

No. 917.

1874

The Military Situation.

The military situation has no longer that degree of interest which it possessed during the past three months. Lee has completed his retreat, and holds his old lines of the Rapidan and Rappahannock in security. Meade's army is in front, but not probably near enough to render a battle imminent. The general public, in which we count ourselves, do not anticipate immediate or extensive action in that quarter. Both armies have had their fill of fighting, lately, and will probably do little or nothing during the heated month of August.

It is feared that Meade's inaction is due to the delay required by a concert action of the chief armies of the East and West; that Grant, with all the force to be spared from the garrisons of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, will be transferred to Virginia; and that the next battle will be fought by a combination of the army of the Potomac and that of the Mississippi Valley. This supposition appears to be ill-supported by any known facts save the oft-recurring report that Grant has wholly withdrawn from the interior of the State of Mississippi, and that he is shipping large portions of his men up the river. But it is far more probable that these troops have gone home on the furlough promised them, as the chief reward of their late arduous campaign, than that they have commenced the journey to Virginia.

Western troops are averse to fighting the battles of the East. They came in large numbers to the battles before Richmond, and were beaten and slaughtered even more completely than the true Yankees, who are, despite the vulgar idea to the contrary, far better troops than the brutal horde of the Northwest. Since then, a resolution to mind its own affairs has settled in the heart of the Northwest. They will fight for the Mississippi, but not for the James. Grant himself has refused the command of the Army of the Potomac, and his troops will decline the honors of the Chickahominy. All the forces of the Northwest will be necessary in the Autumn to hold their late conquest of the Mississippi Valley. Vicksburg and Port Hudson were powerful against the navigation of the river, but are worthless to defend it.

For these and other reasons, it is thought impossible that Grant and his Vicksburg host will ever be seen on the banks of the James. But if mistaken we should have nothing to regret. Lee would be compelled perhaps to fall back on the extensive fortifications of Richmond. But this place cannot be invested; and if its thirty miles of batteries are manned by the army of Northern Virginia it can never be taken. While the armies of Grant and Meade would be shattered by assaults and wasted by disease, the Confederate Generals of the South would have an opportunity to recover Tennessee and the Mississippi, which they would not allow to pass unnoticed.

Meanwhile, Bragg and Rosecrans have sunk into a Summer siesta. Middle Tennessee and West Tennessee are alike under the hoof of the invader. The people have taken the oath of allegiance almost unanimously, and are reported to be worse treated since they did so than before. They have been robbed of everything that is capable of being robbed from men; have no protection, and scarcely any hope; are fixed in their miserable homes, sulky and bitter. The land lies without cultivation. What is the use of drawing produce from it for their Yankee masters to seize even before it is garnered? The negroes are gone, and the cattle with them. Bragg has abandoned a considerable tract of country, but he has at last gained a line which seems to be impregnable. Rosecrans will hesitate long before he concludes to stretch away from his base toward Chattanooga, and knows too much of that position to fancy it another Murfreesboro.

Mobile is not threatened, and is not likely to be so, during the three sickly months which have now begun. Charleston is always threatened; now more than ever; but holds on gloriously well. Charleston is safe. It has lately been represented as a Capan. Not only the citizens of both sexes and all ages, but the troops, from the Generals to the privates and drummer boy, are said to have been steeped in luxury procured by smuggling, and blockade running. The corruption is reported to have extended to all classes, and it was supposed that every noble sentiment and gallant intention had died before the lure of gain. Happily the recent events do not confirm these gloomy views of Charleston. The fire on the altar is not burned out; the palmetto tree is sound at heart, and its roots still hold firmly.

We need never fear an ignominious surrender at Charleston; and while its inhabitants and its army are determined to make use of their means of defense to the last, it will be the block on which as many Yankee heads will be laid low as there are stones in its walls. If it could be securely invested by sea and land, Charleston would fall at the appointed time; but it cannot be so invested while Richmond stands. The United States has not an army of 100,000 men to employ on its circumvallation; and if it had, that army would be cut into two and destroyed by an attack from the interior. Before Charleston can be invested, Richmond must fall, Eastern Virginia be conquered, and the army that accomplished these feats might, without doubt, pierce North and South Carolina, lay siege to Charleston and take it. But before such events happen, there will yet

Many a knight to earth be borne,
And many a banner rent and torn.
It is a far cry to Lochow; it is a farther cry to Richmond.

OUR ARMIES TO BE PAID OFF.—The Paymaster General has distributed to the armies of the United States funds for the May and June payments, as follows: Rosecrans' army, \$4,750,000; Grant's, \$5,000,000; Burnside's, \$2,000,000; Banks', \$2,500,000; Gilmore's, \$1,250,000; Foster's, \$1,000,000; Schofield's, \$1,000,000; Pope's, \$750,000; Meade's, \$9,500,000; the office of payments in New York and New England, including the mustered out troops, \$2,500,000; for payments in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, &c., including mustered out troops, \$1,750,000; Western Virginia and Pennsylvania, \$750,000. Total, \$29,530,000.

From Europe.

Cape Race, Aug. 3.

The steamship Hecla, Liverpool 28th, Queenstown 9th, has arrived, with three days' later news.

News received of the Federal victories caused the Confederate loan stock to decline 20 per cent. A perfect panic ensued in that stock.

The Times considers the New York riots as an insurrection against the government.

The Daily News expatiates on the victories of Grant, Meade, Rosecrans, and the unimpaired efficiency of the North, and its uniform and rapid progress.

Mr. Laird published an anonymous correspondence between his firm and some persons in Washington and New York, to show that propositions were pending in 1861 with the Navy Department in Washington, for his firm to construct vessels for the Federal navy. There is nothing, however, to show by what authority the anonymous individuals used the name of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Morning Post maintains that the union of the three great powers against Russia is ensured.

The Herald controverts this notion, and maintains that Russia is disposed to defy the Western powers.

Parliament had been prorogued.—The Queen's speech had been delivered by commission. It says the civil war continues in America. It inflicts much evil, not only on the contending parties, but on other nations. We see, however, no reason to depart from our strict neutrality.

The Polish insurgents continue to be very active in their movements.

New York, Aug. 9.

The following is additional by the Hibernian:

ENGLAND.—The London Globe, in reviewing the situation of American affairs, contends that the rebels are far from being conquered, and thinks that Lee at Culpepper is as safe as ever. General Grant's campaign is the most brilliant, but will be confined in its fruits to the immediate neighborhood of the river.

The Globe says if the Federalists are wise they will exert themselves to secure what they have got for her victorious arrangements, and abandon the impossible enterprise of subjugation.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 3.

The steamship China, from Liverpool Aug. 1, passed Cape Race at noon today, Saturday, en route to New York. Her dates are two days later than those by the Hibernian.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Times argues to show that the recent Federal successes are not likely to prove materially advantageous to them. The Army and Navy Gazette takes a most gloomy view of the military prospects of the Confederates. It says the retreat of Gen. Bragg and the flight of General Johnston before Sherman's forces shows sufficient signs of exhaustion. It adds, Charleston is in real danger, and if it falls, Savannah follows. Still it thinks that the Federal armies cannot be filled without a conscription, which may be resisted by the North, and the Confederates yet wrest victory from her grasp.

The Confederate loan was heavy at 17 to 15 discount.

FRANCE.—Marshall Forey, in an official report says that he is occupied in forming a provisional government in Mexico from men of moderate views.

WARSAW, August 1.—The proclamation of the National Government of Poland rejects any compromise not based upon the independence of Poland, with a restoration of the boundaries of 1782.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

From Memphis.

Memphis, via Cairo, Aug. 7.

I have a letter from Lagrange, of recent date, detailing the movements of Col. H. Hatch and his command, consisting of portions of the Third Michigan, Eleventh Illinois and First Tennessee Cavalry, and the Ninth Illinois Infantry, in cleaning out rebel guerrillas in that section of the country.

Col. Hatch started on the 26th ult., and went to Bolivar, destroying the bridge there to Millin. At Mount Pierson he came upon Newsum's men, about one hundred and thirty in number, dispersed and captured ten of them, and then pushed forward to Lexington. Before reaching that place he met a carriage containing three rebel officers, a Colonel, Adjutant and Quartermaster, escorted by five privates. The Colonel asked our boys where Newsum was, evidently under the impression they were Confederates. He was answered that he was coming.—Col. Campbell, the name of the rebel officer rode forward, expecting to meet Newsum and his followers, but instead of that, fell into the hands of Colonel Hatch.

At Lexington Col. Hatch met forces from Corinth consisting of the 10th Missouri, 15th Illinois and 7th Kansas cavalry, or mounted infantry, under Col. Rowett, of the latter regiment, from Lexington. He returned by way of Trenton, Jackson, Millin and Bolivar to Lagrange, which place he reached on the 5th inst., having performed a journey of three hundred miles.

The forces from Corinth returned to that place by a shorter route.

Care was taken by Col. Hatch to prevent the indiscriminate plundering and outrageous conduct generally at Hantington, Trenton and Jackson. Major Wilcox's command, and a detachment of the Third Michigan Cavalry, were sent forward to take possession of these places for the protection of the citizens.

At Hantington we captured two rebel Captains, and in all took some twenty rebel prisoners. Colonel Hatch captured in all one hundred and fifty prisoners, many of whom were paroled, some expressing their willingness to take the oath of allegiance to us, having formerly been conscripted into the Confederate army. Forty prisoners and several commissioned officers, with arms, horses and equipments have been brought to Lagrange. Jesse Forrest succeeded in eluding Hatch, and passed south a short distance east of Grand Junction a few days before the return of the latter. Thus has West Tennessee been cleared of all organized rebel forces. Only a few gangs of predatory plunderers remain.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR — MICHIGAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1863.

The Editor has gone to Portland and "all along shore" seeking for health and recreation. In his absence, in order that the wheels of business may run smoothly all indebted are invited to pay to the foreman.

Terms of Reunion.

Since the disposition of North Carolina and other seceded States has been evinced to return to the Union, one of the most important subjects of public discussion is, on what terms those States shall be allowed to come back into the Union. All, or nearly all, the abolition papers, take the ground that they must not be allowed to return until they embrace the abolition or John Brown creed, and purge themselves from slavery as a condition precedent, and this is alleged to be the purpose of the administration.

A writer for the Lansing Journal, in whom we think we recognize one of the soundest minds in the State, discusses this point with great clearness and ability. Alluding to the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune and Herald, which we published the other day in relation to the anti-slavery position of the Cabinet on the subject, he well and forcibly says, "if we have any Federal government at all, it is the government of the constitution, and laws enacted under it. One man is no more exempt from their operation than another; not the highest officer of State more than the humblest individual."

"If the rebels lay down their arms and in no way longer impede the execution of the Federal laws, Mr. Lincoln can impose no conditions; the crimes, made such by law, committed by individuals, may be punished through the courts, but no additional penalties can be added by any authority. The States cannot be barred from resuming all their legitimate functions. The constitution has not been changed by the past. Mr. Lincoln could as well make it a condition of peace that slavery should be established in the free States, as abolished in the slave States. He has as much authority for the one as for the other."

"This war, if legitimately waged at all, can only be waged to restore the supremacy of the constitution; and if the rebels offer to lay down their arms, the President can only offer them the constitution as the basis of settlement and peace. The war proclaimed for the restoration of the Union must cease when restoration is feasible. The terms of the constitution are the only terms that can be offered or accepted. The people in rebellion should be given to understand that when they are ready and willing to return to the platform of the constitution, the people of the North, irrespective of the views of the abolition faction administering the government, will rise in mass and receive them with open arms."—Free Press.

The Federal losses in the siege of Vicksburg, according to General Grant's official report just made public, are as follows: Port Gibson, killed, 130; wounded, 718; missing, 5. Fourteen Mile Creek skirmish, killed, 4; wounded, 24; missing none. Raymond, killed, 69; wounded, 31; missing, 32. Jackson, killed, 40; wounded 240; missing, 6. Champion Hill, killed 426; wounded, 1,842; missing, 189.—Big Black Railroad Bridge, killed, 29; wounded, 242; missing, 2. Vicksburg, killed, 545; wounded, 3,688; missing, 302. Total, killed, 1,242; wounded, 7,295; missing, 537. Of the wounded many were but slightly wounded, and continued on duty. Many more required but a few days or weeks for their recovery. Not more than one-half of the wounded were permanently disabled.

Advices from Richmond states that Jeff. Davis is dangerously ill, and that fears are now entertained of his recovery.

Washington dispatches says that conscripts are arriving at that place at the rate of about 1,000 a day, as fast as they arrive they are sent forward to the regiments assigned them.

Gen. Lee has protested against the hanging of the two Federal officers, Sawyer and Flynn, who are now under sentence to be hung in retaliation for the two rebel spies shot by Gen. Burnside, as it involves the life of his son, Gen. W. H. F. Lee.

A Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Herald says that Mr. Clay, our Minister at St. Petersburg, has entered into a treaty with Russia on behalf of the United States, assuring Russia that in the event of war being declared against her on the Polish question, the United States would declare war against France and England.

LATE FROM THE NINTH CORPS.—A special dispatch from Cincinnati says, "Gen. Burnside's old Ninth Army Corps has begun to arrive here. They will all be in Kentucky shortly." "Gen. Burnside and staff leave the city to-morrow morning, bound South. We will have important news from him before many weeks pass round."

"The Creed of our Political Faith."

Mr. Jefferson, in his first inaugural address, laid down the following political maxims as "the creed of our political faith" and "the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust":

"The Diffusion of Information;
"The Arrangement of all Abuses at the bar of Public Opinion;
"Freedom of Religion;
"Freedom of the Press;
"Freedom of Person under the protection of *habeas corpus*; and
"Trial by Juries impartially selected."

"These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and the blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith, the text of our civil instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps and regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety."

How would the present administration appear, tried by this touchstone?—Free Press.

Death of Lieut. A. M. Ladd.

We are permitted to give publicity to the following extract of a letter from Capt. I. S. Hatch of the 1st Michigan Infantry, relating to the death of Lieut. A. M. Ladd:

Washington, July 13th, 1863.

"I avail myself of the opportunity after the battle at Gettysburg to tell you that I am still alive, though in hospital. * * * You have probably heard that Lieut. Ladd, of Co. K, was killed. Poor Ladd! I saw him when he fell. He was standing not over ten feet on my right; he fell on his back, and partly rolled over on his face. As soon as the fire slackened I ran to him, and turned him over on his face. He was alive, knew me, and said, 'John I am in my last fight.' I asked him where he was hurt, but making no answer I examined and found he was shot through the bowels. He was carried to the rear, and died in about three hours. Our own men buried him about one mile from the field. Thus has another of my best friends been added to the list of those who have given all to their country. He was a good soldier, brave as the bravest. I can assure you and you can assure his friends that he never failed to do his duty; he stood up like a man; was always foremost, when ever I saw him that day, and when he fell he gave no shriek of fear."

Explosion of a Torpedo.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 9.

The expedition that left here on the 4th, under Major-General Foster, accompanied by the turreted iron-clad Sangamon and the gunboats Commodore Barney and Cohasset, proceeded up James River, and when within seven miles of Fort Darling, at a point called Dutch Gap, a torpedo was exploded under the bows of the Commodore Barney, by a lookstring connected with the shore. The explosion was terrific. It lifted the gunboat's bows ten feet out of the water, and threw a great quantity of water high into the air, which falling on the deck, washed overboard fifteen of the crew. Among them was H. Cushing, commander of the Barney. Two sailors were drowned—the rest were saved. Maj.-Gen. Foster was on board when the explosion took place. The enemy then opened upon them from the shore with a 12-pound field piece. The Barney was penetrated by fifteen shots, besides a great number of musket balls, but not a man was injured except the Paymaster, who was slightly wounded by splinters. The gunboat Cohasset received five 12-pound shot, one of which passed through her pilot-house, instantly killing her commander, acting master Cook, striking him in the back. The Commodore Barney was towed to Newport News to be repaired. The object of the reconnaissance was accomplished, and the fleet returned.

From the Indian Country.

New York, Aug. 11.

The Herald has the following, under date Fort Blunt, Indian Territory, Aug. 2:

A battle is imminent at this point.—Since our victory at Honey Springs, Cherokee nation, on the 17th ult., the rebels have been reinforced by returning to the old battle field. Cooper's force of 4,000, augmented by Cabell's Arkansas brigade of 2,500, and Strong and Bailey's Texas brigade, of about 500—in all, about 12,500 and ten pieces of artillery. The Union force here is but 2,600 efficient men. The Thirtieth Kansas Infantry and a battalion of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, in all eight hundred men, are making forced marches from Fort Scott and are expected here Thursday. About Sunday next Gen. Blunt will cross and attack. The General says he will make a fight or a foot race. In attack lies not only safety. We cannot stay without being surrounded, and we cannot retreat without disaster. We believe in Blunt and victory.

Chicago, Aug. 12.

A special from St. Paul says Dr. Hoyt just returned from the Idaho gold mines, reports that in a battle between the passengers on the steamer Sheperd and Robert Campbell, and the Indians, a hundred miles below Fort Union, on the Missouri River, twenty-eight of the latter were killed and a number wounded. Three whites were killed and two wounded. The boats were on a sand-bar.—Hoyt reports all the Indians this side of the Rocky Mountains hostile, and thinks the expedition of Captain Fisk will fail.

A letter from Sibley's expedition, dated James River, July 21, says a battle was expected with the Indians within two days. It seemed to be the design of the Indians to leave the prairie and draw our forces into the hilly country of the Missouri, where they would give battle.

Fred. Douglass has been to Washington and paid his respects to President Lincoln.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

From Charleston.

Fortress Monroe, August 6.

The steamer Spaulding arrived here this morning from Charleston, thence on the 4th inst., but brings no later news than that already forwarded by the Adelaide. The firing from the shore and Monitor batteries are not as brisk as usual, the grand effort being reserved for a certain period. To-day, according to the programme laid down by Admiral Dahlgren and General Gilmore, several batteries that have been erected without being known to the rebels are to be unmasked, and then Sumpter will receive a taste of two and three hundred pound Parrotts, and the result in the main depends upon the successful operations of this monster ordnance. The shore batteries bearing on Fort Sumpter are being erected by sailors. The energetic Admiral has had upwards of one thousand steady at work throwing up these intrenchments.

General Gilmore, however, has not been idle while the navy has been at work. Our brave troops have been laboring zealously, notwithstanding their exposure to the enemy's murderous fire. Since the batteries have been in the course of construction Fort Wagner has remained almost unmolested. From competent authority, I learn that Gen. Gilmore could take Battery Wagner at any time; but the fire from Fort Sumpter makes it untenable; hence the necessity of approaching near enough to disable and silence the fort, after which he will not only occupy Battery Wagner, but also every other fortification, Fort Sumpter included.

A few moments before the departure of the mail boat from this place the flag of truce steamer New York, in charge of Major John E. Mulford, arrived from City Point, with 250 released prisoners. The Richmond papers of to-day have no telegraphic advices from Charleston; but their editorials sound doleful enough.—They estimate the capture of Charleston, at this time, would be one of the severest calamities that could befall their cause, and urge every man capable of bearing arms to rush to the rescue and defense of the Palmetto City and save it from the disgrace of falling into the hands of the "Yankees."

New York, Aug. 12.

The Herald's Morris Island correspondence, under date 5th and 7th reports our position stronger and safer than ever. The morale and confidence of our troops is unexampled. Although the rebels keep pouring shells from Wagner, Sumpter and other fortifications, the protection of our troops is so complete that our casualties are hardly worth noticing. Captain Paine, One Hundredth New York with nine of his men, were captured by the rebels on the night of the 4th, while on a scout near Light House Creek.—They made a spirited, but unsuccessful resistance, to superior numbers. Sunday week there was a terrific engagement between the gunboat Ottawa, a monitor and the Ironsides and our works on Morris Island, and the rebel forts. The rebel guns were finally silenced. A boat belonging to the Ironsides, while on picket duty, last Wednesday night was run down by a rebel steamer. Part of the crew were drowned and the rest were saved by another of our boats. No prisoners were taken by the rebels.

Special Dispatch to The Detroit Free Press.

From the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 8.

VIA CAIRO, August 10.

Richardson has returned to his old haunts near Covington and Galloway's Station. His orders are to conscript all light colored negroes as well as white men between the ages of 18 and 45.—Negroes volunteering will be manumitted after three years service. I understand an order has been issued by the Confederacy to conscript negroes and free them at the end of three years, but during their term of service they are not to receive any pay. Richardson says he will have an army of negroes in less than sixty days that will astonish the world.

The Atlanta Appeal urges guerrilla operations on the Mississippi River, and says a systemized plan of operations on its banks will accomplish more than can otherwise be devised to cripple General Grant. It wants to see travelers on the father of waters bushwhacked from every canebrake and bluff below Memphis.

Murder by Negro Troops.

New York, Aug. 12.

A letter published in the World, dated on board the steamer Liberty, August 5, reports the murder of the entire family of Benjamin Beekham, then present on the plantation, which is in Tennessee, 12 miles below Island No. 10, by a party of eighteen black United States soldiers from that Island. Six persons were killed, four of them children. Most of the demons were apprehended by Federal cavalry.

From the New York Herald.

The Conservative Movement.

The movement to organize a conservative party, in opposition alike to radical republicanism and copperhead democracy, is daily growing in importance. The preliminary meeting of the democratic national committee soon to take place in the West, recently mentioned in this correspondence, is only a part of the programme. Another consultation is expected to be held within a few days, either in New York or at Newport, in which it is expected that Mr. Fillmore, Washington Hunt and Thurlow Weed, will participate. The aspect of our domestic and foreign affairs causes great uneasiness to the leading conservative men of all parties, and a determination is manifested to perfect an organization which will be sufficiently powerful to control the conduct of the government hereafter.—The meetings alluded to are simply for deliberation, but there are abundant manifestations that prominent men of all of the parties of 1860 will be brought together in the new organization about to be made.

SICKNESS AT VICKSBURG.—A Memphis

dispatch says: "Sickness in Vicksburg is greatly on the increase. The disease is the malignant congestive fever, of the typhoid type. The Surgeons in the Federal army find it a very difficult fever to manage. Cases of the chronic diarrhoea are not so frequent."

From California.

San Francisco, Aug. 11.

The State is full of rumors of a contemplated rising of secessionists—consequently uneasy feeling in the public mind.

On the 6th an affray occurred at Visalia, a small town in Tulare county, between seceders and soldiers stationed there. One of the latter was killed and several of the former wounded. Thirty-six shots were exchanged. Tulare and adjoining counties in the southern part of the State, contain numerous secessionists. At Visalia great excitement existed. Union citizens organized a home guard. Others pursued parties who shot the soldiers. The house of a man who shot a soldier was burned down on the night of the 7th, which exasperated both Unionists and secessionists, each accusing the other of the deed. General Wright, military commander at San Francisco, telegraphed for all spare arms in the armory at Visalia to be distributed among loyal citizens, and dispatched troops of cavalry from Owens River to Visalia. Rumors are current of a secession outbreak in Santa Clara and Salano counties, and south of Bay Vespertely. Both counties have a large seceder element. The reports are discredited, but their ready circulation creates alarm. Gen. Wright telegraphed some days since to Washington for permission to immediately begin new defenses of San Francisco, costing a hundred thousand dollars, but received no reply. Last night the city Supervisors voted to give the city guaranty of repayment to any person who would advance twenty thousand dollars to enable him instantly to commence proper fortifications, repayable by the general government.

From New York.

New York Aug. 12.

Some miscreants are reported to have been detected in an attempt to blow up the Croton Aqueduct at Tarrytown, Monday night. They broke into the powder magazine and stole a keg of powder, which was found with them near the aqueduct. The evidence being insufficient the men were released.

There were over twenty cases of sun stroke yesterday, many of them fatal.

Order by Gen. Meade.

Army of the Potomac, Aug. 10.

The following proclamation has been issued by Gen. Meade:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 15, 1863.

The numerous depredations committed by citizens, or rebel soldiers in disguise, harbored and concealed by citizens along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and within our lines, call for prompt and exemplary punishment under the instructions of the government. Therefore, every citizen against whom there is sufficient evidence of his having engaged in these practices, will be arrested and confined for punishment or sent beyond the lines. The people within ten miles of the railroad are notified that they will be held responsible in their persons and property for any injury done to the road, trains, depots or stations by citizens, guerrillas, or persons in disguise, and in case of such injury, they will be impressed as laborers to repair all damages. If these measures should not stop such depredations, it will become the unpleasant duty of the undersigned, in the execution of his instructions, to direct that the entire inhabitants of the district or country along the railroad be put across the lines, and their property taken for government use.

(Signed) GEO. G. MEADE.

Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

The depredations having been continued, a number of citizens, suspected or known to be implicated in these transactions, have been promptly arrested.

Destructive Tornado.

A destructive tornado passed through the south-east part of the township of Rasin, about 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, the 7th inst. It first developed itself in the timber of Nathan Spencer's and Deacon Rogers' farms, threw down trees and fences and next struck Moses Bowerman's orchard, tore up many trees and took the fruit from every tree in the orchard; it struck his corn-house, dashed it into pieces, took the roof from his barn and the chimney from his dwelling house; then passed south-east into his timber, which was prostrated for a distance of eighty rods, twenty or thirty rods in width.—Mr. B. lost a yearling creature killed by the falling of a tree. Passing on in the same direction, all the fences for half a mile were scattered. It then struck the orchard on the place occupied by the widow of the late Henry Young. Many apple trees were torn out by the roots and all the fruit in the orchard was knocked off. Here it took the roof off one side of the barn and half of the other. Six children were playing in the barn but none were hurt. It next struck the farm of Wilber West, took the fences and timber in its course; and then struck the farm of James G. Wells, cleaned the fences and timber in its track, and took the doors off his barn. Beyond this the tornado continued a south east direction, tore up some timber and prostrated fences, but we are not informed of the details of damage nor where its fury was exhausted. We are indebted to Van R. Miller, Esq., for this description. Mr. Miller says the tornado had the appearance of an enormous inverted pyramid, and no train of railroad cars ever began to make the tremendous noise it made in its progress. Fence rails, timber, boards and shingles were flying in all directions with fearful violence, and carried long distances. At Mrs. Young's house three barrels were standing filled with water. One of the barrels was carried off beyond discovery, and the others were thrown twenty to forty rods. Mr. James Wells had a narrow escape from injury, being in the midst of flying rails and boards, which he avoided by crouching behind a stump. As it was, one of his fingers were slightly hurt. Mr. Wells was once raised from the ground by the wind.

All the growing crops of corn in the track of the tornado, are utterly destroyed. Oats were prostrated but most of this grain will be saved. The duration of the storm was scarcely a minute and a half, and its extent as far as at present known to us, was about three miles.—Adrian Watchtower, Aug. 8.

Provost Marshal General Fry

decides that when a board of enrollment have any doubt in the matter of claim for exemption on the score of alienage, the case must be referred, through the Provost Marshal General, for the decision of the Department of State, and a certificate of the State Department shall be deemed conclusive evidence.

Died.

In this city, on Saturday, Aug. 1st, ELIZA ANN DWIGHT, only son of D. L. and M. R. Wood, aged 3 years, 3 months and 3 days.

On Wednesday, 6th, inst., FRANKLIN, son of William and Alice Keenan Murray, aged nearly two years.

At Lodi, on Tuesday, Aug. 2d, at the residence of his son, SELICK WOOD, ABRAHAM WOOD, aged 79 years and 4 months.

At East Saginaw, on Saturday, the 8th, Capt. JOHN C. LIND, 14th Infantry, Michigan Volunteers, after a severe illness, contracted while on duty below Nashville, whilst fighting for the constitution and Union of his country. He was a dutiful son and highly esteemed by his friends. A member of the Typographical Union, and formerly from Ann Arbor.

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an execution, issued out of the County Court for the

The Michigan Argus.

Importation of Wool—A Hint to Sheep Raisers

It is a fact worthy of note that while the increased demand for the sorts of wool needed for broadcloths, cassimeres, etc., is being partially met by increased production, as yet little has been done to furnish supplies of the staple required in goods substituted for cotton; that is for the wools of worsteds, delaines, etc.—The wool needed for this use is that which will make the smallest and strongest thread with the least nap from the smallest amount of stock. This is furnished in the greatest excellence by the Leicester, Cotswolds, and kindred breeds, and comparatively very few of these sheep are raised in this country, the great bulk of wool needed for manufacturing purposes here must be imported. Accordingly it is found that the importations during the present year have by far exceeded those of any previous period.—The amount received during the last six months has very nearly, if not quite, equaled the whole quantity imported in 1862, and is greater than that brought in during both 1860 and 1861. But owing to the demand upon the other side of the Atlantic for a similar article, the price has advanced to an unprecedented figure, and such wool now commands, and must for some time continue to bring a price far beyond its actual relative worth as compared with wool of finer staple. In other words, a larger amount of money can be realized for wool by investment in these breeds of sheep. Now if believes American farmers to reap a share of the advantages thus offered.—Heretofore, the raising of the coarser bodied sheep has been advocated on the ground of producing superior weight and quality of mutton, and the advantage, if any, in this respect, is not less now than formerly, as any one will find who indulges in the luxury of this meat at the present prices. The matter is worth thoroughly looking into by those who are about stocking their farms with sheep.—*American Agriculturist.*

Put Flowers on Your Table.

Set flowers on your table—a whole nosegay if you can get it, or a single flower; a rose, a pink, a daisy.—Bring a few daisies and buttercups from your last field walk, and keep them alive in a little water; aye, preserve but a bunch of clover, or a handful of flowering grass—one of the most elegant, as well as cheapest, of Nature's productions—and you have something on your table that reminds you of the beauties of God's creation, and gives you a link with the poets and sages that have done it most honor. Put but a rose, or a lily, or a violet on your table, and you and Lord Bacon have a custom in common; for that great and wise man was in the habit of having flowers in season upon his table—morning, we believe, noon, and night; that is to say, at all his meals, for dinner, in his time, was taken at noon.—Now here is a fashion that shall last you forever, if you please—never changing with silks, and velvets, and silver forks, nor dependent upon caprice and change to give them importance and a sensation. The fashion of the garments of heaven and earth endures forever, and you may adorn your tables with specimens of their drapery—with flowers out of the fields, and golden beams out of the blue ether. Flowers on a morning table are especially suitable to the time. They look like the happy waking of the creation; they bring the perfumes of the breath of Nature into your room; they seem the representatives and embodiments of the very smiles of your home, the grace of its good-morrow—proofs that some intellectual beauty is in ourselves, or those about us; some homo Aurora (if we are so lucky as to have a companion), helping to strew our life with sweets, or in ourselves some masculine mildness not unworthy to possess such a companion, or unlikely to gain her.

Recreations.

I must mention, first several recreations which are peculiarly injurious to consumptives. Of these, the theatre is perhaps the worst.—How any sane invalid of this class can sit four hours in the vile atmosphere of one of these dens, amazes me. Should a patient of mine, belonging to this class, attend a theatre, I should feel conscientiously impelled to abandon his case at once. Whatever may be said of its morals, the atmosphere of the place is abominable. Language almost as strong may be applied to the concert-room and to fashionable parties. A young lady with consumptive taint goes through the fashionable round of theatres, parties, and concerts. At the same time she is swallowing cod-liver oil, and wearing counter-irritants. Can anything be more absurd and pitiful?—Games of cards, chess, draughts, etc., in which the players are pretty sure to sit in heated rooms, with drooping shoulders and little motion, are all injurious.

Fort Wagner.—Fort Wagner is an irregular bastioned work, situated on the northern end of Morris Island, two thousand and five hundred yards distant from Fort Sumpter. It is composed entirely of sand, which, beyond doubt, is the best material to withstand the effect of shell. Its armament, as shown in the diagram, is six guns; but three guns have recently been mounted on the sea face to annoy the monitors. On the southern face of the work all the obstructions that engineering skill can devise have been placed so as to stop our troops in case of an assault. On the northern side of the work there has been erected a musketry parapet, which not only commands the approach from the northward, but enables its garrison to be sheltered in event of our troops gaining an admittance to the interior. It has its ravelins, galleries and covered ways, and upon the whole is a very formidable work. The magazine is situated in the southern center of the seaward portion of the work, and although exposed to the fire of our iron-clads, it is so well built as to defy the projectiles which have already struck it.

What is the difference between a mischievous mouse and a beautiful young lady? One harms the cheese, and the other charms the host.

THE ALL SUFFICIENT THREE.

THE GREAT "AMERICAN REMEDIES."

Known as "Helmhold's."

GENUINE PREPARATIONS, VIZ.:

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," SASSAPARILLA, IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION, "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A Positive and Specific Remedy, For Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPPICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the "ASSURANCE" into healthy action, by which the "WATERY OR CATARRHAL" disposition, and all "UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS" are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for MEN, WOMEN, OR CHILDREN.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR WEAKNESSES

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

ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Indigestion to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Weak Nerve, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Flashes, Dryness of the Skin.

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

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS

Is one of which the patient may expect. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

Insanity and Consumption,

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane Asylums 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 HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females, Females, Females,

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,

In many affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painful or Suppression of the Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scabrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea, or Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

Decline or Change of Life,

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES

Secret Diseases.

In all their stages, at little expense; little or no change in diet; no inconvenience,

It causes frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Stricture of the Urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of "Unpleasant Diseases," and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

Thousands upon Thousands

WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIM OF QUACKS,

And who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has by the use of "Quack Remedies" been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and

PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE, USE

Helmhold's Extract Buchu

For all Affections and Diseases of

The Urinary Organs.

Whether existing in MALE OR FEMALES, from whatever cause originating, and no matter

OF HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.

Helmhold's Extract Buchu

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And it is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases, for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

Helmhold's Highly Concentrated Compound

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

SYMPHILIS.

This is an affection of the Blood, and attacks the Sexual Organs, Limbs of the Neck, Ears, Throat, Warts, and other Mucous Surfaces, making its appearance in the form of Ulcers. Helmhold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the Blood, and removes all Scaly eruptions of the Skin, giving to the Complexion a clear and healthy Color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaint, its Blood-purifying Properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Helmhold's Rose Wash.

An excellent Lotion for Diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an Injection in Diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended.

Believe me the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

From eight to twenty years standing, with names known to SCIENCE AND FAME.

For Medical Properties of BUCHU, see Dispensary of the United States.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. P. E. SICK, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. E. P. MCDONNELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medical History of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Extract Buchu, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR \$5.00

Extract Sarsaparilla, 50 " " " 5.00

Or half a dozen of each for \$25.00, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Persons having difficult watches to fit with glasses can be accommodated, as my stock is large and complete.

Particular attention to the REPAIRING of all kinds of Watches, such as Making and Setting new Jewels, Pins, Sticks, and Cylinders, Also CLOCKS, & JEWELRY

neatly repaired and warranted, at his old stand on Main Street.

C. BLISS.

SCHOFF & MILLER

A RESTILL ON HAND at their old Stand,

No. 2, Franklin Block,

with the most complete assortment of

Books and Stationery,

PERFUMERIES, FANCY GOODS,

WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS,

SHADES, ROLLERS, CORDS,

TASSETS, GILT CORNICES,

HOOKS AND PINS, CURTAINS,

STEREOSCOPES & VIEWS &c.

Ever offered in this Market!

and they would suggest to those in pursuit of any thing in

SANTA CLAU'S LINE

that they can secure a

Double Christmas Present!

by purchasing from this stock, as each purchaser gets an additional present of Jewelry, &c.,

Ranging in value from 50 cts. to \$50.

They trust that their long experience in selecting goods for this market, and strict attention to the wants of Customers, may entitle them to a liberal share of Patronage.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 5, 1860.

THE REBELLION

ON HIGH PRICES FOR CLOTHING,

HAS COMMENCED AT THE

OLD & RELIABLE

CLOTHING

EMPORIUM!

No. 3 PHENIX BLOCK, MAIN ST.

I am now opening a large and varied assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, and in view of the rebellion on high prices generally, will offer them to my friends and customers at the very lowest figures. For Cash.—Those in want of a superior article of Cloth, Cassimeres, or

Ready-Made Clothing,

will call on—

WM. WAGNER,

who has just returned from the East, with a large assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

which have been purchased at the late

LOW PRICES!

and can offer them at a lower figure than ever before. Among my Assortment may be found

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS

of all descriptions, together with a superior assortment of Ready-Made Clothing,

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, and

Gentlemen's Furnishing

GOODS,

with numerous other articles usually found in similar establishments. As an

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

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.

Ann Arbor, April 2nd 1862.

WM. WAGNER.

8451

AMERICAN AND OTHER

Watches!

The Celebrated

SETH THOMAS

CLOCKS! Fine Jewelry Sets

GOLD CHAINS, TABLE AND

POCKET CUTLERY!

Fazors, Shears, Saws and Brushes, ROGERS PLATED WARE, the best in market,

PAPER AND ENVELOPES,

Musical Instruments,

String & Books for Instruments,

SPECTACLES,

of Gold, Silver, Steel, and Plated, with

PERISCOPE GLASS,

a superior article.

Persons having difficult watches to fit with glasses can be accommodated, as my stock is large and complete.

Particular attention to the REPAIRING of all kinds of Watches, such as Making and Setting new Jewels, Pins, Sticks, and Cylinders, Also CLOCKS, & JEWELRY

neatly repaired and warranted, at his old stand on Main Street.

C. BLISS.

LIVERY! LIVERY!!

J. GREEN & E. BROWN,

Call and See!

Ann Arbor, July 14th, 1860.

Empire BOOK STORE

J. R. WEBSTER & Co., Opposite the Franklin House, Ann Arbor.

ARE NOW OPENING, DIRECT FROM PUBLISHERS, A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

LAW & MEDICAL BOOKS,

School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, and

STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper, Music, Juvenile Literature, Envelopes, Inks and Cards.

GOLD

And all other kinds of Pens and Pencils

Window Cornice, Shades and Fixture,

POCKET CUTLERY!

And everything pertaining to the trade, and more to which we would invite the attention

of the country.

In conducting our business, we shall do all that can be done, so that no reasonable man, woman, or child shall find any fault.

We possess facilities which will enable us to supply our customers at the

Lowest Possible Figures.

We propose to sell for READY PAY, at a small advance. We expect a profit on our goods, but

Cash Sales will Admit of Low

FIGURES.

The "EMPIRE BOOK STORE," is managed by a good "crew," and they will always be found on the "quarter deck," ready and willing to attend to all with pleasure, who will favor them with a call.

Remember the "Empire Book Store."

JAMES R. WEBSTER & Co.

Ann Arbor, May, 1860.

Rifle Factory!

Beutler & Traver,

[Successors to A. J. Sutherland,] Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Guns, Pistols, and Ammunition

Flasks, Pouches, Game Bags, and

Every other article in that Line.

REPAIRING

done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

KEYS,

a full assortment always kept on hand and made order.

89, Shop corner Main and Washington streets, Ann Arbor, Oct. 8, 1862.

LET THE PEOPLE

REJOICE,

For Providence has again Crowned our

Arms with Success!

—AND—

A. & C. LOEB,

OF THE

CLEVELAND CLOTHING HOUSE,

are now offering to the citizens of Washtenaw county, and the State of Michigan generally,

A LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED STOCK OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

than was ever before brought to this city, which we will sell

Cheaper than any House west of New York!

Our stock consists of

Ready-Made Clothing,

HATS, TRUNKS, VALISES,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.,

and in conclusion we would say to all who want to buy GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES, to call on us.

N. B.—Don't forget to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Ann Arbor, May 1st, 1863.

3m902

NEW

BOOT & SHOE

STORE,

NEW STORE

N. B. COLE,

(Successor to Moore & Loomis) has opened a store in the

FRANKLIN BUILDINGS,

Main street, Ann Arbor, and has on hand a large assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

manufactured from the best material and warranted to give satisfaction, consisting of

MEN'S KIP, CALF AND THICK BOOTS, DOUBLE SOLED,

MEN'S BUFFALO OVERSHOES, of all descriptions,

LADIES' GAITERS, Morocco Boots, Balmorals, Felt Overshoes, and Rubbers, Also,

Boy's Kip, Calf & Thick Boots, together with a variety of CHILDREN & YOUTH'S SHOES. I am also manufacturing WARRANTED BOOTS & SHOES. Men's Fine French Calf Boots Pegged and Sewed.

Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. I will sell my goods cheap for cash.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE AND ON SHORT NOTICE.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 13th, 1863.

N. B. COLE.

8871

For Sale.

35 ACRES of very choice land, within half a mile of the city of Ann Arbor, about half of it improved and enclosed with a good fence, the balance timbered, and well watered. Enquire at this office.

2m913.

I am Bound for

M. GUTTERMAN & CO'S!

Dispute the fact if you can, It takes the TAILOR after all to give appearance to the outer man.

If you wish to appear well You must accordingly Dress Well.

Go to M. Gutterman & Co's, There you will find things exactly SO.

SONDHEIM always ready to take your measure, GUTTERMAN will sell you Goods with great pleasure, At figures LOWER than you will find in the State, Take heed—CALL EARLY, else you are too LATE.

THE INDUCEMENTS are now greater than ever, OUR CLERKS you will find obliging and clever.

We will show you good CLOTHING of our own GETTING up, Filling our Store from BOTTOM TO TOP.

STUDENTS especially will find it to THEIR ADVANTAGE, For it takes but LITTLE MONEY to replenish.

1500 OVERCOATS of Cloth, Beaver, and BEAR, Warranted for almost ever to wear.

COATS of Cloth and Cassimere of our OWN IMPORTATION, Forwarded through our New York relations, From England, Belgium, Germany and France, Such as you can STAND UP IN, OR WEAR, at the dance.

Pants! Pants!! Pants!!!

Fancy CASSIMERES and DOE-SKIN of every grade, We sell them from ONE DOLLAR up to RIGHT.

VESTS, &c., of every description, You will find it so without fiction, Furnishing APPARELS From SHIRTS to UMBRELLAS.

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