

How General McClellan's Plan of Attack on Richmond Was Thwarted.

The following extract showing how the plan of Gen. McClellan of the attack on Richmond, after the evacuation of Manassas, was thwarted, is from the narrative of Prince de Joinville.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S PLANS.

We believe that we may state that Gen. McClellan had no idea of going to Centerville. His idea, resolved on for a long time, was to secure Washington from a sudden attack, by means of a large garrison strongly established in the works of which we have spoken, and after that to provide by the large navigable waters, and the immensity of the naval resources of the North, for the transportation of the army rapidly by water to a point close to Richmond. For weeks, even for months, the execution of this project had been very secretly preparing. Secrecy, it was understood, as well as promptitude, were here the principal condition of success. That this thing should not be noised abroad it was necessary to confine it only to a small number of persons. Hence, perhaps, one of the causes of jealousy against the Commander in Chief. However that might be, as the day of action was approaching, those who were present at the headquarters of the General, and who were annoyed at not being let into it, those whose envy had been excited by his promotion to the supreme command—his political enemies—(and who in the United States has not been)—everybody in fine, near him and under him, wished him ill and appeared to have taken up the cry of "slowness," "inaction" and "inactivity," and used it against him with great violence.

HIS PLANS THWARTED.

General McClellan, with a patriotic courage which I have always admired, disdained these accusations and did not respond to them. He contented himself with quietly and laboriously preparing his operations. The moment at length came when, in spite of the loyal support which the President gave him, he could no longer stand up against the storm precipitated upon his head. A council of war of all the Generals of division was held, and a plan of the campaign was decided, which was not that of the Commander in Chief, was proposed and discussed. General McClellan had then to explain his projects, and the next day they were known to the army. The day after, by one of those thousands of female agents who did the work of espionage for him, even in the most intimate places. The chief of the rebel army evacuated Manassas. His movements were skillfully managed to assume the defense, he seemed to attack either at Centerville, where his defenses would serve for nothing, or at Richmond, the loss of which would be a great check, unable, besides, to cover both of these positions at once, he could do nothing better than fall back, with all his forces, upon the city of Richmond. The Army of the Potomac this evacuation was unfortunate. Its movement was unskilful before it was ready; the transport vessels were not collected; even a part of them were still in the harbor in the Hudson. In that situation, should he persevere in executing as rapidly as possible the movement by water toward the Virginia Peninsula, or should he rather march by land to Richmond? Such was the grave decision which the young General of the Army of the Potomac, laid up sick, in a miserable chamber of a deserted house in Fairfax, had to make within twenty-four hours.

McCLELLAN SUPERSEDED AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

It was under these circumstances that news reached him of his being deprived of the command in chief. The day after, he could no longer reckon upon the co-operation of the other armies of the Union with his, and that the troops collected under his orders were to be divided into four grand corps, under separate chiefs, all nominated on the ground of seniority, so as to cause some Generals of division who had his personal confidence to sink into a subaltern condition. It was enough in this to render careful even the most recent mind.

The War in Wisconsin.

By a private letter received from Ozaukee county, we learn that the troops who went to Belgium, in that county, to arrest more of the draft rioters, were resisted by the rioters. The result was that our troops fired upon the insurgents and probably killed one man, and shot another in the leg, breaking it, which caused the rioters to "care" where they were. About one company went to Waukegan to arrest some rioters there. One of the men shot at Belgium was dragged away by the insurgents, and is thought he may have been killed, but it is not certain.

The soldiers brought the prisoners to Port Washington Thursday night, and next morning they were going back to Belgium to capture 150 more of the rioters. About one company went to Waukegan to arrest some rioters there. One of the men shot at Belgium was dragged away by the insurgents, and is thought he may have been killed, but it is not certain.

Fifty-two of the Ozaukee rioters were captured under the following circumstances: A detachment of twenty soldiers were sent toward the interior of the county, to hunt up some of those who had been arrested. They found a large body of the rioters armed with shot guns and rusty muskets, numbering about 120. The rioters, seeing the small number of soldiers, immediately fired, expecting to annihilate them without much trouble. But their shot guns fell short of the mark. The soldiers returned the fire, severely wounding one man in the leg, and then charged bayonets upon the rioters, scattering them in all directions and capturing fifty-two.

Between eighty and ninety of the participants in the draft riot at Port Washington arrived at Milwaukee on Friday, on the steamer Suburban. They were under the charge of a detachment of the 28th regiment, and were placed under guard. No resistance was offered by the rioters.

All the new regiments in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota have been ordered to move and some of them are already on their way to the scene of active operations.

Among the 22 drafted men at Racine, Wisconsin, are two Aldermen of that city. Two of the five wards escaped the draft by having filled their quota with volunteers.

The volunteers from New York, under the last call, have received over \$9,000,000 in cash bounties, as follows: \$3,800,000 from the State; \$2,800,000 from cities, towns and private subscriptions; and \$1,700,000 from the Federal Government. Generous pay.

Speculators and windmills were invented in the year 1299. Great institutions, both.

Division of the Army—Order of General Burnside.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEW WASHINGTON, VA., Friday, Nov. 15.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 184.

First—The organization of a portion of this army into three grand divisions is hereby announced. These grand divisions will be formed and commanded as follows:

The Second and Ninth Corps will form the right grand division, and will be commanded by Major General E. V. Sumner.

The First and Sixth Corps will form the left grand division, and will be commanded by Major General W. B. Franklin.

The Third and Fifth Corps will form the center grand division, and will be commanded by Major General Joseph Hooker.

The Eleventh Corps, with such other troops as may hereafter be assigned to it, will constitute a reserve force, under command of Major General Sigel.

Assignments of cavalry and further details will be announced in further orders.

Second—In accordance with instructions from the department, the commanders of these grand divisions will have power to decide such questions relating to the interior management of their commands as are now forwarded to these headquarters for final action.

Major General Sigel will exercise all the powers in respect to his command as above assigned to the commanders of the grand divisions.

Third—The cases which can be fully decided by the department at Washington will be forwarded directly to that department without reference to these headquarters.

All matters relating to movements of troops, together with returns, reports, &c., will be forwarded to these headquarters as usual.

The commanders of these grand divisions will retain with them their respective staffs.

Fourth—The senior officers of the Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Corps will take the command of the corps and will forward to these headquarters a list of recommendations of officers to fill their staffs.

Fifth—Brigadier General S. Williams, A. G., is appointed Inspector General of the Adjutant General's department of the Army.

Sixth—Lieutenant Colonel Joseph A. Hardee, Aid-de-Camp and acting A. G., will act as Assistant Inspector General in the same department.

The heads of the various staff departments at these headquarters, other than the Adjutant General and his deputy, will remain as heretofore until further orders.

Seventh—Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant General, is announced as General at these headquarters.

Eighth—All orders conflicting with these are hereby rescinded.

By command of Major General BURNSIDE, S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL McCLELLAN AT TRENTON.

The correspondent of the World, in Saturday's issue, writes detailed account of the reception of the heroic chief of the Army of the Potomac at Trenton. The citizens were almost wild with delight at seeing him, and they rent the welkin with their cheers. The ladies were no less enthusiastic. The General was himself visibly moved by the spontaneous and unmistakable outburst of feeling, and began his remarks in a trembling although clear and ringing tone.

He spoke as follows: "For I feel that you are all my friends, I stand here before you not as a maker of speeches, not as a politician, but simply as a soldier. I come among you to seek quiet and repose for a brief period, and since the moment of my arrival I have received nothing but evidences of the deepest friendship I have been too long associated with the gallant troops of New Jersey in the field to feel myself a stranger here. From the instant when I first assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, I have found in you a noble State were with me. From the siege of Yorktown to the battle of Antietam they were ever brave, faithful and efficient. On numerous occasions I witnessed their undaunted courage, and that of the ever true and daring Taylor, and the gallant, intrepid, the impetuous Kearney, who sealed with their life blood their devotion to their State and country."

Here the demonstrations of the immense course became so numerous that the General was obliged to desist from speaking, and it was many breathless minutes before he could resume his remarks. At length silence was partially restored, and the General thus concluded:

"I have but one word more, my friends, to say, it is to advise you, while your soldiers are fighting in the field, to see that the war is prosecuted for its proper objects—the preservation of the Union, the maintenance of the constitution, and the maintenance of your nationality and your rights as citizens!"

This is a verbatim report of General McClellan's speech, and it differs in some essential particulars, from the hasty language of the telegraph.

IMPORTANT NAVAL EXPERIMENTS.—Captain Ericsson accomplished a feat on Saturday last which will create almost as much interest in naval circles on the other side of the ocean as did the famous contest between the Monitor and the Merrimack.

By an invention of his, four men succeeded in working a gun weighing twenty tons, in a turret. Indeed, so simple and complete was his wonderful piece of machinery that one man could handle the gun with ease. The practical importance of his feat will be understood when it is remembered that it takes twenty-five men to work an Armstrong gun weighing fourteen tons, and that for this reason a 68-pounder smooth bore is considered the best and most effective naval gun in the English service. So long as we retain the use of Captain Ericsson's invention, therefore, our iron-clads can be so handled, if need be, as to give us a decided advantage over any other nation in this important particular.—N. Y. World.

It is said that in three weeks four more iron clad men of war will be at the service of the Navy Department.—The Passage will be finished in a few days; the Montauk, Nahant and Weehawken a little later.

The charges against Fitz John Porter and Buell—like those against Gen. Stone—are indefinitely postponed a hearing.

The sum paid for gas in England is estimated at \$25,000,000 a year.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

Friday Morning, November 21.



Forever that standard shot! Where freedom's flag falls beneath our feet, And freedom's banner waving o'er us!

Proclamation of the Governor.

Another year has passed away into history. It has been a year of great events; a year of civil war and all the bloody scenes, horrors, doubts and alternating triumphs and defeat which surely follow in its track. Vast armies raised from the midst of the people have, one on the other, fought the battles of the Union, and the history of the Republic forever, they have beaten back the hosts of rebellion and despotism from the loyal States, and saved our Union, the sacred soil of our fathers, from the grasp of the traitor.

Our liberties and laws are still preserved to us, and the power of the government is gradually, but surely being established over all the territory of the Union. The rebellion is being punished, and upon the whole, the authors of this unhappy strife are falling the sure reward of their impious sin. The war is carried into the midst of their country, and the soldiers of the Union are enabled to strike them a final blow in the strong holds of the far South. There are solid grounds of hope for speedy victory and permanent peace.

While many of our homes are made desolate by the inevitable casualties of war, and all around the heroic deed, there is consolation in the faith that the blood of the true patriot is never shed in vain.

Our people, under all these trials, still cling with unflinching firmness and fidelity to the institutions and government of our country. Trusting in God and the righteousness of our cause, they are ready to incur greater sacrifices and bear heavier burdens in the confidence and hope that the future will more than compensate for the past and that the blessings of liberty will be permanently secured and greatly increased to our posterity.

The duties of men and individuals are in the hands of God. For honorable harvests, for general health and the diffusion of knowledge and education, for the continued existence of the Republic and the triumphs of its arms, and for the glory of the good gifts of a better Providence, our acknowledgments and praises are due to Him alone. That we may suitably acknowledge our dependence upon Almighty God, and with reverent thankfulness give glory to Him.

Do hereby set apart and appoint Thursday, the 27th instant, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by the people of this State.

I request that upon that day the people may assemble in their places of public worship and in their homes, and keep this day in the spirit in which our fathers kept it, with pure religious and patriotic hearts, full of faith and hope.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at the Capitol, in the city of Lansing, on the 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

JAMES B. PORTER, Secretary of State.

THE DRAFT WILL SOON BE MADE TO FILL UP THE QUOTA OF THIS STATE.

The recent order has been generally misunderstood, and had the Adjutant General designed to make a draft necessary, he could not more effectively have accomplished it. The order read that if the quota was not filled within the time named nine months volunteers were to be received, and hundreds preferring to enlist for nine months instead of three years have been waiting the appointed time. It now seems that nine months volunteers are to be accepted as substitutes for drafted men, a very different thing. Orders should be so written that the public cannot misunderstand them.

With all due deference to the President we think the appointment of Gen. Morris, of Indiana, to be Major-General, with commission to date back to April 1861, thus giving him pay for a year and a half which he has not been in service; and, worse, giving him rank above those officers who have been constantly in the face of the enemy, is an outrage. Promotions for gallant services in the field should be speedy to be valuable; and promotions for political causes should not be made at all, and if made should not be dated back to give the receiver rank not honorably won.

We notice that Gen. McClellan is proposed as a candidate for United States Senator both in New Jersey and Ohio. While we can see the point of superseding Bex Wards with "Little Mac," we hope that the true friends of the latter will not force him into political life. Let him bide his time like the modes, true hearted patriot he has proved himself, and he will yet subdue the nest of political intriguers who have worked his removal.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM L. WHIPPLE, of the 21st Michigan Infantry, died at Nashville, Tenn., on the 6th inst., after an illness of only three days. Col. W. was a brother of the late Judge Whipple of this State. He was a Lieutenant in the Mexican war, and on the breaking out of this rebellion entered the service of his country as a captain in the Second Michigan Infantry. His remains have been brought home for burial.

Thanksgiving has been proclaimed at last, and our good people will take notice and arrange accordingly. We have much to return thanks for notwithstanding the war and its desolations. Though our brothers and sons may have fallen in the fight, our homes have not been desolated, and our fair fields laid waste. See the proclamation of the Governor.

The Legislature will be able to elect any man they please to the United States Senate.—State News.

Did our neighbor of the News ever know a Legislature that was not able to elect any man they please?—Argus.

Right smart, neighbor, and if we sell ever so fortunate as to go to the Legislature, though it be by the merest chance, and a right smart chance, that we hope to be able to learn something as well as our contemporary.—State News.

Not so fast, neighbor. "The merest chance and right smart" is not likely to help you into the Legislature, and, besides, if it should, you give evidence of so little to operate upon that there is slim hope that you would learn something.

Constitutional Amendments.

But very few votes were polled in this County, at the recent election, on the several amendments to the Constitution.

We append the result of the canvass:

Amendment as to Banks—yes, 5	no, 20
Amendment as to Regents of University—yes, 9	no, 142
Amendment as to Election in Upper Peninsula—yes, 18	no, 25
Amendment as to Constitution—yes, 21	no, 80

The people of Washtenaw are evidently opposed to tampering with the Constitution, believing the original bad enough and that it will not be improved by tacking on amendments so that none but a lawyer can keep track of them.

We presume, however, that the State canvass will show that the several amendments, or at least all save the one relative to Banks have been adopted.

It is intimated that Gov. Monro, of Indiana is willing to resign his civil position, and accept a Major-General's commission, provided that it is "dated back" so that he may rank all other officers serving in the South-West. And he may get it on his own terms, for there is no telling where lightning will strike.

The officers of the New York Society have concluded that it is not advisable to have an anniversary supper the present year, and have called the annual meeting for the election of officers, to be held at the Monitor on the evening of the 25th. See notice of Secretary.

The majority for BRAMAN in the First Congressional district is 192 instead of 93—as the table we gave last week stated. The error was the Detroit Tribune's and was made in stating the majority in Wayne county.

A meeting of the newspaper publishers of Philadelphia was held on the 10th inst., and a unanimous agreement was made to raise the prices of subscription. Every paper in the country will be compelled to do the same.

The Twenty-Sixth Regiment, Michigan Infantry, Col. FAIRAN, now in rendezvous at Jackson, is under marching orders, and will probably leave next week. We understand it goes to Memphis.

Rev. L. D. BROWN, of this city, has been unanimously elected Chaplain of this regiment.

At the instance of the Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen, an injunction has been served on Mayor Spoon and BROWN GREEN, claiming to act as Recorder, restraining them from issuing any city orders, and on Treasurer Risson prohibiting him paying any or debts that may have been issued by such parties. The application for the injunction sets forth, we believe, that Mr. GREEN is not Recorder, having been illegally elected, and also that no bills have been properly allowed by the Council on which orders can be drawn. The hearing on the injunction is set down for December first.

In the meantime workmen and others who have trust of the city must wait for their pay.

Ann Arbor Soldiers' Aid Society. The Soldiers' Aid Society of Ann Arbor, Mich., was organized November 11th, 1861. The object of the Association has been to send to soldiers in the service of our country such articles of food and clothing as government does not furnish.

During the year there have been for want of boxes and barrels containing clothing and edibles, the estimated value of which is \$1,500.64.

In addition to the above, there were sent through the agency of the Society, to the 20th Regiment, at Jackson, ninety blankets and comforters, also numerous second hand coats, vests and pants.

Every box and barrel has reached its destination, and the Secretary has a receipt for the same.

That all these donations have been properly used after reaching the hospitals, there is too much reason to doubt. But we have every assurance that many of them have been used to ameliorate the sufferings of sick and wounded soldiers.

It is understood that a thorough investigation of hospital abuses is in progress, and it seems but reasonable to hope that many abuses which have prevailed in the past will not exist in the future.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to many citizens of the town for their donations. Our meetings were held for sixteen weeks in a public hall free of charge.

Music has been given to Soldiers' Aid Societies, coopers have headed our barrels, merchants have packed and nailed up our boxes, and draymen have taken them to the depot.

The members of the Society are pledged to pay into the treasury ten cents per month.

In many instances this source of revenue has kept us from bankruptcy.

It is desirable that the number paying monthly dues should be largely increased.

Will the patriotic men and women of our city and town come forward and promise to pay, monthly, ten, twenty, or fifty cents as their means will allow?

The day to receive the dues is the second Friday of each month.

At the annual meeting of the Society, held November 14th, 1862, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Mrs. Sibyl Lawrence, President.
Mrs. Sarah W. Hunt, 1st Vice Pres.
Mrs. Volney Chapin, 2d " "
Mrs. Alphes Felch, 3d " "
Miss A. A. Ormsby, Secretary.
Miss Marianne Cullen, Treasurer.
The Society will meet on Friday at 7 o'clock each week at the residence of A. A. ORMSBY, Secy.

The University—Medical Department.

To the Editor of the Advertiser and Tribune:

Now that the election is over and there is no immediate prospect of a great battle in Virginia, matters not immediately connected with war or politics may receive attention, though these latter subjects are of paramount interest and are very justly so regarded.

For upon the success of this great struggle for national existence, and upon the firm establishment of free institutions and a government of the people, depend all that is most dear to us in all our relations as social and intellectual beings.

Amidst all the tumult and excitement which surround us, and notwithstanding the large number of the members of the Institution, who have entered the military service of the country, the University of Michigan is pursuing a steady course of prosperity and success.

Through the advanced classes in the Department of the Arts and Sciences are below their usual size from the numbers that have gone from them to the war, and the impossibility of having their places supplied by students equally advanced in studies, the freshmen class is larger than ever before—numbers having come from a circle wider than usual. The Department of Law, which it was supposed before the term commenced would be exceedingly small, has maintained the usual numbers, and the Department of Medicine and Surgery is fuller than it ever has been before at this period of the course of instruction. The number now in attendance is about 230, and others are still coming in.

From the manner in which the affairs of this department have been conducted, the zeal and thoroughness with which instruction is given, its reputation is becoming more and more established. The session of 1861-62, according to our information, the class was larger than at any other Medical College in the country excepting one—the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, the old school of Philadelphia—and our present class is considerably larger than the one of last year, although a number of our undergraduates have been sent from here within a few months past, and are now acting as medical cadets, or in some other capacity in the hospitals in and about Washington; and at least two or three times that number are now in the field as hospital stewards or in some other capacity in the regimental hospitals, the most of whom would have been in attendance upon the present course of instruction had they not been thus engaged.

The present regulation, requiring an inquiry into the students preliminary education before admission, is doubtless a deterrence many from presenting themselves for that purpose. But the arrangement has had the very salutary effect of improving the quality of the class; and it is the opinion of all that have had opportunity of comparison, that a more intelligent and better educated body of young men cannot be found in any medical college in the country.

The Department of Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy is very ample in all its appointments, and has the largest number of students engaged in analytical manipulations of any laboratory in the country; and the means of illustration in all the branches of an education in the medical education have been abundantly and are rendered available.

Although little has ever been said by the press of the State respecting the Medical Department of the University, a knowledge of it has been spread about by students who have been in attendance, and it is gratifying to know that the advantages of the institution as a place for receiving a thorough training in the science of medicine are so well appreciated by the profession in our own and other States.

The members of the faculty who have been engaged as surgeons in the army are now at their posts in the College, and everything is going on in the most satisfactory manner.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 10, 1862.

Peace Negotiations.

The Tribune has the following in its editorial columns: "We are credibly informed that clandestine negotiations have been opened between certain democratic leaders in this city and the head of the rebels in the South, looking to a reconciliation on the following basis: First—The States now in rebellion are to elect members of the present Congress who are to present themselves at Washington and plain seats in said Congress on or before the first day of January next."

Second—The House, being so filled, will at once have a conjoint conservative and rebel majority, who will proceed to notify the President that the rebellion is substantially ended, and that the rebel States are all duly re-instated in the House; that, consequently, his proclamation of freedom is null and void, and the fully under the protection of the constitution. Third—Congress, thus reconstructed, is to proceed forthwith to repeal all acts bearing hard upon the traitors of the last two years, and to pass such other acts as may be necessary to secure perfect immunity and impunity to the rebels. The re-institution of the States is to be called, whenever the united conservative and rebel strength is enough to be overwhelming and is to be pledged beforehand to make whatever changes in the constitution the slaveholding interests may deem essential to their own future security and permanent well-being.

These are, in substance, the conditions forwarded from this city to Richmond by the first envoy, but we do not learn that they were accepted. On the contrary, we understand they were not, the rebel chiefs still insisting on the other basis of peace, thus absolutely closing the door against further negotiations, and according to our informant, a second embassy from our conservatives is now in Richmond, or is well on its way thither. Hence we may expect to hear further within a few days.

—Bosh!

Army Movements.

New York, Nov. 18.

The Washington correspondence of the Post, dated the 17th, says: "The news from the front is important this morning. The whole army is in motion towards Fredericksburg. What is the place of operations after Fredericksburg shall be held as a base of supplies does not appear. The condition of the army is such as to give its Generals great confidence in the result of the next battle. We have more troops than the rebels believe, but it is by no means impossible that Lee may outnumber Burnside when he stops to fight. With Fredericksburg as the headquarters of our army, it will be comparatively easy to furnish it with supplies by the way of Aquia Creek and the railroad from that point to Fredericksburg."

"The War Department will hereafter insist that substitutes shall be compelled to enter the old regiments, to remain for time, with this understanding, that the government will prefer substitutes to the original drafted men."

"It is believed here that an attack upon Charleston will not be long postponed. The rebels have been making preparations for the attack for several weeks, and, if they are to be believed, will not surrender the city, simply because they may be at the mercy of one of our iron clads. The inhabitants will be ordered to leave, and the town, if necessary, will be burned rather than be surrendered. So far as I can learn, both army and navy desire that the rebels should take precisely this course, feeling that it would be a blow to the rebels, and that the city should be destroyed. The preparations for attack are so perfect that there can be no doubt that one or more iron clads will succeed in approaching the town at least within shelling distance."

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Warrenton, Nov. 15.

This morning the 22d army corps moved to the front. They are probably destined for Fredericksburg, but may go to Culpeper or C. H. first, or at least near that point.

The other commands will move as rapidly as possible. My headquarters will move tomorrow. Col. Taggart's Chief Quartermaster has gone to Washington for the purpose of hastening the work at establishing communication via Aquia Creek. Other Quartermasters have gone on the same business, and we shall soon have the old line of communication open.

The bridges over the Potomac creek and the Rappahannock are being rebuilt, and this road by Youngs Point Junction abandoned.

In fact I do not think it is designed to hold this place after the main body of the army leaves.

Washington, Nov. 18th.

Up to nine o'clock this evening intelligence from Headquarters of the army runs to this effect, all quiet along the front. Rumors prevail of an engagement between our rear column and the enemy, but diligent inquiry fails to corroborate the reports, which are believed to be groundless.

Order Respecting the Observance of the Sabbath.

The following general order has been issued respecting the observance of the Sabbath day in the army and navy.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.

The President, Commander in Chief of the army and navy, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the military and naval service.

It is the duty of every citizen to observe the Sabbath day, and the Government of the United States, in the exercise of its authority, enforces the observance of the Sabbath day by the officers and men in the military and naval service.

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Michigan Argus.

Milk Cows in Fall and Winter.

Milking, except for a short period after the birth of the calf, is altogether an artificial process. Nature intended animals to yield milk only while it should be necessary for the sustenance of the young; but by long training, artificial habits have been induced, and the flow of milk is prolonged for months, and even for years, after the natural time has passed. Parity for this reason, no secretion of the cow is more easily affected by treatment of the animal. Any derangement of health, insufficient food or bodily discomfort, at once shows its effects in the decreased quantity and quality of milk. It should also be borne in mind that the continued flow of milk beyond the natural period is no small drain upon the vital functions of an animal, and this should be counterbalanced by extra sustenance in the form of good, nourishing food, and whatever care is necessary to keep up the health of the cow to the highest standard.

At this season of the year change of food is necessary. Long before the pastures are entirely despoiled of verdure, the grasses nibbled by repeated frosts lose much of their nutriment. Though cows may have their fill, it is of poorer quality, and the yield of milk speedily suffers. A daily allowance of bran, shorts, or ground feed of rye and oats, or two-thirds of one and one-third, will supply the lack of nourishment, and show itself, with good interest added, in the milk pail. This feed should be wet before using. For the reason that nourishment, more than bulk, is needed; they can pick up enough partly withered grass to fill their stomachs. This extra allowance should not be delayed until the animal is suffering from insufficient food. It is far easier to keep a cow in good condition, than to bring her up after falling off.

Pumpkins are usually fed first, upon failure of the pastures. If it be practicable to keep them unfurrowed until later in the season, it would be better. They come in the best when dry hay and stalks are the staple diet, and something more succulent is craved and needed. It is best to remove seeds from pumpkins; they are an active diuretic, and may induce diarrhoea, or urticaria which would form milk.

Any person who has been long confined to a single article or two of food, say salt beef and potatoes, knows how the greenness with which cows hold of turnips, mangel wurzels, or other roots in winter, proves that they, too, relish variety, and in the case of healthy animals, appetite is a safe guide in the selection of food. Even when working in nutritive, an occasional allowance of them to cattle would be beneficial.

Observe strict regularity in the time of feeding. If meals are regularly served animals will patiently wait the appointed time; otherwise they will be restless and uneasy while looking for supplies, and ravenous when fed.

The importance of comfortable, well-ventilated shelter for milk cows is yet greatly underrated, despite all that has been written and said. A large part of the food eaten is consumed in furnishing warmth to the animal. Thus, good shelter is equivalent to a large percentage of food. Besides the actual loss of food from the increased amount required under exposure to cold, there is further loss in milk from the teeling of discomfort. The secretions are always disturbed by influences that cause pain or uneasiness, and every shiver of a half-frozen cow will make itself visible in the milk pail.

In their anxiety to secure warmth many have overlooked the importance of pure air. Close, crowded stables, reeking with odors from accumulating manure, produce feverish restlessness in the cows, and the flow of milk suffers. At best, confinement during the winter months is irksome to animals, and kindness to brutes, as well as profit, demands that everything practicable should be done to secure their comfort. —American Agriculturist.

Will it Pay to Winter Turkeys?

The great seasons, for the sale of poultry, Thanksgiving and Christmas, and then the market is abundantly supplied, the prices rule low. Farmers are anxious to sell their fowls to get rid of the expense of keeping them through the winter, then their appetites are ravenous, and the corn and boiled potatoes disappear rapidly. I bought a flock of twelve turkeys—the mother bird and eleven young ones—the last of August, the average live weight of the young being about two pounds each. They were killed along as wanted in the family from November to March, and the monthly gain in weight was about two pounds and a half for the hens, and three pounds for the gobblers. They gained quite as much in winter as in the fall, living on corn, oats, boiled potatoes, and having access to the pigs' troughs. The number of males was six, and the weight of the mother was ten pounds. The market price of turkeys was eight cents in November and the last of December, and when taken out of the ground. I put over the floor of the bin with slacked lime and then put in about six or seven inches deep of potatoes, and dust with lime as before. Potatoes, and dust with lime as before, repeating the operation till all are stored in that way. One bushel of lime is sufficient for forty bushels of potatoes, though more will not hurt them. The time rather improves the flavor than otherwise.

There is no objection to broils in a house, so they may be confined to the kitchen.

The man who with a hammer smashes the end of his own finger, probably thinks he hasn't hit the right nail on the head.

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