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The Michigan Argus.

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ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

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WHERE THEY REST.

In a little valley hallowed,
From the mountain's verdant crest,
Far above the ocean's level,
Far above the world's gay revel,
Just beneath the vaulted heaven,
Where its first pure breath is given,
There they rest.

In the Spring the wild bee hums
O'er the dew and the daisy pressed;
And the humming bird is parting,
Passing, humming, sipping, starting,
Sipping nectar from the clover,
And the roses bending o'er
Where they rest.

There a little streamlet glideth,
Smiling on like something blest;
And the fresh winds from the mountain,
Joining with that sweet-voiced fountain,
Singing a ceaseless song above them,
For all nature seems to love them,
In their rest.

Now the little "Pleasant Valley"
In a pure white robe is dressed;
And the wind in solemn measures
Chant their dirge and wondrous treasures,
Emine robes and gems in keeping,
Winter casts above the sleeping—
Still they rest.

These are but the caresses folded
In the valley's sheltering breast;
But by faith we see the shining
Of the crowns of peace entwining
Spirit robes of white and purity,
Of the loved who left us early—
Gone to rest.

Reminiscence of the United States Bank.

An old broker of forty years experience in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, is writing a series of "Revelations of the Stock Exchange," for the Boston Commercial Bulletin, and in his last gives the following reminiscence:

The glory of the great regulator had departed. No crowds of men nor millions of money resounded in the marble palace which had been erected at a cost of half a million of dollars. Only an occasional footstep rang with startling loud reverberations in the high vaulted banking rooms, and all the offices around it were silent and deserted as a grave. Thompson, the transient clerk, kept up a shadow of the old high estate in a distant part of the building, but in the immediate business hall, alone, Mr. Patterson, with his old gray headed porter, kept watch and ward, each day playing the farce that the bank still lived, on the identical spot where he had paid out billions and trillions of money.

One day a stranger enters, evidently from the West—far West.

For a moment he is struck with the tomb-like aspect and deadly silence of the place, but discovering some one at the distant counter, advances

The awakened echoes of his own steps, give the only signs of life.

Rustling a large pile of notes he demands—

"Give me the money for these."

"Money? I'll register them for you."

"Register be hanged. Pay them!

Now."

"We can't."

"Can't eh? Where's the President?"

"There is no President."

"Who are you?"

"I'm the Teller."

"Well, tell me where's the Cashier, then?"

"There is no Cashier."

"What!" and hesitating a moment he burst into a loud, sharp cry of—

"There's no Cashier!"

From the vaulted ceiling echoed back in distinct words, "There's no cash here!"

The stranger stared, looked up to where the reply came, stared at the teller, and gathering up his bills departed without another word. Mr. Patterson also started at the Delphic oracle, and his mind having, for some time, been uneasy under his false position and the sad memories it brought, determined to retire from the banking hall whose fame was dead, and post notes fled, all but him departed.

So little an incident decided him, and he left the scene of his former useful and brilliant career forever.

The remains of the bank were removed to some back rooms in No. 76 Walnut street, and the building sold at a time, to the Federal government who now occupy it as a Custom House.

Upon the body of the dead monster there sat for many years an inquest of ghastly, rich men of high standing and character, who did not hesitate to draw \$3,500 a year for each other out of the little left to so many widows, orphans, and broken down merchants; and continued to feast upon the crushed orange till every drop of juice was sucked dry, when they, too, resigned; and the once glorious Bank of the United States became like the baseless fabric of a dream.

FATHER'S ADVICE.—Many years ago I remember of a young man leaving his parental roof to look out for himself.

On the eve of quitting his native mill-village, his father placed a roll of bank bills in his hand, with this advice—

"Josiah, you are now about to go out into the world, where it's a good deal wider than 'tis here, and no fence round it, neither. Take them bills; and mind ye keep yer finger on 'em tight, for the world's mighty apt to blow 'em where you'll never see 'em ag'in. You hain't got a hard finished education, but I tell ye, Josiah, common-school larnin' is gist as good as the hard finish, if you only know how to handle it. Don't swear—don't throw dice—do not play keards—don't hang about taverns—but you may chew tobacco some, 'cause your dad dots. Don't cheat any body that can't afford; then as you may put the hard finish on as thick as you like. Keep a stiff upper lip, Josiah, and don't let anybody impose on ye. If they do, you just bring out your hard-finish'd licks what yer old dad has giv' you for a 'heritage."

Those who court disgrace are sure not to be jilted.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The Royal Marriage at Windsor.

The marriage of the Her to England's diadem—to an island sceptre that rules one of the rarest empires in the world—is a matter of importance where it has occurred; of interest almost everywhere, and the space we give this morning to the account from the *Times* is nothing more than a proper tribute to an event which England has celebrated with unprecedented pomp and joy.

Here, where we received the Prince of Wales with a kindness which was mainly elicited by our impression as much of his mother's goodness as a woman, as of her passive excellence as a Queen, there is almost a personal feeling in favor of the young man's well doing. Our gentler thoughts are touched, too, by the assurance, which we are willing to accept as true, that the union is one of mutual affection, though, in point of fact, as the Prince of Wales could legally marry none but a Princess and a Protestant, the suitable young ladies in Europe from whom he could select did not exceed the magical number of seven, and the present bride was chosen for him by his mother, long before either of them had ever seen the young lady. It was fortunate that, in this lottery, he drew a winning ticket, endorsed by affection.

The persons who were married in the chapel of Windsor Castle, on March the 10th, were Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born on November 9th, 1841, and Alexandra-Caroline-Maria-Charlotte Louise-Julia, Princess of Denmark, born on the first of December, 1844. The British people, though of a grave and usually unobtrusive character, sometimes have strong fits of enthusiasm. Thus, on the accession of Queen Victoria, this enthusiasm, endowing a fair and gentle girl of eighteen with all the cardinal virtues, burst out into a sudden *extro* of spontaneous affection, which took the conventional title of "loyalty." Something like this, with another name, has animated London, the heart of the British empire, on the occasion of the young and comely stranger passing through London, en route to Windsor Castle, a few days before her nuptials.

Owing to Queen Victoria's almost morbid antipathy to appearing in public, since her husband's death, the marriage was personally witnessed by only eight or nine hundred picked and favored persons, the Queen being present, though unseen. The British public would have been better pleased had the ceremonial been performed in Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's, where thousands could have seen it, and hundreds of thousands of out-door spectators might have lined the streets and peopled the windows on the line of the gorgeous procession to and from the altar. It is true, there is no precedent for this. It is certain that, since the accession of the House of Hanover, in 1714, and long before, British Royalty has not condescended, even in a solitary instance, to be wedded in public. Still, one by one, the haughty habits of the court have so been relaxed, of late years, that John Bull naturally expected he would be allowed to see a ceremonial so interesting to all his kith and kin. He will be allowed the gratification of *paying* for it. The cost is roughly estimated at \$250,000.

Marriage is frequently happy or unhappy, according to the use a familiar phrase to the means of boiling the pot. The Danish bride is dowdier, but the bridegroom, as the elder born son of England, and future King, has enough for both. Each Prince of Wales is born, not with a silver spoon, but with a golden ladle in his mouth. From the moment when he draws his first breath, he succeeds to various hereditary titles, with the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall to maintain their "dignity." This annual rental, when there is not a Prince of Wales, goes into the pocket of the reigning monarch; where there is, it is ought to be laid by, and husbanded for him during the twenty-one years of his minority. George the Third took all this money (a gross total of \$1,190,000), while his son was under age, and subsequently declined giving an account, or surrendering a sixpence of it, claiming the whole as an offset to the board and lodging, dress and education of his elder-born son from youth to manhood! The parents of the present Prince of Wales acted more honestly. The pecuniary affairs of the Duchy of Cornwall were so wisely administered, that on attaining his majority last November he found his revenue or rental increased from £20,000 to over £46,000 a year, and accumulated rental to the amount of £593,000 in the three per cent. consols, actually worth £420,000 at the market price of the day. Out of this £220,000 has already been paid away on the purchase of an estate in Norfolk, to be the Prince's private residence, the annual rental of which will be about £5000, or 24 per cent on the capital invested. His outfit, such as the furnishing of Marlborough house (adjacent to St. James' palace), carriages, stud, liveries, plate, &c., will absorb £100,000 of the balance, and £160,000 is to be expended on the mansion and land in Norfolk. The rent, with interest of the remainder added to the Duchy revenue, give the Prince a clear rental of £50,000 a year. To this, Parliament has added £40,000 a year for the Prince, and £10,000 a year for the Princess with a final provision of £30,000 a year as jointure should her husband die before her.

To our simple republican taste, the income of \$550,000 per annum for a young couple just launched upon the ocean of marriage may appear, and indeed is, a very large sum. It is less, however, than other persons in their position formerly possessed. In fact, there are at least three score British noblemen whose rental is as great; there are a dozen who double and treble it; there are some who double six, seven and eight times more richly endowed. At the head of all the rank

and wealth of the empire, it has been conceded, even by the economists in the British Parliament, that the future King and Queen of England should have sufficient income to live on, like the high nobility, without getting into debt. In a republic, most probably, the affair would have been managed more economically.

The present allowance, however, is much less than at any former period, and it must be remembered that the value of money is dearer now than it formerly was. George III, while Prince of Wales, had £100,000 pounds a year and the revenue of the Duchy. His eldest son Frederick also had the Duchy income, and a grant of £50,000 a year, which was subsequently doubled, and £200,000 to pay his debts. George III, who was only twenty-two when he became King, had the same revenue as his father, Frederick. When the next Prince of Wales, afterwards George III, came of age, Parliament voted him £50,000 a year, and £100,000 as an outfit, in addition to the Duchy income of £13,000 a year.

Ever long Parliament had to grant £161,000 to pay his debts, £20,000 to complete Carlton House, and add £10,000 per annum to his allowance. In a few years the debts of this young hopeful amounted to £700,000, and his marriage with his cousin, Princess Caroline of Brunswick, took place on the stipulation that the nation should discharge them.

This was done, and £23,000 was further granted for plate and jewels for "the happy couple;" £23,000 more for the completion of Carlton House; £125,000 a year, with the Duchy revenue, for the Prince, and a separate jointure of £60,000 a year for the Princess, which was ultimately given her during her lifetime.

Against such lavish extravagance as this, £10,000 a year to the present Prince of Wales, and £10,000 a year to his wife, appears a comparatively moderate allowance. They will also have a palace rent free. But, on the whole, John Bull thinks that he has been let off very lightly in this dotation.

Politeness.

One of the English infidels was so struck with the politeness and good feeling manifested in St. Paul's writings, that he affirmed if St. Paul had said he himself had ever performed a miracle, he would believe it, because he was too much of a gentleman to tell an untruth. Whatever we may think of this remark, we cannot but be struck with the power which politeness has over the infidel. And as this infidel is not an exception, it may be well to show some few of the advantages of being polite:

1. We conform to the Scripture. It St. Paul taught politeness by his example so did he in his writings. He tells us "In honor we must prefer one another." Here is the great secret of politeness, viz., forgetfulness of self. In another place he says, "Be courteous," in other words, be polite.

2. We make friends. Nothing so wins upon strangers as true politeness. A little attention, shown in a stage, or in the cars, or at a public table, costs very little. But what an effect has it upon the persons to whom the attention is shown. The pleased look, the grateful smile, show us that we have gained a friend.

3. We increase our usefulness. One reason why ministers and good Christian people have no more influence, is on account of their sour face and forbidding countenances. They look as if they said—keep away from me. But if they allow the vulgar to approach within reach of their majestic presence, there is a pious manner or way they have, which prevents the hearts of others going out to them, and thus the infidel.

4. It gives success. Let any man who has goods to sell, or office to attain, be kind and polite no sham like that put on by the politicians, and his goods are sold and his office reached, ten times sooner than the man who looks mad, cuts off his calves and clothes.

Politeness, of all things earthly, costs the least, but its power, it is not saying too much, is tremendous. As Sidney Smith said of Daniel Webster, he was a steam engine in trousers, so we say of the really genuine polite man—he, too, is a steam engine—his power in his particular sphere is wonderful. He, other things being anything like equal

From New Orleans
New York, April 7.
The steamer Eastern Queen has arrived from New Orleans 20th and Key West. Captain Collins reports that while at Fort St. Phillip, Smith West Pass, he was boarded by the United States boarding officer, who reported having received a telegram from New Orleans stating the rebels had begun to evacuate Port Hudson. Col. D. D. Hayes's brigade had made an expedition to a point on the west side of the Mississippi, half way between Port Hudson and Point Toupee, and burned the rebel steamer Hope, with 600 barrels of molasses, and at Hermitage Landing destroyed 1,600 barrels of molasses, a rebel machine shop and granary containing 15,000 bushels of corn, besides several buildings, including the post office.

The expedition to Ponchatoula and Pass Manchace was completely successful. The troops consisted of the Sixth Michigan, a battalion of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York, and parts of the One Hundred and Seventeenth New York and the Twenty-fourth Maine, with two pieces of artillery. The gunboats Bavaria and Corby accompanied them. Ponchatoula was occupied, after some skirmishing with rebel cavalry, some 300 strong, and the railroad bridge, two miles beyond, destroyed, after the rebels had been driven from it by a detachment of the Sixth Michigan. The bridge was 500 feet long. A large amount of tobacco and flour and stores fell into our hands. Our forces occupied Ponchatoula, Springfield and Pass Manchace, and the rebel cavalry are said to be so hedged in that escape is difficult.

Three cotton-laden schooners were captured near Ponchatoula. Collector Bullitt has suspended all transportation permits above New Orleans unless military necessity otherwise orders. It has been deemed necessary to prevent attempted frauds.

Texas advices through rebel sources say Magruder had issued an order granting all persons permission to transport cotton to the Mexican frontier. He says it is impossible to sustain the army without purchasing with cotton supplies brought from foreign countries.

From Charleston.
Philadelphia, April 8.
A private letter dated off Charleston, 1st instant, says it is reported Charleston has been evacuated by all the women and children. Four iron clads have been in Edisto River, twenty miles south of here, for a week. Admiral Dupont will be here to-day, when it is said the bombardment will begin. It is reported the army will remain at Port Royal until after the bombardment. I think this report probable, as the rebels have had time and opportunity to fortify the land approaches so as to make them almost impregnable. We have been engaged for the last two days in hanging chains to the sides of our vessels so as to protect the machinery."

Washington, April 8.
Private letters just received from officers attached to the Charleston expedition, written on the evening of the departure of the fleet to attack that city, expressed themselves confident of success, and say such is the general feeling among both officers and men.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 7th has the following significant paragraph: "Yesterday morning eight Monitor iron-clads were off the bar at Charleston. The brief but significant telegram which was received early in the day, and published elsewhere, tells that the long expected collision has probably come off ere this. The storm so long prepared for Charleston has burst at last. We shall publish the results as we learn them. We await the issue with buoyant hope, but not without a solicitude due to the important struggle. May Heaven shield Charleston from the rage of her enemies and ours!"

From The Ninth Army Corps.
Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.
LEBANON, Ky., April 5.
We are still in this town, all quiet. The First Brigade of the First Division of the Ninth Army Corps are at this post. The Second, Eighth, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-fifth Michigan Regiments, and the Seventy-ninth New York, together with five or six regiments of Kentucky troops, also here, constitute a pretty strong force. The twenty-fifth Michigan are under marching orders to-day. We are all looking for orders to advance into Tennessee. General Burnside is in Louisville. There are no rebels in Kentucky this side of the Cumberland river.

General good health prevails in the Eighth as well as in the other Michigan regiments.

Captain Doyle, of the Eighth, wounded at James Island, in the elbow, some nine months since, reported to the regiment this week for the first time since that battle. He is looking well. He was one of the best officers in the regiment, and was warmly welcomed back. More as we advance.

From Murfreesboro.
Special Dispatch to the Detroit Free Press.
Murfreesboro, March 21.
An expedition of cavalry and infantry, supported by batteries of Artillery, under command of Major-General Stanley, which left here on last Thursday, encountered on the second day out, the forces of General Morgan, about 2,500 strong, entrenched on Snow Hill, three miles beyond Liberty. The enemy resisted our approach at first, but finding General Stanley was making preparations to surround him, fled after firing a few guns. Two were killed. Several rebels were killed, and a few stragglers captured. The expedition having been compelled to abandon a pursuit, went in the direction of Lebanon. Our forces reached that place on Saturday, entering the town from different directions. Several Union families welcomed our arrival by displaying the Stars and Stripes, cheering, waving handkerchiefs and the like.

The Yazoo Pass expedition is confessed a failure.

The Michigan Argus.
ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN.
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1863.

The City Election.
The election in this city on Monday last, though somewhat "mixed," resulted substantially in a Democratic victory.—For the first time in five years we have a Democratic Mayor, and the new Council will stand 8 Democrats to 4 Republicans. Last year it was a tie. The Republicans contested the ground with desperation, giving up only when the ballots were counted. We lose the Justice, Marshal, and Collector, or rather we do not gain them, but this hardly compensates the Republicans for their Waterloo defeat in the Second Ward, on the vote of which they relied to put the Mayor through and get the Council.—The Democrats of that ward did nobly, and if the Third and Fourth had pulled as even, we should have saved Justice and Collector, and perhaps Marshal.

CAMPBELL has 45 majority in the city, LAWRENCE 50, and five of the Republican candidates for Regents small majorities.

A full tabular statement will be found in another column, which our readers can analyze at their leisure.

We may briefly sum up: The Democrats elect Mayor, Recorder, Street Commissioner, one Supervisor, four Aldermen, and three Constables; the Republicans, Justice, Collector, Marshal, one Supervisor, two Aldermen, and two Constables.

The City Council.
The new City Council will stand as follows:
Mayor—E. Wells.
Recorder—N. B. Cole.
Aldermen—
First Ward, R. S. Smith,*
C. B. Thompson.
Second Ward, J. S. Henderson,
C. Schumacher.
Third Ward, J. Peck,*
Geo. W. Smith.
Fourth Ward, M. Devany,*
L. R. Elawson.
Fifth Ward, Geo. H. Rhodes,*
John H. Taylor.
Democrats 8; Republicans, in studies, 4; * hold over.

The State.
The returns from the State are scattering, but not of a character to permit us to figure up a Democratic victory. CAMPBELL is elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, we presume by 10,000 majority. Well, he is a No. 1 Judge, and decidedly anti-radical.

The Republican candidates for Regents are all probably elected, but by majorities greatly reduced from Campbell's.

WITHERELL, Democrat, is elected Judge over CLARK, in the Detroit District, by a large majority.

SUTHERLAND, Democrat, is elected over BIRNEY, in the Saginaw District, by from 600 to 800.

We think GREEN, Democrat, is elected in the Oakland District; and we hope LITTLEJOHN in the Allegan District.

The other six circuits probably elect Republicans.

The Vote on Judge.
We append the reported majorities for Circuit Judge in the several Towns of this County, which we presume are nearly correct.

Town	Norris, Lawrence.
Ann Arbor City,	56
" " Town,	68
Augusta,	tie
Bridgewater,	67
Dexter,	82
Freedom,	183
Lodi,	73
Lima,	19
Lyndon,	74
Manchester,	20
Northfield,	95
Pittsfield,	84
Salem,	89
Saline,	100
Seio,	8
Sharon,	35
Superior,	38
Sylvan,	38
Webster,	24
York,	15
Ypsilanti City,	6
" " Town,	102
	640
	636

Majority for Norris 4. Lawrence's friends claim—on strength of private advices—275 majority in Jackson, and 150 in Igham. We consider his election certain.

—Our returns are deficient in not stating majorities for Associate Justice of Supreme Court and Regents. Johnson probably has 100 majority in the County, and Regents about the same.

From Lieut. L. D. Burch, of Company G, 26th Michigan Infantry, we have received "Our Camp Journal," published at the headquarters of the regiment near Alexandria, Va., on the first of each month. Its pages are filled with matter of interest to those having friends in the regiment. Lieuts L. D. Burch and C. H. Holden, and H. H. Smith are announced as editors, and for raw hands they exhibit considerable ability. Published monthly at 5 cents a copy.

THE TOWNS.
We have not been furnished full returns from the several Towns of the County, but from such as we have give the following:

ANN ARBOR TOWN—Elected whole Republican ticket. John Geddes, Supervisor.

AUGUSTA—Aaron Childs, Democrat, beats J. Webster Childs, Republican candidate for Supervisor, 3. Other officers Republican. Tie on State ticket.

BRIDGEWATER—Of course rolls up a large majority for all the Democratic candidates. Daniel LeBaron, Supervisor. Have no list of the other officers elect.

P. S.—A letter just received, says, "some voting done, elected every man." Johnson, 63; Norris, 67; Regents, 67. Supervisor—Daniel LeBaron. Clerk—Emmett N. Palmer. Treasurer—Wm. Haynes. Justices—David W. Palmer, Newcomb Brown, vacancy.

Commissioners of Highways—Jonathan Mitchell, Jacob Blum, vacancy. School Inspectors—George Calhoun, Isaac Magoon, vacancy.

Constables—William Quick, John Henry, James Hooton, George Shutes. DEXTER—71 majority Democratic for Judges and Regents. No Republican Town ticket in the field. The officers elect are:
Supervisor—Lorenzo H. Jones. Clerk—James Reid. Treasurer—Joseph Murphy. Justices—Frederick R. Snyder, Wm. H. Arnold, vacancy. School Inspector—Henry B. Jones. Highway Commissioners—John McGuinness, Michael Murphy, vacancy. Constables—Joel Negus, Richmond Perry, James McConnell, Michael Murphy.

FREEDOM—Rolls up 183 Democratic majority for Judges and Regents. No Republican Town ticket in the field. The officers elect are:
Supervisor—Elias Haire. Clerk—William Buss. Treasurer—William Seukinger. Justices—Jacob Briening, William Hanke, vacancy. Highway Com.—Philip Schenk. School Inspectors—Chester Church, Michael Howard, vacancy. Constables—Michael Weimer, John Haah, John W. Buss, Martin Gensch. Lodi—Gives Johnson and Regents 71 majority, Norris 73, and elects the following Democratic officers by majorities named:
Supervisor—Newton Sheldon, 92. Clerk—William Humphrey, 75. Treasurer—Geo. W. Smalley, 78. Justice—Gottlob Laubengayer, 69. Highway Commissioner—Peter C. Voorheis, 69. School Inspector—Caleb Green, 67. Constables—Fred. Laubengayer, Jr., 68, Geo. Lutz, 68, John D. Dubois, 70, Thos. Hickman, 71.

LIMA—Republican still. Don't know by what majorities. Morris Thompson, Supervisor.

LYNDON—Majority for Johnson 55, for Norris 74, for Democratic Regents from 74 to 111. The officers elect, and their majorities, are:
Supervisor—Orman Clark, 53. Clerk—P. W. Watts, 139. Treasurer—Felix O'Neil, 4. Justice—James Steffy, 4. Highway Commissioner—Stephen D. Hadly, 140. School Inspectors—Henry M. Twamly, 140; Benjamin O. Boyer, vacancy, 140.

Constables—Henry M. Twamly, Timothy Fallen, Andrew Kedar, William Stanfield.

MANCHESTER—Is reported as giving 20 majority for Norris, and as having elected P. Coon, Democrat, Supervisor. Have no advices as to balance of ticket.

NORTHFIELD—Gives Norris 95 majority, and elects the following Democratic officers by good round majorities:
Supervisor—Patrick McKernan. Clerk—John Seary. Treasurer—Wm. Lennon. Justice—George Sutton. Highway Commissioner—Patrick Preston. School Inspector—Ezra T. Brokaw. Constables—James Glenan, Absalom Pidd, Joseph Bender, Louis Newman.

PITTSFIELD—Everything Republican, as usual. Reported 84 for Lawrence. Allen Crittenden, Supervisor. No list of officers furnished us.

SALINE—Still chained to her idols. Lawrence 100 majority. Martin Gray, Supervisor.

SALEM—Ditto to above. Majority for Lawrence, 89. Rufus Babbitt, Supervisor.

SEIO—Vote large and close. Norris 8 majority. Johnson and Regents about same. Democratic Town ticket all elected except Justice and one Constable:
Supervisor—Luther Palmer, 9. Clerk—John Croarkin, 10. Treasurer—Jacob J. Jede, 34. Justice—Norman C. Goodale, 3. Highway Commissioner—Geo. Howell, 11. School Inspectors—John Pacey, 6; John C. Tuomy, vacancy, 22.

Constables—Nelson Green, Timothy B. Callinan, Alexander B. Crane, William Willits.

SHARON—Everett, Republican, Supervisor, and we presume the whole Republican ticket elected. We have neither names nor majorities.

SUPERIOR—Norris beats Lawrence 38, and elects Cole, Democrat, Supervisor.

SYLVAN—Pierce, Republican, Supervisor.

WEBSTER—From 20 to 30 Republican—McColl, Supervisor.

YORK—Gives Lawrence 15 majority, and Gray, Republican for Supervisor, 16.

YPSILANTI TOWN—Republican majority a round 100. Lay, Supervisor. YPSILANTI CITY—Elected Dr. Davis, Democrat, Mayor, a Democratic Clerk, one Supervisor, four Aldermen, and two Constables. The Republicans elect Treasurer, one Supervisor, and two Aldermen.

—We would have been glad to give the names of the officers elect in all the Townships, but cannot until they are furnished us.

The Board of Supervisors.
The following are the names of the Supervisors elect in the several Townships of this County:
DEMOCRATS.
Ann Arbor City, Jas. H. Morris,*
Augusta, Aaron Childs.*
Bridgewater, Daniel LeBaron.*
Dexter, Lorenzo H. Jones.*
Freedom, Elias Haire.*
Lodi, Newton Sheldon.*
Lyndon, Orman Clark.*
Manchester, Philotus Coon.*
Northfield, Patrick McKernan.*
Seio, Luther Palmer.*
Superior, E. M. Cole.*
Ypsilanti City, John Gilbert.*

REPUBLICANS.
Ann Arbor City, Conrad Krapf.*
" " Town, John Geddes.*
Lima, Morris Thompson.*
Pittsfield, Allen Crittenden.*
Salem, Rufus Babbitt.*
Saline, Martin Gray.*
Sharon, J. Everett.*
Sylvan, Hiram Pierce.*
Webster, Robert McColl.*
York, Thomas Gray.*
Ypsilanti City, H. Batchelder.*
" " Town, Ezra DeLay.*

Democrats, 12; Republicans, 12.—Last year, 13 Democrats and 11 Republicans. Those marked * were members of the Board last year, and of the new members Messrs McKernan, Palmer, and Pierce have before served on the Board and are familiar with their duties.

Several of the cities of this State went slightly Democratic on Monday last.

Adrian elected the entire Democratic ticket except Treasurer, one Supervisor, and two Aldermen. John D. Campbell, for Mayor, had 58 majority.

Grand Rapids elects the whole Democratic ticket, except Marshal. C. C. Comstock, for Mayor, had 30 majority.

Detroit gave from 600 to 800 Democratic majority.

Pontiac 190.

"Our Camp Journal," a monthly paper issued by the 26th Michigan Infantry, gives the names of 58 members of the regiment who have died from the organization of the regiment to the 18th of March.

—It also publishes the names of 44 deserters from the regiment.

Richmond has been reported evacuated or being evacuated every day for a fortnight, but the rebels still revel there.

Wheat sold in our streets yesterday at \$1.30 a 140, the latter figure being for No. 1 white. Dealers are not anxious to invest.

Oats are coming forward freely, and bring 52 cents.

Gold is dropping down again.—On Wednesday it declined to 44 1/4, recovered again partially, and closed at 47 1/4. If Charleston falls, "stand from under."

A bank is organizing at Cleveland, Ohio, under the national law, with a capital of \$1,000,000.

Charleston has been taken two or three times during the week—by the reporters. In another column we give the latest reliable dispatches. We are inclined to think a storm is brewing over the devoted city, and hope to hear of a brilliant Federal victory.

ERRATA.—In making up the first side of this issue the date and number were not changed, and the mistake was not discovered until the edition was nearly off. Readers can correct for themselves.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says the income of the government from duties, taxation and sale of bonds is now fully up to the working current expenses. The average income for the last two weeks is \$2,155,000 per day from all the sources mentioned. The internal revenue already foots up \$22,000,000, and the income tax is not reached. Railroad corporations have not yet made payment of their taxes to any considerable amount.

From North Carolina.
New York, April 8.
The Post learns that on the 4th Gen. Foster was at Little Washington with a brigade, and a regiment of North Carolina troops and some other troops virtually surrounded by the rebels, who have erected batteries on Tar River, between Newbern and Little Washington. The naval force of wooden gunboats are unable to pass. It is understood that a battle has taken place between Foster and the rebels but nothing definite is known.

Heavy firing has been heard, lasting from Wednesday night to Friday night, evidently from rebel batteries. Foster's means of defence are deemed ample, having a fort and entrenchment, with sufficient ammunition and provisions. Large reinforcements are in transports below the batteries but are unable to reach Foster for want of some naval force competent to take them. It was reported that Foster had sent to Fort Monroe some time since for naval reinforcements. It was expected troops would come from Suffolk.

Connecticut Election.
HARTFORD, April 7.
Returns received from every town in the State except Hampton. Vote for Governor, foots up: Buckingham, 58,300 Seymour, 35,836; Buckingham's majority about 2,500. Senate stands 14 union and 7 democrats; House 139 union and 94 democrats, with two towns a tie; for Congress Deming, Brandegee, and Hubbard, union, and English, Democrat, are elected.

Postal Order.
WASHINGTON, April 7.
The Post Office department has just issued an order to Postmasters directing them from and after the first of May to collect in specie or its equivalent, all postage on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain, Ireland, Prussia, France, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium. The order at present applies only to those mails. On outgoing letters the existing regulations remain unchanged. Under the existing postal arrangements postage collected on foreign letters must be accounted for to the foreign government in specie or its equivalent, and hence these orders.

Milwaukee Election.
Milwaukee, April 8.
The Democratic ticket for municipal officers is elected without opposition. Cortnot, Democrat, for Chief Justice, is probably elected by 8,000 majority.

Cincinnati Election.
Cincinnati, April 8.
The entire Union ticket was elected last Monday. Average majority 1,200. The Democrats elect 6 Councilmen, and Unionists 14, including those holding over.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The End of the Polish Revolution.
The brave and heroic leader of the Polish insurgents, Gen. Langiewicz, has, sooner than was expected, met with the fate which the great disparity between the Polish and the Russian forces made inevitable. The great battle between the Russians and the insurgents under his immediate command, which Langiewicz had anxiously endeavored to put off as long as possible, has taken place, and, although the detailed accounts of it have not yet reached us, we know that the brave Poles have been totally defeated, wounded, and conveyed to Austrian territory. The government of Austria is reported to have assigned to him some Austrian town as his place of residence, or, according to a later account, to have confined him to the fortress of Cracow. His army has been dispersed, and a large portion of it has likewise been driven into Galicia.

We think it highly probable that this crushing defeat will be followed by a speedy suppression of the revolution. The army of Langiewicz was the only considerable body that the national party had been able to rally; its dispersion must, of course, spread consternation and dismay among the smaller bands of guerrillas. Langiewicz, moreover, was the only leader who had gained a military reputation and sufficient distinction to concentrate upon himself the hopes of the nation. Even if the insurrection should linger on for some time, it will be difficult to find a successor to Langiewicz as dictator.

Simultaneously with the defection of Langiewicz, the English and French papers, and even the official Monitor, were announcing that the insurrection was still spreading beyond the fire governments (Warsaw, Ploetz, Lublin, Radon, Augustowo) constituting the Kingdom of Poland, into the provinces belonging to Russia. Raczynski, one of the insurgent chiefs, is reported to have, after many engagements, succeeded in leading his band, which had been continually increasing in numbers, to Pinsk, in the government of Minsk, to have occupied the town and proclaimed the national government. In the government of Mohilew, the insurgents had been victorious over the Russians at Rudvika. In Podolia, the insurrection was likewise spreading, according to late accounts. But all this will be of little avail. After the dispersion of the main army, but little of artillery, and of ammunition will be left to the insurgents, and the occupation of the Galician frontier by the Russians will put obstacles almost insurmountable in the way of getting fresh supplies. The speedy termination of the insurrection is foreshadowed by the latest news received at London, indicating continuing Russian success.

The hope of an armed intervention in favor of Poland, which the more ardent of her friends had for some time indulged, was destroyed by the official declaration of the French government before the French Senate. But strong diplomatic representations in behalf of an amnesty and far-reaching concessions to the Poles will be made by members of the European governments, and we hope, not altogether without success.

The Legislature of Texas has passed a bill assuming its proportion of the Confederate indebtedness. They intend passing a bill to repeal the stay law of the State.

National Fast Day.
By the President of the United States of America:
Whereas, the Senate of the United States, devoutly recognizing the Supreme Authority and just Government of Almighty God, in all affairs of men and of nations, has, by a resolution, requested the President to designate and set apart a day for National prayer and humiliation: And Whereas, it is the duty of nations, as well as of men to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions, in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truth, announced in the holy Scriptures, and proven by all history, that those nations only are blest whose God is the Lord:

And, inasmuch as we know that, by His divine law, nations, like individuals, are subject to punishments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war, which now desolates the land, may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins, to the needful end of our national reformation as a whole people!

We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of heaven. We have been preserved, these many years, in peace and prosperity. We have grown in numbers, wealth, and power as no other nation has ever grown. But we have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand that preserved us in peace, and multiplied us and enriched and strengthened us; and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated with unbroken success, we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us!

It behooves us then, to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and forgiveness.

Now, therefore, in compliance with the request, and fully concurring in the views of the Senate, I do, by this my proclamation, designate and set apart Thursday, the 30th day of April, 1863, as a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer. And I do hereby request all the people to abstain on that day from their ordinary secular pursuits, and to unite, at their several places of public worship and their respective homes, in keeping the day holy to the Lord, and devoted to the humble discharge of the religious duties proper to that solemn occasion.

All this being done, in sincerity and truth, let us then rest humbly in the hope, authorized by the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the nation will be heard on high, and answered with blessings, no less than the pardon of our national sins, and the restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace.

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 on this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

From California.
San Francisco, April 7.
Sailed, ship Compeer, for Liverpool. Cargo, breadstuffs.

No later dates have been received from the City of Mexico at Anapulco than March 28.

Two thousand bales of cotton awaited shipment for New York by the California steamer then expected. A still larger quantity was soon due from the interior.

Parties raising the treasure from the wreck of the Golden Gate had to suspend operations on account of the loss of the apparatus by capsizing the boat. They had not recovered much treasure since previous advices. An order has been issued requiring all treasure heretofore saved to be paid into the court of this city on Friday, unless cause be shown why they should not do it.

Gen. Shields sojourning in Nevada Territory is supposed to be a Senatorial candidate when the Territory becomes a State.

A Southern Monarchy Proposed.
Paris Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.
I have received from a friend intimately connected with the French court, information to the effect that seventy-three of the leading men of the south, including Jeff. Davis, the members of his Cabinet, many Senators, and Generals Toombs and Wise, have sent a letter to the Emperor, urging on him a speedy recognition of the south. The missive is dated November 2 1862, and offers the following inducements to Napoleon:

1st. That it was the intention of the leaders of the South (which intention, however, was to be kept secret until the war was over), so soon as their independence was declared, to establish a nobility in the South before their army was disbanded. That the poor whites or non-slaveowners who would help them fight and conquer their independence, so soon as a nobility is established and they are left free to act, will emigrate North and will leave only the noble and his slave, constituting the firmest nobility, because the peasant will be property of the noble, while the line of demarcation between them will be that of color and race. That their ability so to establish a nobility cannot be doubtful, when it is well known that the leaders of the South had forced this war and established the present Confederacy in opposition to a majority of every State.

2d. That it is the duty of France, as of other monarchies, to encourage nobility and discourage democracy.

3d. That in accordance with the above intention they (these seventy-three) designed to secure (or had secured, I forgot which,) a remodeling of their conscript law, so as to exempt and preserve for their future Confederacy as many slave owners or future nobles as possible.

The next best thing to governing yourself is to be governed by your wife.

MORE DISCOVERIES OF PETROLEUM.
Our Canada exchanges announce that petroleum springs have been discovered at a point about eighteen miles below Eniskillen, on the river Thames. Intelligence from the river Platte, in South America, has been received to the effect that a petroleum spring has lately been discovered in the province of Rioga, belonging to the Argentine Confederation. Scientific men pronounce that country as rich in this singular product as Pennsylvania. The great drawback there is a scarcity of workmen.

Died.
On Sunday, April 5th, 1863, at the residence of his son, Wm. W. Wilson, in Pittsfield, HEMAN WILSON, aged 79 years.

The deceased was born in Litchfield Connecticut, and moved from the State of New York to Michigan, and settled in Pittsfield in 1838, where he died an honored and respected citizen.

New Advertisements.
DWELLING FOR SALE!
IF YOU wish to buy a good two-story brick dwelling, convenient to the business part of the City, with grounds and yards well stocked with choice Fruit of all kinds, Apples, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Grapes, Currants, Strawberries, &c., &c., inquire at the No. 14, 1862. ARGUS OFFICE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Ann Arbor City Bank Association.
NOTICE is hereby given that an assessment of thirty per cent. on the capital stock (being the second installment) has this day been ordered by the Board of Directors. The same will be due on or before the 1st day of May next, to Volney Chapin, Treas. Ann Arbor. By Order of the Board, J. H. MILLEN, Sec'y pro tem. Ann Arbor, March 19, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE!
I offer for sale my farm situated in the Township of Seio, in Washtenaw County, on the main road from Ann Arbor to Jackson, about
Five miles West of Ann Arbor, and three and a half miles from Dexter. The farm consists of
ONE HUNDRED & NINETY ACRES OF LAND composed generally of a gravelly loam, susceptible of being made to yield a heavy crop of wheat, and watered by a living stream, it is mostly under improvement, wood land sufficient for the farm, buildings and fences tolerably good, orchard of fruit. All of which will be sold cheap, one half of the purchase money lay on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
J. H. M. ANDERSON, 3m898
Seio, March 30, 1863.

Real Estate for Sale.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.—In the matter of the Estate of Laura Ida Todd, of the City of New York in the State of New York, Minor, Petitioner, vs. The undersigned, Thomas M. Cooley, Guardian of the Estate of said minor, by the Hon. Judge of Probate in the County of Washtenaw, on the sixth day of April, A. D. 1863, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor in the County of Washtenaw, in said State of Michigan, on Saturday the twenty-third day of May A. D. 1863, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the date of the sale) the following described Real Estate, to-wit: All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the City of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan known and designated as lots number fifteen and sixteen in block number five south of Huron Street, Range Eight East, according to the recorded plat thereof. THOMAS M. COOLEY, Guardian. Dated at Ann Arbor, April 6th, 1863.

Estate of Catharine Fitzgerald.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.—In a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor on Friday, the third day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. Present, Thomas M. Cooley, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Catharine Fitzgerald, deceased.
JAMES McMAHON, Administrator with the will annexed on the Estate of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered that Friday, the eighth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said account, and the hearing thereof, by and before the said Court, and that all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at said session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed.

And it is further ordered, that said Administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the hearing of said account, and of the date thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the Michigan Argus, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw, three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) THOMAS NINDE, Judge of Probate.

Chancery Notice.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery. At Chambers before Hon. E. Lawrence, Circuit Judge, at the Court House, in Ann Arbor, on the twenty-seventh day of March 1863.
vs.
LABAN A. SARGENT, and others }
It appears by affidavit to the satisfaction of the court that subpoenas and respondentum have been issued in this case, directed to the defendants herein, and that the same could not be served upon the said Laban A. Sargent, by reason of his continued absence from the State of Michigan, or concealment therein, and the court being satisfied that said Laban A. Sargent is not now a resident of the State, and that his present residence is unknown: On motion of E. B. Wood, Solicitor for complainant, it is ordered, that the said Laban A. Sargent cause his appearance to be entered in this cause, and notice thereof to be served on complainant's solicitor, within three months from the date hereof, and that in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to complainant's petition to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service of a copy of said writ and in default thereof said bill may be taken as confessed by him. It is further ordered, that within twenty days complainant cause this order to be published in the Michigan Argus, a public newspaper published at Ann Arbor, in said County, and that such publication be continued in said paper at least once in each week for eight successive weeks, or that he cause a copy thereof to be personally served on the said Laban A. Sargent, at least twenty days before the expiration of the time above prescribed for his appearance.
E. LAWRENCE, Circuit Judge.
E. B. WOOD, Complainant's Solicitor. 8m898

APPLE TREES!
From Eight to Ten feet high—four years Growth—at the Ann Arbor Nursery, Geo. W. Allen, Proprietor.

SUMMER APPLES.
Red Astrachan, Yellow Harvest, Sweet Bough, Jersey Sweeting, Sine Qua Non, Golden Pine, Fair Strawberry, Early Joe, Nonchuck.

FALL APPLES.
Monstrous Pippin, Fall Pippin, Golden Pippin, Fall Russet, Fall Harvest, Fameuse, or Snow, Cooper, Alexander, Black Detroit, The Golden Apple, Forbs's Crab, Canada Black.

WINTER APPLES.
Northern Spy, King Apple, Rhine A. Greening, Wagner Apple, Rhine A. Greening, Baldwin, Ladies' Sweeting, Newtown Pines, Winesap, Esopus Spitzenberg, St. Joe Apple, Yellow Bellflower, Greening, Red Golden Wonder, Red Golden Wonder, Roxbury Russet, Pearmain, Vandevere, Golden Russet, Lady Apple.

EVERGREENS.
Norway Spruce, Double Spruce, Norway Pine, Austrian Spruce, Green Pine, Yellow Pine, White Pine, Amer. Arborvitae, Hemlock, Siberian Arborvitae, Upright Juniper, 2m898

ORNAMENTAL TREES.
Fringe Trees, Arbutus Rod, Mountain Ash, Snowballs, Flowering Quince, 2m898
All of which will be sold at low prices.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

