



IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

To the People of the State of Michigan: The State Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Michigan, yielding to the desire of a large number of dem...

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held at their rooms in this city this day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That, in the opinion of this committee, the present condition of the country demands the suspension of party organizations and party nominations for the approaching elections in this State, and requires the united exertions of all citizens, to suppress the present wicked rebellion, to maintain the constitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and to restore and perpetuate the Union.

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Members of the Democratic State Central Committee. To this communication the committee received the following reply, August 29th, 1862: REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, DETROIT, Aug. 29, 1862.

My Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th inst., covering the proposition of the Democratic State Central Committee for a joint State Convention.

With the highest respect for the source from which it was proposed, and the patriotic sentiments which pervade it, the following is respectfully submitted in reply, after the mature consideration which the subject demands: The Republican State Central Committee, at a meeting held in this city on Wednesday, the 6th inst., after a full and free interchange of opinion, and in view of the present crisis, unanimously resolved to call a Republican State Convention to be held in the city of Detroit the last week in September, to be presided over by the Executive Committee to issue a regular call, but broad enough to include all who would unite with us in suppressing the present wicked rebellion, in maintaining the constitution, enforcing the laws, and perpetuating the Union, leaving to the Executive Committee no discretion save in fixing the precise day of the week.

On Friday last, the 22d, the Executive Committee met and named Wednesday, the 24th of September next, and unreservedly the call to issue accordingly, and published forthwith. It seems, therefore, too late to accept and carry into effect the proposition submitted in the manner offered. That it is the duty of all citizens to unite in crushing out this wicked rebellion, and in maintaining the Union and the constitution, is truly stated in the resolution submitted by your committee. There can be but one real issue while the very existence of this government is endangered. It would seem, therefore, desirable that there should be no party in the field, as there should be but one party in the country. With the most earnest desire that this may be the result, our call as you will see, is very broad and liberal, inviting all to unite with us under one banner, so broad that no man, whatever his party proclivities may have been, can hesitate to unite in the salvation of the country.

In answering your communication without submitting the same to the committee, the responsibility would not have been assumed were it not that the necessities and well-considered action upon the subject matter of your proposition precluded any other course, and fully warrants me in this reply, most respectfully submitted.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant, J. W. TILMAN, Ch. Sec. of the Com. To S. D. ELWOOD, Chairman Democratic Central Committee.

We have deemed it our duty to place this correspondence before the people. In doing so we cannot express an expression of profound respect for the public leaders have deemed their party organization paramount to the public good. We do not say this for the purpose of reproach, but with sorrow commensurate with the sense of duty and the patriotic hope which impelled our offer. That sorrow is intensified by the fact that the reply of the chairman of the republican committee evinces that, while they accede to the spirit of our proposition, they should be a union of all good citizens in support of the government against the rebellion, they disavow without serious consideration, and reject, upon grounds which astound and pain us, the only method by which such a union can be attained.

Their reply acknowledges the patriotism of our offer, and that "there can be but one real issue while the very existence of the government is endangered," and it distinctly asserts that "it would seem therefore desirable that there should be but one party in the field, as there should be but one party in the country." The conclusion at which they arrive from these sentiments, is that the "one ticket, and the "one party" shall be republican. A conclusion so different from our expectations, a rejection of "sentiments" confessed to be so "patriotic" and of a measure which every good citizen deems as necessary in this hour "when the very existence of the government is endangered," leaves us only the duty of placing the entire subject before the people and to ask their advice and action in the primary meetings.

We cannot accept this reply as the voice of the loyal masses of Michigan. They will agree with us that more is due to the country than to any party or organization, that her salvation should at this time be the first, last and only consideration, and that there should be no argument, because none is necessary. Our proposition and the reason of its rejection are now before the people. Were we right to make it? Were they right to reject it?

Our loss in killed and wounded in Gen. Birney's command was about 200—among them Major Tilden, of the Thirty-eighth New York, who was mortally wounded, and died immediately after the victory.

The enemy's forces consisted of parts of the divisions of Generals Jackson and Hill, numbering from 10,000 to 12,000. Gen. Reno's loss is not accurately known, but it is supposed to be about 1,000. The enemy being without artillery, our troops suffered but little in comparison with their loss.

The deaths of Generals Kearney and Stevens are deeply lamented by their immediate commands, and by all the army. Both have very high reputations for gallantry and soldierly ability. Gen. Kearney having brought high renown from the Peninsula, and Gen. Stevens, besides his fame in Mexico and Oregon, was an active and enterprising General of the Port Royal expedition. He was there concerned in every fight in which our land forces had part. His own brigade was especially devoted to him.

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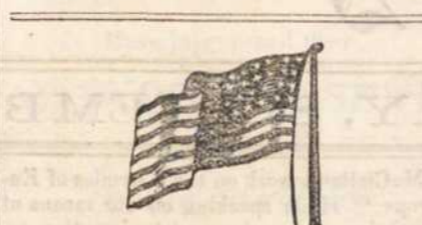
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Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR. Friday Morning, Sept. 12.



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

Democratic Congressional District Convention. Democratic delegates from the several Counties constituting the Third Congressional District, will meet in Convention at the city of Jackson, on Tuesday, the 31st day of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representation in Congress.

Each county will be entitled to the following representation: Washtenaw, 12; Jackson, 9; Calhoun, 9; Ingham, 6; Eaton, 6. T. F. BOUTON, A. C. BLODGETT, O. M. BARNES, L. G. NOYES, M. S. BRACKETT. Congressional District Convention. Dated, Sept. 9, 1862.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS. Since the issue of our last paper, in which we gave place to a brief editorial under the heading of this article, a correspondence between the majority of the Democratic State Committee and the chairman of the Republican State Committee has been given to the public. When the Mexican War broke out he was appointed one of the Lieutenants in the Pontiac company, but soon after the arrival of the regiment in Mexico was called to the staff of Gen. Pierce, on which he served during the war with much credit to himself and in more than one instance received special notice in the reports of his superiors. Soon after his return to Michigan, after the close of the war he was elected, we believe, to State Senate, and was also Secretary of the Senate. In 1849 he purchased an interest in The Erie Press establishment, with which he remained connected until the spring of 1852. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce, Postmaster at Detroit, and continued in the office until the close of his administration. In 1858 he was again elected to the State Senate where he served with credit to himself and with eminent satisfaction to his constituents.

When the present war broke out he offered his services forthwith to the government, and in August last was authorized to raise a cavalry regiment which he did in a very short space of time. The regiment was assigned to the corps of General Banks, to which it has been attached up to the present time. As soon as active service was begun, Colonel Brodhead was appointed to the chief command of the cavalry of the corps, and as such acted in the battle of Winchester and the famous charge of Jackson and Ashby up the Valley. He not long since conducted the dash into Orange Court-House, and to within three miles of Gordonsville, and still later the bold one across Stannardsville, and across the Blue Ridge into the very heart of the enemy's country.

Colonel Brodhead was a brave and daring officer, and the country, in his death, has lost one of its most ardent, untiring, and zealous supporters. No man in the land had been a more unflinching political opponent of the present administration, but as soon as the red hand of rebellion had been raised against it, no man was more unflinching in its support. He was a man of most excellent ability, and, and still later the bold one across Stannardsville, and across the Blue Ridge into the very heart of the enemy's country.

Another Michigan Colonel has offered up his life for his country, and the whole State will mourn his loss. We see no course left but for Democratic conventions and Democratic tickets; there certainly is no other course if the mass of the Republicans endorse the action of the chairman of their State Committee. We acknowledge no superiority in loyalty, neither do we acknowledge that the loyalty of the Republican party is in excess of that of the proud old Democratic organization. Then, let a Democratic State Convention be called, a ticket nominated, our devotion to the Union re-affirmed, and the whole matter rested with the people.

Since writing the above, we see indications that hundreds and thousands of Republicans repudiate the action of Mr. TILMAN and his advisers. A letter is published generally signed by the Republicans of Plymouth, Wayne county, a Republican strong-hold, declaring that they will support no exclusive Republican ticket, and in Detroit, on Wednesday, we learned of a general movement, of prominent Republicans in that city and throughout the State, to initiate a union movement. We presume, therefore, and would advise, that the State Committee wait the moving of the waters.

Late foreign intelligence says that the insurrection in Italy has terminated, and that Garibaldi, after a very sharp contest was compelled to surrender, and was immediately conveyed to Spezia in an Italian frigate. Republican talkers and scribblers have long clamored for a union of parties in these troublous times. The kind of a union they demand is shadowed forth in the correspondence in another column, and in the call for a "Republican State Convention." They propose a retention of the Republican organization, and grant gracious permission for all citizens to enlist under the Republican banner. What magnanimity!

The Twentieth Michigan did not "switch off" at Cleveland and go to Cincinnati as was announced last week on supposed good authority. It went immediately to Washington, and will participate in the defence of the Capital, and we hope in the capture of the rebel army which has dared to cross the Potomac and invade a loyal State. Election returns incomplete show forty members in the assembly elected and four Union Democrats. Every Democratic Senator is defeated. Six Douglas Democrats and four Breckinridge hold over, constituting the sole opposition element in the Senate which has thirty-nine members.

Our loss in killed and wounded in Gen. Birney's command was about 200—among them Major Tilden, of the Thirty-eighth New York, who was mortally wounded, and died immediately after the victory. The enemy's forces consisted of parts of the divisions of Generals Jackson and Hill, numbering from 10,000 to 12,000. Gen. Reno's loss is not accurately known, but it is supposed to be about 1,000. The enemy being without artillery, our troops suffered but little in comparison with their loss.

The deaths of Generals Kearney and Stevens are deeply lamented by their immediate commands, and by all the army. Both have very high reputations for gallantry and soldierly ability. Gen. Kearney having brought high renown from the Peninsula, and Gen. Stevens, besides his fame in Mexico and Oregon, was an active and enterprising General of the Port Royal expedition. He was there concerned in every fight in which our land forces had part. His own brigade was especially devoted to him.

Death of Col. Brodhead. A dispatch has been received in town announcing the death of Col. Thornton F. Brodhead, of the First Michigan Cavalry. He was wounded in the lungs in one of the battles before Manassas last week, and so severely that he survived but a few days. No particulars as to his death have yet been received.

Col. Brodhead was born in New Hampshire, and was the son of John Brodhead, for a long time member of Congress and a leading citizen of the State. One of his brothers has for years resided in Washington, and not long since was appointed by the President one of the Commissioners under the act for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia. Col. Brodhead was in Michigan about the year 1838, while yet a boy, one of his brothers being at the time cashier of a bank in Pontiac, at which place the Colonel took up his residence. He soon became connected with the Jacksonian newspaper, and in 1841 was appointed Assistant Secretary of State under Robert P. Eldridge, which office he held during one or two administrations. When the Mexican War broke out he was appointed one of the Lieutenants in the Pontiac company, but soon after the arrival of the regiment in Mexico was called to the staff of Gen. Pierce, on which he served during the war with much credit to himself and in more than one instance received special notice in the reports of his superiors. Soon after his return to Michigan, after the close of the war he was elected, we believe, to State Senate, and was also Secretary of the Senate. In 1849 he purchased an interest in The Erie Press establishment, with which he remained connected until the spring of 1852. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce, Postmaster at Detroit, and continued in the office until the close of his administration. In 1858 he was again elected to the State Senate where he served with credit to himself and with eminent satisfaction to his constituents.

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