

Crossing Below Fredericksburg.
Below Fredericksburg, April 30, 1863.
Thursday Morning.

Tuesday morning the forward movement commenced, the portion of the army designed for this point encamping in the woods above the river, without fire and with as little noise as possible. Gen. Pratt with his "flying division," together with Col. Shaler's brigade, of Gen. Howe's division reported to Gen. Benham, and were assigned the duty of carrying the pontoons down to the river for the first three bridges below the city, getting them down to the bank between 3 and 4 o'clock, Wednesday morning. The bridges weighed over 2,000 pounds each, and the men tugged away lustily, getting the pontoons to the river without the enemy becoming aware of their presence, until the boats were launched. Two Companies of the Regular Engineers and Companies I, B, E and A, of the Fifteenth New York Engineers, under command of Maj. Casson, were assigned to the duty of laying those three bridges. They first moved over General Russell's brigade of Howe's division, who came upon the rebel pickets lying behind their earthworks so suddenly that they had time to deliver but one volley. They immediately skeddaddled over the fields and into some neighboring houses, where the officer of the picket—a Major—was found in bed asleep. Some half dozen prisoners were taken.

These bridges were laid exactly at the point they were thrown last year for the left wing to cross. About a mile and a half below two other bridges were thrown by companies B, C, D, H and K, of the Fifteenth Engineers. They began the labor of laying them about five o'clock in the morning, but had hardly reached the river before the enemy opened a furious volley upon them. Portions of Wadsworth's division, First Corps, opened a return fire upon them, which was kept up for some time, until several boats were finally launched and a large body were rowed over. The Twenty-fourth Michigan, Col. Morrow, and Sixth Wisconsin, Col. Bragg, of Meredith's brigade, were the first to reach the opposite bank. Gallantly the whole force charged up the steep bank, capturing one Lieutenant Colonel, two Lieutenants, and 84 privates, belonging to the 6th Louisiana and 14th Georgia.

Our artillery, which had assisted materially in driving the rebels out of their rifle pits, threw several shells into the houses to which several of them had fled. Four divisions have crossed the river; the remainder of the forces are still on this side.

Crossing Above Fredericksburg.

In bivouac at Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock, Tuesday—10 P. M.
The Rappahannock is again crossed by the Army of the Potomac, and this time without the shedding of a drop of blood, or the firing of a single gun. The great movement which we have been so long anticipating began in earnest at daylight on Monday morning, by the movement of a heavy force up the Rappahannock. The Eleventh Army Corps, Gen. Howard, had the advance on the march, and still has it. At this hour it is hardly prudent to enter into the minute details of the force and the march, as they have undoubtedly a great deal of work yet before them.

The weather on Monday was remarkably fine—even sultry, and the men found marching in overcoats too fatiguing. They threw them away in large numbers, and the track of the column can be traced by the abandoned clothing. Tuesday morning we had a cloudy sky, and before 9 o'clock a drizzling rain began falling. But our column kept steadily moving, and by 1 o'clock Gen. Howard's advance arrived at Mount Holly Church, one mile from Kelly's Ford, having marched sixteen miles since daylight. The rain continued until the middle of the afternoon, when it ceased, it having at no time been very severe, but just enough to make marching heavy, and to stall one or two of our very small number of wagons in some of the chronic mud holes. Otherwise, the move prospered. The arrival of the troops in the vicinity of the Ford was well masked by Col. Bushebeck's brigade, of the Eleventh Corps, who had been guarding the post for two weeks.

The troops marched rapidly and in fine spirits. Slocum camped last night near Hartwood Church, and Meade just east of it—all were well up by 4 P. M. to-day.

At 8 this morning Gen. Hooker left his headquarters, and accompanied by his personal staff, rode straight to Morrisville, 20 miles distance, and but six miles to the Ford. His passage through various columns of troops was marked for miles by a tumultuous cheer, enthusiastically genuine.

At Morrisville he makes his headquarters for the day and night. A consultation of corps commanders, including Gen. Stoneman, who had come held, and then and there Gen. Hooker first revealed to these, his principal subordinates, a portion of the plan and nature of the present movement. Beyond what has been already developed, none but these officers know anything. Yet there is reason to believe that it is startling in the magnitude of what it contemplates, and general officers remarked this afternoon that if officers and men did one-half their duty, it could not fail of success.

Howard rested his men four hours, and they were then got under arms ready to support the operations at the ford. The pontoon train for the bridges arrived with great promptness, having come from Balston Station, being transported thither by a railroad from Alexandria. They are the usual wooden boats, save being smaller in size than those formerly used. The pontoons and timber were all unloaded on the bank of Marsh Creek; near its mouth, and the boats launched before dark.

These operations, be it known, were conducted in plain sight of the enemy, who appeared only in small force—a few straggling pickets, who seemed to be there as lookouts only. They kept a sharp watch, but not a shot was fired. The work went rapidly on. The pon-

toons were at once shoved from the mouth of Marsh Creek into the Rappahannock. Seventeen boat loads of men from Col. Bushebeck's brigade were thrown over at once, followed by a reinforcement of as many more.

The bridge laying began at 8 o'clock, and proceeded vigorously, under the direction of Capt. Comstock, Engineer Officer on Gen. Hooker's Staff. By 9 P. M., one bridge was completed and another under way. Howard's corps was put under motion for crossing, Bushebeck's brigade leading, followed by Schurz' division, then by Diven's, the balance of Von Steinwehr bringing up the rear. This force was disposed on the south bank for the night, doing picket duty on the different roads. Just before our forces landed, a small body of cavalry, numbering twenty, perhaps, dashed down nearly to the river, and for a short time, leisurely surveyed our operations and then retired.

That there was no resistance at the Ford caused much surprise. Not a single shot was fired. The enemy had rifle pits, but did not use them. We took no prisoners.

There is the best reason for believing that up to noon to-day the enemy had not discovered this movement. Every citizen on the line of march was put and will be kept under close guard until they can do no damage. We speculate freely on the events of the morrow ere we reach our destination, which is Culpepper on the one hand, and Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, on the other. We shall undoubtedly meet the enemy before we reach either place, though each are less than a day's march distant. Stuart's cavalry have not shown themselves to any extent, and Fitz Hugh Lee is reported absent, sick.

We are certain of one or more things: There are no heavy fortifications in front of us, there are no very strong positions which can be defended. The enemy must have as strong a force as ours to beat us back.

Bridges will undoubtedly be laid at other fords further down the river, for the benefit of our transportation, which is in a safe place. Once well across here, we can protect the bridges at any of the fords below.

The sun set clear and red to night, and gave promise of a fair day to morrow. But the night is thick with mist, and the moon is "eating fog," which sailors say is a sure sign of a coming storm.

Saturday's Battle.

New York, May 5.

The Times and Herald contain long and interesting accounts of proceedings of Hooker's army.

The Times' correspondent states that after three days skirmishing on both sides the rebels on Saturday afternoon and evening, attacked our right flank, Jackson with his whole corps of 40,000 men throwing himself impetuously on Howard's Eleventh Corps, but the movement was only partially successful, and reinforcements being promptly sent by Hooker, the rebels were handsomely checked. Howard's corps consisted of Schurz's, Steinwehr's and Diven's divisions.

The Times' correspondent states that this corps disgracefully abandoned their position behind their breastworks and rushed panic-stricken towards headquarters. Our right was thus completely turned and the rebels in a fair way of doubling us up. Hooker was immediately in the saddle and turning to the commander of his own old corps, Berry, shouted, "General, throw your men into the breach and receive the enemy on your bayonets. Don't fire a shot. They can't see you." They rushed gloriously at double-quick to the rescue, pressing forward a horrid array of glittering steel. The enemy were checked and retired to their breastworks, still abandoned by Howard's corps. Batteries immediately massed on the crest of the hill, pouring in a terrific fire until far into the night.

Gen. Pleasanton also checked a flying battery of a dozen pieces, and drew up his little brigade of cavalry with drawn sabres to protect the guns. He had them double-shotted with canister and swept the enemy's position murderously. In this charge of the rebels they took from the "outraged Dutchmen," as the Times' correspondent styles them, twelve pieces of cannon. The Germans fled past Hooker's headquarters in panic, many members of the staff, with pistols and sabres, vainly endeavoring to stay their flight. Sykes' regulars are picking them up.

The artillery combat continued till midnight. General Hooker and staff were all the time under the severest fire, and the correspondent of the Times, dating Sunday evening, says it is reported from Howard's front that the rebels had been engaged all Friday night in cutting a road past his right, but not much attention was paid to the fact. On the afternoon of Saturday it was reported by pickets on the right of Slocum's front, that wagons were seen moving all day in a westerly direction.

Sickles, with a heavy force, was sent to reconnoitre, when the advance fell in with the rear of Jackson's army. Sickles immediately pushed on to checkmate Jackson, and soon captured the entire Twenty-third Georgia Regiment, 400 men, including officers.

This movement of Sickles cut Jackson's force in two, and Gen. Williams commenced a flank movement on the enemy's right, with good prospect of success. It was supposed that Howard's corps, formerly Sigel's would successfully resist Jackson's movement, but the first division assailed Carl Schurz's, who almost instantly gave way, thousands throwing away their guns and streaming towards headquarters. Gen. Diven's division by demoralization of others, was unable to stand against the rebels, and Diven was the second time wounded in the foot, while endeavoring to rally his men.

Howard, with all his daring and resolution, could not stem the tide, and the brigades of Colonels Bushebeck and MeLean remained fighting as long as possible, retiring in good order. Of course this disaster completed the recall of Sickles, who had been vigorously at work.

Gen. Williams' division returned to find a portion of his works occupied by the enemy.

Sickles could not communicate with the whole of his army by the route he came, and Hooker ordered a night attack to restore communication. Ward's brigade, aided by Best's Battery, made the attack at 11 o'clock at night, which was entirely successful, and in a charge made by the brigade a portion of the artillery lost by Howard was gallantly retaken. The enemy was driven back nearly a mile. That night (Saturday) our men slept on their arms. Sunday, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the rebels could be plainly seen on the plank road, about a mile and a half from Hooker's headquarters at Chancellor House, which house had been penetrated the evening previous by a shell. Our line of battle was immediately formed, and in half an hour our advance became engaged. Soon a battalion after battalion became engaged, the enemy advancing his infantry in overwhelming numbers, seeming determined to crush ours. Sickles' and Slocum's brave men, however, held them in check, inflicting dreadful slaughter upon them.

French's division was sent in on our right flank and soon crushed that portion of the enemy's line, and at 8 o'clock French sent his compliments to Hooker, stating he had charged the rebels and was driving them before him. Five whole rebel divisions were thrown upon Sickles, but he and his gallant soldiers held the traitors in check, taking, during the day, an aggregate of 2,000 prisoners. The fight was a desperate hand to hand conflict and the carnage perfectly frightful. Officers say the dead and wounded rebels covered the ground in heaps, t and the muzzles of our guns. Mott's brigade made fifteen distinct charges, and captured seven stand of rebel colors. The Seventh New Jersey alone captured four stand of colors and 500 prisoners. Part of Couch's Second Corps was present, and Hancock gallantly going to the relief, hard pressed Sickles.

The engagement lasted from 5.30 to 8.45 A. M., when, being out of ammunition, our forces held their position for an hour at the point of the bayonet. Upon being resupplied they fell back in good order to Chancellor House, where the contest was again maintained with great havoc to the enemy and considerable loss to ourselves. The vicinity of Chancellor House was now the theatre of the fight, and Hooker maintained his headquarters there till 10 o'clock, when it was burned by a rebel shell. In the meantime Hooker established a new line, our forces were withdrawn to that front, and at 11.30 musketry firing ceased.

The engagement lasted six hours and was the most terrific of the war. Our artillery literally slaughtered the enemy. Our batteries lost heavily, but the guns were all saved.

The enemy are now no longer in our rear, but directly in our front between us and our forces in Fredericksburg. We are occupying a fortified and entrenched position.

The enemy gained some ground but at a sacrifice to five of his seven divisions. Sunday afternoon the rebels made several attempts to force our lines, several of his batteries and regiment being actually destroyed in attempts to carry the apex of our position near Chancellor House, where a large quantity of our artillery is massed.

Our present position is impregnable. General Lee ordered our lines to be broken at all hazards—but the rebels will only destroy themselves by their attacks.

Our troops are perfectly cool and confident.

The rebel Gen. Hill is reported killed. Gen. Berry was killed while leading his brave men.

New York, May 5.

A Falmouth letter, Sunday, 10 o'clock in the evening, states that Sedgwick attacked the heights at Fredericksburg gallantly carried by storm, capturing the Sixteenth and the Eighteenth Mississippi regiments, one company of New Orleans, the Washington artillery, of eight guns, and over 1,000 prisoners.

General Gibbon planted the Stars and Stripes over the rebel works. Our loss moderate.

Sedgwick afterwards drove the rebels back, and at 6 P. M. on Sunday had advanced to the brick church, 4-1/2 miles towards Chancellorville, on the plank road and here had a severe fight with Earl's (rebel) division, reinforced by Lee, but repulsed them taking a lot of prisoners.

The enemy now hemmed in between Hooker and Sedgwick. The advantage decidedly with us.

The Herald says our loss in storming the heights of Fredericksburg was about one thousand killed and wounded.

The World's correspondent says the battle was resumed on Monday and was a most desperate affair. The rebels made a series of superhuman attacks at all points, but were repulsed with terrific slaughter. Our forces have destroyed the bridges in the rear of the rebels across Mataponi, thus completely cutting off all retreat to Richmond.

Sunday's Battle.

Philadelphia, May 5.

The Washington Chronicle of to-day has the following: "A gentleman who left Falmouth early yesterday morning reports that early Sunday morning, simultaneously with the commencement of the battle on the left, fire was opened on the rebel defenses of Fredericksburg, which were replied to smartly by the rebels but their fire gradually slackened. Our infantry immediately moved forward under the direction of Gen. Sedgwick. The men had bayonets fixed and presented a firm front, moved on steadily until they reached within a few hundred yards of the famous Stonewall where they met with a most murderous fire of infantry, while grape and canister flowed through their ranks, still they pressed onward and the wall was cleared and the ridge gained. The brave boys, with a cheer pushed onward toward the second line of intrenchments, but an order reached them to return, which was complied with, but not without a great deal of reluctance.

The opinion gained ground that it was not necessary to drive them much farther, as this would prevent our forces on the right reaching their rear. So

great was the panic of the rebels that they abandoned cannon, arms, knapsacks and everything else that would impede their flight. The works were held all day without any desperate efforts on the part of the enemy to drive our forces from them. They kept up a pretty sharp skirmish and occasionally made sallies out of their second and third lines of intrenchments, but were invariably driven back. Upwards of 1,300 prisoners were taken in this engagement, mostly belonging to Mississippi, Louisiana and Georgia regiments. A large number of officers, from Colonels down, were also taken.

It is rumored that the rebels yesterday made, or were preparing to make, an attack on our forces within the works, but it is quite clear to every one, independent of the high authority we have for the opinion, that even if they have been successful it will amount to nothing. The main fighting has been transferred to some other point, and in the operations which are now progressing, and we hope to a successful completion, the occupation of Fredericksburg is not of the slightest consequence. If the rebels have attacked us there, it is probably a mere feint, and will only amount to a useless expenditure of life and ammunition.

Washington, May 5.

A son of ex Senator A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, is among the rebel prisoners. More than three thousand are now here.

From Suffolk.

Suffolk, Va., May 4.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Gen. Peck sent a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery across the Nansemond River at Suffolk to make a reconnaissance. They advanced cautiously up the old Petersburg turnpike, and when two miles out encountered the enemy's rifle pits, which were thoroughly manned. The Eighty-ninth New York made a spirited and successful charge upon the rebel works and carried them after a heavy resistance, when the enemy retreated and fell back out of range, leaving their dead and some wounded on the field. During this time the drawbridge and our army gunboats were playing upon the enemy doing good execution. The sharpshooters secreted in the woods. In the afternoon our troops came upon a rebel masked battery, situated two and a half miles north of Suffolk, and at 4 o'clock Davis' mass battery and the gimbal Briggs commenced shelling it, and after thirty minutes the rebels returned fire, which was kept up on both sides until sunset, when the enemy's battery was silenced.

Col. Ringgold, of the One Hundred and Third New York, was wounded while leading his regiment in front, and died during the night.

The Chaplain of the Fifteenth New Jersey, was wounded.

While the above skirmishing was in progress, Gen. Getley crossed the Nansemond four miles below Suffolk and encountered the enemy, and it was rumored and believed that he had captured a rebel battery of eight guns and a large number of prisoners. This needs confirmation.

Scouts were sent from Suffolk yesterday on the Summerton and Edenton Road, but discovered nothing of the enemy, and after going about six miles they returned. The enemy's rifle pits on the South Quay Road and in our front were vacated yesterday afternoon and the troops left in great haste, taking their baggage with them, evidently having more important business elsewhere.

Philadelphia, May 5.

A passenger who arrived here from Fortress Monroe, this afternoon, says when he left there yesterday, there was fighting going on near Suffolk. A force of Union troops had been sent against some works the rebels were constructing. It was understood the rebels had been driven some distance, but no particulars are given.

Brilliant Exploit of the Twenty-fifth Michigan.

Capt. Hare's company of mounted infantry, attached to the Twenty-fifth Michigan, were sent to Meade county on Sunday last for the purpose of breaking up a nest of rebel recruiting officers, and a band of guerrillas who were committing outrages on Union men in that vicinity. On Wednesday, a party of forty rebels were discovered in ambush, near the town of Meadville, and Captain Hare immediately attacked them, routing the band and killing seven notorious rebel desperadoes, amongst whom were the two leaders, Capt. Jas. G. Gorsuch, of Meade county, John Wynn, of Meade county, John Garrett, of Bullitt county, together with three others. Captain H. also captured Dan. Morgan Shacklett, who was with the band, and brought him to this city. The expedition was well conducted, and reflects great credit upon this gallant company. It will be remembered that James G. Gorsuch was convicted of stealing the arms of the State Guards for the rebels, and left these parts shortly after the breaking out of the rebellion. He has a wife and several small children living in New Albany, Indiana.

Arrest of Vallandigham.

Cincinnati, May 5.

Vallandigham was arrested at his residence in Dayton this morning by soldiers sent from here by special train last night. An attempt to rescue him failed.

A disloyal mob has cut the telegraph wires in Dayton, Ohio, and set the Phillips House on fire. It is feared the Journal office will be fired. The telegraph office has been closed for fear of being gutted.

Death of a Nephew of Old Hickory.

The Richmond papers chronicle the death of Brigadier General Daniel A. Donelson, commanding the Department of East Tennessee. He was a nephew of Andrew Jackson, was born near the Hermitage, and his education was acquired partially under the supervision of the Old Hero. He entered the service in 1811.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR - - - MICHIGAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1863.

The News.

The past has been an exciting week, and all are waiting with breathless anxiety the result of the pending battles on the Rappahannock, waiting with hope, and yet with fear and trembling.

We give up all possible space to a record of the movements, beginning with the advance of the army and the crossing the Rappahannock, omitting the preliminary skirmishes of the earliest days of last week, but including the severe battles of Saturday and Sunday.

Monday the engagement was renewed, both at Chancellorville and Fredericksburg, and our forces were compelled after a severe struggle to evacuate the heights and the city, and fall back across the Rappahannock.

Hooker's headquarters were at Chancellorville as late as Monday night, and Washington advices say that he had telegraphed the President that the loss of Fredericksburg was of no consequence, and that he could maintain his position.

Heintzelman was en route to reinforce Hooker with 30,000 men, and the government is confident of a victory.

Stoneman's position was not definitely known, but it was thought had succeeded in his mission—to cut the rebel communication with Richmond.

3000 prisoners had arrived in Washington on Wednesday, and from 6000 to 15,000 are reported taken, and losses amounting to 6000.

Beauregard is reported arrived at Richmond with reinforcements from Charleston, and is in command at the rebel capital.

Longstreet is said to be between Suffolk and Richmond.

We have seen no estimate of either the rebel or federal losses, but there has been terrible slaughter on both sides. The lists of killed and wounded will begin to reach us soon.

The news from the southwest is meager and is entirely overlooked in the anxiety to hear from the Rappahannock. A federal attack on Haine's Bluff has failed.

LATER.

Gen. Stoneman is reported successful having cut the railroads at Culpepper, Gordonsville, Hanover Court House, and within five miles of Richmond. Not a railroad is open to the rebels.

The Richmond papers report General Paxton killed, and Gens. Stonewall Jackson, A. P. Hill, and Heath badly wounded.

The prisoners captured by the federals are variously estimated at from 10,000 to 19,000.

Among the federal officers reported killed are Maj.-Gen. Berry, Brig.-Gens. Schellenger, Geary, and Whipple.

Col. Sherlock, 5th Michigan killed; Col. Pierce, 3d, wounded; Capt. Wilkins, of Gen. Williams' Staff prisoner.

LATEST.

The following private dispatch was received in our city yesterday:
DETROIT, May 7, 1863.

S. M. WEBSTER:
Hooker defeated. The rebels have driven our army across the river. Are on this side.

J. F. MILLER.
The above may be a canard, but telegraphic information from another source compels us to believe it too true.

The News is "still harping on my granny," or in other words still whining about the City printing. But in view of the following admission, which we wish our readers to note with care, we are disposed to find little fault with its ravings. Hear it:

We have no controversy with you. Our business is with the city board. We charged you with nothing wrong. You probably have taken no more than the legal fee for advertising, and have charged no more than the customary price for job work. All this you are justly entitled to.

If we charge no more than we "are justly entitled to" we think the Council will feel relieved from the awful responsibility which the News has endeavored to saddle upon them. The people ask no more of them, and would as soon expect them to refuse to pay laborers on the streets but half they earn as to accept the city printing at half the printer is "justly entitled to." It is such competition among printers that so nearly paperizes the craft in many places, and our citizens will not find fault with the Council for paying only a just price for whatever must be done for the City. With this we have done with the City printing, and would be with the News but for the following paragraph with which it winds up its whine:

"As for 'going the whole hog, or the whole rat,' we shant do it neighbor. We never mean to copy the faults of our neighbors. The Argus is proverbial for cutting under both in advertising and job work. No, no, neighbor, we shall do no such dirty thing."

And of this, if we allowed our self to use hard words we should say that he knows he don't tell a word of truth; that's all.

Provost Marshals.

The appointments for this State, under the conscription law, are announced: Acting Asst. Provost Marshal General.—Maj. B. H. HILL, of the regular army, office at Detroit.

This officer has supervision over the district Provost Marshals and their assistants, and communications from head quarters at Washington are made through him, and he is required to see all orders promptly executed.

The following are the district Provost Marshals.

- First District.—John S. Newberry.
- Second " R. C. Dennison.
- Third " R. J. Barry.
- Fourth " N. Bailey.
- Fifth " C. M. Walker.
- Sixth " R. Strickland.

The district Marshals rank as Captain of Cavalry and get \$160 per month, and are allowed two deputies at salaries not to exceed \$100 per month.

Special Agents and officers are allowed—not over four to a district—at salaries of from \$40 to \$65 per month, to arrest deserters, spies, disloyal persons, &c.

An Enrolling Commissioner and Surgeon is also appointed in each district, who with the Marshal constitute the board of enrollment, and have the appointment of an indefinite number of Enrolling officers, who are paid \$3 per day while on duty. The Commissioner and Surgeon while on duty get the pay of Assistant Surgeon in the army, minus allowance for fuel and quarters.

It is supposed the enrolling work will commence immediately.

In this district Senator FOWLER, of Eaton, has been appointed Enrolling Commissioner, and Dr. SHANK, of Ingham, Surgeon.

The district head-quarters have been established at Lansing: An unfavorable designation we think.

We believe Maj. BARRY has entered upon duty, and have no doubt he will make an active, faithful, and impartial officer.

The Republican city government of Niles is about giving the contract for the public printing to the lowest responsible bidder; while the Democratic authorities of Ann Arbor, with the peculiar economy and fairness of of that party when in power, have bargained for the public printing with a man of their stripe, at a much higher price than it would be done for at a Republican office.—Detroit Tribune.

Not so fast, Mr. Tribune. Your economical Republican friends at Niles, with whom you compare the authorities of Ann Arbor, seem to have taken a second thought. We copy from their reported proceedings:

Mr. Robinson moved that the resolution relative to letting the printing to the lowest bidder be rescinded. He was not aware the feeling relative to it was so great. He did not wish to differ with his republican friends. He had talked it over since last meeting and found there was a good deal of feeling, &c. He voted as he did last meeting without consulting any one.

The motion to reconsider was carried.

Mr. Platt moved that the printing be given to the Freeman at same rates as heretofore.

The motion of Mr. Platt for the Freeman was put and the response for it faint, but the Mayor pronounced it carried.

Now what has the Tribune to say about "peculiar economy and fairness?"

We find in all our exchanges favorable reports of the growing wheat crop. Less damage has been experienced from the open winter than was feared at an earlier day, and at present an abundant crop is promised in all sections of our State. Our farmers are improving their time, and indications are that they will get their Spring crops in the ground at an earlier day than usual. Grass is also looking finely, and its vigorous growth induces a hope that butter will soon be plentier, better, and cheaper.

From Missouri.

St. Louis, May 4.

Advices from Cape Girardeau, say the rebels under Marmaduke, after having their rear assailed twice and suffering severe loss, finally escaped across the White Water River, burning all the bridges behind them, and disappearing by various routes in the direction of Chalk Bluffs on the Arkansas line. The result of the raid is repeated humiliations, disasters, and a cowardly retreat before vastly inferior numbers. The dispatches last night announcing the arrival of Van Dever's an McNeil's forces at Cape Girardeau were a mistake.

Gen. Curtiss to-day received advices from Van Dever, stating that the pursuit of Marmaduke terminated at Chalk Bluff, near the Arkansas line, on Saturday.

Skirmishing was carried on during the pursuit and at the final crossing of St. Francis River the enemy was badly pushed.

Our total loss was twenty-five. That of the rebels much greater. McNeil's horse was shot under him. Our troops have marched 240 miles and driven the enemy out of this department.

WHEAT IN LENAWEE.—Throughout this county Wheat looks very promising, though in many fields there are patches that have suffered from the weather. Some complaints are heard of insect depredations, but generally the thrifty growth of this spring will compensate for all the damage from that cause.—Albion Watchtower May 4.

From Europe.

Sandy Hook, May 4.
The steamer Atna, Liverpool 22d, Queenstown 23d, has arrived.
The British government ordered the gunboat Alexandria, built for Confederates, to be detained at Liverpool.

Admiral Wilkes' proceedings were causing increased irritation in England. It is also reported that Napoleon became offended at the course of the Federal government, and would recall Mercier. The report is doubtful.

LONDON, 23.—The News says it is suspected that the government at Washington has given secret instructions to its officers and thinks at the instance of Adams, giving a permit to one vessel, supports that suspicion. It says aid given to the rebels by British merchants by furnishing supplies gives no good grounds for excluding British vessels from commerce, and any such attempts made by Admiral Wilkes the British government will put down.

Inquiries had been made in Parliament as to the course the government intended to pursue on American affairs.

Palmerston postponed answering. There is a rumor that the government would give up the steamer Alexandria for lack of sufficient evidence.

It is reported the government will prevent further shipments from Ireland of organized gangs of men ostensibly for railroad purposes, but believed to be for the Northern army.

The government declined to send a mail agent by steamers for Matamoras, and recommended them not to carry mails. The Times denounces this as pusillanimous and truckling to the designs of Federal cruisers. It calls aloud for a stand to be made against further encroachment on the rights of neutrals.

The Morning Post says "Adams committed a fatal mistake in granting certificates of exemption. It forbears to speak of his extraordinary assumption in strong terms, feeling confident the Cabinet at Washington will hasten to disown the act."

Ledyard

The Michigan Argus.

Curing Butter.

At the commencement of the grazing season, those who have large dairy farms, as well as those farmers who make moderate quantities of butter, should adopt such methods of making it as will insure the very best quality. A correspondent of the Canadian Agriculturist states that the following is the method of treating butter in the west of Scotland. He says:

"Whenever the butter is made in the churn, it is removed from the butter milk, and washed in at least three or four changes of cold spring water. If the butter is very soft and the weather hot, it should be allowed to lie for ten minutes or so in the cold water, to harden, before it is made into butter; after this it must be carefully kneaded with the skimming dish, till every particle of butter milk is expelled; after which, while the butter is yet soft, it ought to be salted. The quantity of salt for butter intended for keeping several months, as used by the Ayrshire dairymen, is half an ounce of salt mixed with ten drachms of refined sugar, and ten drachms of miter to every sixteen ounces of fresh butter. The sugar improves the taste, and the miter gives the butter a better color, while both of them act with the salt in preserving the butter from rancidity. Both the sugar and miter should, however, be used with great caution, and should not exceed the quantity stated above, otherwise the butter acquires a peculiar, disagreeable taste. The whole three ingredients are well mixed together and ground or pounded very fine. In curing, the salt is minutely mixed, if not, the parts that missed the salt will be white, and the other parts yellow. But although it is necessary that the salt, &c., be carefully kneaded through the butter, care must be taken not to bake or knead it too much, otherwise it gets into a state like putty, and becomes tuff and gummy. The great point is cleanliness. Extreme attention should be given to the scalding and scouring of the coolers, vats, churns, &c., as without this, however good the management in curing and packing, the butter will have a strong taste, and consequently be of inferior quality. It is also necessary to keep the cured butter in a cool, airy place; the outside of the kegs should be kept dry and clean, as a great deal depends on appearance in getting a price; if the temperature of the store can be kept low by keeping ice in it, all the better.—Scientific American.

How to Enrich Poor Ground.

Where the vegetable stratum is thin, and reposing on a poor subsoil, a speedy change may be effected in the following manner, although from the great cost of labor in this country, it may not be advisable to adopt it except on a limited scale: Along the margin of the piece to be improved, be it more or less, throw the soil, subsoil, sods and all, into a winrow on one side, to the depth which is desired, say twelve or twenty four inches. Then commence on the side in the direction the improvement is to proceed, and deposit all the mould and sods taken from the top in the bottom of the first trench, throwing that taken from the bottom of the second trench over on the top of the first, and in this manner proceed till the work is done. Then cart on manure, and work it thoroughly into the yellow earth until the virgin soil is approached. A liberal allowance of manure is requisite in order to hasten the decomposition of the soluble silicates contained in the fresh earth, as well as to ensure the more ready absorption of the fertilizing gases from the atmosphere which are necessary to impart vigor and activity to its latent powers.

Lands treated in this manner stand the drought much more successfully than untrenched grounds, and are always found to be more productive, with the same amount of manure, than the deepest soils in their natural and unimproved state. On gardens it operates well. It is well known that the sand and coarse gravel excavated from wells and cellars, will, when exposed to atmospheric influences imbibe principles of fertility rapidly, where no manure is used, and become in a short time covered with verdure.

Plaster and charcoal each have a powerful tendency to absorb enriching principles from the air, and in all experiments like the one we have suggested, they can be profitably employed. The second year after digging, a very decided improvement will be apparent, and a single operation will have a decided influence for many years.

Haynau, the Austrian woman-whipper, whose name is wedded to eternal infamy, for his atrocities during the Hungarian revolution, recently committed suicide by shooting himself at Cassel.

The bridge over the Hudson at Albany is to be built at once. It is to be a viaduct, one half by the New York Central Railroad, and one-quarter each by the Hudson River and Western (Mass.) roads.

A gentleman of Boston has made a donation of two thousand dollars to Harvard College, to be expended in prizes, and other wise to promote improvement in the important art of reading among the students.

D. R. Goodloe, late Emancipation Commissioner here, has been appointed Military Governor of North Carolina, vice Stanley. (?)

A government agent residing at Hoboken was robbed by burglars on Sunday night, of \$30,000 belonging to the government.

The pilot of the iron-clad Keokuk, is under arrest, charged with running her ashore on Morris Island, that the rebels might capture her.

Since the commencement of the rebellion, 29,000,000 pounds of cotton have been imported from foreign countries to New York. Value, \$6, 612,320. Of this amount, 19,000,000 pounds have come from England.

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Ann Arbor, April 9th, 1862.

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