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The Michigan Argus

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Of course the carriage was proceeded up at once, and Mr. Sanders proceeded to bring the provisional government to Mr. Polk's house.

How shall we describe this part? The Hon. George W. Johnson, as much of a Clay man as the sacred soil of Tennessee could afford, but still preserving his light and active step; McKee, late of the Courier, following; Walter N. Haldeman, with all his industry and perseverance, trying to keep up with his associates; and Willis B. Macheson, vigorous and slightly sulky, but in earnest, with every body he drew out of the snowy, muddy soil, giving a gown of fatigue. Imagine them safely escorted at Mr. Polk's on their road south.

"Mr. Sanders," said the Governor, with dignified suavity, after the walnuts and wine, "I claim to be an acquaintance of yours, and we were very glad to send him forward."

The Honorable Governor maintained throughout that easy, self-possessed manner which characterizes the gentleman. The necessity for his going to be so known, he replied after suggested to the provisional government that he was "broke" and wished to represent the seventh Congressional district of Kentucky—that is, the Louisville district; "for," said he, in his persuasive, confidential tone, "that is the only way a man without money is to get to Richmond."

A session was at once held of the State Council, and it is our pleasure to record that Mr. Sanders is now authorized by the provisional government to proceed to Richmond and represent our interests in the rebel Congress, vice H. W. Bruce, removed or resigned.

Mr. Polk at this time addressed the new Congressman, saying that he had a particular favor to ask. "Bill," said George to his host, speaking out of a full heart and full chest, "Bill, you are a boy after my own heart whatever request you make I grant." "It is only a trifle," said Mr. Polk, "which you can easily grant," interrupted the grateful Sanders.

"Bill Polk," said George, gravely but firmly, "you are a man I love; I love you, and I love your wife and family; but if I ever go back to Nashville, may I be a fool?"

Of course there was no reply to this, and the redoubtable George went on their way rejoicing.

We do not pretend to give this in the language or manner of Mr. Polk, which is said to be inimitable; neither do we claim him as a "Union man." He has remained quietly at home, and taken no part in the contest; but we are indebted to him, or to some one who has reported it as coming from him, for a genial and laughable account of the exit of what once promised to be very injurious to our State, and still more for his character of that wise, unassuming, inimitable character, George N. Sanders, member of Congress from the seventh district of Kentucky to Richmond.

The Great Educator. Mr. Roebuck, the celebrated English statesman, in a recent lecture on popular education, said that the newspaper was the great educator of the age and highly commended the establishment of cheap journals, as from them the people would procure knowledge of things occurring in their own time of which they know so little, being unable to take the high priced journals. In illustration of the ignorance arising from a lack of popular newspaper literature, Mr. Roebuck told the following anecdote: "I recollect some years ago being in Hampshire. I went out of my house in the morning with the Times in my hand, and going into the garden I found a laboring man whom I rather liked—a shrewd, cheerful fellow. He said, 'Any news, sir, that has come?' 'Bad news,' what's that, sir?' 'Why, I said, 'the Duke of Wellington is dead.' 'Ah, sir,' he remarked, 'I be very sorry for he; but who was he?' 'Now, if I had not heard that, I should not have believed it. The man, who said he lived within a hundred miles of London, was a clever, shrewd fellow, and yet he wanted to know who was the Duke of Wellington? Could you have believed that within a hundred miles of London there was a man who knew nothing of the name of Wellington was unknown to a man of between fifty and sixty years of age? But so it was.'"

Parson Brownlow's Speech. (Delivered in front of the U. S. Nashville, on the evening of the 1st ult.)

GENTLEMEN—I am in a sad plight to say anything of interest—too thoroughly unaccustomed to do justice to you or myself. My throat has been disordered for the past three years, and I have been compelled to abandon public speaking—Last December I was thrust into an uncomfortable and disagreeable jail—for what? Treason! Treason to the bogus Confederacy; and the proofs of that treason were articles which appeared in the Knoxville Whig in May last, when Tennessee was a member of the imperishable Union. At the expiration of four weeks, I became a victim of the typhoid fever, and I was removed to a room in a decent dwelling, and a grant of seven months leave was granted me. I subsequently became so weak that I could not turn over in my bed, and the fear was increased to twelve men, for guard I suddenly received and ran away to Kentucky. Becoming convalescent, in a measure, I was removed to my former place of confinement. One day I was visited by some Confederate Officers, who remarked, 'Brownlow, you should not be here. Take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate government, which will not only entitle you to a speedy release, but insure your protection.' 'Sir,' said I, before I would take the oath to support such a hell-forsaken institution, I would suffer myself to rot in this old age."

Why, my friends, these demagogues actually boast that the Lord is upon their side, and declare that God Almighty is assisting them in the furtherance of their nefarious project. In Knoxville and surrounding localities, a short time since, daily prayer meetings were held, where the rebels invoked the aid of the Lincoln blockade, and to herd destruction against the Burnside expedition. Their prayers were partly answered—the blockade at Roanoke Island was most effectually raised; a reciprocal of their sacrilegious divinely tendered.

Gentlemen, I am an abolitionist; I am a southern man, and all my relatives and interests are thoroughly identified with the South and Southern institutions. I was born in the Old Dominion, my parents were born in Virginia, and they and their antecedents were all slaveholders. Let me assure you that the South has suffered no infringement upon her institutions; the slavery question was actually no pretext for this unholy, unchristian conflict. Twelve Senators from the cotton States, who had sworn to preserve inviolate the constitution framed by our forefathers, plotted treason at night—a fit time for such a crime—and telegraphed to their State dispatches advising them to pass ordinances of secession. Yes, gentlemen, twelve Senators swore allegiance in the day time to the constitution, and in the night they were called upon by a little Jew, who, I believe, is the Secretary of War of the bogus Confederacy. He threatened to hang me, and I expected no more mercy from him than was shown by his illustrious predecessors to Jesus Christ. I entered into a long correspondence with this specimen of expiring humanity, but from mercy or forgetfulness, on their part, I was permitted to depart with all my documents in my little valise. Gentlemen, when I started on my perilous journey, I was so distressed in mind, and exceedingly sick in body. But the moment my eyes encountered the pickets of the Federal army my depression decreased and returning health seemed suddenly to invigorate my physical constitution.

Gentlemen, secession is played out; the dog is dead—the child is born, and his name is Jeff Davis, Jr.

My throat distresses me to such an extent that I must decline further remarks this evening, but shall make myself heard upon the next convenient occasion, which will probably be the termination of the present week.

Western Exuberance. The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth of the 19th, contains the following letter to the rebels: "My Dear Rems—I now take my pen in hand for the purpose of holding communion with you through the silent medium of pen and paper. I have just learned that the lines are now open as far as Fort Donelson, in Tennessee, and I avail myself, with alacrity, of the opportunity now presented of resuming our correspondence. Your many friends in this section would like to be informed on various topics; for instance: How are you anyhow? How does 'dying in the last ditch' agree with your general health? How is the 'constitution' down your way? Do you think there is a government? How is 'King Kottling'? Is Yancey well and able to eat his oats? When will Buckner take his Christmas dinner in Louisville? Is Lloyd Tilgham still hanging in the air? Is Floyd still 'offing' cannon and other small arms? How is Pillow's last 'ditch,' and when will he gratify his numerous friends by 'dying' in the same? How is the 'Southern Heart'? Are you still able to whip five to one? What is your opinion of the Dutch race? Did the recognition of the S. Confed by England and France benefit you much? Where is the 'Provisional Government' of Kentucky, and what is it kept in? Where is the Louisville-Nashville-Bowling-Green-Courier now published? Say! And lastly, what do you think of yourselves anyhow? A prompt answer will relieve many anxious hearts. Yours in a horn, A LINCOLN MAN. United States, Feb. 13, 1862.

Practical Arguments.—The same week in which Gen. Buell occupied Nashville the common schools of the city were re-opened, after having been closed for months by the rebels. What eloquent arguments are presented in the rekindling of destroyed lighthouses and the reopening of public schools, to enforce the idea that national prosperity and individual happiness equally demand the restoration of our unity as a government.

Interesting Documents Found at Manassas. Colonel Simpson, of the Fourth New Jersey Regiment, Kearney's Brigade, who led the advance into Manassas, found a large number of documents on the premises of a Mr. Wier, which had been used as the office of Beauregard's Adjutant, Thomas Jordan. The documents are original, and are now in General McClellan's hands. The New York Herald has obtained copies and publishes them. The great precipitancy of the flight of the rebels is proven by their leaving their papers not only, but by the fact that they left in a building on their hospital grounds several dead bodies, which, in their haste, they neglected to bury. The documents referred to are: 1. The plan of attack proposed by General Beauregard on McDowell at Centerville, and approved by General Johnston. It is dated July 20th, and shows that they intended to attack McDowell; that the force they intended to attack him with consisted of two brigades, making forty-two regiments of infantry, thirteen batteries of artillery, and twenty-one companies of cavalry, in addition to their reserves.—What might have been the result of this attack had McDowell waited, may form a subject of curious speculation among military men. 2. A list of Quartermaster stores captured at the battle of Bull Run. 3. A list of hospital equipments captured at the battle of Bull Run. 4. An abstract of prisoners captured at the battle of Bull Run. The total is 1,421. 5. A list of ammunition captured at the battle of Bull Run. 6. A report from Thomas G. Rhett, Assistant Adjutant General to General Johnston, showing the forces from General Johnston's corps which participated in the battle. These it will be remembered, were, in addition to those of General Beauregard, the part of the force which escaped General Patterson to join General Beauregard. 7. An incomplete statement, without date, made up (undoubtedly) since the battle of Bull Run, having the following endorsement, signed G. W. Lay (it will be remembered that Lay was an Aid to Gen Scott previous to the rebellion): "Incomplete, but sent to Col. Jordan informally for what it is worth, for 'policy' purposes." This document is a list of the corps of Gustavus W. Smith. By this statement, incomplete as it is, there seems to have been seventeen brigades (sixty regiments) of infantry, ten regiments of artillery, six regiments of cavalry, in the rebel army at some time since the battle of Bull Run. The boasted one hundred cannon captured at Bull Run are reduced by this statement to twenty-seven; the boasted ten thousand muskets to four thousand. These documents were all regularly indorsed, and with every mark of being genuine official papers. They will give much light to the impartial historian making up a record of the battle of Bull Run.

Washes for Trees. Complaints are made, here and there, that certain washes for bark of trees do more harm than good. One, whose apple trees are mossy and hide bugged, and infested with insects, used lime wash; another used soap; another, a scrub, a solution of potash; but in nearly every case, with satisfactory results. The caustic lime kills the parasitic plants and the vermin which infest the bark; but while a good part of it washes off, what remains becomes converted into carbonate of lime, which fills the pores of the inner bark, and prevents its healthy expansion and growth. Common soap suds is less hurtful than the solutions of caustic potash or tar. The safest and best wash known to us, is simply a solution of common sal-soda (often called bleacher's No. 1 soda) dissolved in rain water, at the rate of one pound of soda to a gallon of water, and applied in Spring and Fall. It will not hurt the tree, but will destroy mosses and other fungi; and no eggs or cocoons of vermin can stand before it.—It will work off the dead bark, and leave a clean healthy surface. But to insure the highest success from this application, the soil about the roots of the trees should be drained if it is wet, and be manured if it is barren.—American Agriculturist.

General Sigel's Address to his Victorious Soldiers.

After so many hardships and sufferings of this war in the West, a great and decisive victory has, for the first time, been attained, and the army of the enemy overwhelmed and perfectly routed. The rebellious flag of the Confederate States lies in the dust, and the same men who had organized Missouri rebellion at Camp Jackson, Mayville and Fayetteville, who have fought against us at Booneville, Carthage and Wilson's Creek, at Lexington and Millford, have paid the penalty of their seditious work with their lives, or are seeking refuge behind the Boston Mountains and the shores of the Arkansas River.

The last days were hard, but triumphant. Surrounded and pressed upon all sides by an enterprising, desperate, and greedy enemy,—by the Missouri and Arkansas Mountaineers, the Texas Rangers, the finest regiment of Louisiana troops, and even the savage Indians—without food, without sleep or camp fires, you remained firm and unshaken, awaiting the moment when you could drive back your assailants or break through the iron circle by which the enemy thought to crush or capture us all, and plant their rebellious flag on the rocky summit of Pea Ridge.

You have defeated all their schemes. When at McKissock's farm, west of Dentonville, you extricated yourself from their grasp by a night's march, and secured a train of two hundred mules, before the enemy had taken instead of being cut off, weakened and driven to the necessity of giving battle under the most unfavorable circumstances, you joined your friends and comrades at Sugar Creek, and thereby saved yourselves and the whole army from being separated and beaten in detail.

On the retreat from Dentonville to Sugar Creek—a distance of ten miles—you cut your way through an enemy at least five times stronger than yourself. The active, self-possession and courage of the little band of six hundred will ever be memorable in the history of this war.

When, on the next day, the great battle began, under the command of Gen. Asboth, you assisted the fourth division with all the cheerfulness and alacrity of true and faithful soldiers—the most important position—holding Colonel Osterhaus, co-operating with the third division, battered down the hosts of McClellan on our left, and Major Taten guarded our rear.

On the 8th, you came at the right time to the right place. It was the first opportunity you had of showing your full strength and power. In less than three hours you formed in line of battle, advanced and co-operated with our friends on the right, and routed the enemy so completely that he fled like dust before a hurricane. And so it will always be when traitors, seduced by selfish leaders and persecuted by the pangs of an evil conscience, are fighting against soldiers who are defending a good cause, are well drilled and disciplined, obey promptly the orders of their officers, and do not shrink from dangerous assault work at the proper and decisive moment, it is necessary.

You may look with pride on the few days just passed, during which you have so gloriously defended the flag of the Union. From two o'clock on the morning of the 6th, when you left McKissock's until four o'clock on the eventful afternoon of the 9th, when you arrived from Keitsville in the common encampment, you marched fifty miles, fought three battles, took not a single prisoner, and more than a hundred acting prisoners—among them acting Brigadier General Herbert, the commander of the Louisiana forces, and his Major, Col. Stone, Adjutant Gen. Price's forces, and Lieut. Col. John H. Price, whose life was twice spared, and who has now for the second time violated his parole, and was arrested with arms in his hands.

You have done your duty, and you can justly claim your share in the common glory of this victory. But let us not be partial, unjust or haughty. Let us not forget that *alone* we were too weak to perform the great work before us. Let us acknowledge the great services done by all the brave soldiers of the 3d and 4th divisions, and always keep in mind that "United we stand, divided we fall." Let us hold out and push the work through—not by mere words and great clamor but by our marches, by hardships and fatigues, by strict discipline and effective battles.

Columbus has fallen—Memphis will follow, and if you do in future as you have done in these past days of trial, the time will soon come when you will pitch your tents on the beautiful shores of the Arkansas river, and there meet our iron-clad propellers at Little Rock and Fort Smith. Therefore, keep alert my friends, and look forward with confidence.

Rogers, the American Sculptor. I am but a few years since our countrymen first commenced the study of sculpture. If Greenough and Crawford, had lived, they would surely yet have reached the meridian of life. Powers, we believe, is of about the same age.—All, or nearly all, are still young, and still advancing in attainments and reputation. Yet we have already secured in this, perhaps highest of the arts, the very front rank of fame. Crawford first became widely known by his fine statue of Orpheus, then followed numerous other works of surpassing beauty, and the equestrian statue of Washington. At the time of Crawford's most mad and premature death, Powers had already won a world wide fame. His Greek Slave was an wonderful masterpiece. Crawford's work, however, is grander. For all the qualities of originality, grandeur and beauty, all combined, we think the first place among American sculptors is now conceded to our own Michigan sculptor, Randolph Rogers. We claim this still young and rising artist for Michigan, on the ground that he was brought to our State in childhood, and first displayed his gifts for art while living at Ann Arbor.

His first attempt at sculpture in marble was a head of Byron, which he sketched at once out of the block, without the usual process of forming his model previously in clay, and which exhibited such marks of artistic power that he was soon furnished with means by some generous friends for prosecuting the study of sculpture in Florence and Rome. Crawford and Powers had already, for several years, been established in Italy, and stood among the best sculptors of Europe. Rogers was kindly received and encouraged by these so noble-minded men, and developed his own enthusiasm to his art. His works scarcely appear, and became favorably known for their originality and power. He studied the principles of the art as exhibited in the great works of ancient and modern sculpture, but in the design, in the general conception, and in the details of his statues, there was no slavish imitation. They were purely modern, individual, and to a great extent, national; such as a modern, and an American sculptor could have designed. He has not reproduced old works under new names; such as our statues of Washington in the "Congress," our "self-draped or nude Venuses," under the title of "dancing girls," "Flora," and "Nymphs." He has studied the great masters, but not copied them. He has filled his imagination, as they did, with all that is most beautiful and best adapted to his art in actual living faces and forms. Among his statues the one most remarkable for freshness of design, for expressiveness and pathos, and for perfect finish of execution, is the Nydia, or Blind Flower Girl of Pompeii, the most beautiful character delineated by Bulwer in his "Lost Days of Pompeii." We will not dwell at length upon the peculiar merits of this work, as it will soon be exhibited in this city, and we propose then to call more particular attention to it. We will only say that copies of it have been in such demand that the sculptor has found difficulty in retaining one for any length of time in his studio for exhibition.

But the grandest and most original of all the efforts of Rogers is the bas-relief design of the great bronze doors for the Capitol at Washington. This has just been completed, the doors having but recently been cast at Munich, and have not yet arrived in our country. The artist has promised our University Museum a copy in plaster of the arch on which is represented the landing of Columbus, the most beautiful part of the design above mentioned. Elaborate articles have appeared in the European papers eulogizing in the highest terms this magnificent work, which they characterize as the first of its class since the design of the famous bronze doors at Florence prior to the time of Michael Angelo. An application has been made, or will be made, to our government, for the exhibition of this great and noblest work of Rogers at the approaching World's Fair in London—The inventiveness, variety, grace, beauty, and most of all the real grandeur and sublimity of this splendid historical sculpture, will place our Michigan sculptor among the very foremost of the present age. One who saw the model can well understand the sensation produced by this design, realized upon a material of bronze, when it was so strikingly beautiful in what it was.

The friends of Mr. Rogers at home will be glad to know with what honor his works are regarded in Europe, as well as in America. One of his statues has lately been purchased by the Grand Duchess Maria, of Russia, and placed by the Emperor in the gallery of St. Petersburg. He has executed a group for a Russian nobleman residing in Paris. The sad and beautiful Blind Girl has found a pedestal not only in several private collections of Europe, but also, as we learn, in the United States and Canada.

We hope to see some day, in Michigan a complete collection of his works, past and future, of Rogers, and we have a gallery filled with the statuary of her Prædier; Copenhagen the collection of his great Thorvaldsen; Boston has the paintings of Washington Allston gathered together in her Academy. Such an idea can be easily realized if we begin in season.

About Crossing a River.—Dr. Bellows, of New York, in his sermon on Sunday, gave an account of an interview with the President. The Doctor asked what should be done with the slaves that were captured as the army advanced. The President hesitated a little, and then, according to custom, related a story, or, as it might be called, a parable. He said that a company of clergymen, being once at a conference, suddenly received the intelligence that a bridge, by which most of them had to return home, had been carried away by a freshet. Upon this they stopped talking religious topics, and began debating upon how they should cross the swollen river. One old-fashioned minister, however, was observed to keep entire silence throughout the controversy, and, after wasting hours in useless dispute, they asked the old gentleman why he did not give his opinion. "My brethren," said he, "I have lived a great many years, and I never yet have been able to tell how I should cross a river until I came to it."

The Penitents have a saying, that "Ten measures of talk were said down upon the earth, and the women took none." A receipt is going the rounds of the press for tanning hides with salt and alum; but our schoolmaster taught us years ago that the oil of larch was better.

Adversity brings forth purity of character, as the purest water flows from the hardest rock.



Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soul beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner waving o'er us!

Get Registered.

The City Boards of Registration commenced their sessions at 9 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, and will close them at 4 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Township Boards of Registration are also in session to-day, and all who desire to vote at the coming Town-ship election should be sure that their names are registered.

The University Law Building. A contract has been let for the erection of a building on the University grounds for the accommodation of the Law Department and General Library.

The Mississippi at first disappointed me. The "Father of Waters," the "longest river in the world," had rung in my ears since childhood, and here was my grand ideal shrunk into a common river; but a closer view from the boat from Alton to Cairo brought the great stream almost up to my imaginary standard.

The contract has been let to Thomas Fairburn, of Detroit, for \$19,012.90, exclusive of heating apparatus, which is to be furnished by the Regents.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHT.—The Knights of the Golden Circle have got into Congress. Senator LATIMAR, by request of Ex-President PIERCE, a few days since moved a resolution calling upon Secretary SEWARD to furnish the Senate a correspondence between the Secretary and Ex-President concerning the reports connecting the latter gentleman with the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Some interesting facts are told concerning the tremendous draught created by the vacuum of the discharged mortar. Pieces of cloth have been brought from a distance into the boat, and yesterday morning the metal button from the jacket of one of the gunners, lying a few feet in front of the mortar, was broken clean from its stem and sucked into the mortar, where it was found immediately afterward.

Some interesting facts are told concerning the tremendous draught created by the vacuum of the discharged mortar. Pieces of cloth have been brought from a distance into the boat, and yesterday morning the metal button from the jacket of one of the gunners, lying a few feet in front of the mortar, was broken clean from its stem and sucked into the mortar, where it was found immediately afterward.

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From "Away down South in Dixie"

12th REG'T MICH. INFANTRY, GEN. GRANT'S ARMY, PITTSBURGH, ALABAMA, March 26th, 1862.

Mr. Editor:— Would it please you to receive a few notes on the war and the South, occasionally, from a stray son of old Washinaw, who finds himself on the extreme point of the vast Union wedge which is pressing the heart of rebellion? I can promise you all that comes before the eye of the soldier, with many hints of his private life which the carpet-floor correspondent and the world in general know little about.

At present I can write scarcely more than a sketch of our journey from the North, as I wish to send this letter by the steamer which brought us up.

On the 14th inst. we received marching orders, and on the 19th the cars were rolling from Niles for St. Louis, where we were to get further orders from Gen. Halleck. We stopped for coffee at Joliet, and then slept till Springfield was announced about 4 o'clock next morning.

I strained my eyes through the gray dawn in hopes they might rest on the residence of our Commander-in-Chief, but a young soldier, who is an old traveler, soon brought in my head by saying that Mr. Lincoln's house was on the other side of the town. The country from here till within twenty miles of the Mississippi is the finest I have seen.

To one accustomed only to the wooded slopes and plains of Michigan these vast prairies seem magnificent. They stretch on every side as far as the eye can reach, the groves here and there giving the country an old and cultivated aspect.

Old Michigan lost many a fond admirer on this fine morning, but I for one remain true true to my first love. I have seen no town so beautiful as Ann Arbor, and no country I would exchange for Michigan. As the train sped over those rich fields my chief thought was, there rolls the land which has nourished the heroes of Henry and Donelson.

It is no proof that freedom need no longer, as of old, be confined to mountains and rocks. The Mississippi at first disappointed me. The "Father of Waters," the "longest river in the world," had rung in my ears since childhood, and here was my grand ideal shrunk into a common river; but a closer view from the boat from Alton to Cairo brought the great stream almost up to my imaginary standard.

We expected to remain a few days at St. Louis, and it was with somewhat of a romantic feeling I stepped on the soil of a slave State. We were drawing close to the scene of contest, and about to become actors in the most important war of ancient or modern times.

A Good Move.—At the recent meeting of the Board of Regents of the University, provision was made for keeping the University Library open for general reading ten hours each day, Sunday and Monday excepted, (Monday afternoon being devoted to cleaning.)

Latest advices from Port Royal say that Fort Pulaski is completely invested, and that the garrison had offered to go out with the honors of war, but that Gen. Sherman demanded an unconditional surrender.

Rev. H. H. NORRIS, of Flint, Presbyterian, has been appointed Chaplain to the Thirtieth Michigan Infantry, Col. SHOEMAKER, and left for his field of duty on Tuesday.

The April number of the Atlantic is on our table with a readable list of papers. The continued series are Agassiz's papers on Natural History; the Bigelow Papers; and Agnes of Sorrento.

Not exactly, Jeff. Davis would willingly pay Phillips, Garrison, Pillsbury, and all that school to deliver abolition and disunion harangues all through the North, and would publish and circulate their speeches through the South to prove that wholesale, immediate, unconditional emancipation or disunion is the war-cry of the North and of the Government.

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Union Hall was well filled on Saturday evening last, on the occasion of the first appearance of JOHN B. GOUGH before an Ann Arbor audience.

The subject was "Temperance," and the speaker showed himself at home. It was an eloquent effort, at once replete with argument, with pathos, with earnestness and truth, and faithfully delineated the evils to which even habitual and moderate drinking is sure to lead.

Yours, in haste, T. E. HOWARD.

State Temperance Alliance. A meeting of the State Temperance Alliance was held at the M. E. Church in this City on Wednesday, the 26th ult., at 4 o'clock, the President D. MCINTYRE presiding, and A. J. SUTHERLAND acting as Secretary.

For ALDERMEN: 1st Ward—R. S. Smith, 2d "—C. Eberbach, 3d "—F. Swift, 4th "—M. Rogers, 5th "—Geo. Rhodes.

For CONSTABLES: 1st Ward—Charles Boylan, 2d "—Henry Spoor, 3d "—J. F. Fratic, 4th "—Arthur B. Ryan, 5th "—Nathan H. Pierce.

Gen. GRANT has been restored to his command, and now has his headquarters at Savannah, Ga. We have seen no reliable statement of the complaint against him.

ROBERTS' NYRIA has been unboxed and placed upon her pedestal, in the Young Men's Hall, Detroit, and we understand will be opened to the public on Thursday evening next, on which occasion there will be several pertinent speeches, music, etc.

During the present and last week the U. S. Senate has been at work upon the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, etc., etc., and the House on the tax bill.

The first passenger train over the Baltimore and Ohio road has just arrived from Baltimore, on its way to Wheeling, with over 100 passengers and a party of civil engineers.

Rev. H. H. NORRIS, of Flint, Presbyterian, has been appointed Chaplain to the Thirtieth Michigan Infantry, Col. SHOEMAKER, and left for his field of duty on Tuesday.

The April number of the Atlantic is on our table with a readable list of papers. The continued series are Agassiz's papers on Natural History; the Bigelow Papers; and Agnes of Sorrento.

Not exactly, Jeff. Davis would willingly pay Phillips, Garrison, Pillsbury, and all that school to deliver abolition and disunion harangues all through the North, and would publish and circulate their speeches through the South to prove that wholesale, immediate, unconditional emancipation or disunion is the war-cry of the North and of the Government.

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Union Hall was well filled on Saturday evening last, on the occasion of the first appearance of JOHN B. GOUGH before an Ann Arbor audience.

The subject was "Temperance," and the speaker showed himself at home. It was an eloquent effort, at once replete with argument, with pathos, with earnestness and truth, and faithfully delineated the evils to which even habitual and moderate drinking is sure to lead.

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Reliable persons just from the Southwest say the rebels, some 35,000, under Van Dorn and Price, have retreated entirely across Boston Mountains and are now at Van Buren and Fort Smith, receiving supplies from Memphis and Little Rock via Arkansas River, which is high.

One regiment of Texas troops reached Van Buren on the 15th to reinforce Van Dorn and more were expected from Louisiana. The whole rebel reinforcement will not exceed 50,000 in the next six weeks.

Lieutenant Colonel Herron, of the Ninth Iowa, who was taken prisoner, was in the hands of the rebels for two weeks. They were badly frightened, and retreated very rapidly, and for the first three days of their flight had nothing to eat.

Our Loss at Winchester. Winchester, March 30. The following wounded died yesterday and to-day, and were buried: Michael Martin, 6th Ohio; George Gardner, 14th Indiana; Jacob Wolf, 67th Ohio; unknown, 20th Ohio; William Whitney, 14th Indiana; Isaac Jackson, 27th Ohio.

Gen. CURTIS fell back to Keokuk to secure forage, Arkansas, north of Fayetteville, being entirely cut. Our forces are now camped at the head of Cross Timber Hollow, where water and forage are plenty.

Our wounded are reported as generally doing well. They number here about 1000. The statement in the newspapers that Major Perkins, on the staff of Major General Banks, was instrumental in planning the battle, is contradicted, although his presence and advice were of great service to Col. Kimball, who commanded the field under directions from General Shields.

Medical Director King, of the medical corps, and Surgeon Jackson, of the 29th Pennsylvania, who were present as volunteers, rendered efficient aid in clearing the field of the wounded.

MUTUALLY DELIGHTED.—The Louisville Journal says: "Nothing delights the Northern abolitionists more than the insane ravings of the Southern rebels, and nothing delights the Southern rebels more than the insane ravings of the Northern abolitionists."

Fort PIKE.—This fort, which it is reported, is now in the possession of the Union forces, guards the Rigolots Creek, and is situated in the rear of New Orleans. It mounts fifty double-barreled long 24-pound guns, has two deep and wide trenches, and all the appliances known to modern skill.

MARRIED. In this city, on the 27th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. Wm. Smith, by Rev. V. A. Blades, Mr. Edward A. Newman and Mrs. Eliza Hoyle, both of Lima.

DIED. In Medina, Ohio, Mrs. JESSIE TICKNOR, relict of the late Dr. Ticknor, Burial Services occurred at the Episcopal Church, on Wednesday, afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Disolution of Copartnership. THE copartnership heretofore existing between J. D. Baldwin and Wm. W. Wilson, in the business of the firm of Baldwin & Wilson, is hereby dissolved.

NOTICE. Having retired from mercantile business it becomes necessary that all notes and accounts due to the late firm of Maynard, Pillsbury & Co., be settled within ten days.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. CITY OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENA, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Office of the Register of Deeds.

NOTICE. The undersigned has the honor to announce that he has been appointed by the Governor of Illinois to proceed immediately to the battle-ground at Pea Ridge, to render aid to the sick and wounded.

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STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtena, ss. I, John B. GoUGH, Clerk of the County of Washtena, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the petition filed in said County of Washtena, to-wit: The petition of John B. GoUGH, for the purpose of obtaining a writ of habeas corpus, in favor of the said John B. GoUGH, against the said State of Michigan.

MORTGAGE SALE. DEBENTURE having been made in the condition of a mortgage, in favor of the said John B. GoUGH, of the sum of \$1000.00, to-wit: \$1000.00, in the office of the Register of Deeds, in the County of Washtena, Michigan, February 11th, A. D. 1862, and the same is hereby advertised for sale, to-wit: On the 15th day of April, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Register of Deeds, in the County of Washtena, Michigan, the said sum of \$1000.00, together with interest thereon, to-wit: \$100.00, and the costs of the said mortgage, to-wit: \$10.00, and the costs of the said sale, to-wit: \$10.00, and the costs of the said mortgage, to-wit: \$10.00, and the costs of the said sale, to-wit: \$10.00.

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