seward to Minister Adams, written in advance of any action of the British Cabinet, and in which the release of the rebel commissioners is foreshadowed, the letter of Earl Russell, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Lord Lyons, and the reply of Secretary Seward, have been given to the public, and the two former appear in our columns to-day. The length of the letter of Mr. Seward compels us to defer its publication until our next issue."

We are not disappointed at this issue, and have anticipated it from the first, that if our home Government adhered to the view of international law it has always maintained, rather than adopt the British view. After giving the subject full consideration, and discussing it in all its bearings, Secretary Seward comes to the conclusion that the rebel commissioners were contraband, that the stopping and search of the Trent was lawful, and lawfully exercised, that the Trent was justly a forfeiture to the captors, but that it should have been brought into port for legal adjudication and condemnation. This not having been done the capture was not perfected, and the prisoners must be released or the whole history of our Government reversed. In coming to this decision the Secretary distinctly avows that he takes the American view of the law of nations and not the British, that he is governed by American precedent and not by British precedent."

He concludes, however, that the demanding the release of the rebel commissioners England has reviewed her past policy, and acknowledged herself in the wrong, and that hereafter the law is settled on American principles. He says: "Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my satisfaction in having secured the present course upon principle, confessedly American, and yet, as I trust, mutually satisfactory to both of the nations concerned, a question was finally and rightly settled between them which before exhausted not only all forms of peaceful discussion, but also the arbitrament of war itself for more than half a century alienated the two countries from each other, and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all the other nations."

The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them."

Our only wonder is that Lord Lyons should have accepted the release of the commissioners, without at least disavowing the broad conclusion of the above paragraph, and we anticipate a protest from Earl Russell that only the Trent affair is disposed of, no principle settled, and no British policy reversed."

We are disposed to think that the Government has done right, unpalatable as it may be, but we apprehend that the British Government would have been better satisfied with a contrary decision. If it wants a war with the United States—and we think it does—it might as well have it for the outrage(?) on the Trent, as for any other cause; and that being disposed of it will soon find another. Britain has aimed for years to get up a family quarrel among the American States that she might profit by it, and we have anticipated from the first that the rebellion would bring a war with England. If it does not we shall be happily disappointed, but with our views unchanged we conceive it the duty of our Government and people to prepare for any emergency."

There is a law upon our State statute books against kidnapping, and if it was not made alone to protect "fugitives from service" against legal arrest, the State authorities should see that it is enforced against all kidnappers of citizens, even though they have not run away from a southern master, and may unfortunately be white. We refer to the recent arrests in Lapeer county. We have manifested no disposition to complain of the summary arrest and transmission to Fort Lafayette, on a charge of having caused the death of his step-father, Israel Edwards. The parties involved in the Bennett story is that Edwards came home on the evening of the 7th, with a jug of whisky, drunk and quarrelsome, threatened to take his life, showing a pistol and actually assaulting him, and in self-defense he knocked the old man down. On the 12th Edwards died, and the jury of inquest rendered a verdict that his death was caused by injuries from blows given by Bennett.—Adrian Walker.

Loomis' Battery.—The Cincinnati Commercial, speaking of the Michigan Artillery, says: "Captain C. O. Loomis' Battery, of Michigan Artillery, numbering 142 men, 132 horses, six wagons, and six Parrot trice cannon, direct from Western Virginia, passed down the river yesterday on the steamer Moses McLellan, their destination being Louisville. The Loomis' Battery is distinguished for efficient service in Western Virginia, and will doubtless make the rebels quake in their new field in Kentucky. Lieutenant O. H. Gilliam was in command from Parkersburg here, Captain Loomis having preceded the battery by railway to this point. The men are in excellent health, and their department that of the best disciplined regulars."

Resignation Accepted.—The Washington correspondent says that Colonel Rankin's resignation of the command of the British Lancers is accepted. "We were in the camp of Stockton's Independent Regiment Michigan Infantry, on Sabbath evening, and until Monday morning. The discipline of the camp is, it seems to us all that is desirable. The complete instruction of Col. Stockton many years ago at West Point, with his ample experience in Mexico and elsewhere, would lead us to expect just the soldierly degree of things that we find there. All the tents are handsomely and comfortably stocked—the beds raised from ten inches to two feet from the ground—nice sheet iron covers furnished to all, &c., &c. The officers are all living in a style that none, but those who are accustomed to worse fare at home, would complain of; several of them with their wives in camp with them. If we were a soldier, we would esteem it an especial pleasure to meet, as frequently might be the general smile of Mrs. Stockton. She is a lady of much cultivation—accustomed to camp, at times, from childhood. The camp police, quartermaster's department, and all, are very efficiently conducted—camp clean—men well clothed and well fed. Any one desiring an example in the way of soldierly conduct, drill, discipline, and the like, would do well to imitate our example, and go to Hall's Hill."

All this I can endorse, with one single exception—that about the stoves being furnished. The writer of the article carries the idea that the government furnishes us with stoves. The fact is the government has not furnished us a single stove, and every one that is in camp has been bought and paid for out of the pockets of those who have them in their tents. As to Col. Stockton, too much praise cannot be given him and the officers under him for the efficient state the regiment has been brought to. Not only that, but the Col. looks after the cleanliness and health of the men he has under him."

Since the above article was written our camp has put on a new dress. The streets have been set out with evergreens, the entrance to the streets have been arched over with the same materials. The entrances to many of the tents have been arched over, making a beautiful appearance. Captain Barrax has his tent completely surrounded with a net work of evergreens, making it one of the most beautiful residences in our vicinity. It is occupied by the Captain and lady—who arrived here some few days ago—and Lieutenants SWAN and PRENTISS. The same kind of frame work encloses the front of all the officers' tents on that street. The same net work extends around and in front of the tents of the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and Adjutant. In the lower part of the city, where the field officers' residences are situated, a number of log houses are built and in a state of erection. Our Col. has one erected, the Quartermaster has erected one for the protection of the provision, and has another under way, while below them the band have good comfortable tents, and on the same street with them lives my friend WALLACE WELCH, who has one of the most comfortable little places in the camp. Still below this, is situated the guard house, which is a good, comfortable log house, or will be when finished. In this part of the city is also situated our bakery, which is now giving us the best of bread. The lower part of the city, that is the part that lies below the residences of the field officers, is not set out with evergreens, as the upper part, and probably never will be, as the inhabitants in that part are not as enterprising as their 'up-town' neighbors."

Our camp can now boast of having four ladies in it, Mrs. Col. STOCKTON, Mrs. Captain BARRY, DEFOE, and SIBLEY. In connection with Major WELCH I would invite you to visit our camp this winter. I wish you and all my friends a Happy New Year. From the weather we have here, it is almost impossible to realize that New Year's is so near at hand."

"CAPTAIN AND SERGEANTS.—Only a few moments ago I was aware of the fact that I was to be the recipient of this indication of your regard. I can scarcely use adequate language to express my feelings or my thanks. Not long since we left our homes, together, strangers—we left our mothers, our sisters, our wives, to do battle for our country and the preservation of our Government. If we have learned to respect each other, if we deem each other entitled to more than ordinary friendship, it is but the just result of a true, abiding, and I trust, mutual confidence. If I have won your faith by what few soldierly qualities I may possess, I am happy—you certainly have mine. In looking at this beautiful tribute, I do not see on it any engraved indication of who were its donors—but large enough and true enough, and imbued with many feeling enough, to forever treasure a dear recollection of you and your gift."

Canada Money. It is estimated that about two millions of Canada money is in circulation in this State. The Canada Banks are safe and their money may be considered good so long as we are able to "keep the peace" with the British nation, but as soon as the first gun is fired it will become worthless to us. We are not predicting such an event, but it is no evidence that it will not occur that the Mason-Sidell affair has been honorably and peacefully settled. If the British Government is determined upon war with us,—and we are more than half inclined to think it at least is not averse to it,—it will find occasion to make a demand that cannot in honor be conceded, and then powder and ball, and shot and shell will be called in as joint arbitrators. In such event we shall be financially fortunate if we are well rid of Canada currency. "In time of peace prepare for war," is especially a wise maxim now that Johnny Bull is gnashing his teeth with such rage, burrowing his fire locks, and threatening to annihilate the whole Yankee people, and an observance of it would call for a concerted action between bankers, merchants, farmers, and all, to send Canada money home for redemption. We are no alarmist, but we hope to see such a policy inaugurated now, before a panic shall occur which will inflict a heavy loss upon our community."

At the special Senatorial election, held in St. Joseph county on Tuesday of last week, H. H. RILEY, democrat, was elected over M. H. WAKEMAN, republican. The Republicans had refused to nominate a union candidate. RILEY will make a good member."

The main ship entrance to Charleston Harbor has been effectually blockaded, by sinking therein twenty or more whaleing vessels loaded with stones. This may be a sure way of keeping up an "effective" blockade, but if the Union is ever to be restored we may well doubt the policy of it."

Secretary Cameron has declined to furnish the Senate with the correspondence between Generals Scott and Patterson, believing that it would not subserve the public interest."

Col. RAYNE, of the Lancer regiment, has resigned and returned to Canada, to stand by his Government in case hostilities break out against the United States. Major CLARK, of the same regiment, sticks to his command, and has voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government."

E. B. Ward, of Detroit, writes from Washington to the Detroit Advertiser that the appointment of a Lieutenant General is talked of, and that many members of Congress are in favor of Ben Wade, of Ohio, for that position; also that Gen. Banks is spoken of. We were "many Congressmen" not to play that card. It won't work."

There were in camp at Kalama zoo, on the 26th ult., belonging to Col. STUART'S Regiment 873 infantry, 125 engineers, and 165 artillery, in all 1,163 men. Col. STUART is in Washington making arrangements to put his regiment into the field."

Congressman ELY has returned to Washington, his release having been procured by C. J. FAULKNER, into a political prisoner in Fort Lafayette, but discharged on parole to effect an exchange for ELY. If an exchange of political prisoners can be effected so easily, why were "many Congressmen" not to play that card. It won't work."

There is probably no truth in the rumor we give elsewhere of the escape of Col. CORCORAN, on the occasion of the recent Charleston fire. Mr. ELY reports that Mr. FAULKNER had appealed to the Confederate Government in behalf of the prisoners held by them, and it was probable our officers and men would be better treated."

Latest advices from England say that preparations for an American war are being actively pushed, and that other demands are to follow the release of Mason and Slidell."

Report says that Gen. McCLELLAN politely informed the Congressional military snelling committee that he had more important business on hand than investigating past failures. We hardly credit the report, but hope it is true."

A young man named John Bennett was placed in jail here last week, on a charge of having caused the death of his step-father, Israel Edwards. The parties involved in the Bennett story is that Edwards came home on the evening of the 7th, with a jug of whisky, drunk and quarrelsome, threatened to take his life, showing a pistol and actually assaulting him, and in self-defense he knocked the old man down. On the 12th Edwards died, and the jury of inquest rendered a verdict that his death was caused by injuries from blows given by Bennett.—Adrian Walker."

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All this I can endorse, with one single exception—that about the stoves being furnished. The writer of the article carries the idea that the government furnishes us with stoves. The fact is the government has not furnished us a single stove, and every one that is in camp has been bought and paid for out of the pockets of those who have them in their tents. As to Col. Stockton, too much praise cannot be given him and the officers under him for the efficient state the regiment has been brought to. Not only that, but the Col. looks after the cleanliness and health of the men he has under him."

From Stockton's Regiment. HALL'S HILL, Va., Dec. 22, 1861. DEAR BROTHER:— Yesterday afternoon this Division, consisting of twelve Regiments of Infantry, one of Cavalry, and one Battery of Artillery, numbering in all about thirteen thousand men, was reviewed by Gen. McClellan and staff. After the review we formed in line of battle, threw out skirmishing lines, after which firing commenced by cannon and by the infantry, and for a while a continual roaring of cannon and musketry was heard, and the smoke rolled in dark masses over our heads. This is the only thing that has taken place since my last."

The Band of this regiment had an invitation to play at the Smithsonian Institute on Friday evening last,—of course they accepted it. It is a tip top band, and cannot be beat. The National Republicans compliment it in the following words: "We desire to tender our warmest acknowledgments to the band of Stockton's Independent Michigan Regiment, for its sweet utterances of 'Sounds from Home,' and other beautiful pieces, discoursed for the especial gratification of the Republican Office. It is undoubtedly one of the best bands in the service."

To-day I visited the Michigan 4th.—They are ornamenting their grounds, and getting ready for Christmas. They are very well prepared for winter. They have erected quite a number of log houses I took dinner with Capt. DUPRE. He is in good health and spirits. He thinks of being at home about New Year's. Also saw Capt. RANDOLPH, he is all right.—Also saw Joe Richardson, Morey, Ward, Clark, and other Ann Arbor boys. They are all well. They are beautifying their street, and erecting an arch over the entrance, which bears the name of BARRY. In front of the regiment stands a pole on the top of which perches a rooster of some fifty pounds weight. They have their quarters well arranged and comfortable for winter. Joe Richardson has one of the most comfortable little places I have seen. He was busily engaged in making ornaments for their street. He is one of the happiest looking boys I have seen in Virginia."

I have often written to you of the standing of Major WELCH with all ranks, officers as well as privates, in this regiment, and of the compliment paid him at the head-quarters of this brigade, by selecting him to command a scouting party which was to be led into the enemy's country, and which he did to the satisfaction of all parties. A short time since it was determined by the Sergeants to show their appreciation of him, by making him a present of a valuable field glass. It was purchased, and the presentation made at Dress Parade, before the whole regiment, both officers and men, who fully concurred in the sentiments of the presentation speech made by Capt. CARR,—who by the way is both a gentleman and a soldier,—which I will give you. He said:

"MAJOR WELCH.—Allow me, sir, as the representative of the Sergeants of this Regiment, to present you the beautiful Field Glass which I hold in my hand, their joint gift, asking that you will accept it as a slight tribute of their respect and esteem for you as a gentleman and officer. In becoming the humble bearer of their offering, permit me to join in their regard, and rest assured, that the sentiments portrayed by this occasion are heartfelt and genuine, and that while you shall continue to use this as an instrument of defense of our common country, you will always carry with you our best wishes for your prosperity and happiness."

Major WELCH responded in the following words: "CAPTAIN AND SERGEANTS.—Only a few moments ago I was aware of the fact that I was to be the recipient of this indication of your regard. I can scarcely use adequate language to express my feelings or my thanks. Not long since we left our homes, together, strangers—we left our mothers, our sisters, our wives, to do battle for our country and the preservation of our Government. If we have learned to respect each other, if we deem each other entitled to more than ordinary friendship, it is but the just result of a true, abiding, and I trust, mutual confidence. If I have won your faith by what few soldierly qualities I may possess, I am happy—you certainly have mine. In looking at this beautiful tribute, I do not see on it any engraved indication of who were its donors—but large enough and true enough, and imbued with many feeling enough, to forever treasure a dear recollection of you and your gift."

At the close of these remarks, the parade was dismissed, and we all returned to our quarters feeling the better for this little digression from the usual performance of the dress parade."

I will now give you a slight description of our camp and its surroundings. It is situated on a ridge, either side of which runs a small ravine fed by springs of living water. At the foot of this ridge, on a small flat, stood when we came here a small and very pretty grove, which now fallen before the soldier's ax, through which runs another ravine. On the right of us, and only separated by a street, is the 83d Pennsylvania Regiment, who have their grounds beautifully laid out, and either side of the streets set out with evergreen trees, making a beautiful shade, as well as improving the looks and beautifying the city of tents. Over the entrance of the streets, from their parade ground, are erected arches of evergreens. On the right of their camp is the New York 44th, who have their streets beautified in the same style. Still further up the ridge, and in a natural grove, are the head-quarters of Gen. Porter, the commander of this division, Gen. Butterfield, commander of this brigade, and of Gen. Mansfield. Further to the right, and on a downward slope, is situated the New York 17th. These four regiments, encamped on the same ridge, compose our brigade."

As to our camp, regiment, and Colonel, I slip the following from the Washington National Republican, of the 18th: "We were in the camp of Stockton's Independent Regiment Michigan Infantry, on Sabbath evening, and until Monday morning. The discipline of the camp is, it seems to us all that is desirable. The complete instruction of Col. Stockton many years ago at West Point, with his ample experience in Mexico and elsewhere, would lead us to expect just the soldierly degree of things that we find there. All the tents are handsomely and comfortably stocked—the beds raised from ten inches to two feet from the ground—nice sheet iron covers furnished to all, &c., &c. The officers are all living in a style that none, but those who are accustomed to worse fare at home, would complain of; several of them with their wives in camp with them. If we were a soldier, we would esteem it an especial pleasure to meet, as frequently might be the general smile of Mrs. Stockton. She is a lady of much cultivation—accustomed to camp, at times, from childhood. The camp police, quartermaster's department, and all, are very efficiently conducted—camp clean—men well clothed and well fed. Any one desiring an example in the way of soldierly conduct, drill, discipline, and the like, would do well to imitate our example, and go to Hall's Hill."

Since the above article was written our camp has put on a new dress. The streets have been set out with evergreens, the entrance to the streets have been arched over with the same materials. The entrances to many of the tents have been arched over, making a beautiful appearance. Captain Barrax has his tent completely surrounded with a net work of evergreens, making it one of the most beautiful residences in our vicinity. It is occupied by the Captain and lady—who arrived here some few days ago—and Lieutenants SWAN and PRENTISS. The same kind of frame work encloses the front of all the officers' tents on that street. The same net work extends around and in front of the tents of the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and Adjutant. In the lower part of the city, where the field officers' residences are situated, a number of log houses are built and in a state of erection. Our Col. has one erected, the Quartermaster has erected one for the protection of the provision, and has another under way, while below them the band have good comfortable tents, and on the same street with them lives my friend WALLACE WELCH, who has one of the most comfortable little places in the camp. Still below this, is situated the guard house, which is a good, comfortable log house, or will be when finished. In this part of the city is also situated our bakery, which is now giving us the best of bread. The lower part of the city, that is the part that lies below the residences of the field officers, is not set out with evergreens, as the upper part, and probably never will be, as the inhabitants in that part are not as enterprising as their 'up-town' neighbors."

Postoffice Notice. Mails leaving Ann Arbor for the East and West, close as follows: 4:30 P. M. Going East, 1:30 A. M. Going West.

Circuit Court. The January Term of the Circuit Court will commence its session on Tuesday, January 11, 1892, Judge Lawrence presiding.

The following is the list of jurors drawn for the term: James Sumner, Bluefield. Philo Ferris, Ypsilanti City.

James Jones, Ann Arbor City. Philip Sedock, Freedom. Luther Debeck, Ann Arbor City. Moses Fifield, Superior.

Timothy Warrington, Lyndon. James M. Forsyth, Ypsilanti City. Horace Holcomb, Ypsilanti.

Wm. A. Davis. Alanson Rogers, York. S. M. Vought, Superior.

Hugh McColl, Seio. Orville N. Conklin, Ypsilanti Town. Charles Patterson, Ypsilanti City.

James H. Clough, Lodi. Merritt Perry. Patrick Donovan, Ann Arbor City.

O. Gooding, York. O. B. Bradley, Ypsilanti City. W. H. Calkins, Sharon.

Joseph Wiley, Ypsilanti City. Milo M. Davis, Ypsilanti City. Barnabas Case, Manchester.

Sept. R. G. DePuy, of the company K, Fourth Michigan Infantry, arrived home from the army of the Potomac on Saturday last.

He is well and hearty and reports the Michigan Boys all in good condition, health and spirits.

Capt. DePuy says that the army, officers and men, have all confidence in Gen. McClellan, think that he will move in due season, and that when he does move there will be no Bull Run disaster.

Capt. DePuy for Washington today. We have received the first number of the Continental Monthly, published by J. R. Gilmore, Boston.

It is edited by Charles Godfrey Leland, late of Graham's Magazine and other publications. It has several articles of fair literary merit, and the "Editor's Table,"

barring the "Chronicles of Secession," is decidedly readable. The political or rather partisan tone of the number is so ultra fanatical as to disgust a conservative public, and compel it to look to the most rabid abolitionists for praise.

\$3 a year, postage paid, two copies \$5. Address J. R. Gilmore, 110 Tremont Street, Boston.

On the last day of the late year we received from Rev. R. R. Richards, who is a farmer as well as a minister, his compliments in the shape of a fine fat, live Turkey for our New Year's dinner, for which we return our thanks.

Those for Saint Mary.—We have already announced that the U. S. troops at Fort Wayne had been ordered to Saint Mary. Capt. Ward's staunch steamer, the Sea Bird, is now ready, at Hutchings' wharf, to receive them.

There are two companies of troops, numbering, in all, about one hundred men, under the command of Capt. Gibbs, and they will proceed on the trip as soon as arms and ammunition are received, which are hourly expected.

The contract for furnishing subsistence for the troops has been filled by Mr. E. D. Phelps, on Grand street. Should the winter prove as favorable as it has been for a few days past, the Sea Bird will find no difficulty in reaching her destination.

These troops are sent up as a precautionary measure, to garrison the fort which commands the ship canal.—Detroit Advertiser.

—Since the above paragraph was put in type the order has been countermanded, and the troops stay at Fort Wayne.

From the N. Y. Times. The Reason of Gen. Scott's Return. Gen. Scott makes no secret of the real motive of his hasty return from Europe.

He desires it to be understood that he came clothed with no mission and charged with no message whatever, from any foreign prince or power; that he had no interview either with the Emperor Napoleon or with M. Thouvenin, his Minister of Foreign Affairs; and that his reason for coming home was the apprehension of immediate hostilities between England and the United States, and the fear that, if he did not embrace this opportunity of returning, he could not return at all.

The only high personage with whom Gen. Scott had any political conversation in France was Prince Napoleon, and to him he expressed his confident belief that, if foreign nations did not interfere, the rebellion would be effectually suppressed by midsummer, and that before that time cotton for the supply of the immediate necessities of our army would be supplied through the southern ports of which our troops are taking possession.

Gen. Scott states that the feeling in England and France was universal that war is inevitable. He shared it himself to the fullest extent until he reached this city. What he has since seen of public sentiment on this side the Atlantic has, however, very materially modified this opinion.

The cause of the extraordinary anger of England, Gen. Scott believes, lies in a mistaken notion of the principles of international law. Gen. Scott is satisfied, as every person in this country must be, that this assumption is utterly unfounded,—that this government has not the slightest wish or willingness to "insult" Great Britain; and that any reputation consistent with national honor, for any wrong that may have been done, will be promptly and cheerfully afforded.

—And this, he believes, will be quite sufficient to prevent a war.

Affairs in Missouri. St. Louis, Dec. 28. The legal condition of the negroes discharged yesterday by order of the Provost Marshal General, is in no wise changed, but only freed from confinement and sale on the presumption that this order will be legal. If any exist, they can be enforced through the local tribunals of the State, whose mandate will be always duly respected by the military authorities of this department.

Military officers cannot decide upon the right of property or claims to service except so far as may be authorized by the laws of war or acts of Congress. When not so authorized they will avoid all interference with such questions.

Palmyra, Mo., Dec. 29. Yesterday, Gen. Prentiss, with four hundred and fifty troops, encountered and dispersed a body of rebels nine hundred strong, under Col. Roberts, near Mount Zion, Boone County, killing and wounding one hundred and fifty of them, and capturing thirty-five prisoners, nine-five horses, and one hundred and five guns. Our loss was only three killed and fifteen wounded.

The rebels burned another train, on the North Missouri Railroad on Saturday, and say they intend to destroy all the cars on the road and prevent the road being used during the winter.

England's Preparations.—At a late account the following war steamers were preparing in England for service in North America:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Guns, Name, Guns. Includes HMS Wasp, HMS Hero, HMS O. B. Bradley, HMS W. H. Calkins, HMS Joseph Wiley, HMS Milo M. Davis, HMS Barnabas Case.

In addition to the above, six screw transports were being got ready with all speed, to take on troops. The force under orders for America was as follows: Two battalions of Guards, four batteries of field artillery, six battalions of garrison artillery, six battalions of infantry, three companies of sappers and miners, two battalions of the military train, and forty men of the Commissariat Staff corps. Others are under orders to hold themselves ready.

From New Mexico. Kansas City, Dec. 30. The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 14th, has arrived.

The reported massacre of twenty men by the Indians, near Fort Stanton, proves to be incorrect.

Memorials have been passed by the Territorial Legislature, petitioning Congress to enact laws and make such appropriations as will authorize the Indian Department to select suitable lands for Indian reservations; also, that New Mexico be relieved of the payment of the amount of the loan assigned to her by the late law of Congress. The law for the protection of slave property in New Mexico was repealed by an almost unanimous vote in both Houses.

ARMS FOR BERDAN'S SHARP-SHOOTERS.—The Secretary of War has ordered for Col. Berdan's brigade the "Spence's magazine rifle." This gun fires eight times without charging, and can be recharged and ready for eight additional rounds in almost the same time that the ordinary musket can be loaded.

In appearance it is not unlike the Sharp rifle. There is not the least hint of a magazine, and all that work is performed by the hands of the shooter. Neither caps nor primers are required, the detonating powder being in a metal cartridge with the powder and ball. This rifle has been tested by Colonel Berdan and the Ordnance Board.—These expensive weapons will not be given to any other corps. It is understood that the order was made at General McClellan's personal request.

COMMERCIAL. THE MARKETS. (Continued from page 1.)

Table of market prices for various commodities including wheat, corn, and other goods.

SPICE NOTES. M. C. R. R. GOING WEST. Detroit, Jan. 3, 1893.

GOING EAST. Detroit, Jan. 3, 1893.

A Slight Cold. Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously.

Dr. J. H. BUELL'S AGENT. 522 1/2 St. D. McIntyre's Building, Ann Arbor.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. OMNIBUS FARE. THE UNDERSIGNED, Head Proprietors in this city, of the Ann Arbor, respectfully announce to the public that on and after the first day of January, 1893.

TEN CENTS FARE. Will be charged to each and every person, carried to or from the cars, for the respective distances, as follows:

ONE MILE. Night, Jack, A. M. 10c. Day, Jack, A. M. 5c. Night, Jack, P. M. 10c. Day, Jack, P. M. 5c.

TWO DWELLINGS FOR SALE OR RENT. SITUATE, one on Main and the other on Detroit Street, Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire at this office.

TO RENT. A TWO STORY Brick dwelling in a pleasant part of the City. Apply to JAMES H. BUELL, 522 1/2 St. D. McIntyre's Building, Ann Arbor, Dec. 24, 1891.

Liverpool and London FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. No. 1 Dale Street, Liverpool, ENGLAND. Paid up Capital, Surplus and Reserves, \$1,000,000.

Special Notice to Customers. A. L. accounts over six months must be settled at once. Call at the office and pay for a few weeks in advance.

Ann Arbor Soldiers' Aid Society. THE MEMBERS of this Society are notified that the monthly assessment of ten cents on each member must be paid on or before the first day of the month.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 17, 1891. MARIANNE C. CULLEN, Treasurer.

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New Medical Discovery. For the speedy and permanent cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Urethral Discharges, Gravel, Stricture, etc.

Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, Stricture, etc. are cured by the use of BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS. are a specific in action, often effecting a cure in a few days, and about the only medicine that can be taken in any form of the disease.

and will be sent by mail postpaid by any advertiser. Ann Arbor, Dec. 17, 1891.

PRIZE POETRY. Let Christmas, loveliest of days, be a day of gladness and cheer, and let every heart be glad, and every voice be sweet.

Important to Ladies. DR. JOHN HARVEY, having for upwards of twenty years devoted his professional time exclusively to the treatment of Female Difficulties, has succeeded in thousands of cases in restoring the afflicted to good health, has now introduced in offering publicly his

"GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY," DR. HARVEY'S CHROMO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS. Which have never failed when the directions have been strictly followed in removing the various ailments arising from

Obstruction, or Stopping of Nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from any of the above named ailments.

MOTHERS READ THIS. The following is an extract from a letter written by a mother to her daughter, who is suffering from the same ailment.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING. THE REV. WILLIAM CROWE, who is a Minister of the Gospel, and a man of great piety and ability, has written a book on the subject of the health of the human body.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES. DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE REGULATING PILLS. THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF WOMAN is continually in peril if she is not careful to neglect or neglect those sexual irregularities to which the female sex is so much more liable.

THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF WOMAN. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS, prepared from the same formulae as those used by the late Dr. CHEESEMAN, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years been successfully an extended private practice.

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IT PAYS! IT PAYS! WHAT PAYS! To go to the Cheap Bazaar Store of A. P. MILLS, a few doors West of Cook's Hotel, where you will find a good assortment of DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, HATS & SHOES, GROCERIES, CRACKERY, &c. which are being sold cheap for CASH, or Ready Pay at its cash value.

WANTED! FOR Capt. L. R. Buchez' Co. of Landers! MEN OF WASHINGTON! Most of you have known me for the last 17 years, and now in this hour of our country's need, I confidently appeal to your patriotism in aiding me to raise a company of 100 men, to be sent to the front.

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