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The Michigan Argus.

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I CAN FURNISH MONEY.

at the So.

Ann Arbor, July 22, 1862.

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Fredericksburg.

Eighteen hundred and sixty-two— That is the number of wounded men Who, if the telegraph's tale be true, Reached Washington city yesterday's even.

And it is but a handful, the telegrams add, To those who are coming by boats and by Weary and wounded, dying and sad: Covered—but only in front—with scars.

Some are wounded by Minie shot, Others are torn by the hissing shell, As it burst upon them as fierce and as hot As a demon spawned in a traitor's hell.

Some are pierced by the sharp bayonet, Others are crushed by the horses' hoof, Or fall beneath the shower of iron with steel, Then as hail beats down on an open roof.

Shall I tell what they did to meet this fate? Why was this living death their doom— Why did they fall to this piteous state? 'Neath the rifles crack and the cannon's boom?

Orders arrived, and the river they crossed— Built the bridge in the enemy's face— No matter how many were shot and lost, And floated—sad corpses—away from the place.

Orders they heard and they scaled the height, Climbing "right into the jaws of death;" Each man grasping his rifle-piece tight— Scarcely pausing to draw his breath.

Sudden flashed on them a sheet of flame, From hidden fence and from ambushade; A moment more—(they say this is true)— A thousand dead men on the grass were laid.

Fifteen thousand in wounded and killed, At least, "our loss" the newspapers say, This loss to our army must surely be filled Against another great battle day.

"Our loss!" Whose loss? Let demagogues say That the Cabinet, President all are in wrong: What do the orphans and widows pray? What is the burden of their sad song?

'Tis their loss! But the tears in their weeping Hide Cabinet, President, Generals—all; And they only can see a cold form that lies On the hillside slope, by that fatal wall.

They cannot discriminate men or means— They only demand that this blundering case, In their frenzied grief they would end such scenes, Though that end be—even with traitors—peace.

Is Thy face from Thy people turned, Oh God! Is Thy arm or the Nation no longer strong? We cry from our homes—the dead cry from the sod, How long, oh! our glorious God, how long!

—New York Post.

What Can We Do!

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Not one man, nor one thousand men, nor one hundred thousand alone, but the united population of the North, is asking this question to-day. What can we do?

The question is not what can we do with the rebellion, it is not what can we do with the Union, it is not what can we do with the war, it is what can we do with the men at Washington, who are our constitutional leaders, to induce them to use the means we have placed in their hands for the purpose to which we dedicated them? How can we reach the dead ears of those that will not hear? How can we pierce the hearts that are cold in their selfishness, or impervious in their rocky stupidity?

It is no political frenzy that possesses men's souls and moves this sea of indignation now swelling in the land. It is patriotism—deep, earnest, devoted patriotism—and it proves its loyal character by the fact that it has not within the past two days broken out in a revolution, led by those who were the closest friends of the administration only a few days ago. If the President would, for twenty-four hours, come out of the foul atmosphere of Washington into the free American air, he would breathe a new spirit, inhale new life, hear old truths in a new voice, and he would heed the instruction.

What can we do? One proposes a public meeting, the most solemn and the most terrible ever held on the American continent. But what effect would it produce? Washington men would meet at its thunder, and say, "You can all ways get up a democratic mob in New York." If it were originated by gentlemen who are understood as belonging to the administration party its effect would be greater, but even then the radical voice which controls the President and controls his Cabinet would convince him that it was a partisan affair, and its chief effect on the Cabinet would be to elicit some good jokes and illustrative anecdotes.

It is not the "twenty millions" in buckram, a ghostly company of imagined men, the conjuration of a delirious brain, who address the President now. It is the twenty millions of American fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, the hosts of whom he is the leader, and whose dearest hopes hang on his disposal, that now call on him. Some of them—how many who can tell?—have been praying on bent knees, for five days and five nights, for the boys that are on the battle-field. Some of them—the fearful number far exceeds his wildest imaginings—have, through those days and sleepless nights been weeping in agony for the dead who died—oh, how vainly!

—on that bloody plain to which his counsels sent our bravest and best for certain slaughter.

Eight hundred thousand soldiers have more than eight millions of relatives and friends who hold him, and only him, responsible for every life thrown away on fruitless battle fields, fought on the orders of those men who control his councils and determine his policy. It will be said that we are not impartial interpreters of this public voice. We reply that during this war no journal in America has more steadfastly and faithfully sustained Abraham Lincoln, the constitutional President of the United States, than we. Heartily commending all that

he has done well, we have dealt in no harsh criticism when we differed from him, and we have sternly set our faces against the disorganizing plans and suggestions of his own party adherents when they proposed to supersede him, or threatened him with their displeasure. We have spoken calmly and soberly at all times, and we speak the words of soberness now. Let the President read the words of the *Evening Post*, elsewhere copied, and believe them if he will not believe us.

There are times when calmness itself is tempestuous. There are moments before the thunder bursts when the elements are silent, and then the very aspect of the clouds is the forewarning of the tornado. If Mr. Lincoln allows himself to be so shut out from the sounds of the great storm now gathered and ready to break, that he hears nothing, sees nothing, fears nothing, he will be roused by the crash of the thunder. All our conservative counsels will fail to stay it. We speak a truth that every man who reads this knows to-day—Never in the history of our country were the depths so stirred, never were the people so unanimous in the demand, "What shall we do?"

Can we give him more treasure than we have given? His printing presses cannot turn out the colored promises to pay as fast as we are ready to take them and call them money. Can we send him more of our sons? The fields of Virginia will grow grain a hundred years from their blood, already given to him and the cause he represents. When in his message, the other day, he had no word of thanks for this glorious sacrifice of ours, nor any line of praise for the gallant dead, or the brave living men who were in arms around the capital, still we trusted him, and they trusted him, that the vast responsibility to us and them which rested on him would not be misused to their and our destruction. Their blood calls on us and on him from the field of their vain slaughter. Who sent them over that dark river, and over the blackest of rivers, out of our embraces forevermore, only to renew the worn-out plains of the Rappahannock? Who will send those of them that are left to-morrow into some murderous valley, some gulf of death?

When the disaster at Ball's Bluff sacrificed the men who crossed the Potomac, the people demanded to know who was responsible, and the government made a show of quieting the demand by sacrificing General Stone, who was as innocent as the child unborn. But no such sacrifice will now appease the people's demand. They know now that the administration at Washington is responsible, and they will not be satisfied until that administration is absolutely changed—changed in men, changed in views, changed in spirit, changed in policy.

If there were any plain constitutional method of compelling the resignation of President and Vice-President, and placing a new man in the seat of Abraham Lincoln, the people would demand that they are a constitution-loving people to-day, as they have been throughout the war, and they recognize the necessity, the duty, of standing firmly by the President as long as he remains President. But if Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin should resign, and Congress order a new election at once, there can be no doubt that the people of the United States would accept the event as the consummation of their most ardent desires and the means of saving the nation. They do not expect that. But they do desire—not democrats, not conservative men, but the people of all parties, republicans more loudly than any one else—they desire that the President should at once and wholly change his entire administration. A half-way patching-up of the Cabinet will but lead to a renewal of the old wrongs. There are members of the Cabinet who might well be in a new Cabinet, but the construction should be new. Every man should resign, and a new ministry be called by the President, who should be wholly free from the trammels of party politics and party association, who will conduct public affairs on public principles, and who will advise the President as American patriots and not as selfish politicians.

We speak with great plainness of speech. This is the hour for such speaking. It was not for a war that this administration was elected. It was in power, and the war came on, as the opponents of the successful party had predicted. The elected President was responsible for the conduct of the war. He has conducted it under the whip of the most radical members of the party which elected him. He has tried their policy and plans, and failed miserably, awfully. The fatal results are visible before us, even if we have not already reached them. It is therefore no half-way repentance, and no policy, no partial repentance, that will now save us. It is only complete and total change that will calm the people and lead to future safety.

He who has an inordinate admiration for antiquity, must have more taste for wrinkles than for dimples.

An exchange tells us of an editor that went soldiering and was chosen captain. One day at parade, instead of giving the orders, "front face, three paces forward," he exclaimed, "Cash, two dollars a year, in advance."

CHAPPED HANDS.—The following is said to be a sure recipe for the cure of chapped hands: Dissolve three cents worth of clarified beeswax in three cents worth of pure sweet oil, by heating over a moderate fire. Apply at night before retiring.

Gen. Banks at New Orleans. Gen. Banks arrived at New Orleans Dec. 14th, and after repeated official and friendly interviews with Gen. Butler, he assumed command of the department on the 16th, in the following proclamation:

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans Dec. 16.

In obedience to order from the President, I have assumed command of the Department of the Gulf, to which is added, by his special order, the State of Texas. The duty with which I am charged requires me to assist in the restoration of the government of the United States. It is my desire to secure to the people of every class all the privileges of possession and enjoyment which are consistent with public safety, or which it is possible for a beneficent and just government to confer. In the execution of the high trust with which I am charged, I rely upon the co-operation and counsel of all loyal and well-disposed people, and upon the manifest interest of those dependent upon the pursuits of peace, as well as upon the support of naval and land forces.

My instructions require me to treat as enemies those who are enemies, but I shall gladly regard as friends those who are friends. No restrictions will be placed upon the freedom of individuals which are not imperatively demanded by the considerations of public safety, but while their claims will be deliberately considered, it is due also to them to state that all the rights of the government will be unflinchingly maintained. Respectful consideration and prompt reparation will be accorded to all persons who are wronged in body or estate by those under my command.

The government does not profit by the prolongation of civil strife, or by the public suffering which attends it, and its fruits are not equally distributed. In the disloyal States desolation has empire on the sea and on the land. In the North the war is an abiding sorrow, but not yet a calamity. Its cities and towns are increasing in population, wealth and power. The refugees from the South alone compensate, in great part for the terrible decimations of battle. The people of this department who are staking their lives on resistance to the government wisely reflect upon the immutable conditions which surround them. The Valley of the Mississippi is the chosen seat of population, product and power on this continent. In a few years 25,000,000 people, unsurpassed in material resources and capacity for war, will swarm upon its fertile rivers. Those who assume to set conditions upon their exodus to the Gulf count upon a power not given to man. The country washed by the waters of the Ohio, the Missouri and the Mississippi can never be permanently severed. If one generation basely barter away its rights, immortal honors will rest upon another that reclaims them. Let it never be said that either the West or the East may be separated. Thirty days distance from the markets of Europe may satisfy the wants of Louisiana and Arkansas, but it will not answer the demands of Illinois and Ohio. The Valley of the Mississippi will have its deltas on the Atlantic, the physical force of the West will debouch on its shores. With a power as great as its resistless rivers, this country cannot be permanently divided. Ceaseless wars may drain the blood, despotic rulers or foreign foes may trouble it, but its destiny will remain still unchanged—still united. God has ordained it.

People of the Southwest, why not accept the condition imposed by the imperious necessities of geographical configuration and commercial supremacy, and re-establish your ancient prosperity and renown? Why not become the founders of a State which, as the entrepôts and depots of your own central and upper valleys, may stand in the affluence of their resources without superior, and in the privileges of the people without a peer, among the nations of the earth?

N. P. BANKS, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

General Butler's Farewell to His Command.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 109.

Soldiers of the Army of the Gulf:

Relieved from further duties in this department by the directions of the President, under date of November 9, 1862, I take leave of you by this final order, it being impossible to visit your scattered outposts, covering hundreds of miles of the frontier of a larger territory than some of the kingdoms of Europe.

I greet you, my brave comrades, and say farewell.

This word—endeared as you are by a community of privations, hardships, dangers, victories, successes, military and civil—is the only sorrowful thought I have.

You have deserved well of your country. Without a murmur you sustained an encampment on a sand bar so desolate that banishment to it, with every care and comfort possible, has been the most dreaded punishment inflicted upon your bitterest and most insulting enemies.

You had so little transportation that but a handful could advance to compel submission by the queen city of the rebellion, while others waded breast-deep in the marshes which surround St. Philip, and forced the surrender of a fort deemed impregnable to land attack by the skillful engineers of your country and her enemy.

At your occupation, order, law, quiet and peace sprang to this city, filled with the bravos of all nations, where for a score of years, during the pro-

foundest peace, human life was scarcely safe at noonday.

By your discipline you illustrated the best traits of the American soldier, and enchain the admiration of those that came to scoff.

Leading with a military chest containing but seventy-five dollars, from the boards of a rebel government you have given to your country's treasury nearly a half million of dollars, and so supplied yourselves with the needs of your service that your expedition has cost your government less by four fifths than any other.

You have fed the starving poor, the wives and children of your enemies, so converting enemies into friends that they have sent their representatives to your Congress by a vote greater than your entire numbers from districts in which, when you entered, you were tauntingly told that there "was no one year to raise flag."

By your practical philanthropy you have won the confidence of the "oppressed race" and the slave. Hailing you as deliverers, they are ready to aid you as willing servants, faithful laborers, or, using the tactics taught them by your enemies, to fight with you in the field.

By steady attention to the laws of health you have stayed the pestilence, and humble instruments in the hand of God, you have demonstrated the necessity that His creatures should obey His laws, and, reaping His blessing in this most unhealthy climate, you have preserved your ranks fuller than those of any other battalions of the same length of service.

You have met double numbers of the enemy and defeated him in the open field, but I need not further enlarge upon this topic. You were sent here to do that.

I commend you to your new commander. You are worthy of his love. Farewell, my comrades—again farewell!

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Parson Brownlow on the Conduct of the War.

Parson Brownlow, in a letter from Washington to the Cincinnati Commercial, writes:

I give it as my opinion that we can't fight a successful battle in the vicinity of Washington. Commanding Generals are here forced to yield themselves up to the guidance of the weak and ultra, and to a set of men who know nothing about military affairs. Political charlatans and one-sided radicals pitch in and cry "On to Richmond!" thus sacrificing thousands in the field who bring their lives as an offering for their country.

The spectacle of so many Union Generals quarreling among themselves at a time like the present is a disgraceful one for the country to contemplate. I am willing, and so are the people, to make fair and reasonable allowance for professional jealousy, but the constant charging and recrimination of military leaders leads the people to suspect that either the gratification of their vanity is a matter of more importance than beating the rebels, or that they themselves desire to keep out of a fight, as a means of personal security. There are now no less than six Major Generals whose conduct is the subject of courts of inquiry, and others are talked of. McClellan is it is alleged, the only General who has been deposed from command without demanding a court of inquiry, and all parties are applauding him for it. The people are sick of all these quarrels, and feel that there is no time now for listening to the disputes of these capricious officers. I say bring their infernal squabbles to a close, and send them into the field to fight rebels; and if they have no stomachs for this, let them resign, so that the government may no longer have to pay their high salaries.

A Longitudinal River.

A river that runs east or west crosses no parallels of latitude; consequently as it flows towards the sea, it does not change its climate; and being in the same climate the crops that are grown at its mouth are grown also at its sources; and from one end to the other of it there is no variety of productions—it is all wheat and corn, or wine or oil, or some other staple. Assorted cargoes, therefore, cannot be made up from the produce which such a river brings down to market. On the other hand a river that runs north or south crosses parallels of latitude, changes its climate at every turn; and as the traveler descends it, he sees new agricultural staples abounding. Such a river bears down to the sea a variety of productions, some of which some one or another of the different nations of the earth is sure to want, and for which each one will send to the market at its mouth, or the port whence they are distributed over the world. Its advantages are equally great for trade between the different sections through which it flows, as the staples of those sections are unlike, and productions lacking in one part of its course are supplied in another. The assortments of merchandise afforded by such a river are the life of commerce. They give it energy, activity and scope. Such a river is the Mississippi, and the Mississippi is the only such river in the world.

UNTO THE FIFTH GENERATION.

The Hudson Star states that on Tuesday, the 16th inst., there was a child born in Chatham, Columbia county, in a house where its mother, grand parents, and great great-grandmother are living; five generations under one roof—the great great-grandmother being ninety-one years of age.

Annual Report of the State Treasurer. STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 1, 1862.

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan: GENTLEMEN—I beg to submit herewith a statement of the financial transactions of this department, as also an exhibit of the various funds of the State, for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1862:

The total amount of receipts of the office for the fiscal year, is \$1,124,595 10 The balance against the treasury, and my favor November 30, 1861, was, \$27,179 79 The total of payments for the year is \$96,920 69 Leaving a balance in the treasury of \$1,027,674 62

WAR DEBT.

During the past year, I have sold \$158,200 of the war bonds authorized "an act authorizing a war loan," approved May 10, 1861. These bonds were mostly sold early in the year, to meet the war expenses incurred in 1861.

The amount received for the bonds sold was \$150,539 95 To which add for accrued interest 2,578 80 And for premium on gold received for bonds, 81 88 Total, \$153,159 63

STATE DEBT.

The funded debt of the State is as follows:

1. Full paid "50,000,000 loan" bonds, 6 per cts., due January 1st, 1863, \$177,000 00 2. Adjusted bonds, 6 per cts., due Jan. 1st, 1863, 1,746,185 00 3. Temporary Loan, 7 per cts., due Jan. 1st, 1878, 50,000 00 4. Renewed Loan, 6 per cts., due Jan. 1st, 1878, 210,000 00 5. Canal Bonds, 6 per cts., due Jan. 1st, 1879, 100,000 00 6. War Loan, 7 per cts., due Jan. 1st, 1863, 507,300 00 7. Outstanding Internal Improvement Warrants, 3,553 75

FUNDABLE DEBT.

8. \$140,000 outstanding paid "50,000,000 Loan," which, when funded will amount to, 80,999 80 Total funded and fundable debt \$2,981,038 55

THE TRUST FUND DEBT.

Is made up of the following items to-wit:

Primary School Fund, \$783,801 73 University Fund, 155,887 32 Normal School Fund, 22,453 47 Railroad Deposits, 2,217 32 Total, \$964,359 85

During the past year, the balance of the "Penitentiary Bonds," amounting to \$13,000, has been paid.

Under the provisions of section 7, of "An act authorizing a war loan," approved May 10, 1861, and of section 1 of "An act to provide a tax for interest on the war loan," approved May 10, 1861, the sum of \$40,072 99 has been received, which is applicable to the war loan sinking fund. The requisite drawings of the numbers of our small war bonds, to be redeemed, was made on the first of October, and the numbers drawn have been advertised for redemption on the first day of January next. (An annex a statement of the numbers designated for payment.) This will reduce the "war loan" debt to \$667,227 01. It will be further reduced by about \$43,000, which will be applicable to the sinking fund at the close of 1863.

In pursuance of sec. 9, of "an act to provide means for the redemption of the bonds of the State, maturing January 1st, 1863, approved March 11th, 1861," I issued a circular to the holders of such bonds inviting an exchange of the six per cents, authorized to be issued by the act. In response to this circular a portion of our bonds have been exchanged, and sealed proposals invited for the purchase of the balance. Under the law, these proposals are to be received on the first day of December, in the city of New York. Upon the completion of this negotiation, it will be made the subject of a special report to the legislature.

TWO MILLION LOAN SINKING FUND.

Under the provisions of section 4, of act No. 122, approved March 11, 1861, the sum of \$2,506 98 has been levied in the State tax of 1862, which will be applicable to the sinking fund of "two million loan" at the close of the year 1863. Section 6 of the same act also provides "that all moneys which may be paid into the Treasury after January, 1863, to the credit of the Primary School, Normal School and University Funds, shall be set apart and in like manner applied to the purchase of bonds issued under this act. This wise and liberal provision for the gradual but certain retirement of our bonds has had the effect to advance their value in the market, and to materially promote the credit of our State, which is soon to take rank among the most favored in the land. It is therefore respectfully suggested that no legislation hereafter should be permitted, the effect of which would alienate these funds from the object contemplated under the law above referred to.

All of which is respectfully submitted by J. OWEN, Treasurer of the State.

Inauguration of Gov. Seymour.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Jan. 2.

The inauguration ceremonies passed off with usual eclat Thursday. The Utica Citizen's Corps, with their band, and a large number of Governor Seymour's personal and political friends from other parts of the State were present. The Assembly Chamber was thronged, and about 12 o'clock the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect, with those whom they were to supersede, took their places in the Speaker's desk, where the oath of office was administered by Secretary Ballard.

Whereupon Gov. Morgan addressed Gov. Seymour as follows:

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR—The oath you have just taken fulfills the requirements of the constitution and laws, and again formally invests you with

decease. My views upon this subject will be laid before you in a few days in my Message to the Legislature.

This occasion, fellow citizens, when official power is so courteously transferred from the hands of one political organization to those of another, holding opposite sentiments upon public affairs, is not only a striking exemplification of the spirit of our institutions, but highly honorable to the minority party. Had our misguided fellow-citizens of the South acted as the majority of the citizens of our own State (a minority but little inferior in numbers to the majority) are now acting in this surrender of power, the nation would not now be involved in civil war. [Applause.]

While fully aware that I shall have but little control of public affairs, in the position to which I have been called, and cannot do much to shape events, I yet venture to trust that, before the end of my term of service, the country will again be great, glorious and united as it once was; and, in conclusion, I now offer to Almighty God my fervent prayer that the clouds which overhang us may be scattered, and that the close of my official term may find our people united in peace and fraternal affection, and the Union restored to what it was while we listened to the advice of our fathers.—[Cheers.]

Fellow-citizens, I thank you for this kind reception. I thank those who differ with me politically for their presence here and participation in this scene, for it affords emphatic testimony to the regard for constitutional obligations yet felt by the people of this great State. [Immense applause, amidst which the Governor withdrew.]

PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.

Washington, Jan. 1st, 1863.

Whereas, on the 22nd day of September, in the year of our Lord 1862, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons who are slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, henceforth and forever free; and the Executive Government of the said United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act to oppress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their actual freedom; that the executive will on the first day of January aforesaid issue a proclamation, designating the States and parts of States, in any of which the people therein respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State or the people thereof, shall on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto, at elections whereof a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that the people thereof, are not in rebellion against the United States.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me invested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the date first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States therein the people whereof, respectively, are in rebellion against the United States the following, to wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, except Parishes St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia except the 48 counties designated as Western Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this Proclamation were not issued, and by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within designated States and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons, and I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self-defence, and I recommend to them that in all cases when allowed they labor faithfully for reasonable wages; and I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service, and this I believe to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

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 this first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

GEN. BARKER'S RETURN TO THE ARMY.—After the arrival of General Banks at New Orleans, the question of the future movements of the expedition was discussed among the General's officers, in his presence, when he remarked: "Gentlemen, we shall never return as we came (pointing down the Mississippi); and we are not going to Texas."—New York Post.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

Friday Morning, January 9.

Democratic State Convention.

A Democratic State Convention will be held at Detroit, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of February, A. D. 1863, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, and candidates for Regents of the University, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may come before the convention.

Each county comprising one or more representative districts will be entitled to three times as many delegates as there are representatives in the lower house of the State Legislature from such county; and each county which may not be entitled to one representative in the lower house in the State Legislature, will be entitled to one delegate.

The last State Convention adopted a resolution to the effect that, no delegate should be entitled to a seat in any future Democratic State Convention as a representative from any county in which he does not reside.

Democrats and conservatives, who wish a restoration of the Union and the maintenance of the constitution and laws in their integrity, come and let us take counsel together in this hour of our humiliation and peril.

Detroit, December 23, 1862.

LEVI BISHOP, WM. A. RICHMOND,
H. N. WALKER, ADAM L. ROOF,
STEPHEN G. CLARK, AUSTIN WALES,
N. A. BALCH, H. H. HARMON,
H. C. LYBROOK, J. G. SUTHERLAND,
O. M. BARNES, JOSEPH COUTLER,
L. D. NORRIS,
Democratic State Central Committee.

The Proclamation of "Freedom."

The President's proclamation freeing the slaves held in certain specified States and parts of States will be found on the second page of this sheet. It is an important document, more important, however, for what it assumes to do than for what it really does. It is issued as a war measure, and it remains to be seen what effect it will have upon the war. And as a war measure it falls greatly short of satisfying the radicals, and already the clergy of New York have petitioned the President to make it more sweeping, to so enlarge it as to give freedom to every slave, including those of loyal residents of Border States.—The President is condemned by this class of people for limiting the benefits of his proclamation to States in which his armies have yet no foothold, and in which it cannot yet accomplish much.

We are not disposed to discuss this document. We can only say that we do not believe the President has any legal authority, even as a war measure, to do what he has attempted. Proclamations will not put down the rebellion and restore the Union. A peace is to be conquered by the force of arms, and we say push on the armies, preserve the Union, and let slavery take care of itself. The rebels have given the institution its death blow, let not the President prolong its life by attempts to strangle it both prematurely and illegitimately.

We have received the Report of the Board of Control, Superintendent, and other officers of the State Reform School for 1862, from which we compile the following facts:

No. of boys in school at date of last report, 115
Received during the year, 72
Discharged during year, 34
Leaving in School Nov. 16, 1862, 183
Of whom 163 are white boys, and 20 colored boys.

The 72 received during the year came from 25 counties. Wayne sent up 19; Kent, the next highest number, 7; Oakland 5; Washtenaw but 1. 47 were sentenced by Justices, 8 by Circuit Courts; 11 by the Police Court of Detroit; 5 by the Recorder's Court; and 1 was returned.

65 were sent up for Petit Larceny; 3 for assault and battery; 1 each for grand larceny, burglary and larceny, and arson, and 1 returned.

29 were natives of Michigan; 7 of Canada; 6 of Ireland; 2 of Germany; 1 each of France and England; 5 unknown; and the others of 8 of the United States. 23 were of native born parents, and 49 of foreign born parents.

4 were under ten years old; 54 between ten and fifteen years; 12 fifteen; and 1 sixteen; the average being nearly 12½ years. The oldest boys now in the school are 19½ years; the youngest 7; and their average ages 15 years.

Table VI of the Report gives some important facts showing from what class of Boys the Reform School is filled. It had lost their fathers, 18 their mothers, and 5 both parents.—Near relatives of 19 have been arrested for crime. 29 of the boys had used intoxicating drinks, and 15 had been drunk. 53 had been in jail from 1 to 6 times; 71 had been guilty of theft, and 10 of arson before their commitment to the school. And 45 had slept out in barns, merchandise boxes, and under old sheds.

During the year 28 have been discharged as reformed; 2 pardoned by the Governor; 1 returned to the Court; 2 indentured to farmers; and one permitted to live without indenture.

The Superintendent reports the general health and discipline of the school excellent; and of the discipline of the school reported at 15,000.

The rebel army at Murfreesboro is reported at 15,000.

The Legislature.
The Legislature convened at Lansing on Wednesday and effected an organization. CURTIS, of this county was elected speaker of the House. The message of Governor BLAIR we shall give next week.

CHANDLER was probably re-elected U. S. Senator yesterday.

EX-GOVERNOR MORRIS WISNER, late Colonel of the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry, died in the camp of his regiment, at Lexington, Ky., on Sunday, January 4th, of fever. His loss will be mourned by the people of Michigan as well as by his regiment.

On Tuesday, by a vote of 73 to 46, the House passed a bill providing for the issue of U. S. bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000 to compensate the slave-owners of Missouri, provided the people of that State shall accept the bill and abolish slavery.

In the partial list of wounded in the recent battles at Murfreesboro, Tenn., we notice the names of Captain C. C. WEBB, 13th Michigan, severely; and Lieut. A. G. RUSSELL, 21st Mich. We do not know how many Michigan regiments were in the engagements, but understand that the 10th, 11th, and 14th were at Nashville.

The "Monitor" has fought her last battle. At 1:30 A. M., on the last day of December, while in tow of the steamer Rhode Island, off the coast of North Carolina, she encountered a severe storm, sprung a leak, and despite the efforts of her officers and men and those of the Rhode Island, she went down in 45 fathoms water. Several of her officers and men went down with her. And thus ends a career so brilliantly begun.

At the latest dates from Vicksburg the enemy had concentrated 65,000 men under General JOHNSON, and Gen. SHERMAN had been driven back to the first line of rebel intrenchments.

The fighting on Monday, Jan. 5th, is reported desperate, and the federal losses heavy, being estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000, including several officers of high rank.

Banks had not effected a junction, and the gunboats were doing little.

It was thought Sherman could hold his position until re-enforcements arrived.

One of the first important official acts of Gov. SHERMAN, of New York, was to cite the Police Commissioners of New York City to appear before him, and answer to charges preferred against them for permitting the Superintendent of Police and his officers to use the Station houses and prisons under their control, for the confinement of persons arrested without warrant of law, and in contempt of the law and constitution. Gov. SHERMAN is evidently of the opinion that all arrests should be made by order of the proper judicial officers, and in the mode prescribed by law. And certainly there is no cause for making arrests in any other manner in New York or any loyal States.—The game of "arbitrary arrests" in States where the Courts are as loyal as the Cabinet Ministers, or even their secret police, is about "played out," at which every good citizen should rejoice.

We have received the Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1863, a handsomely printed and substantially bound volume of nearly 700 pages. We can not better give in brief an idea of the work than by quoting from the title page:—Embracing Historical and descriptive sketches of all the cities, towns, and villages throughout the State, together with classified lists of all Professions, Trades and Pursuits, names of all organized Companies, State and County officers, and full information regarding the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the State. There are some errors in compilation, and other unavoidable errors caused by the business changes since the canvass was made, but it is the most valuable work of the kind ever issued in our State, and every business man would find it for his interest to possess a copy. CHAS. F. CLARK, Publisher, Detroit.

The New York World urges the President to issue a proclamation abolishing the Alabama.

From Mexico.

New York, Jan. 6.

The steamer Eagle from Havana January 3, has arrived.

Mexican advices states that the French army had begun the advance on Puebla. One division of twelve thousand had proceeded twelve leagues from Orizaba. General Donai is reported to have reached Amozog from Vera Cruz, and General Berthia had advanced from Jalapa towards Perote, where the Mexicans had taken the guns from the fort to Puebla. The French troops who returned from Tampico have gone to Jalapa.

One thousand mules and two hundred and fifty wagons, from New York, had reached Vera Cruz.

The Mexican Consul at Havana states that his government feels deeply the refusal of the American government to aid a republic struggling against a monarchy, and still more that it should aid their enemies.

The statue of Columbus was uncovered at Cardenas amidst great rejoicing.

Battles at Murfreesboro.

Great Federal Victory.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Louisville, Jan. 5.

Murfreesboro advices represent the Federal victory as complete. The entire rebel army is fleeing towards Tullahoma in great disorder.

The following is the official account of the battles forwarded by General Rosecrans:

HEADQUARTERS 14TH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT CUMBERLAND, FRONT,
MURFREESBORO, Jan. 3,
VIA NASHVILLE, JAN. 4.

To Major General H. W. Halleck:

On the 26th of December we marched from Nashville in three columns—Gen. McCook by the Nolansville pike, Gen. Thomas from his encampment on the Franklin pike, and Gen. Crittenden on the Murfreesboro pike. Our left centre met with a strong resistance—such as the nature of the country permits, the rolling or hilly routes skirted by cedar thickets, and farms intersected by small streams with rocky bluff banks, forming serious obstacles.

Gen. McCook drove Gen. Hardee's corps a mile and a half from Nolansville and occupied the place.

Gen. Crittenden reached within a mile and a half of Lavergne.

Gen. Thomas reached Wilson's Pike, meeting with no serious opposition.

On the 27th Gen. McCook drove Gen. Hardee from Nolansville and pushed a reconnoitering division six miles towards Shelbyville, which found that General Hardee had retreated towards Murfreesboro.

Gen. Crittenden fought, and he drove the enemy before him, occupying the line of Steward's creek and capturing some prisoners, with slight loss.

Gen. Thomas occupied the vicinity of Nashville, when he was partly surprised, thrown into confusion, and driven back. Gen. Sheridan's division had repulsed the enemy four times, and protected the flank of the center, which not only held its own but advanced until this untoward event, which compelled him to retain the left wing to support the right until it should be rallied and assume a new position.

On the 1st the rebels opened by an attack on us, and were again repulsed.

On the 2d instant there was skirmishing along the front, with threats of an attack until three o'clock P. M., when the enemy advanced. I threw a small division across Stone River to occupy the commanding ground there, and while reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division, which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force coming from the woods, and advancing in line of battle three lines deep, they drove our little division before them after a sharp contest in which we lost 70 or 80 killed, and 375 wounded. They were finally repulsed by Gen. Negley's division, and the remaining troops of the left wing of Gen. Morton's Pioneer Brigade fled far over the field and beyond their intrenchments, their officers rallying them with great difficulty. They lost heavily. We re-occupied the ground with the left wing last night. The lines were completed at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The third was spent in bringing up and distributing provisions and ammunition. It has been raining all day and the ground is very heavy.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO,
JANUARY 4.

To General Halleck:

Following my dispatch of last evening I have to announce that the enemy are in full retreat. They left last night, the rain having raised the river, and the bridge across it, between the left wing and center, being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night. This occupied my time till four o'clock, and fatigued the troops.—The announcement of the retreat was known to me at seven o'clock this morning. Our ammunition train arrived during the night.

To-day was occupied in distributing ammunition, burying the dead and collecting arms from the field of battle.

The pursuit was commenced by the center, the two leading brigades arriving at Stone River this evening.

The railroad bridge was saved, but in what condition is not known.

We shall occupy the town, and push the pursuit to-morrow.

Our Medical Director estimates the wounded in the hospital at 5,500 and our dead at 1,000. We have to deplore the loss of Lieut. Col. Garcesche, whose capacity and gentlemanly deportment had already endeared him to all the officers of this command, and whose gallantry on the field of battle excited the admiration of all.

HEADQUARTERS, NASHVILLE,
Jan. 4—1 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Skirmishing commenced on the evening of the 29th, our forces following the enemy closely, and driving them, to the evening of the 30th.

On the morning of the 31st the enemy attacked our forces at daylight.—Ever since that time the fight has been progressing.

This is the fifth day in the same locality. If the whole Richmond army does not get here, our success is certain. The fighting has been terrible. Our army has the advantage and will hold it, God willing. I cannot give particulars. Our officers have suffered terribly. I have heard nothing of importance since 10 o'clock last evening. At that time everything was favorable to us.

(Signed) ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Brig. Gen. Commanding,
Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 6.

The following dispatch has been received at headquarters here:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
JANUARY 5.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

"We have fought one of the greatest battles of the war, and are victorious. Our entire success on the 31st was prevented by a surprise of the right flank, but we have nevertheless beaten the enemy after a three days' fight. They fled with great precipitation on Saturday night. The last of their column of cavalry left this morning. Their loss has been very heavy. Generals Rains

and Hansen are killed. Gens. Cladson, Adams and Breckinridge are wounded.

"W. S. ROSECRANS,
General Commanding."

UNOFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to The Detroit Free Press.

Murfreesboro, Jan. 5.

The enemy, in evacuating, left no property behind.

Gen. Negley pursued the rebels, with infantry and cavalry, and is still following to-day. Spear's First Tennessee brigade attacked and dispersed their rear guard yesterday.

The enemy's loss on Wednesday was 5,000, on Thursday several hundred; on Friday over 1,200; and on Saturday night's attack 100. We have 1,500 prisoners, including two Colonels and several Majors.

The bodies of Brigadier Generals Rains and Hansen are here.

General Breckinridge was severely wounded.

The famous First Louisiana Regiment were cut to pieces.

Our losses in all the engagements reach a total of 1,100 killed, 6,000 wounded, and several thousand prisoners. One third of our wounded will soon be able to resume duty.

The army was considerably depleted by stragglers, including a number of officers, who will be dismissed with disgrace.

A review of the battle-field, since the evacuation, shows that the enemy was much more formidably posted than we had developed even by our terrific fighting.

From the Army before Vicksburg.

Cairo, Jan. 4.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, just received, says the steamer Rattler had arrived direct from the fleet at Vicksburg, which place she left on Monday evening.

Fighting had been going on five days, commencing on Wednesday. Up to Monday morning Sherman had captured three lines of the enemy's works, and was firing on the fourth and last line.

The defence on the Jackson and Vicksburg Road had ceased. The indications were that it had surrendered. This line is just two miles from Vicksburg.

There is nothing between Sherman and the city but the trestle-works of the railroad.

Before taking the fortifications, Sherman sent a brigade to cut off communication with the city by the Shreveport railroad. The work was successfully accomplished. Sherman was reinforced on Sunday night by 9,000 from Grant's army, by way of the river.

The whole Federal force at Vicksburg is now 40,000.

At the latest accounts we had captured ten guns and seven hundred prisoners.

Nothing has yet been heard from the forces below.

The steamer Judge Torrance was twice fired into on passing Millinville. In retaliation the Rattler burned the town.

Rumored Change of French Policy.

New York, Jan. 6.

The *Tribune* says editorially that a letter, from a well-informed source at Paris, received by the *Asia*, states that a few days before the letter was written the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Drouyn de L'Huys, visited the Emperor and advised him that a modification of the policy of the Emperor was required by the public voice; that he was not too far committed to the present policy, that he could change, and therefore tendered his resignation recommending Lavodite as his successor. That the modifications needed were as follows:

First—Greater liberty in regard to Italy.

Second—The withdrawal of the French army from Mexico and a treaty with that Power, and,

Third—The joining in a note, to be signed also by England and Russia, to the Confederate authorities taking the ground that, as the rebellion had now continued nearly two years without success, the interests of humanity and civilization required them to lay down their arms.

The writer adds that, after opposing these propositions, the Emperor, upon further consideration, took a more favorable view of the policy indicated.

The writer asserts, in the strongest manner, that, notwithstanding the unexpected and surprising character of this information, it is reliable.

From New Orleans.

New York, Jan. 6.

The steamer McClellan, from New Orleans the 27th has arrived here.

Nothing important has transpired there.

It was understood that Banks had proposed Baton Rouge as his headquarters.

Christmas was marked by unusual rowdiness. Eight persons were arrested for cheering for Jeff. Davis, among them an English Lieutenant of the *Vasuvius*. He was put in the lock-up in the stocks and fined \$50 for assaulting the police.

It is reported that the French have gained some successes in Mexico.—They captured Puebla, and wait reinforcements there.

They will then advance on the capital, distant 90 miles. Six thousand French landed and took Tampico.—Cotton has fallen to 26 cents in Matamoros.

From the Engineers and Mechanics.

Special Dispatch to The Detroit Free Press.

Lagrange, Tenn., Jan. 3.

The First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics were yesterday attacked by two brigades of rebel cavalry. After a fight of three hours the enemy was repulsed, with a loss of at least twenty or twenty-five killed, and a large number wounded. Our loss is sixteen killed and wounded.

GEORGE M. LANE,
Capt. Co. B, First Mich. Mech. and Engrs.

Gen. Banks to the People of Louisiana.

In promulgating the President's proclamation of emancipation, Gen. Banks issued the following address to the people of Louisiana:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, December 21.

In order to correct public misapprehension and misrepresentation; for the instruction of the troops of this department, and the information of all parties in interest, official publication is hereby made of the proclamation by the President of the United States, relating to the subject of emancipation. In the examination of this document it will be observed:

I. That it is the declaration of a purpose only, the full execution of which is contingent upon an official designation by the President, to be made on the first day of January next, of the States and parts of States, if any, which are to be affected by its provisions:

II. That the fact that any State is represented in good faith in the Congress of the United States, is conclusive evidence, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, that such State and the people thereof, are not in rebellion against the United States:

III. That the State of Louisiana has not yet been designated by the President as in rebellion, nor any part thereof, and that it has complied with all the conditions of the proclamation respecting representation:

IV. That pecuniary aid to States not in rebellion, which may hereafter provide for immediate or gradual emancipation; the colonization of persons of African descent elsewhere, and the compensation of all citizens who have remained loyal, "for all losses by acts of the United States, including slaves," are among the chief recommendations of this important paper.

It is manifest that the changes suggested therein, and which may hereafter be established, do not take effect within this State on the first of January prox., nor at any precise period which can now be designated, and I call upon all persons, of whatever estate, condition or degree, soldiers, citizens or slaves, to observe this material and important fact, and to govern themselves accordingly.—All unusual public demonstration, of whatever character, will be for the present suspended. Provost Marshals, officers and soldiers are enjoined to prevent any disturbance of the public peace.—The slaves are advised to remain upon their plantations, until their privileges shall have been definitely established.—They may rest assured that whatever benefit the government intends will be secured to them, but no man can be allowed, in the present condition of affairs, to take the law into his own hands. If they seek the protection of the government, they should wait its pleasure.

Officers invested with command will be vigilant in the discharge of their duties. Leave of absence from camp will not be permitted, except in cases of great emergency. Soldiers enrolled in the regiments of native guards will not be allowed for the present to visit the localities of their enlistment, nor will visitors be received unnecessarily in their camps. These regulations, enforced with all the troops of the United States in the localities where they are enlisted, are now imperatively necessary. These troops will be confined to the duty specified in general orders, and will not be charged with special authority in making searches, seizures or arrests. It is my purpose to execute faithfully all the orders of the government, and I assume the responsibility of these instructions as consistent therewith, and require prompt and faithful execution thereof.

Public attention is called to the act of Congress cited in the proclamation, which forbids the return of fugitives by officers of the army. No encouragement will be given to laborers to desert their employers, but no authority exists to compel them to return. It is suggested to planters that some plan be adopted by which an equitable proportion of the proceeds of the crops of the coming year, to be hereafter determined upon the judgment of honorable men justly representing the different interests involved, be set apart and reserved for the support and compensation of labor.

The war is not waged by the government for the overthrow of slavery. The President has declared, on the contrary, that it is to restore the "constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States" in which that relation is or may be suspended. The resolutions passed by Congress before the war, with almost unanimous consent, recognized the rights of the States in this regard.—Vermont has recently repealed the statutes supposed to be inconsistent therewith. Massachusetts had done so before. Slavery existed by consent and constitutional guaranty; violence and war will inevitably bring it to an end. It is impossible that any military man, in the event of continued war, should counsel the preservation of slave property in the rebel States. If it is to be preserved, war must cease, and the former constitutional relations be again established.

The first gun at Sumpter proclaimed emancipation. The continuance of the contest there commenced will consummate that end, and the history of the age will have no other permanent trace of the rebellion. Its leaders will have accomplished what other men could not have done. The boldest abolitionist is a cypher when compared with the leaders of the rebellion. What mystery pervades the works of Providence! We submit to its decrees, but stand confounded at the awful manifestations of its wisdom and power! The great problem of the age, apparently envolved with labyrinthine complications, is likely to be suddenly lifted out of human hands. We may control the incidents of the contest, but we cannot circumvent or defeat the end. It will be left us only to assuage the horrors of internecine conflict and to procrastinate the process of transition. Local and national interests are therefore alike dependent upon the suppression of the rebellion.

No pecuniary sacrifice can be too great an equivalent for peace. But it should be permanent peace, and embrace all subjects of discontent. It is written on the blue arch above us—the distant voices of the future—the waves that beat our coast—the skeletons that sit at our tables and all the vacant places of desolation and mourning firesides—all cry out that this war must not be repeated hereafter.

Contest, in public, as in social life, strengthens and consolidates brotherly feeling. England, France, Austria, Italy—every land fertile enough to make a history, has had its desolating civil wars. It is a baseness nationally that has not tested its strength against domestic enemies. The success of local interests narrows the destiny of a people, and is followed by secession, poverty and degradation. A divided country and perpetual war make possession a delusion and life a calamity. The triumph of national interest widens the scope of human history, and is attended with peace, prosperity and power. It is out of such contest that great nations are born.

What hallowed memories float around us! New Orleans is a shrine as sacred as Bunker Hill! On the Arcoostook and the Oregon the names of Washington, Jackson and Taylor are breathed with as deep a reverence as on the James or the Mississippi. Let us fulfill the conditions of this last great trial, and become a nation—a grand nation—with sense enough to govern ourselves and strength enough to stand against the world united.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General Commanding.

The Capture of Van Buren, Ark.
To Major General Curtis.

General—The stars and stripes wave in triumph over Van Buren. On learning that Huidman had been reinforced; and contemplated making another attempt to force his way into Missouri, I determined to attack him. Leaving my transportation north of the mountains, I marched from Prairie Grove, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, upon this place, a

[illegible]

in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of
 Washtenaw and State of Michigan, (said County of
 being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said
 County) I shall sell or cause to be sold at public auc-
 tion in foreclosure of said mortgages to the highest bidder,
 the premises described therein, or so much there-
 of as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said
 mortgage of Mortgage, with interest and all the reason-
 able costs, disbursements and expenses of all pro-
 ceedings relative to the foreclosure of the same. I
 undertake reasonably charged for attorneys' services, as pro-
 vided in said indenture of mortgage; that is to say, in
 those certain tracts or parcels of land situated in the
 said City of Ann Arbor, known, bounded and described
 as follows, viz: Being lots numbered one (1), two (2),
 three (3), four (4) and (5), in block number two (2), said
 mortgage number ten (10) east, in the said City of Ann
 Arbor, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan.
 Dated, December 31st, 1902.

A. FRELON,
 Attorney for Assignee.

EDWARD RYAN,
 Assignee of Mortgage
 \$831d



I am Bound for



CUMBERLAND & CO'S

0

Dispute the fact if you can,

takes the FASHION after all give
 appearance to the outer man.
 If you wish to appear well
 You must accordingly Dress Well.
 To M. Guttermann & Co's.,
 where you will find things exactly SO
 BONDHEIM always ready to take
 your measure,
 GUTTERMAN will sell you GOODS
 with great pleasure,
 at figures LOWER than you will find
 in the State,
 take heed—CALL EARLY, else you are
 too LATE.
 The INDUCEMENTS are now greater than
 ever,
 our CLERKS will find obliging and
 clever.
 We will show you good CLOTHING
 of our own GETTING UP,
 filling our Store from Bottom to Top.
 STUDENTS especially will find it to
 THEIR ADVANTAGE,
 or it takes but LITTLE MONEY to
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500 OVERCOATS of Cloth, Beaver,
and Bear,
arranged for almost ever to wear.

OATS of Cloth and Cassimere of our
OWN IMPORTATION,
forwarded through our New York re-
lations,
from England, Belgium, Germany and
France,

Pants! Pants!! Pants!!!
aney CASSIMERES and DOE-
SKIN of every grade,
we sell them from ONE DOLLAR up
to EIGHT.
ESTS, &c., of every description,
you will find it so without fiction,
surprising, imagine

om SHIRTS to UMBRELLAS.

This is all we say now,
Therefore we make our bow.

Yours truly, ever so,

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LOW PRICES.
SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Flowers and Vines of every description, at the lowest prices. We have a large stock now growing, and intend to make large importations from time to time as the wants of the country demand. We invite the public to make themselves acquainted with our facilities for doing business, before purchasing elsewhere. We warrant all our goods to be true to name, and to be vigorous and free from all diseases. All communications will be promptly responded to. Our office is in Rogers' Agricultural Building, Detroit 41, Mich.
LEACH, BOIS, OARR & CO.
St. Louis, Mo.
An Arizon, June 24, 1862.
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