

The Mason-Sidell Affair.

Letter of Earl Russell to Lord Lyons
Foreign Office, Jan. 11, 1862.

My Lord: In my dispatch to you of the 30th of November, after informing you of the circumstances which had occurred in relation to the capture of the four persons taken on board the Trent, I stated that it thus appeared that certain individuals had been forcibly taken from a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law. I concluded by directing you in case the reparations which her Majesty's government expected to receive should not be offered by Mr. Seward, to propose to that minister to make such redress as alone would satisfy the British nation, namely, first, the liberation of the four gentlemen taken from the Trent, and secondly, their delivery to your lordship, in order that they might again be placed under British protection; and, secondly, a suitable apology for the aggression which had been committed.

I received, yesterday, your dispatch of the 27th ultimo, enclosing a note to you from Mr. Seward, which is in substance the answer to my dispatch of the 30th of November.

On reading at once to the main points in consideration of my note, her Majesty's Government have carefully examined how far Mr. Seward's note, and the conduct it announces, complies substantially with the two proposals I have recited.

With regard to the first, viz: the liberation of the prisoners with a view to their being again placed under British protection, I find that the note concludes by stating that the prisoners will be cheerfully liberated, and by calling upon your lordship to indicate a time and place for receiving them.

No condition of any kind is coupled with the liberation of the prisoners.

With regard to the suitable apology which the British Government had a right to expect, I find that the Government of the United States distinctly and unequivocally declares that no directions had been given to Captain Wilkes, or to any other naval officer, to arrest the four persons named, or any of them, on the Trent, or on any other British vessel, at the place where it occurred or elsewhere.

And further, that the Secretary of State expressly forbids to justify the particular act of which her Majesty's Government complained. If the United States Government had alleged that, although Captain Wilkes had no previous instruction for that purpose, he was right in capturing the persons of the four prisoners, and in removing them from the Trent on board his own vessel, to be afterwards carried into a port of the United States, the government which had thus sanctioned the proceeding of Capt. Wilkes would have become responsible for the original offence, and not the United States Government, or from any other friendly nation in a similar case.

Her Majesty's government having carefully taken into their consideration the liberation of the prisoners, the delivery of them into your hands, and the explanations to which I have just referred, they constitute the reparation which her Majesty and the British nation had a right to expect.

It gives her Majesty's government great satisfaction to be enabled to arrive at a conclusion favorable to the maintenance of the most friendly relations between the two nations. I need not discuss the modifications in my statement of facts which Mr. Seward says he has derived from the reports of officers of his government.

I cannot conclude, however, without advertising shortly to the discussions which Mr. Seward has raised upon points not prominently brought into question in my dispatch of the 30th of November.

Where objected, on the part of her Majesty's government, to that which Capt. Wilkes had done, Mr. Seward, in his answer, points out what he conceives Capt. Wilkes might have done without violating the law of nations.

It is not necessary that I should here discuss in detail the five questions ably argued by the Secretary of State; but it is necessary that I should say that her Majesty's government differ from Mr. Seward in some of the conclusions at which he arrived. And it may lead to a better understanding between the two nations on several points of international law, which may, during the present contest, or at some future time, be brought into question, that I should state to you, for communication to the Secretary of State, wherein these differences consist.

I hope to do so in a few days.

In the meantime it will be desirable that the commanders of the United States cruisers which are instructed not to repeat acts for which the British Government will have to ask redress, and which the United States Government cannot undertake to justify.

You will read and give a copy of this dispatch to the Secretary of State. I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

THE PROPOSED TAXATION.—An annual tax of \$273,000 is proposed, \$200,000,000 of which shall be for paying interest of loans and for a sinking fund, and the rest for the common expenses of Government. The war expenditures are variously estimated at from one to two millions per day. The following is the proposed table for raising the sum of \$273,000,000.

1. A new tariff	\$45,000,000
2. A tax on spirits	15,000,000
3. A tax on domestic animals	15,000,000
4. A tax on foreign goods	15,000,000
5. A tax on sugar	15,000,000
6. A tax on salt	15,000,000
7. A tax on wine	15,000,000
8. A tax on beer	15,000,000
9. A tax on tobacco	15,000,000
10. A tax on rum	15,000,000
11. A tax on brandy	15,000,000
12. A tax on gin	15,000,000
13. A tax on wine	15,000,000
14. A tax on beer	15,000,000
15. A tax on tobacco	15,000,000
16. A tax on rum	15,000,000
17. A tax on brandy	15,000,000
18. A tax on gin	15,000,000
Total	\$273,000,000

Springfield Republican.

The New York Sun, speaking of the condition of different classes in that city, says: "Operatives are comparatively better off than any class, and the hard times seem most to affect merchants and tradesmen whose business is outside of any connection with army supplies.—Many families, accustomed to pay \$1,000 and \$1,200 rent, are now occupying upper rooms at \$200; and by taking boarders has so much increased, that the regular boarding houses have been affected by loss of custom and the decline in prices.

How England would Attack the United States.

The London Times publishes a detailed statement of what had been done by the Admiralty since the occurrence of the Trent Affair. It says: "Five weeks ago Admiral Milne had in North America a squadron of line-of-battle ships, consisting of ten first-class frigates and seventeen powerful armed corvettes, all steam, and mounting in all eight hundred and fifty guns; but in the short space of five weeks the Admiralty have increased or made preparations for increasing Admiral Milne's force by adding two line-of-battle ships, twenty-three of the largest, fastest and heaviest armed steam frigates, and eight powerful corvettes, mounting among them one hundred guns. Some of these vessels have already sailed, and are already on the station; others are on their way out, and some only waiting orders to start at a moment's notice.

"The squadron of frigates, each vessel being carefully chosen for its great sailing speed, high steam power and heavy armament, and never yet has such a fleet of picked cruisers been sent against any enemy. By the beginning of February Admiral Milne will have at his disposal sixty-five sail, namely, seven line-of-battle ships, thirty-three frigates, and twenty-five corvettes and sloops.—With such a force a total and most effective blockade of all the Federal ports could be established in a single week. A single vessel at each port closes Boston, Portland, and Cape May. No ship would be able for the Delaware River and the trade of Philadelphia. Admiral Milne has already made very complete arrangements in the event of war. The Federal cruisers off the southern coast would be instantly lanked off. With the Warrior at Sandy Hook, nothing could enter New York.

"No effectual resistance could be made to a combined attack of our four iron frigates, in case the British government wished to dictate their own terms of peace by laying the fleet blockade on to the shores of New York and Hoboken.—This could be done without the smallest risk to the iron ships. On the Canadian lakes we do not possess the same advantages as on the Atlantic, but we can send gun-boats ready made as quickly as the Northerners can build them, and rather quicker.

"Within a week after the breaking up of the ice in the rivers and canals, a whole fleet of gun-boats, with the most powerful of the screw corvettes sent out to Admiral Milne, will carry the protection of the British flag from Montreal to Detroit."

Arrival of the Northern Light.

New York, Feb. 4.

The Northern Light, from Aspinwall 24th Dec., arrived here this morning.—Panama dates of the 24th of December state that the Cyane is at Panama and the Lancaster had sailed for San Francisco.

Business was dull, owing to troubles in the interior.

The British steamer from St. Thomas states that the Sampson, was seen by the steamer from Havana, cruising close to St. Domingo.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Columbus was lost at Point Remedios. She had a cargo valued at a million and a half dollars, mostly English goods. Her passengers go to New York per the Northern Light.

Heavy rains at Costa Rica caused much damage to the coffee crop.

Large shipments of wheat and flour were going to Europe.

U. S. Minister Robinson was formally received by the Peruvian authorities on the 10th inst.

ASPINWALL, Jan. 24.—The steamer Orizaba from San Francisco arrived at Panama. She has \$5,000 in treasure for Panama, \$214,000 for Europe, and \$854,578 for the United States. The Orizaba has also 570 packages of cotton shipped from Acapulco.

Capt. Richie, of the U. S. steamer Saranac, had all his officers under arrest at Acapulco. There is no news from the coast.

The Advance on Springfield.

Tipton, Mo., Feb. 2.

The division under Gen. Davis has been much retarded by bad roads and swollen streams. Wagons and artillery have sunk axle deep. The Big Gravier, a stream ordinarily unimportant was swollen beyond its banks, and occupied two days in crossing. A sharp frost having set in on Thursday night, the roads will now support trains, and if unimpeded by further obstacles, the column will advance rapidly. Gen. Prentiss with his command is advancing on Lebanon. Davis. Price, though so formidably menaced shows no sign of falling back, and from present appearances seems determined to give battle. Should he maintain his position, with two weeks Springfield will be the theatre of another bloody contest such as has made that devoted place famous in the history of the war in Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.

Advices received last night by the train on the Pacific Road state that the brigade of Gen. Davis was at Versailles, Morgan county, on Wednesday, to join Gen. Curtis at Lebanon.

Gen. Palmer's brigade at Lamine is reported under marching orders for Kentucky.

Signal left Rolla yesterday for Lebanon. The balance of his division will follow.

St. Louis, Feb. 4.

Advices from the west state that the Seventh Missouri, Col. Stevenson, left Lamine for Lexington on Monday.—They will hold that post during the winter. They cannot reach that place too soon. Information has been received that the day after the place was evacuated by the Kansas First Regiment, and rebels came down the American flag, and took possession of the town.

All the troops along the line of the Pacific Railroad west of Jefferson City are under marching orders.

The First Nebraska Regiment is going across the country to Kansas.

A number of regiments are going South to join General Davis. Gen. Steele's brigade is coming down the road to be forwarded to Kentucky, and Gen. Pope will make his headquarters at Jefferson City.

MICHIGAN SOLDIERS SICK IN HOSPITAL.

According to the last official report, the sick from Michigan Regiments confined in the several hospitals in Washington and vicinity is as follows:

First Regiment	1
Second " "	22
Third " "	17
Fourth " "	11
Fifth " "	11
Sixth " "	2
Seventh " "	6
First Cavalry	6
Stockton's Regiment	5
Total	54

The health of the Michigan Regiments compares favorably with those from other States.

General McClellan Defeated.

The House in committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (opponent) responded to the attack of his colleague (Mr. Gurley) upon the conduct of the war and Gen. McClellan. He said there were hypocrisies in religion, quacks in medicine, quacks in law, quacks in literature, quacks in government, quacks in military and naval affairs. He proceeded to answer the general charges against General McClellan, because he had made no movement on the Potomac. He referred to the merits of the critic, whose only martial experience was acquired at Bull Run and whose brief experience on Fremont's staff, which he deserted when Fremont's staff failed, did not make him a military expert fit to criticize a skillful General. He then took up the objections against Gen. McClellan, withholding an eager army from victory. In Missouri and Kentucky there were no orders from Gen. McClellan inconsistent with the most prompt movements; his orders were to hasten the movements without a moment's delay. He referred to the difficulties which Gen. Halleck and Buell met with in assuming their commands. It was not true, as his colleague had said, that Gen. McClellan or Gen. Halleck either had any objection to the march of Sigel and Asholt after Price. These Generals had made a cavalry reconnaissance, and had called for two regiments from Gen. Pope, which had been furnished. A letter from Gen. Halleck to Gen. McClellan, two days ago, expressed the belief that our army would either beat Price, or drive him out. As to the complaint that Gen. McClellan had stopped Lander and Kelly from capturing Jackson at Romney, he showed that it would have been but a Ball's Blunder, crossing the river without means of crossing in case of disaster, and that, too, when Banks would have had twice the distance to march which Jackson would have had to retreat. Gen. Banks approved of Gen. McClellan's action. As to the non-movement of the army here, it cannot be done now for the mud—it was never intended by Gen. McClellan to attack an equal force in their intrenchments; he intends to do what he is doing—out of their line of supplies and retreat. If the Tennessee Railroad to this end he has given his every energy to aid Buell and his divisions. Mr. Cox referred to the general conduct of the war, and the character of Gen. McClellan. His colleague said the people had no faith in the chief in command. Mr. Cox denied this; what was wanted was a little more faith from his Reverend colleague. He (Gurley) was a minister of the gospel, and his faith was so large as to take in all mankind in his scheme of salvation. If his colleague's faith could take Jeff. Davis and Wigfall into Heaven—if he can see Humphrey Marshall squeeze through the gates of Paradise—why cannot he exercise some faith in the skill and strategy of Gen. McClellan, even when some of his designs are to him inscrutable? The General in command has to be reserved; if he took every one into his confidence in this leaky weather, all his plans would be frustrated.

Democratic State Convention.

A Democratic State Convention will be held in the city of Detroit, on Wednesday, the 5th of March 1862, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Officers, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the Convention.

The date of representation will be five delegates to each Representative and Senator in the legislature, and two delegates from each an organized county not attached to a representative district.

By order of the State Central Committee.

S. D. ELWOOD, E. KANTER, H. C. GILBERT, JNO. P. COOK, R. P. BARBER, G. K. JOHNSON, W. L. F. LITTLE, J. Q. McKEENEAN.

The Proposed Newspaper Tax.

Washington, Feb. 2.

It is understood that the tax-bill is being perfected in details by the Committee of Ways and Means. It proposes a moderate rate of taxation on most articles necessary for consumption, with higher rates on distilled liquors and articles of luxury; also on legacies and probates; on passengers by railroad and conveyances; on newspapers and telegraphic messages.

The writer of the above telegram, and the members of the Committee of Ways and Means, if it correctly represents their views, must belong to the school of Henry A. Wise, who is said to have thanked God that not a newspaper was published in his Congressional district. Newspapers are considered a luxury and to be taxed as such, or else the view of Wise is to be adopted, newspapers branded as a nuisance and suppressed by taxation.—The loyal printers and publishers of the loyal States,—and should some Congressional Diogenes institute a search, candle in hand he would scarce find any other,—will not object to bearing their share of the burden of taxation; but we protest that to lay a tax upon printed sheets will aid in crushing out many papers just struggling for existence, and thus defeat the object of the Committee of Ways and Means, unless it is composed of Wises. Publishers are now taxed upon their capital, and every publisher, in Michigan at least, Michigan having assumed the collection of its portion of the national tax, will pay his full proportion of the war expenses. And if any of them are more than realizing a bear living from their business, the proposed income tax will compel them to contribute of their surplus profits. There is no justice in laying a specific tax upon newspaper issues; as well tax every light of glass in dwellings, every loaf of bread or pound of flour consumed, for newspapers are both light and food. If the government proposes to tax manufacturers of all kinds on their capital, and then on their products; to tax merchants on their stocks of goods, and then tax every yard of silk or calico they sell; to tax a blacksmith on his tools, and then lay a tax on every nail he may drive in a horse shoe; or to tax the day laborer on his scant earnings, and so through all classes of business and trade, then it will be just to tax newspaper issues, and not without. It matters not whether the tax is upon each sheet or upon the aggregate circulation, the publisher must pay it from his scanty profits or advance the price to subscribers, and in either case hundreds of papers will be crushed out, and the pampered city journals alone benefited.

Let Congress, and Congressmen whose aspirations to serve the public have not already been gratified, beware.

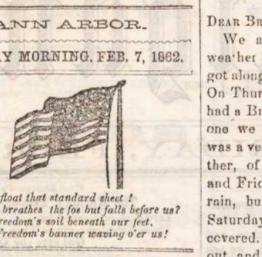
Duncan Stewart, of Detroit, is out with another letter, and this time charges "that one of the field officers of the Lancers was to receive a very handsome percentage on the cost of the lance heads furnished to the regiment." Duncan says that he has notified Congressman Daves, and that a visit from the Investigating Committee may be expected, and further says "that if any man expects to steal my taxes, he will find that it will cost him two dollars for every one dollar he gets." Hope that Duncan's threats are not all vapor.

It is reported by one of the government officers that the regimental hands of the volunteer forces number more men than did the army when the war broke out, and that their annual cost is \$5,000,000 exclusive of allowances for clothing, subsistence, and transportation. An act of Congress is contemplated to discharge and muster them out of service.

The London Post says that Minister Adams did not communicate to EARL RUSSELL the contents of Secretary SEWARD's private letter, written days before the government had any intimation of the ill-feeling in England over the Mason-Sidell arrest, and which letter disavowed the act of Capt. WILKES. On the contrary, EARL RUSSELL says that Mr. ADAMS did read the letter to him on the 19th of December. Some of the English papers criticize the Earl in severe terms for not intimating to the public the contents of the SEWARD letter, which would have kept down the war feeling.

Dr. SOLIGNI, who was announced to appear before the Student's Lecture Association on Monday evening, "failed to connect." We are, therefore, ignorant of his views of the "Republican Experiment."

Michigan Argus.



From Stockton's Regiment.

HALL'S HILL, Va., Jan. 28th, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER:—We are still at Hall's Hill. The weather as usual is changeable. We got along Thursday without any storm. On Thursday night it froze so that we had a Brigade drill Friday, the first one we have had this month, and it was a very good exercise. This weather, of course, could not last long, and Friday evening it commenced to rain, but soon turned into snow, and Saturday morning the ground was covered. During the day the sun came out, and the day was warm. It froze very hard Saturday night. Sunday morning the sun again made its appearance, and had it not been for the wind, which blew a perfect gale most of the day, it would have been a fine, warm, and beautiful day. Monday it clouded up again.

Should the weather come off fine and continue so for a few weeks, and the roads get good, you may look out for a move that will tell, and which will bring this war to a close, one way or the other. The changing of the Secretary of War has infused new life into the army. The remark that he is said to have made, that the soldiers have been idle long enough, and that now they must earn their living, is heartily responded to by them. It is not their fault that they have not moved long ago. If they had had their way a movement would have been made in December, the disgrace of Bull Run wiped out, Manassas taken, and Richmond occupied long before this. I do not believe that the rebels have an army, with all their fortifications to protect them, to save themselves from a defeat by the army of the Potomac. Their downfall is fast approaching, the end of the rebellion is near, and in less than three months I think the country will once more be quiet and the soldiers will return to their homes.

There is some talk in camp that Col. STOCKTON is to be appointed to a Brigadier-Generalship. I do not think that the War Department could make a better appointment. He is a good officer. He has worked hard, in connection with the other field officers, to make this regiment a tip-top one, and he has succeeded in his undertaking. He has now got the men well drilled, well clothed, and well armed, and I do not believe there is another regiment from Michigan so well provided with everything that a soldier needs, either for fighting or for comfort, as this regiment.

Lieut. Col. RUEHLER is liked and respected by all officers and men, and should be called upon to fill the Colonel's place, would it do to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Maj. WELCH has been sick for some time, but is once more around, looking after the welfare of the men. On Sunday he made a descent upon a trading establishment a short distance from here, where he had reason to think liquor was being sold to the soldiers against orders. On searching the "intention," he found in boot boxes, and covered with boots, some sixty bottles of "contraband," which he took possession of, thereby cutting off the supply of an article which was becoming a nuisance to the camp. The traders are now in the guard house, awaiting orders from headquarters. Here is an instance of what we see in every day life, of men not willing to let well enough alone. They were doing well and making money in selling clothing, boots, and other articles to the soldiers; but that would not do, they must make money faster by selling a prohibited article, they were found out, and lost all by the operation. It had become a nuisance to the whole brigade, and the Major deserves much praise for ferreting it out and suppressing it.

Capt. DEPUY, of the Fourth, passed through here last evening. He said that he had been sick for the last few days, but looked very well. He had been down to Port Corcoran. He said the Ann Arbor boys were all well.

If there are any young men in or around Ann Arbor who desire to enlist and try their hand at soldiering, I would say to them that they cannot do better than to come into this regiment. They will be under good officers. There is a chance for four or five in this Company.

J. P.

Not Reliable.

A gentleman just returned from Port Royal gives the Boston Traveller the following information concerning the "contrabands" there: "There were some three hundred or four hundred contrabands at a place on Hilton Head, known as 'Botany Bay.' A few were employed as servants by officers, but the majority are described as being good for nothing but consuming their rations. When once they are well fed they cannot be hired to work again for twenty-four hours. None of them are allowed to wear the pickets, either way, as no reliance can be placed upon them. Some who run away when the expedition first landed, would return again if allowed."

This confirms the views of Gen. HALLECK and other officers. And, yet, it is the aid of such as these the ultraists of the North would choose in preference to the freedom of the border States and all the South. Well did Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, ask in his recent speech in Congress: "Do you prefer to fraternize with the negroes of the slave States rather than with the freemen there?" and truthfully did he say to Phillips, and Stevens, and Julian, and Lovejoy, and all of the emancipation school, "it is not freedom for the negroes you want, it is dissolution." We trust that the people will rally to the support of the Government, and bid these emancipation dissolutionists to keep their profane hands off the constitution.—The rebellion must be crushed and the Union preserved; not the breach made wider and perpetual by putting under foot the Union feeling of the border and more southerly States.

The Norfolk Day Book scouts at the idea of permitting commissioners to enter the rebel lines to visit and minister to needs of the Union prisoners, and says the proposition "entitles Mr. Stanton to the reputation of being the most impudent man among all King Lincoln's proverbially impudent subjects."

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It is now said that the Lancers are not to be disbanded; but are to be put in the field at an early date. Washington telegrams say that Sir P. WINDHAM, of the Italian army, has been appointed Colonel, and will take command of the regiment at an early day. There are now nearly nine hundred men in the camp.

A large number of the vessels sold to the government for the Burnside expedition drew more water than was represented, which caused a great portion of the trouble and loss experienced in crossing the bar at Hatteras. The sellers ought to be sent to Fort Warren.

Col. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War, has been visiting Detroit the present week, supposed to look after the Lancers, perhaps to look after the fortifications at Fort Wayne and other military matters.

Gen. Halleck turns the Screw Again.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.

The following general order will be issued in the morning:

(HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, 27, 1862, February 3, 1862.)

The President, Professors, Curators, and officers of the University of Missouri are required to take and subscribe to the oath of allegiance prescribed by the 6th article of the State Ordinance, of October 16th, 1861, and to file the same in the office of the Provost-Marshal General, in this city. Those who fail to comply with this order, within the period of thirty days, will be considered as having resigned their respective offices, and if any one who so falls shall thereafter attempt to obtain pay or perform the functions of such office, he will be tried and punished for military offenses, and the punishment having been endorsed by the Governor of the United States, its funds should not be used to teach treason, or to instruct traitors. The authorities of the University should, therefore, expel from their walls all persons who by word or deed, favor, assist, or abet rebellion.

The President and directors of all the Railroad Companies in this State will be required to take, and subscribe to, the oath of allegiance, in the form, and within the time, and under the penalties prescribed in the preceding paragraph. They will also be required to file bonds for such sums as may be designated by the Provost-Marshal General that they will employ no conductors, engineers, station-master, or other officers, agents, or employees, who have not taken the oath of allegiance, and who are not loyal to the Union. No contracts will hereafter be made by Quartermasters, or commissaries, or any other department, who do not take and subscribe to the oath of allegiance similar to that prescribed by the act of Congress, approved August 6th, 1861. Purchasing officers are prohibited from making purchases of persons of known disloyalty to the government. Where articles necessary for the public service are held only by disloyal persons, and cannot be purchased of Union men, the fact will be reported to these headquarters, when the proper instructions will be given. All clerks, agents, and civil employees in the service of the United States in this department will be required to take and subscribe to the oath prescribed by the aforesaid act of Congress.

The attention of all military officers is called to this order, and any one who shall hereafter keep in the Government employment persons who fail to take said oath of allegiance, or who announce and advocate disloyalty to the Union will be arrested and tried for disobedience of orders. It is recommended that all clerical, professors and teachers, and all officers of public and private institutions for education, benevolence, business and trade, who are in favor of the perpetuation of the Union, voluntarily subscribe and file the oath of allegiance prescribed by the State Ordinance, in order that their patriotism may be distinguished from those who wish to encourage rebellion and to prevent the Government from receiving aid and prosperity to this city and State.

By order of Major General Halleck.

N. B. McLEAN, Major-General.

The Expedition to Savannah.

A gentleman who returned from Port Royal a day or two since, has furnished us with some interesting information in reference to the Sherman Expedition. He left Hilton Head on Tuesday the 21st of January, at which time it was expected that there would be an advance toward Savannah the next day. Thirteen gunboats were furnished with coal and water on the 20th. Troops were being taken on board several transports, and it was believed that they would start in the gunboats. A ship which the rebels had sunk in the channel in the rear of Port Pulaski had been removed, several steamers, including the Mayflower, having taken part in the task of pulling her out. Files, which the rebels had driven to prevent the passage of our gunboats had also been removed by drawing them out or saving them off.

The third battalion of the Massachusetts cavalry regiment, (as mentioned on Hilton Head, near S. Brook, on the borders of Skull Creek, Col. Williams had his headquarters there, and the first battalion, recently at Annapolis, was expected at the same place. The horses of the regiment were landed in good condition, and the men are in good health and spirits. They have pitched their tents in a pleasant and healthy place. The second battalion is at Beaufort; with General Stevens' brigade. Lieut. Col. Sargent is in command of the cavalry corps with the Gen. Sherman's command.

Gen. Sherman had a grand review of some 10,000 men at Hilton Head on the 19th. All the bands were consolidated, and the review was a very fine one.

The number of men at Beaufort, is 4,000. They are in possession of the whole island, although their pickets do not extend quite up to the ferry, by which the mainland is reached. The rebel pickets come down to the ferry on the other side of the channel, and are seen from the island. It is believed that they have batteries that could command the approach to the ferry from the island.

The whole command is enjoying pretty good health. Most of the sickness in the camps is caused by the men exposing themselves without proper clothing to the night air. The weather is warm during the day, but a cold fog rises at night, and is especially disagreeable at Hilton Head. The camps are in good condition, and notwithstanding the reports of the demoralization of the men, our informant says they will compare favorably in discipline with the troops on the Potomac. Roses were in bloom at Beaufort.

How THINGS ARE DONE IN ST. LOUIS. The following, from an informant says things are done up in that place: "On Tuesday the residence of Trustee Polk, Lucas Place, was entered by the United States military authorities, and the value of his assessment for the benefit of the Missouri refugees, \$625 and costs, was seized, as follows: One oak hat-rack, two oak chairs, two sofas, one center table, four soft-bottomed chairs, two easy chairs, one carriage, one wicker chair, one half-bottomed sofa, two non-scent chairs, two hotel chairs, four hair-bottomed chairs, one imitation rosewood meddler, one piano, two carpets, the latter comprising over one hundred yards.

"Mrs. Rebecca Sire, No. 97 Olive street, was assessed for \$100, and a piano, mahogany sofa and rosewood whatnot were taken from her residence to satisfy an execution for \$125 and costs."

Thurlow Weed's Observations on Abraham.

Paris, Jan. 16.

We came over here last evening, and I am gratified that the giving up of the Trent emissaries has effected here, what is also very apparent in England, a favorable change in the public sentiment. And the correspondence on the subject has across that our government has a decided advantage. For the opportunity of doing the right thing in a proper spirit we are largely indebted to the friendship of the Queen, who urged mildness and consideration upon the Ministers who went to Windsor to obtain her Majesty's approval of their dispatch.

But our enemies are at work endeavoring and hoping to create fresh difficulties. Upon the meeting of Parliament, a strenuous effort will be made to violate the blockade. England, it is said, will be urged to this course. The cause, in part, for this is the want of cotton. But will they get it? We shall see. It would be far better for these governments to turn their attention elsewhere for cotton. With enterprise and promptitude they could get it from Central America, thus emancipating themselves from dependence upon slave labor for this article.

The reported sale of the Nashville and Cumberland Rivers is about to start. The last of it moves in the morning. It will attack Forts Henry and Donelson. The force to be engaged is fully 22,000 men.

The military authorities will not permit any dispatches relating to the expedition to be sent.

Gen. Grant and staff left here tonight.

Cairo, Feb. 3.—12 A. M.

Twelve steamers laden with troops, in charge of Commodore Wash. Graham, left here this morning at 10 o'clock, to join a still larger force at another point. I can truly say that this has every indication of a general active movement, and that something important will be accomplished. It may be looked for ere they return, or somebody will get hurt.

Gen. Grant and staff left last night on the W. H. Brown. Gen. McClellan and staff left on the steamer Alps. Gen. Paine is in command here, and Col. Morgan, of the Tenth Illinois, remains in command at Bird's Point.

Large reinforcements are expected here during to-day and to-morrow.

New York on the Financial Question.

The New York Legislature, by a nearly unanimous vote, have passed the following resolutions. They are sound all that is needed to secure the credit of the nation on a firm basis is the adoption of this policy by Congress and a stoppage of the leaks in the Treasury made by vending agents and contractors.

The resolutions are as follows:

1. That the payment of the entire interest on the public debt should be secured by sufficient permanent direct tax, pledged to this specific object.
2. That a sinking fund for the reimbursement of the principal of the public debt should be created, set apart and pledged to that purpose.
3. That the direct tax of \$20,000,000 levied by Congress, August last, together with the duties on imports, should be employed to defray the current expenses of government.
4. That the people of this State are willing to pay by direct taxation their share of the interest of the public debt—and to share with other loyal States any burthens of the financial policy recommended; believing that such a system of finance will command public confidence, and all the means needed, at more favorable rates of interest, less depreciation in the value of stocks and less injury to the people, than the emission of government paper made a compulsory legal tender, or the creation of stocks without specific security for the payment of interest and principal.

THE SPOILS.—The value of the munitions of war captured from Zollicoffer's rebel army at Mill Spring and Cumberland River, may be estimated as follows:

Horses and mules	\$100,000
Wagons	60,000
Ordnance	35,000
Mounts	25,000
Boats	20,000
Stores	10,000
Total	\$250,000

PARSON BROWNLOW.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "A gentleman lately from Nashville says that Parson Brownlow, who has been in the city, has stated that he doubted if his father would live to reach the Federal lines, and, if his health would permit, he did not believe the rebel guard would let him go."

MARRIED.

In this city, January 31, 1872, by the Rev. Mr. Bell, GEORGE S. HURCHISON, and MARY E. GARDNER, both of Seio.

DIED.

In Toledo, Jan. 15th, 1862, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Mr. L. B. CARR, of North Manchester, Indiana, aged 21 years.

The deceased was a member of the Medical Class in the University of Michigan.

At a meeting of the Class called for the purpose, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Disposer of human events, to remove from our midst a fellow student, therefore,

Resolved, That this Class have heard with profound regret of the death of one of its earliest members, Mr. L. B. CARR, and while as individuals we lament the loss of a respectable young man, we carry out with the greater admiration thus brought upon a bereaved family, and would take this opportunity to express our sincere sympathy with the friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the city papers, and a copy of the same be forwarded to the friends of the deceased.

W. W. WHEATLEY, Committee
J. A. CHESNEY.

New Advertisements.

LOT FOR SALE.

Will sell my house and lot on Front street, adjoining the lot of J. C. BARNES, on the corner of Front and Adams streets. The location is a desirable one for a business man.

L. W. WALLACE.

LOT FOR SALE.

Will sell my house and lot on Front street, adjoining the lot of J. C. BARNES, on the corner of Front and Adams streets. The location is a desirable one for a business man.

L. W. WALLACE.

Michigan Argus.

Local Items. FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1862.

Postoffice Notice. Mails leaving Ann Arbor for the East and West, on Saturday, the 23rd day of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Democratic Convention. The Democratic electors of Washtenaw County will meet in convention by delegates, on Saturday, the 23rd day of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Ann Arbor, 3; Pittsfield, 3; Saline, 3; Dexter, 3; Superior, 3; Lima, 3; Leoni, 3; Lyndon, 3; Manchester, 4; Northfield, 4.

Grand Amateur Concert. A musical concert will be given, under the direction of Prof. H. S. Frazier, of the University, at Union School Hall, on Monday evening next, Feb. 10, commencing at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Kane Aegtic Panorama. Mr. T. J. Maps, the agent of the celebrated Kane Arctic Panorama, has placed before his book of press notices which show unmistakably the very high standing of this entertainment.

The Negro's Prayer. A Port Royal letter says: "The other day an old fellow came to me, a powerful man, with through the State is both gratifying to the managers and indicative of the taste of the people for a truly worthy exhibition."

Commercial. THE MARKETS. OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN ARGUS, ANN ARBOR, FEB. 7, 1862.

Special Notices. M. C. R. R. Passenger trains now leave Detroit and the several Stations in this vicinity, as follows:

Wanted For The First Regiment! COL. ROBINSON, New Stationed at Annapolis Junction, Md.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Dalton and Gauss has been dissolved by mutual consent.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING. The Rev. WILLIAM COOPER, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, and while in the midst of all other means had failed, by a prescription obtained from a learned physician residing in the Great City of Jeddo.

MOTHERS READ THIS. The following is an extract from a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist Church to the Journal and Messenger of Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine, Mrs. Winslow's Sarsaparilla.

The non-commissioned officers of the Second Regiment Michigan Infantry recently presented Col. O. M. Fox with an elegant sword, belt, and sash.

In the 3d Regiment Michigan Infantry, during the three months ending Dec. 31st, 1861, eight soldiers died, and forty-one were discharged on account of disability.

The 12th Regiment, rendezvoused at Niles, is now completely uniformed and armed, and nearly ready to move.

Hon. CHAS. E. STUART has resigned the Colonelcy of the 13th Regiment Michigan Infantry, now rendezvoused at Kalamazoo, and Hon. MICHAEL SCHMIDT, of Jackson, succeeded him as Colonel.

Public Speakers & Singers will find their efforts for clearing and strengthening the voice.

The friends of Rev. E. H. Pilcher, Presiding Elder of the Ann Arbor district of the M. E. Church, have arranged for a district donation visit to take place at his residence, in this city, on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday next.

Prof. Owas S. Royce gave an exhibition of "Lewis's New Gymnastics" in Hangsterfer's Hall, on Wednesday evening. We hope that the Professor will succeed in getting up a class, and thus aid in the physical culture of our citizens.

On Thursday evening of last week, Dr. TAPPAN delivered his lecture on Washington, before the Young Men's Society at Monroe.

It rained yesterday, and the fine sleighing enjoyed for the last three or four weeks promised to disappear.

The Rev. J. C. Fletcher gave us last evening, a brilliant lecture on the religion, customs and people of Brazil.

Dr. J. O. Ayer of Lowell, Mass., and that the people only, but the priesthood and the court of the Emperor down, have constant recourse in sickness to the Remedies of this widely celebrated American Chemist.

The Rebel Steamer Merrimack. The southern press have been very quiet of late concerning the work upon the Merrimack, but parties who have arrived from Norfolk state that she will prove a most dangerous customer to any vessel she may encounter.

The Negro's Prayer. A Port Royal letter says: "The other day an old fellow came to me, a powerful man, with through the State is both gratifying to the managers and indicative of the taste of the people for a truly worthy exhibition."

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

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS. Are speedily in action, often effecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is effected, it is permanent.

Important to Ladies. Dr. J. H. HARVEY, having for upwards of twenty years devoted his professional time exclusively to the treatment of Female Diseases.

Obstruction, or Stagnation of Nature. In restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from Stasis, Dropsy, Pleurisy, etc.

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SUPER'S SAMBUCCI WINE. PURE AND FOUR YEARS OLD. OF CHOICE Oporto's Sambucus, FOR PHYSICIANS USE, FOR FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS & INVALIDS.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS! WHAT PAYS! To go to the Cheap Banner Store of A. P. MILLS, a few doors west of Cook's Hotel.

SPER'S WINE. Celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities as a gentle stimulant, tonic, heart and so forth.

AS A TONIC. It has no equal, consisting of a pure wine of a most valuable fruit.

SPER'S WINE. It is a nature of manufactured article, but is pure from the juice of the Portugal Sambucus, cultivated in New Jersey.

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The Latest Special Dispatch! To the citizens of Ann Arbor and Vicinity!! INTENSE EXCITEMENT!

Hundreds watching the progress of Daily Events!! The Federal Army again Victorious!

"The Union must and shall be Preserved!" "There was a man in our town, He was so wonderful wise,"

But with all his wisdom, he was not so wise as that "other man," who he wanted to buy!

The cheapest and best! CLOTHING! In this market always jumped into GUTERMANN'S HEADQUARTERS!

For there he knew he always got his money's worth. Seeing is believing and you that wish to see come in and believe.

Great battles are hourly taking place in the Clothing-line—whole regiments of Jammers, Yappers, etc. are being slaughtered.

NEAT AND TASTY SUIT! —such as can only be had at the Head-quarters of Gutermann & Co.

One of the firm, Mr. M. GUTERMANN, having just arrived from Europe with a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and a nice lot of fine Vestings, also a few pieces of fine Beaver for overcoats which will make up our stock in the latest style, we feel confident that we can satisfy all.

STUDENTS! We are happy to greet you again in our City after spending your vacation with the "old folks" at home.

Head-quarters, No. 5. If our former customers, we feel assured, will call on us again, we will be glad to see them.

DR. HOOPLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL. For the speedy cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Croup, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Diseases of the Throat, arising from Cold, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief and cure of all pulmonary affections in advanced stages.

GERMAN BITTERS. Entirely Vegetable. No Alcoholic Preparation. DR. HOOPLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

DR. C. M. JARVIS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Will positively cure the following: RHEUMATISM, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Liver or Stomach Disorders, etc.

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Great Reduction in the Price of SINGER & CO'S Standard Machines. Well known to be the Best for Manufacturing Purposes.

No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$90, reduced to \$70. No. 2, of same kind of Machine, formerly sold at \$100, reduced to \$75.

SINGER'S LETTER A MACHINE. In the best Machine in the world for Family Sewing and Light Manufacturing purposes.

For the Specimen and Permanent Cure of Seminal Weakness, Neurasthenia and Diurnal Emissions, and all Diseases arising from Solitary Habits or Excessive Indulgence.

OLD FRIENDS! IN THE RIGHT PLACE. Herriek's Sugar-Cat Pills. THE BEST FAMILY CATHARTIC in the world.

Herriek's Kid Strengthening Plasters. cure in five hours, pain and weakness of the breast, side and back, and Rheumatic Complaints.

AT RISON & HENDERSON'S. THE GENUINE STEWART'S STOVE. We wish to call the attention of the public to this celebrated

COOKING STOVE! Which is the best stove made. It will do more business with one third less fuel than any other STOVE made.

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Mrs. WINSLOW. Inexpensive and safe Family Preparation, for the relief of all ailments of the young and old.

SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, relieving all inflammation, and allaying pain and uneasiness attendant thereon.

PREPARED TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. BEGURE upon it, regulate it, all will give you relief and health to your infant.

THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but it relieves the mother, and it relieves the father.

FOR THE SPECIMEN AND PERMANENT CURE OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NEURASTHENIA AND DIURNAL EMISSIONS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM SOLITARY HABITS OR EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE.

OLD FRIENDS! IN THE RIGHT PLACE. Herriek's Sugar-Cat Pills. THE BEST FAMILY CATHARTIC in the world.

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