

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 30.
Military and Political Bearings of the Contest.

All interest, military and political, centres this day upon the fearful and bloody struggle now raging around the bluffs of Vicksburg. It is the most momentous, and, perhaps, the bloodiest fight of the campaign this year. If Grant's daring attempt fail and his army be destroyed, or even driven off with such plentiful carnage and havoc as our batteries are now making in their ranks, then the Mississippi and all the West are ours for this season. If Vicksburg unhappily fall, the war is only beginning. But the worst effect of that disaster would assuredly be the revival of that miserable outcry for courtship and tampering with the great Northwest—that is, submission to the North-west.

Vicksburg as we have good hope, will not fall, and cannot fall. We have there a fine army, brave to desperation, and led by able commanders. Every motive every passion that can exalt soldiers to the point at which men conquer or die, is there present; patriotism and pride, the need of sustaining a well won renown, thirst for public and for private vengeance upon the desolation of the land, the incandescence of our towns and cowardly oppressors of unprotected women and children, all stir and madden our men to daring deeds, and give a zest to the work of wholesome slaughter. Pemberton is nobly sustaining his fame and ours; and with Johnston and his gathering reinforcements to strike in at the moment of fate and finish the terrible strife, it may be well hoped that, with God's blessing on our army, those most formidable armaments of the enemy, by land and water, will be ruined, overwhelmed, and sent to perdition.

Yet, if it be feared, that in spite of all human valor and devotion can do, Vicksburg and its defenders should become the prey of our enemy, then indeed will come the tug of war. Whatever of imbecility and faint-heartedness and downright laziness and treason exists in this Confederacy, will at once receive a new accession of weakness; many again will cry out for an "honorable peace," as they will call it, by means of submission to one section of our invading foe who are now raging over our country with fire and sword. The doctrine of the necessary unity of the Mississippi Valley from Lake Itasca to the Gulf will be again revived by political geographers of feeble knees, as if the Mississippi River were something different from all other rivers; as if there were any more unity or continuity in its shores than in the shore of the sea, as if the Great West had a right to our country because the water flows from their lands into ours; all this sad nonsense, which is nothing but a cloak for treason and excuse for cowardice, would be echoed and reverberated over the land again. And then the Northwest would not listen to our offers and overtures, if such should be made. With the possession of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, they would fancy themselves assured of the whole Mississippi, by conquest; and they would no longer dream of escaping it by treaty. If our politicians of Tennessee and Mississippi should, then, renew their helpless talk of giving a favorable commercial treaty to the upper States of the river, as an inducement to them to separate themselves from the Eastern States and erect a Confederacy of their own, such offers would be received with contempt. The issue would be presented pure and simple, naked and peremptory—submission or subjugation. And subjugation means extermination.

Thus, Vicksburg is at this time a point not only of strategic but also of political importance. While our flag flies defiant over the great river, no party of compromise can venture to raise its head; no man will dare breathe one word of "reconstruction," in whole or in part. All will be good Confederates. The cause which is supposed to be failing and sinking is the one which is likely to be abandoned by the cowards, and betrayed by the traitors. To the cause that prospers we are always as true as steel.

For this reason, the result of these Virginia elections, or of any election, is by no means of so deep a political significance as the result of those battles round Vicksburg. All the gentlemen elected the day before yesterday are to-day, we hope and believe, faithful and resolute Confederates, whether they be late secessionists or original ones. If any of them have unconsciously lurking within them some relic of tenderness for the Union, some undefined hankering after a peace by total or partial reconstruction upon any terms whatever, "honorable" or otherwise, the successful defence of Vicksburg will help to obliterate the last tinge or taint of such anti-Confederate sentiment. This is not said in disparagement of those who left the Union reluctantly and at the last moment, but who left it then forever, and have since maintained, on many a bloody field, the sovereignty of their States against an invading enemy. We find it impossible to conceive, for example, that like Col. Wickham, who has led a Virginia regiment through two years of desperate war in defense of Virginia's right to secede—or like Alexander Boteler, whose home has been desolated by invading barbarians, and who has ridden by the side of Jackson through the campaigns which illustrate his native State and gilded it all over with fields of glory like an Emperor's shield—should ever contemplate the possibility of any compromise of Virginia's sovereignty at all, under any circumstances or any pressure—Vicksburg or no Vicksburg. Yet some there are of a meaner type—pray God they be few—who would see in the fall of Vicksburg an occasion, perhaps even a reason, perhaps they might even see an honest and patriotic reason, for drawing back from the extreme measure of our proud position, and listening to a compromise and "honorable peace."

We do assure them (if such there be), that they are in the wrong. Compromise there can be none; nor medium. This Confederacy has before it one of the two things; either to conquer its full and separate independence by battle and victory—or to yield itself conquered and feel the bitter doom of an "oppressed nationality" under the basest of masters; a naked, bound, scourged "Cinderella of nations," object—at the very best—of the world's contemptuous pity.

There are few, it may be hoped, who are not now up to the right mark; pro-

pared in this matter to make the right decision. At any rate, prop Johnston and Pemberton and the yet maiden city of the Bluffs.

Special Dispatch to the Detroit Free Press.
From Port Hudson.
Philadelphia, June 6.

We have had a desperate struggle at Port Hudson, the result of which is, at present, unknown. The troops are confident of ultimate success, and have lost none of their enthusiasm—even the wounded, display great anxiety and earnestness to return to the scene of conflict. The enclosed meagre list of those killed and disabled will reflect a deep gloom in the North, as it has done heretofore.

Since Friday, May 22d, a continuous bombardment has been maintained by Admiral Farragut's fleet, and the First Vermont Battery, Captain Hibbard, has annoyed the battery. During the day, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on Wednesday, the battle commenced, the lines extending for a distance of nearly four miles in front of the enemy's works. The extreme right was given to Gen. Weitzel, Gen. Grover occupying the next position, Gen. Augur the third, and Gen. Sherman the left. On the left the Hundred and Fifth New York, Lieut. Col. Abel Smith, was ordered to discharge their muskets and charge upon the enemies works.

For the following details of the movement I am indebted to Sergeant Major Cassel and A. Palmer. Gen. Sherman intended to carry a section of the fortifications at the point of the bayonet. The Second Duynre Zouaves and the Hundred and Seventy-seventh New York made a desperate onset, and were met by a rain storm of bullets. Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the former regiment, was severely wounded. Finding it impossible to successfully accomplish the daring purpose, a retreat was effected. Colonel Clark, of the Sixth Michigan, carried the colors of his regiment inside the first rebel flagstaff. The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New York, Col. Cowles, immediately followed, and were within the walls of the earth when both regiments were forced to retire on account of a lack of support by the Fifteenth New Hampshire. Col. Cowles was killed. Colonel Clark was so terribly stunned by shell while retreating, that he remained senseless for an hour. General Neal Dow was slightly wounded, and Gen. Sherman rallied, took charge of Dow's Brigade when he received a compound fracture of the right leg from a grape shot. Captain Idean of Gen. Sherman's staff was seriously wounded, Sergeant Major Palmer of the Second Duynre Zouaves obtained four assistants and carried him on a litter for a distance of two miles to the hospital. After the death of Col. Cowles the command of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New York, devolved upon Captain Gifford who was almost immediately wounded. Captain Keyes, a mere youth, then assumed the duties of Colonel. The struggle lasted until five P. M., when a general order was dispatched along the lines to retreat and take the original position occupied at the commencement of the action: unable to give even a conjecture as to the result. General Weitzel is reported to have taken two batteries. The propeller Ida arrived here last evening from Baton Rouge.

Generals Sherman and Dow were brought down upon stretchers; the body of Col. D. S. Cowles was on board.

Heavy cannonading could be heard at Port Hudson. Our loss heavy. Reported to be at least 4,000. The rebels could not have had over 10,000 men.

New York, June 10.

Advices by the Cahawba states that reinforcements from Brashear City and other points, to the number of six thousand, reached Gen. Banks on the 20th and 31st, and our troops outnumbered the rebels four to one. The rebels are entirely hemmed in, and no success can reach them. Their force was variously stated at from 6,000 to 10,000. They are well supplied with corn meal, but have few other provisions, and a small supply of ammunition. It was believed to be impossible for them to hold out long.

Cincinnati, June 10.

The Gazette has the following from Southern papers:

"Dispatches from Jackson to the 3d inst. to the Mobile Register say that Port Hudson is closely besieged. The news from that quarter is conflicting. It is believed that the accounts heretofore reported of fighting there are greatly exaggerated. The Yankees have abandoned the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad. They burned the Marches Bridge and destroyed the fortifications there."

From Mexico.
San Francisco, June 7.

Arrived, the steamship Constitution from Panama, with dates via Acapulco, of the 13th of May of Puebla, and 19th from the City of Mexico. On the 15th and 16th the Mexicans were repulsed before the Fortress Carmen. The garrison and inhabitants of Puebla were in a state of starvation. The ammunition was failing and Ortega was disappointed that Commonfort could not cut his way through with supplies for the besieged. On the 17th General Forey sent a flag of truce offering to allow the Mexican officers and soldiers to march out, the officers with side arms, providing they give parole not to serve against the French. This was declined by Ortega, who, in the meantime, spiked the cannon, burned the gun carriages, destroyed the infantry arms, and then surrendered. The Mexican General Regules, and his aids and his ordnance officers, preferring death to being prisoners, shot themselves dead. The advance of the French army was at Cholula, twenty-four miles beyond Puebla, on its way to the capital. The Mexicans were much embittered against the French, and all Frenchmen were ordered to leave the capital within eight days.

The Mexicans will defend the approaches to the capital to the last. Great enthusiasm prevails. This account is from Mexican sources.

In San Francisco the Mexican houses are draped, while from the French houses flags are flying.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1863.

The Position.

We must again give our paper to our readers without any very encouraging news.

Gen. Grant is still before Vicksburg, and Washington advices of Wednesday, make the President say he was anticipating important and decisive news. Gen. Grant has been reinforced, and the authorities are confident that he can maintain himself against any attack from the rear until Vicksburg falls. We hope that the siege may soon successfully terminate, and without the slaughter of any large number of our brave soldiers.

Gen. Banks is at Port Hudson, and it will be seen by our columns, has already made a desperate assault upon the rebel works. We think the place will fall without much more severe fighting, by the process of a regular siege.

There is some life on the Rappahannock, and both Hooker and Lee are maneuvering for the advantage. A cavalry fight has already taken place.

We wait patiently the events of the coming week, with an impression that they will not be bloodless ones.

Burnside's Order Revoked.

When it was announced, on Friday morning last, that the President had revoked the order of Gen. Burnside suppressing the Chicago Times, the country breathed freer; for not only did it announce that a conflict between the judiciary and military authorities was postponed, at least a little longer, but that the head of the nation was yet undisposed to shake a free press. The principle at stake was a dear one, none other than the very existence of the newspaper press of the country. We say the very existence, for if Gen. Burnside, by a dash of his pen, can so easily suppress one paper, some other General may suppress another to-morrow, and not for the violation of any law of the land, but for offense given to somebody mis-adjured with epaulettes. We discussed this matter in our last as fully as is our desire at present, and at this writing have only to say that we hope that hereafter Gen. Burnside, and all other Generals, will turn their attention to the rebels in front, and leave public opinion and the civil law to deal with real or fancied enemies in the rear.

The order of suppression having been revoked, the application made to Judge Drummond, for an injunction against the interference of the military authorities with the Times, was withdrawn.

The Detroit Advertiser and Tribune don't like the revoking of the order of Gen. Burnside, suppressing the Chicago Times, and threatens "a violent remedy," if a stopper is not put on the mouths of those who censure any of the measures of the Administration. The Tribune should remember that administrations are not always the same, and that the stopper may change mouths to-morrow—at least unless it is legally applied. A man who will clamor for the right of generals or Presidents to shake the press, regardless of all law, is a disgrace to the fraternity of editors, and fit only for the tool of demagogues and despots.

A Railroad Company has been organized at Flint to build a Railroad from Flint to Fentonville. Hon. H. H. Crapo is President.

The whole 9th army corps has been sent from Kentucky to reinforce Gen. Grant, at Vicksburg. In this corps are the 2d, 8th, 17th, 20th and 27th Michigan Infantry.

We understand that Capt. Grant, of Co. D, has been telegraphed to join the regiment before the expiration of his furlough, and that he leaves to-morrow for the post of duty and danger.

Commodore Dupont has been relieved from the command of the fleet at Charleston and Port Royal, and Com. Foote sent to that station.

The old story is again in circulation that Gov. (now Senator) Sprague is soon to marry Kate Chase. If the parties are agreed whose business is it?

The work of enrolling the two military classes under the national force bill is now in progress in this State. We notice that the local enrolling officers commenced their labors on Monday last, and understand that the enrollment is to be completed and returns made within fifteen days, and presume a draft will immediately follow. Rumor says this county will be called on for about 400 men.

At the recent session of the Supreme Court a decision was made which is of considerable importance. The Court decided—Judge Campbell dissenting—that when a State and local election are held on the same day, and by the same officers, two ballot boxes being used, as required by the law, that the Board should count ballots which are found in the wrong box the same as though they had been correctly deposited by the inspectors. We have no doubt that this decision is equitably right, however lawyers may differ as to its strictly legal correctness.

A large number of officers of high grade were killed and wounded in the recent desperate attack upon Port Hudson. Among the wounded were Generals T. W. Sherman and Neal Dow.

In New York, on Wednesday, Gold declined to 140. Sterling exchange dull and lower; first class bills 153 at 154½. Government stocks firm, and in good demand.

From Tennessee.
Nashville, June 6.

The fight at Franklin, on the 4th inst, was between four brigades of rebels under Forrest, and our forces there, who held the rebels at bay until the removal of the Federal stores, when our reinforcements came up and drove the rebels beyond the town. On the morning of the 6th inst, the rebels were ascertained to have re-entered the town, after severe fighting on the streets. Colonel Faulkner, of the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, again drove them some miles beyond the town, taking fifty prisoners. Col. Faulkner was badly wounded, and arrived here last night. All is quiet at Franklin to day.

Murfreesboro, June 7.

Col. Wilder, of the mounted infantry, has returned from another highly successful expedition to Liberty. He broke up a band of guerrillas taking all their horses, and sixty-two prisoners.

Deserters report that the Mississippi troops in Bragg's army are in a state of mutiny. The Forty-first, Colonel Tucker, has been under heavy guard for several days.

Portons of Breckinridge and McCowan's divisions, which were reported to have gone to Mississippi, are still in our front.

Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Truine, which is as yet unexplained.

Special Dispatch to The Detroit Free Press.

Franklin, Tenn., June 9.

Last night at dusk, officers representing themselves as Colonel Ooton and Major Dunlap, Chief Inspectors, Rosecrans staff, clothed in our uniforms with horses and equipments to correspond, were reported to Colonel Baird's headquarters and stated they had left Murfreesboro on the morning of 7th, striking towards Franklin, near which place they were surprised by rebel scouts and their orderlies captured, they making a narrow escape. They had written orders purporting to be from the Adjutant and Rosecrans, upon which they attempted to induce Col. Baird to give them a pass to Nashville. Col. Baird, suspecting that all was not right, ordered Colonel Watkins, of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, to follow. He arrested them promptly, and while being searched they confessed that they were officers from the rebel army—Lawrence Williams, Colonel and Chief of Artillery on Bragg's staff, and S. T. Peters, of Gen. Whittier's staff. Col. Baird telegraphed Gen. Rosecrans for orders, and was commanded to try the prisoners by court-martial, and, if guilty, to hang them. They were tried, found guilty, and condemned under the order. They partook of the sacrament, and at half-past 9 A. M., to day, were taken out and hung as spies. Infantry and cavalry were drawn up about the place of execution. Col. Baird and staff came down to see the preliminaries properly arranged, but soon retired, as also did several other field officers. Before the execution, the prisoners walked firmly up the scaffold, and died like brave men who could plan and execute such a daring exploit. Before being executed they were allowed to make their wills and write to all their friends.

From Port Royal.
Philadelphia, June 9.

The Inquirer has a letter from Port Royal, dated the 30th, which states that Col. Montgomery, of the Second South Carolina colored regiment defeated the rebels at Ponce de Leon, and were holding the railroad bridge between Savannah and Charleston.

Death of Gen. Sherman.
Cincinnati, June 10.

A Pasagoula dispatch says Gen. Sherman died in New Orleans after having his leg amputated.

RESIGNATION OF COL. SHOEMAKER.—Col. Shoemaker has resigned the command of the Thirtieth Michigan Infantry, on account of the sickness of his family, and last week returned to his home in this city. Col. Shoemaker has proved himself to be one of the ablest of commanders, and the bravest of soldiers. It is with pride and pleasure that we publish the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the commissioned officers of the regiment, just previous to his departure:

Whereas, Col. Shoemaker feels compelled by the sickness of his family to resign the command of this regiment, and to tender the ties which have so long bound him to us, the commissioned officers of the regiment, therefore, in our own behalf, and in behalf of the regiment, unanimously give this expression of their feeling:

Resolved, That his gentlemanly bearing during his services in the field have warmly attached us to him as a personal friend, while his ability as commander has called forth our warmest respect for the officer.

2. Resolved, That we shall cherish with grateful remembrance the services of Col. Shoemaker, in leading us on long, fatiguing marches through Kentucky and Tennessee, to Shiloh and Corinth, thence through Mississippi and Alabama, to Stevenson; his masterly management of the retreat from Stevenson, and his gallant bearing at the deadly and hand to hand conflict at Stone River.

3. Resolved, That we shall ever rejoice to hear of his personal welfare, and whatever efficiency may be shown by the regiment in future battles for our country, we shall with gratitude attribute much to his past efforts and administrative skill.—Jackson Eagle, June 6.

Vallandigham.
Cincinnati, June 10.

The Gazette has a dispatch from Murfreesboro, dated the 9th, which states that refugees from the South report that Vallandigham has been imprisoned by the rebels.

The New Iron Clads.—Fifteen new keels, all of new lighted draught armored vessels, are now laid in different parts of the country, and in a few weeks the frames will be up. Those vessels, which may be finished in six months' will be paid for at the rate of \$395,000 each, and those in nine months, \$380,000. Efforts are made by private parties to import iron for miscellaneous purposes, in order to use all home stuff on the vessels. In five weeks, it is announced, the department will decide as to which class of vessels it will build.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—The law passed by the last Congress fixes the rate of postage on newspapers as follows: daily, 30 cents; tri-weekly, 15 cents; semi-weekly, 10 cents; weekly, 5 cents. The weight in all cases not to exceed four ounces. The new rates take effect on the first of July. The law does not interfere with the sending of papers to subscribers residing in the county where published, free of postage.

From the Potomac.

New York, June 9.

A Washington dispatch says it is rumored that Gen. Stoneman has resigned his command of the cavalry of the Potomac, and that Gen. Pleasanton will succeed him.

Another dispatch says that an officer just returned from Richmond, says he saw twenty-one regiments pass through there on their way to Lee's army. Several regiments of cavalry from North Carolina followed them.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

From what can be ascertained from persons arriving from the Rappahannock, a division went over the river at Franklin's Landing, last night, and the rebel rifle-pits, foliage, &c., along the banks have been destroyed, so that the enemy will not find cover from which to annoy us. Earthworks have been thrown up in the front with a view of preventing a night attack, and shield our men if the men should open a cannonade. The troops we have thrown over are not far from the town.

The movement of both armies are involved in mystery.

An evening paper says the agent from the Army of the Potomac states that on Wednesday night last a portion of the rebel army crossed the Rappahannock not far from Falmouth, but soon after returned.

From the Rappahannock.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

A special to the Post says the fight between Hooker's cavalry and Stuart's force yesterday was a brilliant exploit. Our men crossed the Rappahannock and made the attack, driving the rebels from their entrenchments, and taking a great body of prisoners—number unknown.

From an officer who participated in the fight, it is ascertained that yesterday morning two brigades of Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry, under command of General Buford, made an important reconnaissance towards Culpepper, and had one of the most obstinate cavalry fights that has occurred during the war. The force was composed of Gen. Buford's brigade and another cavalry brigade under command of Col. B. F. Davis, supported by two batteries of artillery and two regiments of infantry.

Monday night the cavalry bivouacked near Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock, and drove the pickets back to the rifle-pits, and after a desperate combat cleared the woods of the enemy, falling back upon their artillery and maintaining their position until 12 o'clock, when our artillery came up, when they were driven six miles in the direction of Culpepper Court House, and our forces returned and re-crossed the Ford in good order. Nearly all the fighting was done by the cavalry, and it was of the bloodiest character, mostly hand-to-hand.

Our own loss was considerable, and the slaughter of the rebels fearful. The appropriate number of the casualties on both sides is not yet reported. Col. B. F. Davis, Eighth New York cavalry, was killed; Lieut. Cutler, killed; Lieut. Reeves, mortally wounded; Lieutenant Bayne, severely wounded; Captain Canfield, of the regular cavalry, killed.

By this sudden and brilliant dash of cavalry into the enemy's lines, their plans have been frustrated, and the intended raid of Stuart's forces prevented.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

The intelligence from Fredericksburg by the arrivals last night, is that all is quiet. No more of our troops have crossed over. It would be improper to tell what our troops are doing, but the enemy was at work on entrenchments at the end of the woods skirting the plain. There was picket firing in that quarter, but nothing more serious had taken place.

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A cheerful wife is a rainbow in the sky when her husband's mind is tossed on the storms of anxiety and care.

From Vicksburg.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.

A dispatch to the Bulletin, dated Cincinnati, says the Commercial publishes a letter dated June 3d, which gives the following interesting particulars:

Gen. Osterhaus is on the west side of Black River Bridge with his entire division, watching Gen. Joe Johnston, who appeared there on the 1st and second instant, with 5,000 infantry and some artillery. Shots were exchanged, and the rebels retired.

Gen. Joe Johnston is said to have 10,000 men, poorly armed and deficient in artillery. There is no probability of his being able to help Pemberton. The gunboats ran up to Yazoo City several days ago and destroyed much property. Several rebel transports were seen upon the Sunflower and Tallahatchie, which temporarily escaped.

Communication with Gen. Banks is kept open.

On the Louisiana shore guerrillas infest the region between Lake Providence and Grand Gulf with impunity. The government plantations are selected for attack. One hundred negroes have been drawn off or hung. Every negro with a Federal uniform on is mercilessly suspended to the nearest tree.

The formidable batteries along the Mississippi, on the first line above the water batteries, are all silenced, save one at the extreme upper part of Vicksburg. It mounts two heavy guns and two 28-pounders. The rebel battery on Forward Hill is composed of six guns of very heavy calibre. The Federals have mounted heavy guns in front of the battery, diagonally at that point.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

New York, June 9.

The Post's New Orleans correspondence says fears are entertained that Gen. Neal Dow will not recover.

The Washington Star, of last evening says: "We do not feel at liberty to publish details of the latest information received here from the vicinity of Vicksburg, inasmuch as by so doing we might promulgate facts, the knowledge of which might aid the enemy's resistance of Grant's army. Suffice it to say that we are satisfied that there is very late information here from that quarter of an entirely satisfactory character. Grant is progressing well with his work."

Advices have been received in Pittsburgh, Pa., to the effect that Major-General Frank J. Heron has left St. Louis for below with a large force. He left St. Louis with his full staff on Thursday evening last.

The Tribune has letters from its correspondent stating that up to May 31st the siege of Vicksburg was progressing admirably and famine was beginning to tell upon the foe. The capture or surrender of the place was considered certain, and that speedily.

Our forces are in fine spirits, and our guns within pistol-shot of the enemy's works.

All apprehensions of an attack upon our rear by Jackson are groundless.—We hold all the passes from Vicksburg, and have completely blockaded them against any possible advance.

From the Louisville Journal, June 4th.

The Fight at Horse Shoe Bottom.

The recent fight which Colonel Jacob had with John Morgan near Horse-shoe Bottom, a quarter of a mile from the Cumberland River, and about twelve miles above Monticello, in Wayne county, was much more destructive to the rebels than was at first supposed. The loss in killed has been definitely ascertained to be one hundred and fifty-seven, while the wounded are variously estimated at from 350 to 500. It is certain that nearly every house in the neighboring valley contains disabled rebels. Our correspondent "Fidler" gives an excellent account of this fight, but his information in some respects is incorrect. The force of 450 men had been sent out by Col. Jacob to reinforce a party of 100 who had gone on an expedition to break up a desperate band of guerrillas. They were completely successful in their object, but fell in with the advance guard of Morgan's main army, when they retired in excellent order and fighting desperately. Capt. W. D. Wiltie, of the 20th Michigan Infantry, Wilson, of the 12th Kentucky Cavalry, and Searcy of the 9th Kentucky Cavalry, led their men with great gallantry. The fight was in the open field of Coffey's, just outside of the Narrows of Horse-shoe Bottom, and was desperately fought for fifty-five minutes after the gallant boys had previously almost destroyed Chenault's and Cluke's force, and forced them to a point of surrender, which would have been accomplished had it not been for the timely aid of Morgan. A demand for an unconditional surrender was sent in to Colonel Jacob by Morgan, which having been promptly refused, he carried his whole force to the north side of the river to rejoin his main command, and Morgan did not feel the least disposition to follow, but it is understood, returned to Monticello. No men could have behaved better than the 12th Kentucky Cavalry and the 20th Michigan Infantry. This spirited action unquestionably prevented Morgan from effecting a contemplated raid into our State, for prisoners state that he acknowledged that the desperate resistance at the Narrows had completely frustrated all his plans.

The Medical Department have made arrangements to furnish soldiers with amputated limbs, with artificial arms. It has been supplying artificial legs all the time, but arms are just introduced. The department has contracted for arms at \$50 apiece. The soldiers, of course, are furnished free of charge.

Died.

At Columbia, Ky., in College Hospital, of typhoid fever, May 21st, GEORGE W. CADWELL, aged 19 years and 3 months.

New Advertisements.

DUTCHEK'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER

Supplies a want felt by every good housekeeper. Every sheet will kill a quarter of a dozen flies and mosquitoes, and it is DUTCHEK'S that does it, and relieves the most insidious pest that is so common. The real article is for sale by all respectable Druggists, 8c per box.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement, and send for it, AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE. 1868.

THE ALL SUFFICIENT THREE.

THE GREAT "AMERICAN REMEDIES."

Known as "Helmbold's."

GENUINE PREPARATIONS, VIZ:

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU."

"IMPROVED ROSE WASH."

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATION.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A Positive and Specific Remedy,

For Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions, and all the NATURAL EXCHANGEMENTS are reduced, and all the waste and impurities, and is good for MEN, WOMEN, OR CHILDREN.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR WEAKNESSES

Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, or Abuse,

ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Indolence to Exercise, Loss of Power, Impaired Memory, Debility of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horrors of Disease, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Flushing of the Body, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Eruptions on the Face, Hot Hands, Dizziness of the Skin.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow.

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of the most patient may expire. Who can say that these are not frequently followed by such "direful" diseases.

Insanity and Consumption.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane Asylum and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION, ONCE AFFECTED WITH ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females, Females, Females,

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR ON

TEMPLATING MARRIAGE,

In many affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irrregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of the Catamenia, Eruptions, Ulcers, or Scirrhus of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea, or other Stomachic, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

Decline or Change of Life.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO

From the Rural New Yorker.

Use of Fruit and Vegetables.

Every summer much sickness is produced by the use of fruit and vegetables in improper condition, and many therefore discard their use almost entirely. This is not only injudicious, but extremely dangerous, for at no season of the year are vegetables and fruit so much needed, and therefore as healthful, as in the heat of summer. Nature craves a liberal supply, and he who denies the demand does so at his own peril. If persons are willing to run the risk, they may do so, but we have no patience with men who deny them to their families, especially to their children. Children will obtain fruit, and if it is not furnished at home in proper quantities and condition, and at the worst times it will be had in improper quantities and condition, abroad. The only safe way, therefore, is for parents to furnish children the best fruit they can obtain, and a liberal supply, and thus learn them to distinguish between the good and bad. A supply of fruit is almost a sure preventative of biliousness and other complaints so common in the summer season.

The Southern Rebellion has taught our surgeons the necessity of vegetables to the health of an army, and their entire lack, or not a sufficient supply, has cost thousands of lives. Prof. Loomis, in the *Patent Office Report*, shows the reasons why the use of fruits and vegetables have been considered unhealthful in cities, and we make the following extract, which is not only worthy of perusal but of remembrance:

"Here lies the whole trouble: the vegetables of the city are not the vegetables of the country." The latter are usually gathered and eaten at the time of their perfection, the former before or after; in either of which cases their chemical constitution, as we have seen, is not that of the ripened fruit, the one is digestible, nutritious, and cooling; the other indigestible and poisonous.

These chemical facts fully explain all the results attendant upon eating fruit and vegetables. When eaten fresh gathered in the country, they fully answer the character we have assigned them, as being the most healthful and beneficial of Summer food; in the city after long hours of transportation under a burning sun, and hours of storage in addition, they are well adapted to justify the common suspicion as to their sanitary qualities.

The countryman, as he gathers the full grown and luscious products of his own fields, may know he is receiving for himself and those he provides for, gifts from the goddess of health or traffic presides in that mart.

Though the solution of the whole case is so simple, the remedy appears far less so.

It is difficult to get sufficient supplies of proper vegetable food for a densely populated city; so difficult, in fact, that we shall do a better service by indicating what is our best means of meeting the case as it stands, than of indicating its remedy:

1. It is better to do without vegetables altogether, than to use them in any other than their prime condition.

2. No intelligent provider for a household ought ever to bring into his home, fruits, berries, or vegetables, green, unripe, over-ripe, wilted or decayed.

3. Produce purchased in market, because it is cheap, or under price, is culpable economy; it is paying half price for what is not only worthless but worse.

4. Salads, lettuce, kale, cucumbers, peas, and green corn, wilt under any circumstances in a few hours, and should therefore be eaten the same day gathered. Peas should be picked, shelled, and cooked immediately.

5. Berries, melons, tomatoes, and all similar juicy fruits, having but a brief interim between the maturity and decay condition, are always just objects of suspicion and intelligent examination.

Don't Sell Your Best.

Don't allow these speculators and drovers to pick out the likeliest and best of your stock, leaving you only the ordinary and poorest to breed from. It is the worst policy you can adopt. By continuing such a course, it will be but a short time before you will have only ordinary and poor to select from. Supposing you can get a little more for this likely lamb than for the others, you will too remember that it costs no more to keep them than it does poor ones; and next shearing time the large fleeces will tell the story in favor of keeping the best you have.

If you intend to make a practice of raising a colt every year, keep the best mare you can afford. Haven't you noticed that when a man comes to purchase a young horse, he is always particular to know all about the stock, &c., before he concludes his trade? Keep the best, then, for yourself.

Don't sell your best cow because you can get five dollars more for her. Keep her, and she will more than make up the difference ere another year comes round. Just so with everything. Select the best seed for your own use, and you will always have as good as any one, and be sure of the highest prices for anything you may wish to dispose of.

WHAT OUR BLOCKADING FLEET HAS TO DO.—According to an official report made to Rear-Admiral Davis, the line of coast guarded by our blockading fleet is 3,549 miles long, without counting the indentations of the harbors and ports. There are 180 openings in this coast either rivers, bays, harbors, inlets, sounds or passes.

It is honorable to our navy that it has guarded this coast so jealously, and as effectively as to make the whole world, and the rebels themselves, unwillingly acknowledge the blockade "effective," and this, though our sailors had to contend not only with the usual difficulties of guarding a coast, but have had arrayed in opposition to them all the shipbuilding talent and a great part of the enterprise and capital of England, the greatest ship-building nation in the world after the United States.

Every other day the telegraph announces that the rebellion is just on a point of "giving in." Wouldn't hasten matters a little just to save it?

TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA!

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD!

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD!

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD!

Dr. JNO. L. LYON'S

FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS,
FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS,
FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS,
FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS,

FOR FEMALES,
FOR FEMALES,
FOR FEMALES,
FOR FEMALES.

Suffering from irregularity, or obstruction of the Menstrual, from whatever cause,

IT IS SURE TO CURE!

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will call on—

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the subscriber flatters himself, that his long experience and general success, will enable him to give the greatest satisfaction to all who may trust him in the way of

Manufacturing Garments to order.

WM. WAGNER,

Ann Arbor, April 9th, 1862.

THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM.

by strengthening and invigorating, and restoring the system to a healthy condition. It moderates all excess, and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES,

They are peculiarly adapted, as they bring on the monthly period with such perfect regularity.

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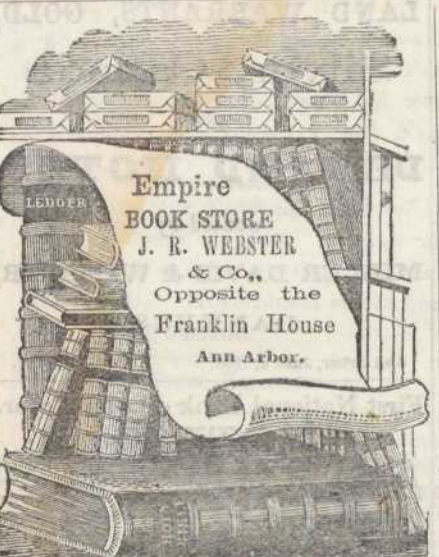
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