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The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1862. No. 873

Vol. XVII.

From All the Year Round. Imperishable. The pure, the bright, the beautiful, that stirred our hearts in youth, the impulses of a wordless prayer, the dreams of love and truth, the longings after something lost, the spirit's yearning cry, when justice threatens high, these things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid a brother in his need, the kindly word in grief's dark hour that proved the friend indeed, the plea for mercy, softly breathed, when justice threatens high, the sorrow of a contrite heart, these things shall never die.

The memory of clasping hands, the pressure of a kiss, and all the trifles, sweet and frail, that make up love's first bliss, the firm, unchanging faith, and holy trust and high, these things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand must find some work to do; let not a chance be thrown away—Be firm, and just and true, so shall a light that cannot fade, beam on thee from on high. And these things shall never die.

George N. Sanders safe in England. George N. Sanders, the rebel emissary who escapes over the Canadian frontier in the disguise of a coal-miner was lately described by a correspondent of the Evening Post, in his time to catch the steamer Jura, and has landed safely in England.

Mr. Geo. N. Sanders, late American Consul in London, arrived in England, on the 29th inst., for the return of the rebellious States to the allegiance of the Federal Government. No event in the history of the world surpasses the one now presented by the President, which is to be decided in a little over ninety days.

The wisdom of that clause in the proclamation which declares free the slaves of rebel States after the first of January, is unquestionable; a necessity, indisputable. It has been declared time and again by President Lincoln that as soon as this step became a necessity, he should adopt it.

From now till the first of January—this is the time that will take effect—little or nothing will happen between now and then, in the progress of the war, it is hard to say. We most earnestly hope, however, that by that time the rebellion will be put down by the military hand, and that the terrible element of slave insurrection may not be invoked.

It was confidently believed at Richmond that Buell's army would be captured and dispersed, that it could not possibly make a successful stand south of the Ohio River; that General Humphrey Marshall had left Abingdon, Virginia, with his division, entering Northeastern Kentucky for the Blue Grass region, expecting to form a junction with General Kirby Smith from Beaufort and Bragg's army; that Major General Holmes, at the head of thirty thousand men from Texas, Northwest Louisiana and Arkansas, had passed Fort Smith, and would soon cooperate with Buell's army.

When the unrelenting necessities of war compelled him to restore that general to command, he found it necessary to pacify this exciting and meddlesome faction, and he throws a sop to the barking, three-mouthed Cerberus, in the shape of a new proclamation.

This new proclamation really amounts to little. The President proclaims in substance, that on the first of next January he will issue still another proclamation, putting in force the main provisions of the confiscation act. It is unbecomingly the dignity of a great government to make such promises as to what it will hereafter do in territory of which a powerful armed force disputes the jurisdiction.

Under the great umbrella tree of the Chapin stock, gathered nearly 1,500 descendants and connections, all of whose names were recorded at the City Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday. All arrangements for the exercises were made with so much care by the committee of arrangements, that everything passed off with perfect order and success.

It is no misfortune for a nice young lady to lose her good name, if a nice young man gives her a better.

President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. The New York Tribune recites the various points in the proclamation, and says: "It is the beginning of the end of the rebellion; the beginning of the new life of the nation. God bless Abraham Lincoln!"

The gravity of this proclamation will strike every one. It has been forced upon the nation by the abolitionists of the North and secessionists of the South. It inaugurates an overwhelming revolution in the system of labor in a vast and important agricultural section of the country, which will, if the rebels persist in their course, suddenly emancipate three or four millions of human beings, and throw them in the fullness of their ignorance and helplessness, upon their own resources and the wisdom of the white race to properly regulate and care for them in their new condition of life.

It will, to a certain extent, bring the black labor of the South in competition with the white labor of the cotton and grain farms of the West, unless the existing stringent laws of some of the Western States confining the negro to his present geographical position, are adopted in all the other free States.

We have no doubt the President's policy, as laid down in his proclamation, will be approved by an immense majority of the people of the United States who are loyal to our republican form of government. They have been called upon and are now called upon to make vast sacrifices for the general welfare, and their blood is being poured out like water, and their treasure is being lavished by hundreds of millions of dollars, to maintain in the field an army greater than that of any of the military empires of Europe.

Discarding the legislation of Congress, and disregarding the dictation of Greeley and others of that ilk, the President has patiently waited the declaration of his purpose, till the coming of the hour which would suit with it. The notes of warning are ringing in our ears, and the present is showing his anxious preparation to stand heroically with them.

On first reading this proclamation, we supposed that it referred to the sixth section of the confiscation act, and proclaimed to be the legal effect of the President's proclamation on that section. This, in all conscience, would have been had enough. On reading the proclamation a second time, however, we perceived that its subject matter is different from that of the proclamation, the former relating to all the property of rebels in any State, while the latter relates expressly and exclusively to all the slaves of the States in rebellion.

It is not to be supposed that the proclamation is not and does not assume to be founded on the confiscation law or any other law. It is evidently an arbitrary act of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. In short, it is a naked stroke of military necessity.

Both are manifest. The one is as unwarrantable as the other is mischievous. The measure is wholly unauthorized, and wholly pernicious. Though it cannot be executed in fact, and though its execution probably will never be seriously attempted, its moral influence will be decided and purely harmful. So far as its own purpose is concerned, it is a mere *brutum fulmen*, but it will only too effectually for the purposes of the enemy. It is a gigantic usurpation, unrelieved by the promise of a solitary advantage, however minute and faint, but on the contrary, aggravated by the menace of great and unmixt evil.

Kentucky cannot and will not acquiesce in this measure. Never. As little will she allow it to chill her devotion to the cause thus imperiled anew. The government our fathers framed is one thing, and a thing after price; Abraham Lincoln, the temporary occupant of the Executive chair, is another thing, and a thing of comparatively little worth. The one is an individual, the sands of whose official existence are running fast, and who, when his office exists shall end, will be no more or less than any other individual. The other is a grand political structure, in which is contained the treasures and the energies of civilization, and upon whose lofty and shining dome, seen from the shores of all climes, center the eager hopes of mankind.

President Lincoln has set his hand and affixed the great seal of the nation to the grandest proclamation ever issued by man. It aims at nothing less than complete emancipation, and the establishment of a Free Republic from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf. So splendid a vision has hardly shown upon the world since the day of the Messiah. From the date of this proclamation begins the history of the republic as others designed to have it—the home of freedom, the asylum of the oppressed, the seat of justice, the land of equal rights under the law, where each man however humble, shall be entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Let no one think to stay the glorious reformation. Every day's events are hastening its triumph, and whosever

shall place himself in its way it will grind him to powder. From the Chicago Times. The President has at last weakly yielded to the pressure upon him, about which he has so bitterly complained, and issued his proclamation of negro emancipation. It is not yet a month since he announced his purpose to "save the Union in the shortest way under the constitution." He now announces his purpose to save it by overriding the constitution. For he has no constitutional power to issue this proclamation of emancipation—none whatever. He is himself the creature of the constitution. Nobody need argue with us that he has the power under the military law. His military law does not destroy the fundamental civil law. In war as in peace, "the constitution is the supreme law of the land."

This proclamation is the instrumental-ity by which abolitionism has undertaken that the war should be closed in thirty days at the farthest. Indeed, we have been told that under it the President would be able to stamp armies out of the earth. Let him stamp at once, for we are anxious to see the flaming giants of abolitionism throwing themselves into the fight and driving rebellion in dismay before them as promised. We are anxious to behold the stupendous and magnificent results which were to flow, like a mighty stream from the proclamation. Surely we shall not be utterly and totally deceived as to those results.

From the Cincinnati Commercial. We have no doubt the President's policy, as laid down in his proclamation, will be approved by an immense majority of the people of the United States who are loyal to our republican form of government. They have been called upon and are now called upon to make vast sacrifices for the general welfare, and their blood is being poured out like water, and their treasure is being lavished by hundreds of millions of dollars, to maintain in the field an army greater than that of any of the military empires of Europe.

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to be shaken by any mad act of the President. If necessary, she will resist the act, and aid in holding the door to a just and lawful accountability, but she will never raise her own hand against the glorious fair because he has blindly or criminally smitten it. She cannot be so false to herself as this. She is incapable of such guilt and folly.

The President has fixed the first of next January as the time for his proclamation to go into effect. Before that time the North will be called upon to elect members of Congress, and the new Congress will strike the loyal people of the North in general with amazement and abhorrence. We know it. We call upon them to manifest their righteous detestation by returning to Congress none but the avowed and zealous adversaries of this measure. Let the revocation of the proclamation be made the overshadowing issue, and let the voice of the people at the polls, followed by the voice of their representatives in Congress be heard in such tones of remonstrance and of condemnation that the President, aroused to a sense of his tremendous error, shall not hesitate to withdraw the measure. The vital interests of the country demand that the proclamation shall be revoked, the sooner the better, and until it is revoked, every loyal man should unite in vigorously working for its revocation. If the President by any means is pressed away from the constitution and his own plights, he must be pressed back again and held there by the strong arm of the people.

The game of pressure is one that two can play at; and it is no slight reproach to the conservative men of the country that heretofore they have not taken their fair share in this game as played at the national capital. The radicals have been allowed to have the game too much to themselves. We hope this reproach will now be wiped away.

From the National Intelligencer. The reader will find in another part of today's Intelligencer a proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring prospectively the emancipation of the slaves in the insurgent States on the 1st of January next, unless, in the meantime the people of the States shall so far as to their constitutional relations as to send representatives to Congress.

With our well-known and oft-repeated views respecting the inutility of such proclamations, it can hardly be necessary for us to say that, where we expect no good, we shall only be too happy to find that no harm has been done by the present declaration of the Executive.

This new proclamation with regard to the contingent emancipation of slaves in the insurgent States not being self-enforcing, and showing its previous declaration of the President in regard to the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, the only difference between the two papers resides in the signatures respectively attached to them. And, as in themselves considered, they are likely to prove equally void of practical effect, we are not without the suspicion that the President has taken this method to convince the only class of persons likely to be pleased with this proclamation, of the utility of the measure.

Here the ammunition of the Seventeenth gave out, the men having fired forty rounds. But the regiment would not retreat; turning the butts of their guns, and yelling like savages, they rushed forward at "double quick," and engaged the rebels at "close quarters," and then came the "tug of war." The rebels discharged their muskets, but the butts of the guns did good execution, and the rebels fell on all sides, while over their dead bodies our gallant Seventeenth, determined to conquer or die in defense of their cause.

In the meantime the flag of the Union was borne onward in triumph, while the groans of the dying were drowned in the shouts of the Seventeenth and the roar of the rebel muskets. While this hand to hand fighting was progressing, the Adjutant was again dispatched for reinforcements. They were sent up; but instead of supporting the Seventeenth, which was contending against fearful odds, they obliterated under the cover of the woods the boys of the Seventeenth seeing that they were to be sent up to a point of victory rushed forward upon the stone wall, gained the top, sprung over and drove the rebels from their stone in treachery at the point of the bayonet, driving them before them, and "like reapers descended to the harvest of death."

Finding that the rebels retreated towards their battery, the Seventeenth rushed upon them with the most determined ferocity, many of them throwing away their guns, and seizing the rebels by the neck of the neck, taking them prisoner. About 100 rebels were killed, 300 taken prisoners, and the balance driven back.

Having accomplished a brilliant victory, such as no single regiment can boast of, the Seventeenth returned to the supply trains, filled their cartridge boxes, and awaited an attack, less than one hundred and fifty-eight men who were killed and wounded. Resting on their arms until 12 o'clock at night, they stretched themselves upon the ground and were soon quietly sleeping upon the bloody field, surrounded by their dead companions, who slept their last sleep.

"No sound can awake them to sleep again." Adjutant Richards speaks in the highest terms of praise of the gallantry of Col. Withington, who passed through both engagements without a scratch, as well as all the staff, field and nearly all of the company officers. The privates behaved with miraculous courage and coolness, and during all their engagements and subsequently at Antietam Creek, performed deeds of daring prowess.

During the battle of Sharpsburg the Seventeenth were brought under fire at nine o'clock on Wednesday. At two o'clock they crossed the Antietam bridge, and advanced up the slope of the hill on the Sharpsburg side. Here they supported the Pennsylvania Fifth Regiment, who were deployed as skirmishers, but soon were met by a destructive enfilading fire from rebel batteries, which caused fearful slaughter in our ranks.

So deadly was the fire that any regiment might have retired without dishonor. But the sons of Michigan knew no retreat. They stood as invincible as the stone wall from behind which a few days before they had driven in disgrace four times their number. The order was given to lay down in line of battle. This was done, and after lying in

the Charge of the 17th Mich. Infantry. From the Detroit Tribune. Our readers have already heard of the gallant actions of the 17th Michigan Infantry, but from Adjutant Richards, who returned from the regiment this (Tuesday) morning, we have more interesting particulars of the heroic career of this regiment. Adjutant Richards was wounded on Wednesday last, a piece of shell fearfully bruising him in the groin, and a Minie ball entering his leg near the ankle, which the surgeons were unable to extract.

From the Adjutant we learn that the 17th got under fire of shell at one o'clock on Sunday, after they had been drawn up in line of battle on South Mountain, facing towards Middletown, and the left of Turner's Gap. To understand the position we may state that South Mountain is partially covered with forests, on either slope, with an open field in the centre. They had not been in line of battle long ere a masked battery opened on their left flank, silencing Cook's battery, which was deserted by the men, and the other batteries were driven down at the gorge of the mountain through the ranks of the Seventeenth, which lay at the base of the mountain, as we understand it. At this juncture Gen. Willcox ordered the Seventeenth to change front, advance and recover the lost battery. The new line having been formed, the gallant Col. Withington inquired of the men if they were ready. A loud and enthusiastic shout went up, and in answer in the affirmative was given, when the Colonel exclaimed: "Forward, my boys!"

The order was obeyed with alacrity, and the rebel Seventeenth advanced upon the battery with the order and courage of veterans, while loud and long shouts were heard above the din of battle. Arriving at the battery they found that it had not been possessed by the enemy; but here they met the fire of a rebel battery, situated on the edge of the woods on the opposite side and across the field, which poured a terrible and deadly fire into the ranks of the Seventeenth, whose men were falling in large numbers; but there was no falling back, no thought of retreat. There stood the gallant fellows as firm as the rock of Gibraltar, the men suffering severely. At last the order was given to lie down in line of battle. It was done, and while the officers were consulting as to the best means of taking this battery, a rebel brigade, composed of four veteran regiments, rushed forward from the opposite woods, and advanced upon the Seventeenth, who sprang to arms and met them in the open field, while about after about went up as our brave boys advanced on the double quick.

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this position for some time they were ordered to advance, with the Fifteenth Pennsylvania towards Sharpsburg, a quarter of a mile distant. The order was obeyed, and they met the enemy, who, meanwhile, had been heavily reinforced by Jackson. The regiment was on the right wing of Burnside's command, constantly exposed to the hottest fire. Eventually the order came from McClellan for our forces to retire, but to hold Antietam bridge. Our men then rallied, drove the rebels back in confusion, retaking a position that had been previously lost by our forces. The rebels fell all their dead and wounded on the field.

It was six o'clock in the evening that Adjutant Richards was wounded. He left on the following morning for home. He represents the loss of the 17th as very large, and estimates their present strength at only three hundred effective men. Some companies have not more than ten or a dozen men left.

The above is a short, and we believe, a true narrative of the career of the immortal Seventeenth, whose praise records from one end of the continent to the other. We think Michigan should be proud of her sons, to know that they achieved a victory excelled by no troops in the world. The only thing on record as propelling to it is the charge at Balaklava, when, "into the mouth of hell, rode the Six Hundred."

Major Lyon, who with the battle-field was remarkable for his coolness and bravery, was among the wounded. He is now with friends at Canandaigua, N. Y.

General McClellan. The Baltimore American puts its heel upon the new fallacies which the radical journals have been circulating against Gen. McClellan. First: "Now we happen to know that General McClellan, six days after he reached Harrison's Landing, placed in the War Department full reports of the battles. It is, therefore, no fault of his that these reports have not been published

Terms of Peace.

We already know the terms the rebels will propose. They will demand disunion and division. These they cannot have. The government, the army, all political parties, are pledged to the maintenance of the Union impaired, they will accept nothing short of this. Such a peace must be conquered. It is folly to hope for a revival of confidence in the South, or a return of esteem, unless these are brought about by force of arms. An officer, who has seen much service, recently remarked that both sides would continue to fight until they fought out into good nature—This result often occurs in less extensive combats. He saw already that the rebels had fought out into a position where they had no other resort for each other. The belittling talk that prevailed on each side at the outbreak of the war has ceased. The boast that one Southern was good for five Northerners is heard no more. The feeling that the South had no perseverance, no endurance, and no resources, that its valor was all in words, has been swept away, and juster ideas of the nature of the controversy and of the men engaged prevail. The armies have learned to respect each other, and after these many hard fought, and hotly-contested fields, all of each side must admit that men capable of such fighting should not be foes, and that, united and indivisible, they could maintain the honor of the old flag and the integrity of America against whatever foes should assail them.

We have said that a peace must be conquered. It may be conquered either by a gradual weakening force in the field—the display and use of large resources and more men—or by the overwhelming of the prejudice and passion which inaugurated the war, and which thus far prevent any solution of our difficulties. There is but one course open, and that is, to go on resolutely, and to prosecute this war with an energy and an activity which as yet we have not shown. It can only terminate by the utter annihilation of the rebel army and the destruction of all its resources. In the progress of accomplishing this we may prepare to receive propositions of peace. It will hardly do to negotiate with rebels in arms, and, least of all, while they deem themselves the strongest.

Washington Correspondence, N. Y. World.

The Released Richmond Prisoners.

The paroled prisoners from Richmond, who were exchanged on Monday last, are now rapidly arriving here from Annapolis. Twelve hundred arrived last night and three hundred today, and fifteen hundred more are expected here to-morrow morning. They are quartered over night at the Soldiers' Retreat, and then sent to Alexandria to be mustered for pay and clothing. I have heard to-day more sad stories from the lips of these men than I wish to listen to again while I live. Not one of them but says he will never be taken again alive. I cannot repeat for you the innumerable hardships they have encountered during their confinement. Many of them are without shoes and coats, some bare-headed, and when they left Belle Isle land, some there were who had but a single blouse, or a pair of pantaloons only, with which to cover their nakedness. Their clothing was either worn out or taken from them, while to die, they were compelled to sell even some portion of their scanty wardrobe.

I saw to-night scores of brave fellows, sitting in the chilly wind, with nothing but the thinnest kind of cotton pants and shirts on, and feet brown and bare. I saw men, too, who have been confined six months, with less than half a ration per day, and frequently none at all, whose stalwart frames are next to skeletons, and who scarce possess the strength of a child.

The men are all impressed with the idea that they will be allowed to go home, and that they will receive a full and fair trial. They learn with grievous disappointment that they cannot be allowed to leave. They now get their back pay, draw clothing, and all who are able to go to their regiments, those not able, to the hospitals, and there will be many of the latter; for there are some who, from pure starvation, have not strength enough to march a mile.

Another Proclamation. Whereas, it has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers but the militia of the States by draft in order to suppress insurrection existing in the United States, and as disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary process of law from hindering this measure (and from giving aid and comfort in various ways, now referred to, as it is ordered, First, That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, offering aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by a court martial or military commission.

Second.—That the writ of Habeas Corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested or who now or hereafter during the rebellion shall be imprisoned in any fort, camp or arsenal, military prison or other place of confinement, by any military authority, or by sentence of any court martial or military commission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the 24th day of Sept., 1862.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN, By the President, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Attack on Augusta, Ky. CINCINNATI, Sept. 28. The Augusta, Ky., correspondence of the Gazette says that place was attacked by six hundred and forty mounted rebels and two cannon, under a command of a brother of John Morgan. The Union forces, under Colonel Bradford, numbering one hundred and seventy, took refuge in the houses and fired from the windows, killing and wounding ninety men. Among the killed were the Union Captains, one of them the younger brother of Morgan.

Among the mortally wounded was Lieutenant Colonel Prentiss, son of George D. Prentiss. The rebels were so exasperated at their loss that they set fire to the houses, and trees; squares of the town were burned. Our loss was nine killed and fifteen wounded.—The balance of our forces were taken prisoners. Subsequently a Union force from Mayville intercepted and attacked the rebels when they fled in a panic. The result of the pursuit has not been learned.

The Republican State Platform.

The following resolutions were adopted at the Republican State Convention held on Wednesday last week:

Resolved, That the existing rebellion is without justifiable cause; it has no parallel in the world's history in its magnitude, extent, power, and atrocity; its wickedness can be measured only by the beneficence of the government it seeks to overthrow.

Resolved, That our national existence, the interests of unborn millions, the hopes of constitutional freedom throughout the world, all depend upon the utter annihilation of the nefarious rebellion, and it must and shall be subdued whatever be the cost in treasure and in blood; that it is the paramount duty of the government to accomplish this object, without qualification or compromise, is the only terms to armed traitors.

Resolved, That the proclamation of the President of the United States, of the 22d of September instant, meets our unqualified approbation as a war measure [applause], might as proper in itself, and necessary and effective for destroying this wicked rebellion; and since the administration is the only legal and constituted agent of the people for maintaining the existence of the government, we as good citizens will sustain them in the use of all appropriate means for preserving the constitution, whether they are the measures, of our choice or not [applause]; with or without our choice of measures, we are for the government.

Resolved, That the constitution of the United States is the free and just deed of the people, in convention assembled. It provides, on its face, the only mode of change. It may be destroyed, but cannot be changed by violence or war, and, therefore, when the rebellion shall cease, we shall have, still intact, the constitution of our fathers.

Resolved, That, while this rebellion threatens the life of the government, we tender to other issues to political friends or foes, and accept no other from them.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the administration of our State affairs for the last two years; that, in times of unprecedented difficulty and embarrassment, it has performed the difficult task of raising and equipping our noble regiments in a manner which has elicited the admiration of the country, and at an expense far below that of our sister States; that it has preserved a financial record without a parallel, and in a condition of credit at home and abroad unequalled in times of peace.

Resolved, That we tender to our soldiers in the field our hearty thanks for the noble manner in which they have at the same time upheld the honor of Michigan and the glory of our common country, while Michigan is justly proud of the name for valor and heroism they have won for her, she will never forget the wounds they have received and the blood they have spilled in her service. [Slight applause.]

The Victory at Antietam.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30. The following report of the victory of Antietam has been forwarded to the headquarters of the army by General McClellan:

NEAR SHARPSBURG, Sept. 29—1:30 P. M. To Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief United States Army: I have the honor to report the following as some of the results of the battle of South Mountain and Antietam: At South Mountain our loss was 443 dead, 1,806 wounded, and 76 missing—total, 2,315.

At Antietam our loss was 2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded, and 1,044 missing.—Total, 12,469. Total loss in the two battles 14,734.

The loss of the rebels in the two battles, as near as can be ascertained from the number of their dead found upon the field, and from other data, will not fall short of the following estimate!

Major Davis, Assistant Inspector General, who superintends the burial of the dead, reports about 3,000 rebels buried upon the field of Antietam by our troops. Previous to this, however, the rebels had buried many of their own dead upon the distant portion of the battle-field, which they occupied after the battle, probably at least 500.

The loss of the rebels at South Mountain cannot be ascertained with accuracy, but as our troops drove them from the commencement of the action, and as a much greater number of the dead was seen on the field than of our men, it is not unreasonable to suppose that their loss was greater than ours. Estimating their killed at 500, the total rebels killed in the two battles would be 4,000.

According to the ratio of our own killed, this would make their loss in wounded 18,742. As nearly as can be determined at this time, the number of prisoners taken by our troops in the two battles will, at the lowest estimate, amount to 5,000. The full returns will doubtless show a larger number of these. About 1,200 are wounded. This gives me a rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners of 25,545.

It has been observed that this does not include their stragglers, the number of whom is said to be by citizens very large. It may be safely concluded, therefore, that the rebel army lost at least 30,000 of their best troops from the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland until he was driven back into Virginia. We captured thirteen guns, seven caissons and nine limbers, two field forces, two caisson bodies, thirteen colors and one signal flag.

We have not lost a single gun or a color on the battle-field of Antietam—14,000 small arms were collected, besides the large number carried off by citizens, and also distributed on the ground to recruits and other untrained men arriving immediately after the battle. At South Mountain no collection of small arms was made, owing to the haste of the pursuit from that point—400 were taken from the opposite side of the Potomac.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj.-Gen. Com.

IMPORTANT TO HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.—The following decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in relation to the late tax on public houses, will be of interest to the proprietors of hotels and restaurants: "A tavern is defined in article 11, section 64, as a place where 'food and lodging' are furnished to 'travelers.' Restaurants answering to this description, and also selling liquors, must be licensed for each business. If lodging is not provided, they must be licensed to sell liquor under article 4, section 64, and also as 'eating houses.' All taverns where liquor is sold at retail must be licensed to retail in addition to the tavern license. Dealers in liquor, however small their receipts, must procure licenses."

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

Friday Morning, October 3.



For ever flint that standard sh. it! Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner waving o'er us!

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The committee having, on the 26th day of August, 1862, invited the republican organization to suspend party nominations in the coming election in this State, and to unite with the democracy in the nomination of a ticket, which invitation was rejected, and being will continue and willing to co-operate with them, without regard to former political combinations, who agree in maintaining the government in the war against the rebellion with all the power of a legal people, to maintain the constitution, preserve the Union in its full integrity, and the enforcement of the laws, do hereby call a convention of all persons, in the State of Michigan, who are willing to act on these principles, to meet in the city of Detroit, on the 8th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate officers to be elected at the coming election, and the transaction of such business as the convention may deem expedient.

Each Representative District of the State will be entitled to three delegates in the convention. S. D. LEWIS, Chairman Democratic State Central Committee. E. KATZER, Secretary.

Democratic District Convention.

Democratic delegates from the several Counties constituting the Third Congressional District, will meet in Convention at the city of Jackson, on Thursday, the 9th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative in Congress.

Each county will be entitled to the following representation: Washtenaw, 12; Jackson, 9; Calhoun, 9; Igham, 6; Eaton, 6.

T. W. ROBERTSON, A. C. BLODGETT, Congressional District Committee. O. M. BAINES, District Committee. L. G. NOYES, M. S. BRACKETT.

Dated, Sept. 9, 1862.

Democratic County Convention.

Democratic delegates from the several towns in Washtenaw county, will meet in Convention at the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 15th day of Oct. next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed important; and the delegates from the several towns are requested to meet at the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 3d day of October next, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions.

The several towns will be entitled to representation as follows: Ann Arbor Town 3 Pittsfield, 3 " City, 15 Salem, 3 Augusta, 3 Saline, 5 Bridgewater, 3 Scio, 5 Dexter, 2 Sharon, 3 Freedom, 3 Superior, 3 Lima, 3 Sylvan, 4 Lodi, 3 Webster, 3 Lyndon, 2 York, 4 Manchester, 4 Ypsilanti Town, 3 Northfield, 3 " City, 8

By order of the Democratic County Executive Committee.

W. S. MAYNARD, Chn.

A. C. BLODGETT, Sec.

September 24, 1862.

First Representative District Convention.

The delegates of the First Representative District comprising the towns of Salem, Superior, Ypsilanti town and city, and Pittsfield, will meet in convention at the office of Josiah B. Blodgett, in Ypsilanti on Thursday, the 16th day of October, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature. Each township will be entitled to the same representation as found in the call for the County Convention.

A. C. BLODGETT, T. W. ROBERTSON, J. STARKWEATHER, Dist. Com.

September 29 1862.

A Union Ticket.

A large and respectable Union Convention was held at the Court House in this city, on Monday last, for the proceedings of which see another column. Delegates were appointed to attend the State Convention at Jackson—called for yesterday—and a Congressional Convention when called.

The Convention also proceeded to the nomination of full County and Legislative tickets, and the following candidates were unanimously brought out:

For Sheriff—PHILIP WINEGAR,* of Northfield.

For Clerk—TRACY W. ROOT, of Ann Arbor.

For Treasurer—HORACE CARPENTER, of Pittsfield.

For Register—HORATIO G. SHELDON,* of Ypsilanti.

For Prosecuting Attorney—ALEXANDER D. CRANE, of Scio.

For Circuit Court Commissioner—THOMAS L. HUMPHREVILLE,* of Saline.

For Coroners—PHILEMON O. MURRAY,* of Salem, and EDWARD L. BOYDEN, of Webster.

For Senators—7th District—WILLIAM JAY, of Northfield; 8th District—JOHN J. ROBINSON,* of Sharon.

For Representatives—1st dist., CHESTER YOST, of Ypsilanti; 2d dist., HIRAM J. BEAKES,* of Ann Arbor; 3d dist., LOVATUS C. ALLEN, of York; 4th dist., ELISHA CONGDON, of Sylvan.

The ticket is a good one, and unquestionably combines many elements of strength. It is divided half-and-half between the two old parties, those marked with a * having up to this time been identified with the Democrats, and the others with the Republicans.—The old parties will have to look to their bearings.

The University of Michigan opened on Wednesday last, and yesterday noon 325 students had registered their names and paid their dues. This indicates a much larger attendance than has been anticipated.

UNION MASS MEETING.

Agreeably to call, the inhabitants of the county of Washtenaw, without distinction of party, met at the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 26th day of September, 1862. The meeting was called to order by Benj. Follett, Esq., and on motion, Hon. Chester Yost was called to the chair, as President, and Wm. Jay, Benj. Follett, Horace Carpenter and Asa Williams were elected Vice Presidents; and on further motion, D. M. Finley and Tracy W. Root were elected Secretaries.

On motion, it was Resolved, That a committee of twelve be appointed to report names of suitable persons to be elected delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions.

The Chair appointed the following persons on said committee, to wit: A. DeForest, H. D. Bennett, N. H. Phelps, J. Pray, S. M. Vought, T. L. Humphreville, G. W. Turnbull, R. H. Beal, John Rorison, L. L. Forsyth, H. Carpenter and Benj. Follett.

On motion of E. C. Seaman, Esq., it was Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft and present appropriate resolutions expressive of the sense of this convention.

On motion of H. J. Beakes, Esq., it was Resolved, That a committee of twelve be appointed to consider and present to this convention the propriety of making county nominations at this convention.

The Chair appointed the following persons, viz: H. J. Beakes, W. Jay, P. Hall, Chas. Easton, C. S. Gregory, R. Kennell, A. Eldrich, Charles Clements, Eliza Cranston, P. C. Murray, Newton Sheldon and John Rorison.

The convention then adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

On assembling in the afternoon, the committee reported the names of the following persons as delegates to the Union State Convention, to be held at Jackson, on Thursday, the 2d of October:

C. Yost, E. M. Cole, Horace Carpenter, Benj. Follett, P. Bennett, E. C. Seaman, Geo. Sutton, S. Kimberly, H. J. Beakes, Thos. L. Humphreville, S. T. Lord, R. W. Parsons, Asa Williams, N. Sheldon, John C. Dewey, R. A. Beal, A. D. Crane and Chas. Easton.

The committee also reported the names of the following persons as delegates to the convention for the 3d Congressional district, viz: 1st.—W. Jay, L. C. Risdon, A. DeForest.

2d.—S. M. Vought, H. G. Sheldon, George Douglass.

3d.—D. J. Fitzgerald, D. W. Palmer, J. M. Kelsey.

4th.—N. A. Phelps, J. J. Robison, J. V. Wakeman.

Which was accepted and adopted. The committee on resolutions then made their report.

Mr. Shier, of Ypsilanti, offered three resolutions, which, on motion, were laid upon the table.

The committee appointed to report upon the propriety of making county nominations at this time, came in and reported favorably, whereupon said report was accepted, adopted, and the committee discharged.

The Hon. C. I. Walker, of Detroit, being introduced to the convention, made one of the best speeches of the season.—It was able, eloquent and patriotic.

A committee of twenty-two, consisting of one from each township, and one from each of the cities, was appointed by the Chairman—consisting of the twelve persons who composed the committee which reported the names of the delegates to the conventions—with ten other persons added thereto, to report the names of suitable persons for county officers, and for members of the Legislature.

The committee reported as follows: FOR THE SENATE. Seventh District—William Jay, of Northfield.

Eighth District—John J. Robison, of Sharon.

FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. First District—Chester Yost.

Second District—Hiram J. Beakes.

Third District—Lovatus C. Allen.

Fourth District—Elisha Congdon.

FOR COUNTY OFFICERS. Prosecuting Attorney, A. D. Crane, of Scio.

Register of Deeds, H. G. Sheldon, of Ypsilanti.

Treasurer, Horace Carpenter, of Pittsfield.

County Clerk, Tracy W. Root, of Ann Arbor.

Circuit Court Commissioner, Thos. L. Humphreville, of Saline.

Coroners, P. C. Murray and Edward L. Boyden.

The report of the committee was adopted, and the several persons recommended were unanimously nominated for those offices respectively.

The following named persons were appointed a Central Committee of the county of Washtenaw, viz: H. J. Beakes, P. Bach, P. Bennett, B. Follett and N. A. Phelps.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in all the papers of the county.

On motion, it was Resolved, That it be recommended that the Congressional Convention be held at the city of Jackson, on Tuesday, the 7th day of October.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS. MEMRS. E. C. SEAMAN and H. J. BEAKES, of Ann Arbor, P. Bennett, of Ypsilanti, P. McKernan, of Northfield, and Ira Cushman, of Lima, were appointed a committee on resolutions.

Mr. Seaman, chairman of the committee, presented the following preamble and resolutions as the unanimous report of the committee: Being involved in a gigantic civil war,

Waged by eleven states of this Union, comprising nearly nine millions of people, including slaves, organized under a Confederate government, de facto, with a bold, able, ambitious, and experienced military chieftain and despot at their head, our glorious Union is practically dissolved; its permanent destruction is threatened; and the future peace, prosperity, power, and glory of our country, are in the utmost peril.

Instead of Union and harmony among the civil and military officers of the federal government, and among the people and officers of the loyal states, for the prosecution of the war, to put down the rebellion, and to restore the union and the supremacy of the laws, our country has been distracted with discord and the most violent conflicts of opinion. We have had discord in Congress, in the Cabinet, in the army, among generals in the field, and among the people, as well as among the newspaper press.

Believing that the present alarming crisis in our national affairs demands the union of all loyal citizens of the loyal states, for the sake of the Union; that the duty of directing our armies in the field, and of prescribing the mode and policy of prosecuting the war, in accordance with the legislation of Congress, is imposed upon the President of the United States, as the executive head of the nation; that harmony and concert of action in pursuance of one policy, on the part of the people and the Governors and officers of all the loyal states, as well as by Congress, the President and his cabinet, and the military, naval, and civil officers of the United States, are necessary to insure a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war; and that to secure those ends, it is important to lay aside for the present, the partisan organizations of the country, to ignore and discard the ordinary personal and partisan objects of such organizations, and to unite as patriots upon a national platform, in the nomination and support of union tickets, composed of our very best and ablest men of both political parties.

Therefore—Resolved: 1st. That we are in favor of a union of patriots without distinction of party, to promote harmony of feeling and the vigorous prosecution of the war, to check and restrain radicalism, and to secure the election of the very best and ablest men at the ensuing election.

2d. That we are devoted to the Constitution and to the Union, without condition or qualification. We are in favor of an energetic prosecution of the war, by the use of all the means consistent with the laws and usages of civilized nations, for the speedy suppression of the present wicked rebellion, the restoration of the Union, and the preservation of the Constitution and government of the United States, in all their former power and purity.

3d. We believe that the President should be governed by his own good sense and judgment, aided by the counsels of his Constitutional advisers and commanding Generals; and we condemn as impertinent and dangerous, the irregular and self-constituted counsels of ambitious partizan politicians, and philanthropists, who, by various threats and other improper means, have sought to force upon him measures which his judgment did not approve.

4th. We believe that our country has more to fear from discordant counsels and discordant action—from frequent changes of policy, of measures, and of commanding Generals in the field, than from all other causes combined.

5th. That we applaud the valor of the brave and patriotic volunteers from this State, who have distinguished themselves upon so many battle fields, gallantly fighting for their country and her glorious institutions and flag; and that we deeply sympathize with those who have suffered and are bereaved by the calamities of the war.

On motion, the report was accepted, and after some debate, the preamble and resolutions were adopted nearly unanimously.

The convention then adjourned. CHESTER YOST, Chn. D. M. FINLEY, } Secretaries.

Brigadier-General JEFF. C. DAVIS shot Maj. Gen. WILLIAM NELSON in the Galt House, Louisville, Ky., on Monday morning last. Gen. NELSON had grossly insulted Gen. DAVIS a few days before, and on Monday morning while NELSON and Governor MORTON, of Indiana, were in conversation, DAVIS approached, requested MORTON to witness their conversation, and demanded an apology of NELSON. NELSON answered by slapping him in the face and calling him a coward, repeating the insult again. DAVIS borrowed a pistol from a bystander, called upon NELSON to defend himself, and shot him in the back. He lived but about half an hour. DAVIS is under arrest and will be tried by court-martial. Gen. NELSON has won the reputation of a thorough officer but of a tyrant, and profane bully, while DAVIS has ever been esteemed a gentleman. We do not justify DAVIS, but the provocation was great.

The Republicans have made their Congressional nominations in all the districts of the State except the Second. Their candidates are: 1st.—F. C. BRAMAN.

3d.—JOHN W. LONGYEAR.

4th.—F. W. KELLOGG.

5th.—R. E. TROWBRIDGE.

6th.—JOHN F. DRIGGS.

Beaman, Kellogg, and Trowbridge are present members.

Capt. WM. D. WILKINS, of Gen. WILLIAMS' staff, taken prisoner by the rebels in one of the battles on the Rappahannock, has arrived at his home in Detroit.

We also notice that Lieut. GEO. C. MOORE, of the Michigan First has been exchanged.

Saline Soldiers Bounty Fund.

From the Ann Arbor Journal. Messrs. Seaman & Co., DICK SINA—as we have been soliciting subscriptions for the Saline Soldiers' Bounty Fund, we thought we would let you know what we are doing for our soldiers from this township. The most of our citizens contributed liberally while, some refused; we know who they are. We give below the names of the subscribers and the amounts:

James W. Lee, \$ 5 00 W. H. Davenport, 25 00 Rev. C. B. M. Armstrong, 25 00 Thomas Woods, 25 00 L. M. Phillips, 20 00 A. K. Clark, 20 00 W. & G. Avery, 15 00 J. E. Mitchell, 15 00 A. D. Sumner, 15 00 John Lowrey, 15 00 R. W. Parsons, 15 00 Russell Mills, 15 00 S. Collins, 15 00 S. L. Hall, 15 00 John Lane, Jr., 15 00 John H. Smith, 15 00 G. L. Hall, 15 00 George Mills, 12 00 John N. Morgan, 12 00 C. H. Wallace, 10 00 Robert Shilps, 10 00 David Blackmer, 10 00 D. Van Duzer, 10 00 Thomas Shekel, 10 00 Charles Bliss, 10 00 Alonzo Shekel, 10 00 Harvey Bennett, 10 00 J. D. Foslidge, 10 00 F. E. Humphrey, 10 00 Wm. Donaldson, 10 00 V. N. Donaldson, 10 00 S. L. Haight, 10 00 O. A. Smith, 10 00 Samuel Robinson, 10 00 Thomas Liddle, 10 00 James Pierson, 10 00 J. M. Youngs, 10 00 S. F. Baldwin, 10 00 Andrew Riggs, 10 00 E. M. Case, 10 00 Robt. Lindsey, 10 00 J. H. Lewis, 10 00 Aron Felcamp, 10 00 J. C. Rouse, 10 00 Cornelius Parsons, 10 00 Daniel Gordon, 8 00 Elisha Lindly, 7 00 Robt. Hammond, 7 00 Alfred Parsons, 6 00 Mial Mason, 6 00 Martin Gray, 6 00 Oscar Phelps, 6 00 Wm. Buckingham, 6 00 H. M. Wheeler, 6 00 Chester Parsons, 6 00 Smith Hall, 6 00 Edward Russell, 6 00 H. Burnham, 6 00 George Sherman, 6 00 T. S. Sanford, 6 00 Joseph Annin, 6 00 Abraham Waters, 6 00 E. & G. W. Hall, 6 00 Henry Elliott, 6 00 Thomas N. Lee, Secur., 6 00 E. B. Clark, 6 00 E. L. Bickford, 6 00 J. Ruckman, 6 00 L. H. Haynes, 6 00 A. H. Risdon, 6 00 N. Foslidge, 6 00 Kanouse & Clark, 6 00 Wm. Dell, 6 00 Lemuel Clark, 6 00 N. G. Fowler, 6 00 W. M. Gregory, 6 00 Lyman Carter, 6 00 H. F. Parsons, 6 00 Dudley Miller, 6 00 Parley Phillips, 6 00 H. J. Miller, 6 00 David Howell, 6 00 T. S. Holbrook, 6 00 John Christian, 6 00 John Nibson, 6 00 O. Brown, 6 00 Chas. Isabel, 6 00 A. Bush, 6 00 E. Wallington, 6 00 P. Bartlett, 6 00 Charles Ticker, 6 00 Aquinas Bond, 6 00 T. W. Brooks, 6 00 F. A. Munson, 6 00 T. L. Humphreville, 6 00 E. J. Ball, 6 00 Henry Hammond, 6 00 Simon Nisdy, 6 00 George Nisdy, 6 00 Edward Lamb, 6 00 N. Kilder, 6 00 J. Neuhamer, 6 00 George Lindsey, 6 00 T. T. Tyler, 6 00 Sylvan Honell, 6 00 J. F. Ledy, 6 00 M. D. Wallace, 6 00 E. C. Robinson, 6 00 J. H. Brown, 6 00 A. Miller, 6 00 J. G. Ottmar, 6 00 D. S. Wood, 6 00 S. Pierce, 6 00 H. G. Jenett, 6 00 Joel Winters, 6 00 W. A. Winters, 6 00 C. Slayley, 6 00 G. B. Mason, 6 00 Henry Buckingham, 6 00 T. Lee, Jr., 6 00 H. Davidson, 6 00 Nathan Phillips, 6 00 H. T. Edly, 6 00 James Nisdy, 6 00 Wm. Spaulding, 6 00 Zebe Fuller, 6 00 J. L. Hoyte, 6 00 A. Slagle, 6 00 A. Glover, 6 00 A. Bennett, 6 00 C. Houser, 6 00 C. Buckhart, 6 00 W. E. Gordon, 6 00 L. Robinson, 6

