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The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1862. No. 86 3

THE LETTERS.

From my father's household, I led among the sounding sea, Swift winged messengers of gladness...

Oh, the dear and loving letters! Oh, the ancient low roofed cottage, With its quaint old shaken beams!

Letters from my father's household, I led among the sounding sea, Swift winged messengers of gladness...

"You do not really say that your husband is going to buy a house these hard times, Laura?"

"I can see the desirableness of it very well, Laura; but not your husband and means."

"I am not so sure that would have been so great a benefit to us, Lida."

"I wonder you always dressed your self and child so well, Laura, when you were so poor on economy."

"There I cannot agree with you. We are none the poorer ever by what we give to the Lord."

What Depletes Our Armies.

From the N. Y. World, July 21. The statement we made a short time since that the great cause of the rapid depletion of our armies was not the loss of soldiers...

The President found on his late visit to Gen. McClellan that 70,000 of the troops taken to the Peninsula are now missing or absent.

No wonder that we were beaten away before Richmond if a large percentage of the army which Senator Chandler said recently during a visit to Gen. McClellan...

It is quite time that strenuous efforts were made to return deserters and such malefactors to their respective regiments.

Obstetric View of our Present Troubles. Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin, in a late speech made in the Senate...

FOREIGN RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. It is said by persons who assume to know the secrets of the leading secessionary sympathizers...

IMMORTALITY. How beautiful the following poem from the pen of Pontiac and how happy the heart that can see these beauties as he portrays them:

"Can a body eat with these things?" "My dear ma'am satisfaction can be performed with a fastidious scarcely called by Nature herself."

The Prince of Wales again Coming to America.

The following is the substance of a letter received by a gentleman in Scotland and communicated in its present shape for the information of friends in Canada:

June 16, 1862. The Prince of Wales has returned from his tour in Egypt and the East—Next November he will be major, and will enter into possession of the Duchy of Cornwall...

The party of engineers that accompany him will be the shakers out of the line of the great inter-oceanic railway that is to link the Atlantic and Pacific with its iron bands...

Give the Privates a Chance. From the N. Y. World. It is a remarkable circumstance that since this war commenced, brave and patriotic officers...

The Identical Flag. Gen Butler having obtained the American flag which was hauled down by the rebels from the United States revenue cutter McClellan...

Go to Work. Yes, if you can't take hold of one thing, then take hold of another. Don't matter where or how; only begin sooner than to-morrow...

RECALCITRANT. George Baber formerly of the Nashville Banner, and a secessionist, made a public recantation of his political errors at Pulaski, Tennessee...

REBEL IRON CLADS. It is stated that they have a new improved Merrimack at Richmond, as well as other iron-clads, with which they are contemplating an onslaught on our fleet...

The Military Drafting Law.

The following is a synopsis of the bill passed by Congress, authorizing the President to enroll and call into military service all the men of the loyal States capable of bearing arms:

The first section provides that whenever the President shall call forth the militia of the States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required...

The second section authorizes the President to call one hundred thousand volunteers as infantry into the field, in addition to the number already authorized by law...

The third section authorizes the President to accept such a number of volunteers as may be required for filling up the regiments of infantry now in the service for twelve months, unless sooner discharged...

The fourth section authorizes the appointment of a Judge Advocate General, with the office of Colonel of Infantry, whose official proceedings in court martial shall be returned, and no sentence of death or imprisonment in the Penitentiary shall be carried out without the approval of the President.

The fifth and sixth sections authorize a Judge Advocate for each army, and section seven requires the battalion officers, Quartermasters and Adjutants of cavalry regiments to be sworn in to service, to be authorized by law and no service to be authorized until sworn in.

The eighth section authorizes the President to establish and organize the army at his discretion, and section nine regulates the staffs of commanders of army corps, as follows: One Assistant Adjutant General, one Quartermaster, one commissary, and one Assistant Inspector General...

Section ten regulates the number of officers of cavalry regiments. Section eleven authorizes the President to recruit into the service for the purpose of constructing the fortifications and performing camp services...

Ex-President Martin Van Buren.

Martin Van Buren, the eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, December 5, 1782. He was descended from an ancient Dutch family among the early emigrants from Holland to the colony of the New Netherlands. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and unable to afford the advantages of education, except to a very limited extent. After acquiring the common rudiments of learning, Van Buren became a student in the Kinderhook Academy, which he left at the age of fourteen, in order to commence the study of law. For this purpose he entered the office of a lawyer in Dutchess county, and soon attracted attention by his aptness for extemporaneous speaking and literary composition, and his keen interest in political affairs. Even at this early period, he was frequently employed in the management of cases before a justice of the Peace, and it was not long before he became an ardent and active politician of the democratic party. When only in his eighteenth year, and before completing his legal studies, he was appointed a delegate to a convention for nominating a candidate for the Legislature from the town of Kinderhook, in which his political friends were not uncommonly while he was under one and twenty years of age. The last year of his professional studies was spent in the city of New York, in the office of Mr. William P. Van Ness, a distinguished member of the bar, and famous for his intimate friendship with Aaron Burr, at that time Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Van Buren was thus introduced to the acquaintance of Colonel Burr, and at once became a favorite with that wild and unscrupulous politician, who was initiated into the system of party tactics of which he was a conspicuous and successful representative in subsequent life. In November, 1803, Mr. Van Buren was admitted to the bar, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Kinderhook. In 1807 he was admitted as a counselor in the Supreme Court, and in 1808 was appointed surrogate of Columbia county, after which he resided for the next seven years. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney General of the State, at which time he had attained an eminent rank in the profession and a large and lucrative practice.

Mr. Van Buren was married in 1805 to Miss Hoss, a distant relative of the family, who died twelve years after of consumption, leaving four sons; since which time he remained a widower. In 1812, Mr. Van Buren was for the first time a candidate for an office in the gift of the people, having been nominated as Senator from the counties then comprising the middle district of the State. He was elected over his opponent, Mr. Edward P. Livingston, by a majority of about 200 in an aggregate of 20,000 votes, after a sharp and violent contest. After taking his seat in the Senate, he supported the electoral ticket which gave the vote of the State for President to De Witt Clinton. At the same time, he was a strenuous advocate of the measures against Great Britain during the session of Congress in 1811-12, including the war, which was declared in June of the latter year. At the session of the Legislature which commenced in 1813, his political relations with Mr. Clinton were dissolved, and never again resumed. In 1816 he was re-elected to the Senate for the further period of four years. During that year, the project of the Erie and Champlain Canals, which was brought before the Legislature, received his cordial support.

In 1818, Mr. Van Buren engaged in the organization of that portion of the democratic party which was hostile to the administration of De Witt Clinton as Governor of the State. From this arose the political association known as the "Albany Regency," with which the name of Mr. Van Buren has been identified, although his participation in its councils has been sometimes denied by his friends. In February, 1821, Mr. Van Buren was elected to the Senate of the United States, and during the same year, was chosen a member of the convention to revise the constitution of the State of New York. In the convention he took an active and prominent part. He was in favor of moderate changes in the constitution, of the extension of the elective franchise, and of the abolition of the freehold qualification of voters. On the proposition to restrict the right of suffrage to white citizens, he voted in the negative, but subsequently supported the provision requiring colored voters to possess a freehold estate of the value of \$250. He opposed the election of Justice of the Peace to the people, and proposed a plan by which the appointments should be controlled by the Executive of the State, through the Judges of the county courts. Upon taking his seat in the Senate of the United States, in December, 1821, Mr. Van Buren was placed on the committee of Finance, and on the Committee on the Judiciary. He supported the abolition of imprisonment for debt in actions in the United States courts, proposed amendments to the judiciary system, and advocated the general bankruptcy law to include corporations and individuals. He was in favor of vesting the public lands in the States in which they were situated, on "some just and equitable terms."

In the Presidential election of 1824, Mr. Van Buren was a decided and active supporter of the claims of Mr. Crawford, and upon his defeat, took an active part in the opposition to John Quincy Adams which was organized immediately after the election of the latter. He opposed the mission to Panama, and most of the bills for internal improvement, although, as his constituents were generally in favor of protective duties, he voted for the tariff laws of 1824 and 1828. Then, along that route fortifications were erected and batteries established, which would have rendered it impracticable, unless to a much larger army than was placed at the disposal of McClellan. His force would have had to be spread over a great width of country, from the Potomac to the mountains, in order to prevent his flanks being turned or his lines penetrated; so that while he was marching on Richmond he might have discovered when it was too late to retreat, that the enemy was on his way to Washington, and that it must inevitably fall into his hands.

These considerations will show the ignorance or wilful wantonness of the flippant criticisms which have been written and uttered against the military operations on the Peninsula. Twenty printers and bookbinders of this city pledged last evening to take the field. Others will follow, running up the number to at least twenty-five. They would like to fill a company. Those having families will receive \$1 a week during their absence, and the young men an extra bounty of \$50.—Albany Evening Journal, July 24.

Michigan nomination for the Presidential election in 1844, but without success.

Since Mr. Van Buren retired from public life, he has resided on a splendid estate near Kinderhook, and called "Lindenwald." In 1845, in the split of the democratic party and the first free excitement of the free soilers, Mr. Van Buren accepted the nomination for President, and received less than 300,000 votes, a large portion of which came from the divided democratic party of his own State. For the last fourteen years, the ex-President has been entirely withdrawn from political or public life, and has passed the evening of his days in quietude. He was a man of fine personal appearance, and kindly and winning manners. These gave him much of that success which seemed so naturally to belong to him, as if he was the petted child of fortune. As a politician he was rigidly to the letter of his party traditions and customs, and a believer to the fullest extent in the doctrine, that "to the victors belong the spoils," a doctrine said to have been first carried to Washington where it thrived in wonderful vigor. In his day the democratic party was the full splendor of its power, and during the Presidential terms of Jackson and Van Buren, it had the amplest sway both in Federal and State councils. Mr. Van Buren possessed a clear intellect, and a comprehensive knowledge of men and things. He filled well all the offices held by him, and bore judiciously the great honors heaped upon him. His conduct in 1848 alienated from him the good feelings of a large portion of his old adherents, and failed to attract any of the confidence of the new friends to whom he committed himself. He was the willing means of doing an act of vengeance, and with the defeat of Gen. Cass and the prostration of the democratic party, many of those with whom he acted began to ignore the principles and policy to which the free soilers were rallied. Mr. Van Buren himself has never been regarded as particularly attached to the declaration of principles adopted at Buffalo.

In the quiet of "Lindenwald," surrounded by friends who never deserted him, among the scenes of his early life, enjoying the advantages of fortune the ex-President calmly awaited the end of his life. He received many visitors, and none left the side of the old man without being impressed with the peculiar power by which he gained such ascendancy over those with whom he was brought in contact. During his last days he manifested much interest in the progress of the war, and while free in his denunciation of the policy of the late administration, he had approved and sustained the course of Mr. Lincoln. He had an abiding faith in the government and a confident hope of its restoration. Mr. Van Buren was married in early life. His wife died about forty years since. He has three sons surviving, Smith, Abraham and John. His family were with him in his last illness.

Why did McClellan go to the Peninsula? From the New York Herald. This question is frequently asked—That route was chosen because it presented the shortest and most secure base of operations, an every able military man regards it as the best way to the rebel capital; and had the Navy Department done its duty by destroying the Merrimac in time, the James River would have been selected as the base instead of the Pamunkey. And this is the answer to those who ask, if the James River was better than the Pamunkey, why did not McClellan adopt it at first? He was beyond Yorktown before the commander of the Merrimac ordered her destruction to prevent capture; and his supplies having been sent up the York River to the Pamunkey, it was not possible to make the change in the face of the enemy till he was driven further back. Had Jackson been sufficiently engaged in the Valley of the Shenandoah by Fremont, or had McDowell, on the Rappahannock, operated vigorously and prevented the rapid march and rear attack of McClellan, or had sufficient reinforcements been sent to McClellan to protect his line of operations from his base at White House to his advance position at Fair Oaks and Mechanicsville—a distance of twenty miles—there would have been no necessity for changing his base; but had he not done so, and done so skillfully, his whole army would have been captured, Jackson having been permitted by the other Union Generals not under the command of McClellan to turn his right flank and cut him off from his base. The rebel troops would have pressed him by superior numbers against the James River, above the point where the gunboats could have rendered him assistance, and either surrender or destruction must have been the consequence. The skill of McClellan enabled him to escape the disgrace planned for him by the radicals, and saved our army to capture Richmond, and thus to save the country.

But it has been asked, why McClellan did not make Washington his base of operations, and proceed overland by way of Centerville and Manassas to Richmond? Those who ask this question are either entirely ignorant of the art of war, or they maliciously indulge in claptrap to tickle the ears of the multitude. In the first place, in a march from Washington to Richmond McClellan could have no natural protection of a sea or great river for either of his flanks, and the line of operations is so extremely long, being a bird would fly, that it would have required an army of double his number to protect his communications with his base. His army would have had to be supplied entirely by wagons, and he would have needed about seven thousand of them; and they would have been liable to be cut off continually by an enterprising enemy like that led by Jackson.

Then, along that route fortifications were erected and batteries established, which would have rendered it impracticable, unless to a much larger army than was placed at the disposal of McClellan. His force would have had to be spread over a great width of country, from the Potomac to the mountains, in order to prevent his flanks being turned or his lines penetrated; so that while he was marching on Richmond he might have discovered when it was too late to retreat, that the enemy was on his way to Washington, and that it must inevitably fall into his hands. These considerations will show the ignorance or wilful wantonness of the flippant criticisms which have been written and uttered against the military operations on the Peninsula. Twenty printers and bookbinders of this city pledged last evening to take the field. Others will follow, running up the number to at least twenty-five. They would like to fill a company. Those having families will receive \$1 a week during their absence, and the young men an extra bounty of \$50.—Albany Evening Journal, July 24.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR. Friday Morning, August 1.

"Conditional Unionism." Democrats, because they have insisted that the Government must put down the rebellion without trampling the Constitution under foot; because they have urged respect for and obedience to the laws while engaged in bringing the rebels back to their allegiance, have been sneered at as "conditional Union men." But Republicans may "demand a policy," may insist upon Congress legislating for the States, and upon the President issuing proclamations nullifying the plainest provisions of the Constitution, as a condition of their voting supplies or encouraging enlistments, and it is all right.—This is the difference betwixt *tuusda dum* and *tuusda des*, a solution of the vexed question which has so long troubled every school boy. A case in point.

Congress has passed a confiscation act, which by the highest authority confessedly strains the Constitution to its utmost, even if it does not exceed the bounds, and the President has issued his order for the enforcement of that act. The act, the President's prepared veto message defining his interpretation of it, and his order for its execution, we gave in our last issue. The radical Republicans do not like this order; it is not stringent enough; it is not bitter enough to drive off the Union men of the "Border States"; it does not proclaim absolute freedom to all the slaves of the South, and it, therefore, according to these radicals, sounds the death-knell of the Union. Hear what the New-York Tribune says:

"If this is all that is to be done by the government in obedience to the confiscation-emanipation act, then the Union cause will have been fatally wounded in the house of its friends. No equivocal, higgling, hair-splitting, hang-back policy will now save it. Unless the slaves are given to the Union—and that speedily—the rebellion will give them their liberty, and the rebellion can never be put down." The President makes his order correspond with the constitutional provisions of the confiscation act, wisely ignoring the unconstitutional features, whereupon we are told that the Union cause is "fatally wounded in the house of its friends;" that— "a fair interpretation of the language—if the Constitution is to be observed, 'the rebellion can never be put down.'" Is this un-conditional Unionism? Is this patriotism par excellence? Is this a generous, whole-souled, support of the Government? Does this indicate the least desire for a preservation of the Constitution and a restoration of the Union?

The Governor of Pennsylvania has called out his quota of the 300,000 men, 21 regiments, for nine months instead of three years, and the President has ordered them mustered in for that time. This is done under section 3 of an act passed just before the adjournment, which authorized the President to accept 100,000 nine months' volunteers, Pennsylvania is the only State that has claimed the benefit of the short term provision, and need not be proud of her distinction. These nine-months' men get a bounty of \$25 when mustered into service, but no bounty when discharged.

Section 4 of the same act authorizes the President to accept the services of enough volunteers for twelve months, if not sooner discharged, to fill the regiments now in the field. The bounty to this class of volunteers is fixed at \$50, one half to be paid on being mustered into service, and the balance when discharged. Perhaps Gov. Blair might the more readily fill the Michigan Regiments in the field by ordering the enlistment of men under this section. Many men would enlist for one year who think they cannot for three.

The City Council of Detroit has voted a loan of \$40,000 to provide a bounty of \$50 to each resident of the city who shall enlist in the new regiments. The loan is contingent upon the next Legislature and a citizens' meeting sanctioning the act, and citizens are to lend the city the money, running the risk of its being repaid. In addition a citizens fund is being raised sufficient to give each resident of the city enlisting in Col. Monroe's Regiment an additional bounty of \$30, which will make a bounty of \$80 to recruits for the 24th. This ought to insure the speedy filling up of the regiment.

A Good Suggestion.—The New York Evening Post suggests that disabled officers and soldiers be given positions as Assistant Assessors and Collectors under the internal revenue law, and such other offices under the Government as they may be competent to fill. This is right. We have in the army numbers of young and middle-aged men of the best talent, they are daily coming home physically disabled from engaging in a laborious trade, and the Government can do no better than to install them in Clerks, Collectors, &c., and let able-bodied civilians seek more active employment.—These disabled soldiers can not be turned out on the cold charities of the world, or left to starve on meagre pensions, and it is only justice that they be given offices they are competent to fill.

We fear that unless something is done by the State authorities, by the citizens, or by both, that officers recruiting for the old regiments will not meet with very good success. In every section of the State such liberal bounties are being offered by citizens for men for the new regiments that the regiments in the field will hardly get their share. We do not know how the difficulty can be remedied, but would ask if it may not be in part by enlisting for the old regiments for one year instead of three.

THE TWENTIETH.—FIDUS LIVERMORE, of Jackson, is announced as commandant of the camp of the 20th Infantry, to rendezvous at Jackson, from which we suppose that Col. HUGHES declined.—Col. LIVERMORE was a delegate to the Charleston Convention and has never had any love for the "seceders." We judge that he could fight them without any scruples, though we don't know that he designs to take the field.

Lieut. Hiram S. Warner, of Marshall, has been appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and Lieut. Jas. A. Dwight, of Ypsilanti, Quartermaster.

The annual meeting of the Michigan State Teachers' Association is to be held at Hillsdale, August 19th, 20th, and 21st. Arrangements have been made with the several railroads to give free return tickets to the several members present, and the officers hope for a large attendance.

Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, has issued a call for the Legislature to convene on the 14th inst., to provide means for the protection of the citizens against marauding bands, and to consider the late action of Congress and the President touching the slavery question.

A citizen of Detroit, too modest for a worder to permit the public to have his name, has placed \$100 in the hands of Col. Monroe as a bounty to his Regimental Color-Bearer, and pledges the bearer \$100 more at the close of the war if the colors shall not have been lost in battle.

Gov. TUD, of Ohio, has ordered the enrollment of all able bodied men in the State, and given notice that if the new regiments are not filled by the 15th inst. drafting will commence. The "Buckeyes" ought not to wait for a draft. Ohio is a "border State," and the wolf is at her door.

CHAS. A. THOMPSON, Jr., of Kalamazoo, has been commissioned by the Governor as Second Lieutenant, was mustered into the United States service on the 24th ult., and is actively engaged in recruiting a company for the 19th Michigan Infantry. CHARLEY graduated at the University in 1850, and has since studied law and entered into practice. He is a young man of good talent and great energy, and we think will make a first-rate officer. We wish him success in his new field of labor, and trust that the boys of Kalamazoo will rally around him, and then stand by him as long as he follows the flag and keeps step to the music of the Union.

HENRY A. FORD, a practical printer, a fine scholar, and good fellow—of late local editor of the Kalamazoo Gazette,—is engaged with CHARLEY in getting up the company. Mr. FORD attended one course of law lectures here, and won a host of friends.

The remains of Maj. JOHN D. FAIRBANKS, of the Fifth Michigan Infantry, arrived in Detroit on Tuesday morning, and the funeral obsequies took place yesterday. The attendance was large and the services impressive.

FARES UP.—We see it stated that in consequence of the high rates of foreign exchange and the government tax on tickets, the Canada and other lines of steamers plying between the Atlantic cities and European ports, have raised the fares to take effect on the first inst.

Before us we have the August number of the Eclectic Magazine. The engraving is a superb steel portrait of Capt. BRIDGES, accompanied by a biographical sketch and a communication from the Captain to Napoleon III, dated September 26th, 1854, which shadows forth the "Monitor." The other papers are nineteen in number, selected with good taste and discrimination from the leading British periodicals, and all of them are of permanent value. The Eclectic makes three fine volumes yearly. \$5 a year. Address W. H. BIRDWELL, 5 Beekman Street, N. Y.

We regret to learn that Sergeant E. P. CLARK, of Co. F, 6th Michigan Infantry, died in St. James' Hospital, New Orleans, on the 15th inst, from the effects of gun shot wounds received from a planter whose place he was visiting with other soldiers to purchase supplies. Our readers will remember our noticing the occurrence some weeks ago. Mr. CLARK was a son of the Rev. C. G. CLARK of this city, and a brother of one of the Editors of the Courier. Sergeant CLARK graduated in the Literary department of the University in 1855, and in the first Law Class. At the time of enlisting he was a member of the law firm of TWENTY-FIVE & CLARK. He was a good student, a genial companion, and leaves many warm friends who deeply sympathize with the bereaved relatives.

We cheerfully give place to and endorse the following paragraph from our cotemporary, the State News:— CAPTAIN WILTSIE.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the stirring Card of Captain Wilsie, in another column, calling for recruits to fill up his company for the Twentieth Regiment.—Captain Wilsie will make an excellent officer; no one wishing to enlist need look for a better. He is a gentleman of great energy of character, of untiring perseverance and noted for his just and urbane bearing in all relations of life.—Born in New York, educated at Union College, having spent several years as a teacher in Louisiana, a graduate of the Law Department of our own University. Captain Wilsie was practicing law in this city when the President's last call for troops was made, but being unable to longer resist his inclination he promptly offered his services to Gov. Blair who commissioned him to raise a company for the 20th Regiment. Captain Wilsie has for the past year been Editor of the Courier, of this City, but now throws down the pen and draws the sword at the call of his country.—His company is fast filling up and will very soon rendezvous at Jackson.—Captain Wilsie will soon be in the thickest of the fight, and we know the honor of our city will be in safe hands with him. A large circle of warm friends, drawn to him by his uniform courtesy and urbanity, will follow his career with no small interest. We wish him the broadest success.

We have been appointed Agent of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia line of steamers, and sell tickets to Queenstown, Liverpool, London, Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at the rates advertised in another column. Also tickets from the same points this way, so that our German and Irish fellow citizens can remit passage tickets to their friends in lieu of money. This line of Steamers has an excellent reputation, and we notice that it takes regularly a large list of first-class passengers from New York. Return tickets furnished, good for six months.

Promotions in the Fourth. Lieut. Col. JONATHAN W. CHILDS has been appointed Colonel of the Fourth Infantry vice WOODBURY, killed. Capt. GEORGE W. LUMBARD has been appointed Lieut. Colonel vice CHILDS, promoted. Capt. GEORGE SPAULDING has been appointed Major vice COLE, resigned.

Since the above was in type it is reported on what we suppose "reliable" authority, that Maj. SPAULDING has been appointed Lieut. Colonel of the 17th Regiment, and that Capt. J. M. RANDOLPH has been commissioned as Major of the Fourth. All reports say that Capt. R. has gallantly won this promotion.

In Jackson over \$5000 have been subscribed to encourage enlistments in the Twentieth Regiment. The subscription in Kalamazoo for the same purpose exceeds \$6000. It is laudable to give money, but thousands of men must give themselves or the new regiments will not be speedily filled.

In St. Louis large numbers of Irish and English residents are claiming exemption from enrollment in the militia as aliens, and taking certificates of protection from the British Consul.—The Democrat says that many of these have voted for years at city, county, State and national elections. Great excitement prevails among the loyal nationalized citizens in consequence of this action.

THE CURRENCY POSTAGE STAMPS.—The United States postage stamps, which are now coming so freely into circulation, besides having the amount of their value in figures upon their upper corners, may be readily recognized by their colors and vignettes, which are as follows: Amount. Vignette. Color. 1 cent, Franklin, Blue. 3 cent, Washington, Pink. 5 cent, Jefferson, Chocolate. 10 cent, Washington, Green. 12 cent, Washington, Black. 24 cent, Washington, Lilac. 30 cent, Franklin, Yellow. 90 cent, Washington, Blue.

NOMINATED.—Schuyler Colfax was nominated for Congress at the Congressional convention at Plymouth, on Wednesday. John A. KISSON, First Assistant Postmaster General, was nominated in the Fifth Congressional district of Iowa, last week.

A war meeting was held at Chelsea, on Thursday evening of last week, with a large and enthusiastic attendance. Rev. P. A. BLADES, of this city, delivered a stirring address, and aroused the people that immediately over \$1000 was subscribed to encourage enlistments, and about twenty men enrolled. The meeting was also addressed by Col. SYLVESTER LARNED, of Detroit, and by Rev. S. P. WARNER, of Grand Lake, who is engaged in recruiting a company for the Twentieth Regiment.

We will cheerfully give place in our columns to the proceedings of the war meetings held in the different towns of the county, if furnished the same at an early day as possible.—Make them short and to the point.

Ex-President MARTIN VAN BUREN died at Kinderhook, at 2 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday the 24th ult., in the 84th year of his age. See biographical sketch in another column.

We are yet without any intelligence of the fate of our brother, Sergeant JARED POND. We fear that he fell in the battle of Gaines' Hill, July 27th.

The Detroit Advertiser and Tribune says that twelve printers have enlisted from its office in the Twenty-fourth Regiment.

The Adrian Daily Watchtower has suspended. This paper was nearly ten years old, but the war proved too much for it. Three of the Watchtower printers have enlisted in a Cavalry company.

The SEVENTEENTH.—Adolphus Williams, of Lansing, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Michigan Infantry, has been appointed Colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment.

A large rebel guerrilla party was defeated at Mt. Sterling, Ky., on the 29th ult., by the Home Guards.

Relief for Sick Soldiers. Communication from Quartermaster General F. PUTNAM. Having recently visited the army on James River and learned their wants, by direction of our Government, who is ever watchful of the welfare of the soldiers that have so nobly represented our State, I furnished our sick with a temporary supply of comforts, at the expense of the State; but as this supply is only a temporary one, our men will soon suffer, unless from our abundance they are further relieved. Our soldiers have lived so long without vegetable diet that it is of the utmost importance, not only to the sick, but to the well, that supplies should be furnished promptly. A kind Providence has furnished us berries and fruit in great profusion, intimating to us that, amidst an abundance, we should not forget our patriotic citizen soldiers who have risked their lives in maintaining our government, to enable us to enjoy in peace God's bounties. I am directed by the Governor to appeal to those who are permitted to live peacefully at home, to devote a little of their time and a small expense, in drying and preparing fruits for the use of our Michigan soldiers in the Army of the Potomac, believing this appeal will be responded to so cheerfully and liberally that not only the sick will be relieved, but that enough may be furnished that the well may share in your liberality, thereby preventing sickness, and saving many valuable lives, besides telling them that their efforts are appreciated and remembered by friends at home.

The ladies and the children can now have an opportunity to buy themselves for a short time in this laudable undertaking, and will be sure to receive the grateful thanks of the soldiers made comfortable by their attention. All kinds of dried fruits are needed. Dry your currants, cherries, raspberries, &c., in sugar; also make them up in jellies and jams. When blackberries are abundant, put them up in preference to other berries or fruits. Dried apples and peaches will also be very acceptable. When tin cans can be had, they had better be used in place of glass or earthen, on account of weight and breakage. Seal up the jellies securely, and pack in barrels in preference to boxes. Pickles of all kinds in vinegar are desirable. Put them in packages not larger than half barrels. It is desirable that as many as possible of these supplies be forwarded to Detroit, before Saturday, August 9th, with the freight paid. Mark each barrel or package with a strong cord, with the contents marked on each package, that they may be readily assorted and re-marked for their final destination also write by mail describing each package. Letters, and when the parties have contributed to this general supply, small packages, not exceeding five pounds in weight, will be cheerfully taken care of and distributed to individual members of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Sixteenth Regiments, on James River. These supplies go to no sanitary committee, but by direction of the Governor, I shall take them direct to our own soldiers, and personally deliver them to each regiment. J. H. FOUNTAIN, Quartermaster General, Michigan. DETROIT, July 25.

Raid in Missouri. Jefferson City, July 29. Colonel Guitor, of the Ninth Missouri Regiment, reinforced by Lieutenant Colonel Shaffer and Major Chappin, of Morris' Horse, and Major Caldwell, of the Third Iowa Cavalry, six hundred and fifty strong, were attacked at Moore's Hill, seven miles east of Fulton, at noon, yesterday, by Porter. After a cold P. M. the rebels were completely routed, with a loss of seventy-five to a hundred killed and wounded and one taken prisoner. Colonel Guitor reports a loss of forty-five killed and wounded. He captured guns, ammunition, baggage etc., in position. Officers and men behaved splendidly. The rebels were very soon to make an attempt on the pursuit last night, and will follow them over the Jordan.

St. Louis, July 29. Information has been received that a large force of guerrillas entered Missouri from Arkansas and are now encamped near the State line in Howell and Texas counties. They are represented to be commanded by McBride, and include gangs headed by Coleman and Hawthorne. Many refugees from these counties, and from Texas and other right counties, have fled to St. Louis, and it is asserted that our troops at Houston, Texas county, have been reinforced, and are sufficiently numerous to repress any demonstration from McBride's forces.

A gentleman just arrived from Monroe City states that at least 300 men arrived at Porter on Saturday night from Monroe county. Fifty persons left Hannibal on Friday night, fearing rebel depredations. Most intense excitement prevails all over the county. Hannibal is almost deserted, and many of its citizens have enlisted in this city.

From Pope's Department. New York, July 28. The special to the Tribune, Washington, 27th, says: "A reconnoitering force commanded by General Gibbons, consisting of two regiments of his brigade, one of General Patrick's two battalions of cavalry, one from the Harris Light Cavalry and one from the Indiana Cavalry, with a battery of artillery, all belonging to General King's division, pushed out from Fredericksburg in the direction of Gordonsville on Friday, and returned last night. They advanced within nine or ten miles of Gordonsville, and nearly to Orange Court House, which was occupied by a much superior force of the enemy."

Having discovered this fact, and having secured the object of the reconnaissance, the expedition returned, hotly pursued by a hostile force of cavalry which attacked the rear guard several times, but was repulsed on each occasion with loss. We hear of no loss on our side. "Gen. Pope takes the field to-morrow." "The late order of Gen. Pope requiring the residents within his lines who do not take the oath of allegiance, to emigrate, is already bearing fruit in the Piedmont. A party of the leading rebels of the town have gone to Richmond with their families, and others are preparing to follow."

Rebel Foray on Florence, Ala. Cairo, July 26. The steamer Evansville, from the Tennessee River, brings the news of a rebel raid to Florence, Alabama, on Tuesday last. They entered the city, burned all the warehouses used for Company and Quartermaster stores, and all the cotton in the vicinity; they also seized the United States steamer Colona, used for conveying army supplies over the shoals, and took all the money belonging to the boat and passengers, and then burned her. The property destroyed is said to be of great value. A small detachment of Mitchell's army was captured. They then proceeded down the Tennessee River to Chickasaw and Vicksburg, in the vicinity of Eastport, and burned all the warehouses which contained cotton.

Another band of forty rebels attacked a wagon train near Pittsburg Landing and captured sixty wagons carrying Commissary and Quartermaster stores. WEINDEL D. WILTSIE, Captain.

HO FOR EUROPE! STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, Ireland. LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP CO'S STEAMERS. CITY OF LONDON, 1109 TONNES, 10th AUGUST. CITY OF NEW YORK, 1174 TONNES, 17th AUGUST. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 1174 TONNES, 24th AUGUST. CITY OF WASHINGTON, 1174 TONNES, 31st AUGUST.

DEATH OF MAJOR FAIRBANKS. The following dispatch was received Friday afternoon by Mr. H. H. Hodgson, brother-in-law of the deceased: "Washington, July 25, 1862. Major Fairbanks died this morning. We start with his remains to Detroit, Sunday. "H. J. ALVORD." Major Fairbanks was one of the members of the Detroit Light Guard, in which he took much pride. He enlisted with the First Michigan regiment of three months' troops, under the gallant Col. Willcox, and was Adjutant of the regiment. He was promoted to lieut. in the 5th Regiment, under Col. Terry, and was appointed Major. He was in the battle of Bull Run, and was in the hard fight at Williamsburg, and the late series of battles on the Chickasaw, where he received a fatal wound in the breast.

Major John D. Fairbanks was born in Charleston, N. H., we think, and at the time of his death was about forty-two years old. He had been a resident of Detroit over fifteen years. He was in his early days a clerk for our respected fellow-citizen, Chauncey Hulbert, but for a number of years has been a member of the firm of Hayden & Fairbanks. Some four years since, when elected a member of the Common Council from the 6th ward, he withdrew from this firm, and became an employee of Messrs. Lyman Baldwin & Co., which situation he left when the war broke out. Major Fairbanks was well known in Detroit, and universally esteemed for many of his private qualities. He was an exemplary citizen, a true friend, and a brave soldier, who has offered up his life for the preservation of those free institutions he loved so well. He was a communicant in St. John's Episcopal Church, in this city. He leaves a widow and no children. Mrs. Fairbanks was with him during his last hours.—Adv. and Tribune.

From the Peninsula. Fortress Monroe, July 26. I am credibly informed that large bodies of forces are being concentrated on the line of the James River above the junction of the Appomattox and the Pamunkey. They come down from Richmond to the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad. It is believed they already number from 50,000 to 60,000, and that Jackson is in command of them, notwithstanding the rumor that he is in pursuit of Pope. My informant is very confident that the rebels are now making a bold stand at the above named place, and are bringing all the forces there they can spare from Richmond. He believes it is the intention of the rebels very soon to make an attack on Suffolk, as they are within twenty miles of that city with a considerable force.

Night before last a company of rebel cavalry came down on Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, seized and carried off a lot of contrabands that had accumulated there, and also forced into the rebel army all the males that could be found there capable of bearing arms. They then set fire to a lot of ship timber and left the cavalry camp almost empty, growing about that region, seeking plunder of any kind and pressing into the service all the men they can find who they think will be of any use to them. Similar depredations are being committed in the vicinity of Williamsburg, whether by the guerrillas or regulars of the rebel army it is hard to say, as they often go clothed alike. By this disguise they assume authority which otherwise they could not. In their masked characters they commit many depredations, telling citizens that they have authority for their acts, being regular commissioned cavalry.

Yesterday a man obtained a pass in Norfolk for the pretended purpose of going to North Carolina. He was watched by an officer and followed several miles from Norfolk when he took a wrong road and was steering towards Richmond. The officer then quickly rode up, arrested him, and found on his two thousand dollars he was about to convey to Richmond. He was taken back to Norfolk and lodged in jail to await his trial. He admitted and states that he got two dollars apiece for conveying letters between Norfolk and Richmond. This will stop the avenue by which letters have been passed to and from Richmond.

The steamer Massachusetts has arrived at Fortress Monroe from Port Royal, bound to New York. He reports all quiet on the South Carolina and Georgia coasts. The steamship South America left Fortress Monroe this afternoon laden with contrabands. She has gone up the James River. STEAMERS CAPTURED. Washington, July 29. Lieut. Rogers, of the S. S. steamer Humber, reports that on the 6th of Abaco Island, he fell in with the British schooner Agnes, of Nassau, from Harbor Island, without papers. He sent her to Key West for adjudication.

A later report from the same officer says that on July 21st he had captured the rebel steamer Reliance, just out from Doboy Bar, Georgia, and bound to Nassau, with nearly a hundred and fifty tons of sea Island cotton. The Reliance was commanded by Lieut. Gladding, formerly of the U. S. Army.

New Advertisements.

MONEY TO LEND. I CAN FURNISH MONEY on reasonable terms and long time, on any security. E. W. MORGAN, 82½ Ann Arbor, July 25, 1862.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS! FELLOW CITIZENS, Sovereigns of the Great Republic, your liberties are in danger! An insupportable and unprovoked aggression has been made upon ourselves to be taken! Shall we sit quietly in our homes, while traitors rob us of our birthright? God forbid. To arms! Let us show by our deeds that the free citizens of this country are not a name without a reality. Remember that the Federal Government has no power to raise an army or navy, or to send troops or ships to sea, or to make any laws, or to do any act, unless we consent to it by our representatives in Congress. We are the only power that can save our country, and we must do it by our own arms. WEINDEL D. WILTSIE, Captain.

RECRUITS WANTED. A Recruiting office will be opened at the office of SLAYTON & CO., 115 N. W. corner of the 20th Regt. The third Congressional District should not be behind the rest. OUR COUNTRY CALLS! Michigan preserves the reputation of her gallant Sons. Men are wanted, and disciplined men to lead them. An opportunity is now afforded to join a company with good and able officers who have seen service. Those wishing to join should enroll their names now. This will secure them a position in the Regiment. An extension will be given until the 1st of August. References.—Gov. Peleh, Rev. Sam'l, Cornelius, Det. Woodruff, James B. Gott. Further particulars furnished at Slawson and Gott's store, 115 N. W. corner of the 20th Regt. WM. H. RANDALL, Captain.

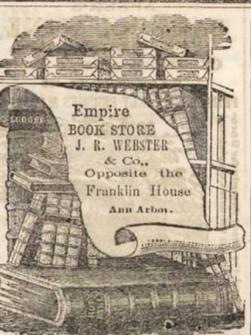
Mortgage Sale. D'ALMEIDA having been made in the condition of a Mortgagee by James Haffey, of Freedom, in the County of Washington, and State of Michigan, to the 25th day of March, A. D. 1852, and according to the terms of said Mortgage, the sum of \$25,000 of which \$10,000 of said Mortgage, was paid on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1852, and the balance of \$15,000, was paid on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1853, and the said Mortgage, was renewed on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1854, and the said Mortgage, was renewed on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1855, and the said Mortgage, was renewed on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1856, and the said Mortgage, was renewed on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1857, and the said Mortgage, was renewed on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1858, and the said Mortgage, was renewed on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1859, and the said Mortgage, was renewed on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1860, and the said Mortgage, was renewed on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1861, and the said Mortgage, was renewed on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1862, and the said Mortgage, was renewed on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1863, and the said Mortgage, was renewed on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1864, and the said Mortgage, was renewed on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1865, and the said Mortgage, was renewed on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1866, and the said Mortgage, was renewed on the 25th day of March, A.

Michigan Argus.

The Crops at Home and Abroad. It is now tolerably well settled that the European demand for American grain will not be as large for the coming year as it has been for the past year.

PRINTING

Neatly Executed AT THE ARGUS OFFICE. WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS IN THE LINE OF PRINTING AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES.



Empire BOOK STORE J. WEBSTER & Co. Opposite the Franklin House Ann Arbor.

ROTARY CARD PRESS, INVITATION CARDS, WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, &c.

THE ARGUS BOOK BINDERY is in charge of a FIRST CLASS WORKMAN, LEDGERS, RECORDS, JOURNALS, HOTEL REGISTERS, and RULED TO ANY PATTERN.

BLANK BOOKS OF ALL KINDS, RULED TO ANY PATTERN, MOORE & LOOMIS RUBBERS.

MOORE & LOOMIS TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Omnibus Fare. This Undersigned, Retail Proprietor in this city of Ann Arbor, respectfully announces to the public, that on and after the first day of January, 1892,

NEW GOODS.

BACH & PIERSON Have just opened their SECONDS PRING STOCK and offer a CHOICE SELECTION of Seasonable Goods, including all the Newest Styles.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, DOMESTICS, STAPLES, GROCERIES, &c. We Bought for Cash and will sell FOR CASH OR READY PAY, at very Low Figures. CALL AND SEE!

SCHOFF & MILLER No. 2, Franklin Block, with the most complete assortment of Books and Stationery, PERFUMERIES, FANCY GOODS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, SHADES, ROLLERS, CORDS, TASSELS, GILT CORNICES, CURTAINS, HOOKS AND PINS, STEREOSCOPES & VIEWS &c.

Double Christmas Present! by purchasing from this stock, each purchaser gets an additional present of Jewelry, &c. Ranging in value from 50 cts. to \$50.00.

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

W. MORGAN, Agent for Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York. The Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York, is the largest and most successful of its kind in the world.

HORACE WATERS,

333 Broadway, New York. Pianos, Melodions, Alexandro Organs, Accordeons, Martins, Celebrated and other Guitars, Violins, Tenor Viols, Violoncellos, Accordions, Flutings, Flutes, Pipes, Triangles, Clarinets, Tuning Forks, Pipes and Hammers, Violin Bows, Italian Strings, Bass Instruments for Bands, Piano Stools, and covers, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.

Shot Music. For all the publishers, in the U. S., Ireland, France, and elsewhere, and all kinds of Instruction Books for the above instruments. Church Music Books, Music elegantly bound, Music paper, and Musical Instruments, Mercurials.

Wm. Wagner, has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and desirable stock of the newest styles, and as cheap as any other house in the State. We are also prepared to print POSTERS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Blackwood's Magazine, AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS. GREAT INDUCEMENT TO SUBSCRIBE! PREMIUMS AND REDUCTIONS.

Castings and Machinery, STEAM ENGINES, Looms & Tripp, and other industrial equipment.

Nichols & Sheppard, Battie Creek, Mich. Improved for the Season of 1892. In this Separator the grain is separated from the straw by means of a revolving cylinder.

GREAT, GREATER, GREATEST

BAIGAINS EVER OFFERED 1859. In this City, are now being offered at the CHEAP, CLOCK, WATCH, & Jewelry Store.

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES. Persons buying anything at this well known establishment can rely upon getting goods exactly as represented.

ARRIVALS AT THE OLD AND RELIABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM, N. O. 3 PHENIX BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

Blackwood's Magazine, AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS. GREAT INDUCEMENT TO SUBSCRIBE! PREMIUMS AND REDUCTIONS.

Castings and Machinery, STEAM ENGINES, Looms & Tripp, and other industrial equipment.

Nichols & Sheppard, Battie Creek, Mich. Improved for the Season of 1892. In this Separator the grain is separated from the straw by means of a revolving cylinder.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, and your system deranged? These pills are the best for all such ailments.

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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 wondrous wise."

The Cheapest and best CLOTHING! in this market always jumped into GUTERMANS' HEAD QUARTERS!

SPLENDID BARGAINS! "Come all ye that are weary and heavy laden" with sorrow, and we will do our best to relieve you—giving you in return the best kind of Goods at the lowest prices.

STUDENTS! We are happy to greet you again in our City after spending your vacation with your dear old folks at home. Be assured we wish a pleasant term, and shall ever be glad to meet you at the Old Head-Quarters, No. 5.

NEW GOODS For the Spring, 1892. MACK & SCHMID Would respectfully announce to the Citizens of Washtenaw and adjoining Counties that we are now receiving Direct from the Eastern Markets a full and complete supply of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Ladies' & Childrens' Shoes, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c.