

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD

Of the Leading Incidents of the War.

1860. Dec. 14.—L. W. Cass, Secretary of State, resigns because the President refuses to re-enforce Southern forts and arsenals. Dec. 15.—Attorney General Black appointed Secretary of State, and Edward M. Stanton Attorney General. Dec. 20.—Secession of South Carolina. Dec. 24.—Withdrawal of the South Carolina delegation from Congress. Dec. 26.—Evacuation of Fort Moultrie by Major Anderson. Dec. 27.—The Palmetto flag raised in Charleston—Fort Moultrie and Moultrie occupied by State troops. Dec. 29.—Mr. Floyd tenders his resignation as Secretary of War—President Buchanan accepts it. Dec. 30.—Arsenals in South Carolina seized by State troops. Dec. 31.—Exciting session of the Senate—Mr. Benjamin of Louisiana, delivers a violent secession speech. 1861. Jan. 1.—The frigate Brooklyn and another war vessel ordered to Charleston. Jan. 2.—Fort Pulaski, at Savannah, taken by order of the Governor of Georgia. Jan. 3.—The President having sent back the last communication of the South Carolina Commissioners unopened, they return to Charleston. Jan. 4.—National Flag—The United States arsenal at Mobile taken by the local troops. Jan. 5.—South Carolina Convention adjourned—The Star of the West leaves New York with reinforcements for Fort Sumpter. Jan. 6.—Gov. Hicks refuses to convene the Maryland Legislature. Jan. 7.—Tombes delivers a violent secession speech in the Senate—Maj. Anderson's course in evacuating Fort Moultrie sustained by the House of Representatives. Jan. 8.—Resignation of Secretary Thompson—North Carolina forts seized by the State government. Jan. 9.—The Star of the West endeavoring to enter Charleston harbor, was fired upon from Morris Island and Fort Moultrie, and compelled to return—The President sends a special message to Congress. Jan. 10.—Arsenals at Forts of Louisiana seized by the State Government—Secession of Mississippi—Secession of Florida. Jan. 11.—Secession of Alabama—Resignation of Secretary Thomas—Appointment of Gen. Dix as Secretary of the Treasury. Jan. 12.—Mr. Seward speaks in the Senate on the National troubles. Jan. 13.—Pensacola Navy Yard seized by secessionists. Jan. 15.—Secession meeting in New York. Jan. 17.—Mr. Holt nominated for Secretary of War. Jan. 18.—Close of the debate on the crisis in the House of Representatives. Jan. 19.—Secession of Georgia. Jan. 21.—Withdrawal of the Alabama, Mississippi and Florida Delegations from Washington. Jan. 22.—Arms destined for Alabama seized in New York. Jan. 23.—Second seizure of arms in New York. Jan. 25.—Ex Secretary Floyd presented by the Grand Jury for malfeasance in office—Secession of Louisiana. Jan. 28.—Withdrawal of the Georgia Delegation from Congress—The Legislature of South Carolina resolved to demand the surrender of Sumpter. Feb. 1.—Warlike preparations at Charleston—Secession of Texas. Feb. 2.—The cutter Lewis Cass surrendered to the State of Alabama. Feb. 4.—Assembling of the Peace Convention at Washington—Organization of the Southern Convention of Montgomery. Feb. 5.—Withdrawal of the Louisiana Delegation from Congress. Feb. 6.—Important speech in the Senate of Senator Johnson, of Tennessee. Feb. 8.—The Montgomery Convention adopt the Constitution of the United States for the Provisional Government of the "Confederate States of America." Feb. 9.—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, elected President, and A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy by a unanimous vote—Arkansas arsenals seized by the State Government. Feb. 11.—Mr. Lincoln, President elect, leaves Springfield, Ill., and commences his journey to Washington. Feb. 12.—The Confederate States Government takes charge of all questions pending between the Southern States and the United States Government. Feb. 17.—First speech of Jefferson Davis after his election. Feb. 18.—Inauguration of the President of the Confederate States at Montgomery—Defeat of secession in Missouri. Feb. 19.—The President elect in New York. Feb. 21.—The President elect in Philadelphia—He learns of a plot to take his life. Feb. 23.—The President elect passes through Baltimore secretly, and arrives at Washington. Feb. 25.—Information received of the treason of Gen. Twiggs in Texas, of the surrender of forts in Texas to the State Government, and also of a large body of United States troops—The Peace Conference agree upon Franklin's Territorial Proposition for a division of Territory on the line of 36 mi. Feb. 28.—President Davis vetoes the bill legalizing the African Slave Trade. March 2.—Revenue cutter Dodge seized by the Texas authorities. March 4.—Inauguration of President Lincoln. March 16.—Adjournment of the Southern Congress. March 18.—Important Diplomatic appointments by President Lincoln. March 20.—Secession of Arkansas. March 24.—A vessel with supplies for the United States fleet seized by rebels off Pensacola. April 3.—Great preparations commenced in the Northern Navy Yard. April 4.—Excitement at Charleston. April 5.—Preparations of Beauregard to bombard Sumpter. April 9.—Jeff. Davis makes a requisition for troops. April 11.—Demand made by Beauregard for the unconditional surrender of Fort Sumpter. April 12.—The Charleston batteries open on Sumpter. April 13.—Surrender of Sumpter. April 15.—The President issues his proclamation for 75,000 volunteers.—Tremendous excitement in the North. April 16.—The Confederate Government call for 32,000 more troops. Fort Pickens reinforced by Col. Brown's command. April 17.—Governor Lecher, of Va., issues a proclamation hostile to the National Government. April 18.—Arrival in New York of the 6th Massachusetts Regiment en route to Washington—Pears begin to prevail for the safety of the Capital.

April 19.—The Massachusetts 6th regiment attacked in Baltimore by a mob and several of its members killed. The 7th New York regiment leaves for Washington. April 20.—Immense Union demonstration in New York. Burning of the Gosport Navy Yard, including three-ships-of-the-line, three frigates, two sloops and a brig—mounting 400 guns. April 25.—Virginia joins the Confederate States. April 27.—Twenty-one thousand National troops in Washington. May 2.—President issues a proclamation calling for more troops to serve for three years, and directing the increase of the Regular army, and the enlistment of additional seamen. May 13.—Resumption of the interrupted communication with Washington via Baltimore. Baltimore occupied by Federal troops. Anti-secession Convention in Western Virginia. May 17.—Union triumph in Kentucky. The Confederate Congress authorize the issue of 50,000,000 in bonds, payable in twenty years. May 21.—Seizure of telegrams by the Government. May 22.—The seat of the rebel Government transferred to Richmond. May 24.—Advance of the Union Army into Virginia—Assassination of Colonel Ellsworth. May 27.—Occupation of Newport News by Gen. Butler. May 28.—Banks and Fremont appointed Major-Generals. May 31.—Cavalry skirmish at Fairfax Court House. June 2.—Union victory at Philippi, West Virginia. June 3.—Beauregard arrives at Manassas Junction and takes command of the Confederate army. Lorder State Convention meet at Frankfort, Ky. June 10.—Affair at Big Bethel. June 11.—Skirmish at Romney, West Virginia. June 13.—Evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels. June 17.—Successful engagement with the rebels at Booneville, Mo. June 28.—Arrest of Marshal Kane in Baltimore. July 1.—Arrest of the Baltimore Board of Police Commissioners. July 2.—Successful engagement of Patterson's column near Martinsburgh. July 4.—Meeting of Congress. July 5.—Successful engagement at Briar Forks, Mo., between the troops under Sigel and the rebels under Gen. Jackson and Rains. July 11.—Defeat of Pegram by Gen. McClellan at Rich Mountain, Va. Surrender of the entire rebel force. July 13.—Engagement at Carrick's Ford. Defeat and death of the rebel Gen. Grant. July 16.—Advance of the army of the Potomac. July 21.—Battle of Bull Run. July 25.—Arrival of Gen. McClellan in Washington, to take command of the army of the Potomac. Gov. Morgan of New York, calls for 25,000 more troops from that State. July 27.—Return of the Sixty-ninth and other New York regiments from Washington. July 28.—The command under Gen. Banks at Harper's Ferry, is withdrawn from the Maryland side of the Potomac. Aug. 6.—Adjournment of Congress. Aug. 7.—Hampton burned by the rebels. Aug. 10.—Battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield. Death of General Lyon. Aug. 12.—Arrest of Hon. C. J. Faulkner, late United States Minister to France. Aug. 16.—Proclamation of the President declaring the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas in insurrection. Aug. 24.—The transmission of Secession journals through the mails prohibited. Aug. 26.—Skirmish at Summersville. Aug. 28.—Capture of the Hatteras Inlet forts by the expedition under Commodore Stringham and General Benj. F. Butler. Aug. 30.—General Fremont issues a proclamation confiscating the slaves of rebels. Sept. 4.—False report of the circulation of Jefferson Davis' circulation and creation of a right. Sept. 6.—The Confederates advance into Kentucky. Gen. Grant, with national troops, takes possession of Paducah, Kentucky. Sept. 10.—Defeat of Floyd near Gauley River. Sept. 11.—The Kentucky Legislature pass a resolution ordering rebel troops to leave the State. The President, in a letter to Gen. Fremont, directs him to modify the confiscation of Aug. 30. Sept. 15.—Wholesale arrest of the members of the Maryland Legislature. Sept. 20.—Surrender of Col. Mullanin, at Lexington. Sept. 25.—Occupation of Romney, West Virginia. Sept. 28.—Occupation of Munson's Hill, by National troops. Oct. 5.—Unsuccessful attempt of rebels to take the Hatteras Inlet Forts. Oct. 7.—General Fremont and his army leave Jefferson City in pursuit of Price. Oct. 8.—Attack of rebels on Santa Rosa Island, and repulsed by Regulars and Army of the Potomac. Oct. 11.—Naval collision between rebel gun-boats and national vessels at the head of the Mississippi Passes. Unsuccessful attempt of the steam ram "Turtle" to sink one of the National ships. Oct. 16.—Successful skirmish near Harper's Ferry. Capture of a rebel cannon by troops under Col. Geary. Oct. 20.—Partial blockade of the Potomac by rebel batteries. Oct. 21.—Part of Gen. Stone's Division cross the Potomac at Ball's Bluff, and after severe fighting, are driven back, with great loss, by the enemy. On this occasion Gen. Baker fell. Engagement near Fredericksburg, Mo., and defeat of the rebels under Jeff. Thompson. Oct. 25.—Gallant charge of the Fremont Guard under Major Zagonyi, against a superior body of rebels at Springfield. Oct. 30.—Brilliant success of national troops under Gen. Kelly, at Romney. Oct. 31.—Retirement of Gen. Scott. Gen. McClellan appointed Commandant-in-Chief. Nov. 2.—Removal of Gen. Fremont from command of the West. Nov. 7.—Engagement at Belmont, Missouri. Bombardment and capture of the forts at Port Royal Entrance by United States squadron. Nov. 8.—Capture of the rebel Commissaries Sillid and Mason, on the British sloop San Jacinto, by the U. S. sloop San Jacinto. Nov. 18.—Message of Jeff. Davis to the National Congress. Nov. 20.—Disbanding of rebel troops in Accotamus and Northampton counties, Virginia. Return of the population to their allegiance.

Nov. 28.—Bombardment of the rebel batteries by Fort Pickens and the ships-of-war Niagara and Richmond. Dec. 1.—Meeting of Congress. Dec. 1.—Occupation of Ship Island by the national troops. Dec. 6.—Occupation of Beaufort, S. C., by the national troops. Dec. 11.—Great fire at Charleston—loss estimated at \$7,000,000. Dec. 12.—Occupation of Tybee Island by national troops. Dec. 13.—Engagement at Allghany Camp, Pocahontas county, Va. Dec. 15.—Threatened war between the United States and Great Britain. Dec. 18.—Large bodies of rebels dispersed by General Pope in Missouri—capture of the rebel camp with 1,300 prisoners. Gallant affair at Drainsville—retreat of the enemy. Dec. 20.—Sixteen old whalers sunk by the National forces at the mouth of Charleston harbor. Dec. 22.—Skirmish near Fortess Monroe. Dec. 25.—Retreat of the Rebel General Price to Arkansas. Dec. 28.—Assault on the Mason-Slidell difficulty. Suspension of specie payments in New York. Dec. 31.—Delivery of the rebel Commissioners Mason and Slidell to the British. Annual Report of the Auditor General. Auditor General's Office, Lansing, Mich., Dec. 19, 1861. To His Excellency, Austin Blair, Governor. In obedience to the requirements of law, I have the honor of presenting herewith my annual report: The amount reported in the State Treasury at the close of the fiscal year, Nov. 30, 1860, is \$125,618 02. Of this amount, there has been transferred to suspense account as unavailable, in accordance with J. R. No. 10, 1861, 55,356 40. Making the amount available at the commencement of the fiscal year, just closed, 70,261 62. The receipts in the Treasury during the year from all sources are— Through the ordinary channels of revenue, \$335,085 38 Through war fund from sale of bonds &c., 523,083 51 Through suspense acct, 1,470 66 1,159,639 55 Making the funds available for the year, \$1,230,001 17 The amount expended during the same period, as on account of the war expenses, \$539,428 91 All other expenditures, 718,566 79 1,258,235 70 Showing the Treasury overdrawn by the sum of \$28,234 53 Table D shows a large amount of specific taxes still in arrears, aside from the amount against the D. & M. Railway Co., which it has not been possible, as yet, to adjust on the books of the department. The case of the M. S. & N. I. R. R. Co., being still undecided, I have made the usual assessment, a portion of which they have refused to pay, which adds, to their former indebtedness, the sum of \$11,718 34; but I have refrained from further action in the premises, under the belief that a decision of the Court was soon to be had, and that no action of mine could avail in securing the settlement of the question, with more certainty than to await this decision. Of the one million loan authorized for war purposes, (Extra Session of 1861, Act No. 5.) \$149,100 have been sold, from which has been realized, the sum of \$426,631 50 The war fund thus created has been augmented by an amount reimbursed by General Government, \$92,000 00 By accrued interest on bonds at rates of sale, 4,338 15 And by premium on draft, 113 87 96,452 01 Total to the credit of war fund, \$523,083 51 The expenses incurred, for which I have drawn my warrants on this fund, amount to \$539,428 91, leaving balance to be provided for, of \$16,345 40; and it is the duty of the Government to arm, equip, and pay, up to the period of their being mustered into the service of the U. S., the ten regiments authorized, the three months' volunteers and the Coldwater Light Artillery, will not exceed six hundred thousand dollars. Upon this basis there will be due from the General Government, five hundred and eight thousand dollars; a sum sufficient, when adjusted, to meet our quota of the \$200,000,000 required by Act of Congress, showing no necessity of any special tax to meet our present liabilities for the suppression of the rebellion. All which is respectfully submitted. LANGFORD G. BERRY, Auditor General. The fight at Fort Royal. The Sergeant of the Second Brigade, of the Expeditionary Corps, reports the following casualties in the Michigan Division, at the battle of Coosaw River, S. C., Jan. 1: Amasa Watson, Major, gunshot wound of upper third of left thigh. Ira Armstrong, private, Co. A, gunshot wound of lower third of right thigh. A. B. Miller, private, Co. A, gunshot wound of upper third of right thigh. John Q. Adams, corporal, Co. A, killed. Edward Brooks, private Co. A, wounded and missing. Amos Wetherly, private, Co. B, gunshot wound of left thigh. Nathaniel K. Thayer, private, Co. C, gunshot wound of upper third of right thigh. William Wood, private, Co. I, gunshot wound lower third of right thigh. John W. Rich, private, Co. J, gunshot wound of right thigh. In every case but that of J. Q. Adams, killed, the wounds were made by balls passing through the fleshy part of the limbs, without injuring the bones. The patients are doing well. GOVERNMENT SALE OF COTTON.—A lot of confiscated cotton from Fort Royal, was publicly sold at New York on Friday. It was of variable quality, the best section being from 56¢ to 63¢ 12 cents, while the poorest qualities were struck off at 18¢ to 27¢ cents. The entire proceeds amounted to \$14,251.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 17, 1862.



Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soul beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner waving over us!

Cabinet Change—Cameron Resigned.

SIMON CAMERON—one of the most talked about men connected with the Government—has, by request of President LINCOLN, resigned his position as Secretary of War, in which place he had identically lost the confidence of the President, as he did long ago that of the people, and Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, late of Pennsylvania, now of Washington, has been commissioned as his successor. As a mark of personal esteem on the part of the President, Mr. CAMERON has been appointed Minister to Russia—vice CLAY recalled by his own request—a position in which his radical notions can not do so much injury to the country. There are many surmises as to the causes of this rupture, and leading Republican journals freely assert that Mr. C. has not been in the course in sympathy with the President in the late he has fully determined to pursue. We apprehend that the difference between the President and late Secretary is just this: The President is determined to put down the rebellion, save the Union, and let slavery take care of itself, while Mr. CAMERON preferred to put down slavery and let the Union take care of itself. But, be this as it may, we congratulate the country on being well rid of a dangerous radical and not a scrupulously honest official. Mr. STANTON, who succeeds to the War Department, is called the ablest lawyer in America. He was always a Democrat but never an office seeker or partisan. Our readers will recollect that when Gen. CASS resigned the Premiership of Buchanan's Cabinet, and BLACK was transferred thereto, Mr. STANTON was called to the vacant Attorney Generalship, and assumed the duties of that bureau just in time to aid Drexel and Holt in saving the Government and the Capitol from going into the hands of the secessionist conspirators around the late President. He is a consistent, firm, unflinching Union man, and will bend all his energies to crushing out the rebellion and saving the Union. His appointment is a tribute of respect to the Union loving Democracy who have so nobly rallied around the President, and especially gives satisfaction to Holt, JOHNSON, and all that class of men upon whom the Government has been compelled to rely to keep alive the Union feeling of the Border States. —Other Cabinet changes are talked of; for instance the resignation of SMITH and BLAKE; the former to go into the Supreme Court, and the latter into reticence.

Too Courtious, "by half"

When a Washington correspondent announced some days since, that Secretary SEWARD had "courteously granted permission for British troops to pass through Maine into Canada," almost the whole country scouted the information as preposterous. But, here we have confirmation of it: Portland, Me., Jan. 11.

The steamer Hibernian will come here first and land her mails and passengers, and then go to St. Johns, N. F.

Mr. Seward has telegraphed permission for the British troops to be landed here and conveyed to Canada or elsewhere.

We can but think that the whole people of the country, with scarce an exception, will condemn this "permission." The British Government occupies a threatening posture towards the United States; it not only fails to preserve a strict neutrality between our Government and "the rebels," but is sending armed vessels to our coast, and troops into Canada, for nothing else save to awe us into submission to its claims. And yet, while a portion of the British Press gloats in the prospect of immediate hostilities, and another portion urges the Government to postpone them, if possible, until the St. Lawrence break its icy bonds, in order that Canada may be the more accessible to British troops, Secretary SEWARD graciously telegraphs permission for British troops to be landed at Portland, and conveyed through Maine to Canada or elsewhere.

We do not wish a war with England, we would not have our Government return insult for insult, we would forbear to the utmost verge of forbearance, but we must see the British transports all sunk in the mouth of the St. Lawrence, or the "British troops" conveyed to Canada or elsewhere, via Hudson's Bay or Bering Straits, before in the face of the record of the British Government, the British Press, or the British people, we would have permitted British troops to pass through one of our States into Canada. It is a stretch of "courtesy" for which we can conceive no necessity, nor even any apology; and an act which we think will not give satisfaction to the Lake States which those British troops are sent to menace, perhaps invade; unless that "elsewhere" may be considered "permission" to hold a part of Maine and re-establish the boundary line. —We hope that the telegraph has told a lie.

Senators Johnson and Polk, of Mo., have been expelled.

Exchange of Prisoners.

Both Houses of the Legislature of Michigan have unanimously adopted the following resolutions relative to an exchange of prisoners, and also as to the treatment of persons captured as privateers. They justly recognize no difference between rebels captured on the water and those captured on land: Resolved, That in the present condition of the country, with no prospect of an immediate termination of the war, and many of the citizens of this State in captivity, as prisoners of war, it is expedient that arrangements should be made for exchange of prisoners, and that our Representatives in Congress be requested, and our Senators be instructed, to use their proper influence to bring about such arrangements. Resolved, That we hold it to be a duty we owe to our fellow-countrymen engaged in the present deplorable conflict, to do all in our power to mitigate the severities and barbarism of war, and therefore deem it not only expedient, but a dictate of humanity, that all persons captured as privateers upon the high seas should be held and deemed to be prisoners of war, to be held and treated as such during the continuance of the existing contest. Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to urge the adoption of measures for the exchange of Colonel Orlando B. Willcox, who is wounded and taken prisoner, while in command of a brigade, and bravely leading the First Regiment of Michigan Infantry, at the battle of Manassas, and who is now held in close confinement, as a hostage, in a southern dungeon.

The Legislature

Has passed a bill assuming the national tax for 1862 and for 1863.

A bill amending the law for the relief of volunteers.

Some joint resolutions relative to a naval station, relative to an exchange of prisoners, relative to a grant of lands for a military school, etc., etc., and are considering various propositions of a public nature. Several local bills have also been passed. The adjournment if not Tuesday, will necessarily take place on Tuesday next.

We shall publish the important acts of a general character as soon as we get authentic copies.

A few days since it was seriously proposed in our State Legislature to prohibit the circulation of Canada money in our State. As a commentary on the proposition—designed, we suppose as a retaliatory measure—we need only state that Canada money is worth two per cent. premium in New York. The laws of trade will regulate financial matters better than statutes. But then if John Bull and Brother Jonathan should get up a "game of balls" some day, that premium might be changed to a discount, so it is not best to entirely rely on Canada currency for a circulation.

The Legislative Council, of the rebel government of Kentucky, has elected H. C. Burnett and W. E. Simms Senators in the rebel Congress. Ex-minister Preston has been appointed a Major-General of the rebel Kentucky forces.

It is now rendered certain that Ex-Senators R. M. T. Hunter, of Va., and J. C. Breckinridge, of Ky., have effected their escape through Canada to Halifax, from whence they have gone, by British steamer to Europe, as emissaries of the rebel Government.

Both Houses of the Michigan Legislature have passed a joint resolution asking Congress to provide by law for hanging all contractors who defraud the government. If Congress should do that thing, we fear that the death by hanging would be more than those by the balls of the enemy; and that there would be mourning in high places.

The Steamer Ella Warley recently succeeded in running the fleet and stone blockades at Charleston, taking in a cargo of rifled cannon, gunpowder, drugs, &c., &c. with a number of passengers, including messengers from Yancy and the rebel agent in Paris to Jeff. Davis.

Report says that Cassius M. CLAY, Minister to Russia, has resigned, and is to return immediately home, and will enter the army as a Brigadier-General. Report also says that CARL SCHREZZ, Minister to Spain, desires to resign and take a military commission.

The Territorial Legislature of New Mexico has unanimously repealed the law establishing and protecting slavery. Popular Sovereignty is doing its work.

Col. SAM. COLE, of "Colt's Pistol" notoriety, died at his residence, in Hartford, Conn., on the 9th inst., aged 48 years, of an acute disease of the brain.

We regret to learn, as we do from a letter to the Detroit Tribune, dated, "Camp Brodhead, Frederick, Md., Jan. 7th," that Col. BRODHEAD, of the First Michigan Cavalry, has met with quite a serious accident, by slipping on the ice in front of his tent, and injuring his knee cap. We hope that he will soon recover.

The N. Y. Tribune's Washington correspondent says that if the Senate bill for the reorganization of the Supreme Court, becomes a law, CALLE B. SMITH, now Secretary of the Interior; Hon. JOS. HOWL, and Senator BROWNING, of Ill., will be the new Judges. BROWNING has proved himself too much of a radical and political mountebank to be elevated to the Supreme bench.

A correspondent of the Richmond Examiner says that comfortable log houses have been built at Centerville, Manassas, and thereabouts, for the accommodation of the rebels, and that the rebel army of the Potomac has gone into winter quarters.

From Stockton's Regiment.

HALL'S HILL, Va., } Jan. 1st, 1862. }

DEAR BROTHER—

It is New Year's morning, 8 o'clock, and a glorious day it is, warm and mild as a summer morn. Music from four different bands sounds in my ear, and the soldiers of this brigade are preparing to enjoy themselves. Last evening the Pennsylvania camp was illuminated, and the boys marched up a band of Music, carrying lights. They passed through our street and seemed to be enjoying themselves much. The band of this regiment visited this street last evening, and serendoned the officers of this company.

Yesterday this brigade was inspected—or what is called "mustered in," preparatory to receiving our pay—by Gen. BUTTERFIELD and staff. Everything, guns, clothing, cartridge boxes, tents, &c., were examined, and Co. A, Stockton's Regiment, was pronounced the cleanest in the brigade. That speaks well for our Company and our officers. If ever officers worked to have a fine Company, it is this one.

On Monday afternoon, this regiment received new guns, the Springfield Rifle, made in 1861; so you see that they are entirely new. We are now as well armed and equipped as any regiment in the service.

This morning, about one o'clock, I was aroused from a sound sleep by Orderly Cook. On asking him what was up, he said he wished me to wake up my squad, and have them dress themselves, and get every thing ready, so at the sound of the long roll they could get out in a moment. I told him I thought that was "played out." He said it was his orders from the Colonel, and that he had been ordered to have three day's rations cooked. Well, I got up, dressed myself, waked up my men, laid down again, went to sleep, and have not heard the long roll sound yet.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD visited my tent on Tuesday, and expressed himself well pleased at its appearance. And I honor his judgment.

SUNDAY, Jan. 5th, 1862.

On Saturday this regiment received, one to each man, a rubber blanket, an article very useful to a soldier, in a storm on a march, as he can put it over his shoulders to protect him from the rain, and at night pull them off, take three of them, put them together, use muskets for posts, and have a good tent large enough for three to lie under, and water proof at that. We are now supplied with every thing for a march; or should we stay here, well situated to pass a comfortable winter.

On Friday night there was quite a snow storm here. It also snowed some during Saturday. But, to-day, although it is quite cold, there is but little snow to be seen. So far we have had a fine, pleasant winter, favorable to the soldiers, and one that they are right thankful for. Many it keep so is their daily prayer.

Last evening, the boys of the Pennsylvania 83d regiment were very burly over something. Hurrah after hurrah went up from their camp. On going out, they inquired why we did not cheer; we told them that we did not know what to cheer for, when they informed us that this brigade was going to move within six days, that that time had been given us to get ready. I hope it is so, but it is too good news to prove true.

Jo Richardson of the Michigan 4th, and Mr. Cosh of the Michigan 2d called on me last evening. The Ann Arbor boys in those regiments are all well. The Michigan 4th has just been supplied with new guns or old guns made over. They do not like this "pretty much."

MONDAY.—The snow fell last night about two inches, and this is a glorious morning. We shall probably move next week.

I am well and in good spirits. J. P.

The Detroit Free Press says that the State Central Committee is considering a proposition to call a Democratic State Convention, to meet in Detroit on the 22d of February, and invites the opinions of the Democratic journals of the State. For one, we respond promptly, that we believe such a convention either necessary nor politic, and do not advise it. The position of the Democratic party is known, and no convention is necessary to define it. It sustains the Union against all enemies South or North; proposes to aid in saving it; goes in for the war, constitutionally waged, until the last rebel lays down his arms; condemns all projects, of emancipation, and is willing that slavery shall take care of itself, if it dies getting its death blow from the rebels themselves, and in consequence of their rebellion, and not from the exercise of unconstitutional powers by the government;—that is, Democracy ignores "the negro," and stands by the Union to the last.—Let us have no party convention until there is something for a convention to do besides making a platform we do not need.

The new Secretary of War—STANTON—is a warm personal friend of Maj. General McCLELLAN and his confidential attorney, so that we may hereafter look for harmony of action between the War Department and the commander-in-chief.

SAFETY!—Two ten-pounders are reported as having arrived at Fort Wayne to commence the fortification of that post.

The capture of the slave bark Lyra, of New York, with 825 negroes on board, by a British gun boat, is reported.

The Military Committee and the Slavery Question.

Washington, Jan. 9.

The Military Committee of the House, to whom were referred all the petitions and resolutions in relation to the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, this morning induced their chairman, Mr. Blair, of Missouri, to report a bill.—The committee is composed of Blair, Benton, of Massachusetts; Olm, of New York; Wright, of Pennsylvania; Richardson, of Illinois; McKee, of Indiana; Wm. Allen, of Ohio; Marston, of New Hampshire, and Jackson. The two latter have not attended the meetings of the committee. It is understood that the committee agree as to the principles of this bill, but not fully on details. The leading features of the bill are these: First—The appointment of the national tax upon the rebel States. Second—The charge of rebel State portions paid on the lots and lands of citizens of said States, according to the valuation thereof under the last census. Third—The proclamation of the President on the 22d of February next, to all citizens of the rebel States, to pay the taxes charged on their lands. Fourth—The lands of all who fall to pay, after sixty days, shall be liable to be seized, and the title thereof vest in the United States. Fifth—The President to appoint three Commissioners for each rebel State, to take charge of lands whose title is thus vested in government, and lease or sell the same as the President may direct; but persons claiming to be loyal, who shall, in two years, furnish proof of loyalty, shall receive each from government title to their lands. Sixth—These commissioners to receive a salary of \$3,000 each, and to have two clerks each, at a salary of \$1,000 each, and to be sworn to duty whenever any country or district of the rebel States is reduced to Federal authority by the commanding General. Seventh—Personal property of citizens of rebel States to be taken after June next, in default of their payment of the national income tax. Loyal owners to have time for reclamation. Eighth—The proceeds of leases or sales of rebel property to be paid into the national Treasury. Ninth—The slaves of rebel masters, taken by our army, or brought into our lines, or coming in voluntarily, shall be protected, and the rights of rebel masters divested by a summary examination of commissioners, and certificates of freedom issued. Tenth—These emancipated persons shall be hired to employers leasing government lands, or employed by government in public works, or indentured to agriculturists or mechanics for a term of five years of all over twenty-one and under twenty-five years of age of all under twenty-one, reserving reasonable wages for their service, which wages shall go to government, and to be used in depositing them in new homes—the employers to feed, clothe and lodge them properly. Eleventh—If any State shall emancipate its slaves, they shall be taken charge of by the United States and treated in the same manner as slaves taken from rebels. Any free negroes wishing to emigrate shall be deported by government and provided for as slaves emancipated under this bill. Twelfth—The proceedings of the sales of the lands and other property of rebels, and the wages of apprenticed and hired persons, shall create a national fund, one-third to pay the cost of providing new homes for emancipated persons and transporting them thereto; one-third to pay the Federal tax imposed on the rebel States, and one-third to pay loyal owners of emancipated slaves, and the losses of loyal persons by reason of the rebellion. Thirteenth—The President shall acquire in Mexico, South America, Central America, or islands in the Gulf of Mexico, lands, or the right of settlement on lands, to which emancipated slaves shall be transported, single persons receiving forty acres of land, and married persons eighty acres. Fourteenth—The President may make such other and better regulations as he may see fit, but the foregoing is the substance of the whole. It is well ascertained that the President will approve no measure of emancipation not embracing colonization.

Special Dispatches to the New York Times.

The following is from the N. Y. World.

The Treasury Demand Notes.

The bill matured by the Committee of Ways and means, authorizing the issue of demand Treasury notes, provides that for temporary purposes the Secretary be authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, \$100,000,000 of them, not bearing interest, payable generally without specifying any place or time of payment, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each; and such notes, and all other Treasury notes payable on demand, and not bearing interest, that have been heretofore authorized to be issued, shall be receivable for all debts and demands due to the United States, and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, not less than one hundred dollars in sums not less than one hundred dollars at any time, at their par value, at the Treasury of the United States, and at the offices of the Assistant Treasurers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and at the Depository in Cincinnati, for any of the six per cent, twenty years' coupon bonds or registered, which the Secretary of Treasury is now or may hereafter be authorized to issue, and such Treasury notes shall be receivable in payment of any bonds that may be hereafter negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and such Treasury notes may be issued from time to time as the exigencies of the public service may require. There shall be printed on the back of the Treasury notes, which may be issued under the provisions of this act, the following words: "The within note is a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and is exchangeable for the coupons of registered bonds of the United States, bearing six per cent, interest."

THE PROPOSITIONS OF THE BANKERS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, Jan. 12, writes: The Committee of Bankers from New York, Boston and Philadelphia, met the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Financial Committees of the House and Senate last evening, and submitted the following proposition through Mr. Gallatin: First—A tax bill to raise \$125,000,000, in addition to duties on imports. Second—No demand Treasury Notes to be issued, except those authorized at the extra session. Third—An issue of one hundred million six per cent. Treasury Notes at two years, in sums of \$5 and upwards, receivable for all dues of Government except duties on imports. Fourth—A suspension of the Sub-Treasury act so as to allow the banks to become depositors of the Government. Fifth—A reduction of six per cent, twenty years' bonds, to be sold by the Secretary without restrictions as to the price he may obtain for them. Sixth—The Secretary to be authorized to make temporary loans for the relief of the Treasury, by hypothecating bonds, and in case such loans are not paid the bonds to be sold at the best price they will bring in the market. Mr. Chase has decidedly the advantage of the banks in their present relations to the Government. This above is a good scheme to reverse their relations, but has no chance of adoption.

Affairs in Kentucky.

Louisville, Jan. 14, 1861.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville Courier says that Gen. Johnston has called upon the Provisional Government of Kentucky for 25,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry for three years. Floyd's brigade, from Virginia, are going to Scottsville, Ky. The rebels of Gen. Hindman's command came up the railroad, on Sunday night, and burned the depot and a blacksmith's shop, and all the goods from the store of a Mr. Mustain, at Horse Cave. They also burned the Woodland Depot, Cave City Depot, and Cave City Hotel and stables. The citizens at all these points were notified to leave, and they escaped to Mumfordsville. This above is stated that they intended to return on Monday night and burn every house that could be used by the Federal army in its advance as hospitals or quarters. They also burned up all the hay, oats and fodder stacks along the road, and drove off or killed all the cattle, horses and mules to be found.

Movements at Cairo.

Cairo, Ill., Jan. 14.

The gun-boats Essex, St. Louis and Tyler made a reconnaissance down the river to-day. They discovered within a mile and a half of Columbus, and fired several shells into the rebel camp. The rebels returned the fire from three or four guns without doing any damage to our boats. The effect of our shells is not known. No obstructions in the river, nor masked batteries on shores were discovered, as heretofore reported.

Gen. McClellan's column moved in the direction of Blandville, Ky., to-day.

Gen. Paine's force moved forward this morning from Bird's Point.

The second regiment of the Douglas brigade will arrive to-night. The 7th Iowa, 8th Wisconsin, and 45th Illinois, are expected to-morrow.

Destruction of Rebel Supplies.

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 14.

Advices have reached here that the First Kansas Regiment, which was sent from here some days since, arrived at Lexington on Friday last, where they arrested several of the most prominent and active rebels of the town, took and destroyed about 1,500 hogs, being packed for the use of Price's rebels, and a good deal of other valuable property.

About sixty rebels, belonging to the regiment of Colonel Alexander, now a prisoner at St. Louis, were captured about six miles from here on Saturday last.

The following is from the N. Y. World.

