



At an anniversary meeting last night a spirited debate occurred between Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison upon the course of the administration.

The former emphatically condemned, while the latter as explicitly, commended the policy of President Lincoln.

Places of Amusement in New York. New York has never been so gay, so extravagant, as in these days of war and strife.

The Southern Policy. The Examiner has an important leader. It says the time has passed for offensive military operations on the part of the Southern armies.

From Tennessee. Washington, Jan. 30. The following has been received at headquarters here:

The great problem of this age—the greatest political problem that any age ever saw—is the restoration of the political relations of the people of the insurgent States with the Federal Government.

The Restoration of Arkansas. THE PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. STEELE EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1864.

From the N. Y. Herald. Places of Amusement in New York. New York has never been so gay, so extravagant, as in these days of war and strife.

The Southern Policy. The Examiner has an important leader. It says the time has passed for offensive military operations on the part of the Southern armies.

From Tennessee. Washington, Jan. 30. The following has been received at headquarters here:

ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN. FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 1864.

National Democratic Convention.

At a meeting of the National Democratic Committee, held in New York this day, it was unanimously voted that the next National Democratic Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, be held at Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, July 4th, 1864.

Another Call for Men.

The following call for more men appears in the news despatches from Washington: Washington, Feb. 1.

ANN ARBOR CITY. 1st and 2d Wards, 25; 3d, 4th & 5th, 27; Ann Arbor Town, 27; Augusta, 27; Bridgewater, 11; Dexter, 11; Epsilons, 11; Lima, 13; Lodi, 13; London, 13; Manchester, 13; Northfield, 13.

A Great Question Settled.

The Legislature of Michigan, called together in extra session ostensibly to legislate upon the subject of bounties, but really to pass a soldiers' suffrage bill, has taken another Herculean task upon its shoulders.

Resolved, That in Abraham Lincoln we see a Chief Magistrate, guided in his administration, in the most trying period of our National history, by a clear head and a pure heart; and that as the Representative of the people of Michigan, recommend him to the Nation as the people's candidate for the Presidency for another term, subject to the decision of a National Convention.

Our space will not permit us to give place to all the military orders, local or general, of the times; neither could our largest quarto exchanges contain them all; but we have two of sufficient local importance to secure them this prominent place in our columns. We append them:

A. A. Prov. Mar. Gen's Office.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department the following rules will be observed in regard to recruits: Recruits will be credited to the localities from which they receive local bounties, provided the muster-in rolls show them enlisted and mustered in as of that locality.

The effect of these instructions is, that hereafter all men, whether enrolled or not, may be credited to any locality they may elect to receive local bounty.

The above order makes it important that town agents and recruiting officers see that men enlisted by them are properly credited; and also that they keep their eye on rival enlisting officers, for it permits all enrolled men to be credited to other towns than those in which they are enrolled and reside.

Wherever the muster-in rolls show a local credit to any township, ward, or sub-district, the commanding officer of the regiment or battery, or, when but a single company has returned, the commanding officer of the company, shall issue a certificate to each soldier certifying that he is credited to such township, ward or sub-district, which certificate will be a voucher for the payment of the bounty.

The additional call for 200,000 men will increase the quotas of the several townships, wards and sub-districts by two thirds, and the returned veterans who have been credited on their muster-in rolls to localities that have previously filled their quotas, will now have the opportunity of receiving any local bounty paid by the several localities to which they were credited.

Resolved, That in Abraham Lincoln we see a Chief Magistrate, guided in his administration, in the most trying period of our National history, by a clear head and a pure heart; and that as the Representative of the people of Michigan, recommend him to the Nation as the people's candidate for the Presidency for another term, subject to the decision of a National Convention.

The Senate has insisted on the "test oath" and BAYARD took it and resigned. What will it do if Arkansas should send the late Rebel Gen. GANNETT to the Senate? Could he take it? It has also concluded, wisely, to neither expel or censure Senator DAVIS, of Ky., for his resolutions; and the Judiciary Committee has reported whitewashing Senator Hale, so that it may be considered "legitimate" for Senators to accept large fees for procuring the release of prisoners legally or illegally held.

For months the report of Gen. McCLELLAN was kept from the public because of its great length and the tremendous expense of its publication. When ordered published by Congress, it took but a short time to run it through the government printing office, and now the public is told it makes but 244 pages, and is briefer than the reports of either Gen. POPE or Gen. GRANT.

A bill has passed the House, and we presume the Senate also, authorizing the several townships in the counties of Livingston, Oakland, Washtenaw, and Wayne to pledge their credit, and the county of Livingston to raise by tax, or borrow money, to aid in the construction of a railroad from some point near the city of Detroit to Howell.

The new territory of Idaho, which comprises the western portion of Nebraska, is twice as large as Oregon or California, and as large as Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia combined.

Various reasons are assigned for the recent call for more men: a prospective French war; recent news from the South; to afford a chance for the veterans to get State and local bounties, &c., &c. The call has been made that is certain; the reasons we shall get whenever the President or Secretary STANTON sees fit to give them.

Where the muster-in rolls show no local credit—that is where the men are credited to the State at large, to cities or Congressional districts, or to some place in the field or are not credited at all—the commanding officer will ascertain to what township, ward or sub-district the men desire to be credited, and will issue certificates accordingly, but lists giving the names of the men, their company and regiment at the places where credited, will be sent to this office to be forwarded to the War Department to be there entered on copies of the muster-in rolls on file.

The depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company in Camden was entirely destroyed by fire at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 29th ult. Nine freight cars, five loaded with Government hay, three emigrant cars, one hospital car, two cars filled with hogs and sheep, and a horse and mule, together with a steam fire engine waiting transportation to New York, were destroyed. The loss has not been estimated.

The number of national banks now organized is 205. Contractors on the ocean iron-clad Dictator and Princeton have been requested to expedite the work on them.

The cash contributions to the United States Christian Commission, for the use of sick and wounded soldiers up to the close of the past year, was \$242,022 06.

The condition of the contrabands along the Mississippi continues to be most deplorable. They are starving, dying and rotting above ground by hundreds and thousands.

The amount required for bounties will be immense, and there is not a doubt that the estimate for the budget will be exceeded in appropriations by at least \$200,000,000.

The Philadelphia Enquirer says:—Yesterday afternoon 1,500 rebels who had taken the oath of allegiance arrived in Philadelphia from the west. The authorities at the navy yard received 275 of these returned secessionists. They will be at once placed in service as sailors and marines.

The funeral of Lieut. Col. Comstock, of the Seventeenth, took place at Adrian on Friday last. The remains were followed to the grave by a long procession, made up of the entire Masonic fraternity of the city, the fire department, all the old Adrian Cadets, and a large concourse of citizens.

The Raleigh Standard, in its appeals to slaveholders for peace, says: "I went to war to protect the State sovereignty, and to defend and protect the institution of slavery, but if it should appear that we are likely to lose both, as rational beings we should pause and consider well the direction which we are taking. If the war should continue twelve months longer, with no greater success to our arms, there is great danger that the institution of slavery will be hopelessly destroyed."

The following memorial, signed by Generals Hardee, Stevenson, Cheatham, Breckinridge, and nearly all the others in command of the Army of Tennessee, was read in the Confederate House of Representatives on the 30th ult. "To the Congress of the Confederate States:

"In the existing condition of affairs, it is hoped your honorable bodies will pardon the variance from custom of addressing you from the army. It is done in no spirit of dictation, but in the country demand the voice and labor of all; and that delay, even for thirty days, in enacting proper measures, may make present disorders incurable and the dangers of the moment omnipotent for our destruction. In our opinion it is essential to retain, for the term of during the war, without reorganizing the troops now in service; to place service immediately for the same term all other white males between eighteen and fifty years of age, able to perform any military duty; to provide for placing in service, at the discretion of the President, for the same term, all white males between fifteen and eighteen, and between fifty and sixty years of age; to prohibit substitutes; to prohibit exemption, except for the necessary civil officers and employments of the Confederate States and the several States; to prohibit details, except for limited times, and for carrying on works essential to the army; to prohibit discharges, except in cases of permanent disability, from all duty; to prohibit leave and furloughs, except under uniform rules of universal application, based as far as practicable, on length of service and meritorious conduct; to prohibit to the greatest extent, the details of able-bodied officers and men to posts, hospitals or other inferior duty, and to place in service as cooks, teamsters, laborers, and hospital attendants, with the army and elsewhere, able-bodied negroes, mulattoes and freed men. These measures, we think, if promptly enacted as laws, so as to give time for organizing and disciplining the new material, would make our armies invincible at the opening of the campaign of next year, and enable us to win back our lost territory and conquer a peace before that campaign shall be ended. We beg further to suggest that, in our opinion, the dissatisfaction apprehended or existing from short rations, depreciated currency and the retention of old soldiers in service, might be obviated by allowing bounties, with discrimination in favor of retained troops; increase of pay; the commutation in enlisted men of rations not issued, and rations of the value thereof, to officers.

Relief to Soldiers' Families. The following important resolution was passed by the House on Saturday. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That act No. 173, of the session laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled, "An act to amend an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the relief, by counties, of the families of volunteers mustered from this State into the military service of the United States, or of this State approved May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and to add certain sections thereto," approved January tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be amended so that it shall read: "That the Board of Supervisors of each organized county to make adequate provision for all requisite relief and support of the families within this State, of non-commissioned officers, musicians and private enlisted or drafted from their county respectively, or substitutes for persons so drafted and substituted into the militia or naval service of the United States, or of this State, whether such families reside within the county in which such enlistment was made and to which such soldier is credited or not; and to be construed to require or authorize the Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, to apply any part of the family relief fund of such county or furnish relief to the family of any soldier credited by the military authorities to any other county or sub-district, who belongs to any regiment or battery from any other State."

Enlistment of Rebel Prisoners. Washington, Feb. 2. Five thousand rebel prisoners at the Look Out have been enlisted into the United States service. About three thousand more have been enlisted to be allowed to take the oath under the amnesty proclamation.

Married. In Ypsilanti, Jan. 28th, by Rev. S. B. Mr. LYMAN MERIAM, of Ann Arbor, and Mrs. MARY ANN CASE, of Ypsilanti.

Died. At the residence of his son, in Ann Arbor, Town, January 29th, HOLLAND HARRIS, 88 years.

New Advertisements. NOTICE. WASHINGTON COUNTY TRAVELERS' GUIDE. Persons holding orders on the Washington County Travelers' Guide, are hereby notified to deposit them on or before the 1st of Feb. next, as they are always subject to be cancelled at this office. HORACE CARPENTER, Treasurer of Washington County, Ann Arbor, Feb. 29, 1864.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York, & 6 State St Boston.

Advertisement Agent, No. 52, Griswold St., Detroit.

Wm. H. Burk, 150 State St., New York.

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Webster Literary Society.

There will be a public meeting of the Webster Society, of the University, in the Lecture Room of the new Law Building, on Friday evening, the 5th inst., at 7 o'clock.

The order for the evening will be an oration by C. A. Van Buskirk. Subject—Ambition.

And discussion of the question, Resolved that the execution of Charles 1st was justifiable.

DISPUTANTS. Affirmative. Messrs. Gray, Mather, Messrs. Potter, McAllister.

Negative. Messrs. Gray, Mather, Messrs. Potter, McAllister.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

C. H. DENISON, President.

THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

HARVEY SICKLER, Esq., the able editor of the Tackhanock [Pa] Democrat, publishes the following in his issue of 30th October, 1861:

"We deem it due to Messrs. J. C. Ayer & Co., and the public, to make known our experience with the use of their EXT. SARSAPARILLA in our family, by stating the circumstances under which it was taken and its effects.

When our only child, now in his third year, was about eight months old, a sore appeared first in small pimples on his forehead over his nose. These rapidly increased and uniting formed a loathsome, virulent sore, which finally spread over his forehead and face, not even excepting his eyelids, which became so swollen that his eyes were closed. We called a skilled physician, who administered the usually prescribed remedies. A solution of nitrate of silver was applied until the mass of corruption which covered his entire face turned jet black. The sore again and again burst through the scorched and artificial skin formed by this solution. Meanwhile many remedies were employed without any apparent benefit. For fifteen days and nights he was constantly held by his parents to keep him from tearing open with his hands the corrupt mass which covered his face.

Everything having failed, we were induced by the high recommendations of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA for the cure of Scrofulous diseases, to give it a trial. In his treatise on Scrofula, Dr. Ayer directs a mild solution of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash while taking the Sarsaparilla, and it was faithfully applied.

Before one bottle of Sarsaparilla had been given the sore had lost much of its virulence and commenced to heal. Another bottle effected an entire cure, and the general prediction that the child must die was contradicted. His eyelashes which came out, grew again, and his face is left without a scar, as smooth as anybody's. It is unnecessary for me to state in how high esteem we hold AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and it was faithfully applied.

A special to the Times, dated Washington, 31st, says the Secretary of the Treasury will soon declare the ports of Newbern, North Carolina; Brownsville, Texas; and Fernandina, Florida, reopened to the commerce of the world.

The Herald's New Orleans letter says troops are being hurried over Lake Pontchartrain and landed at Madisonville. All agree that Mobile is to be attacked by land and water.

The steamer Lilly Martin was captured by guerrillas, near Napoleon, last Thursday, and taken up the Arkansas River. A gunboat will probably be sent out after her.

We have received the January number of The American Exchange and Review, a monthly magazine devoted to Finance, Insurance, Manufactures, Patents, Commerce, Social and Economic Science, &c. Among the papers of this number are: The Rate of Interest, War Charges and War Payments, Mining and Metallic production of the United States. \$3 a year. Address WATKINS & Co., 521 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The February number of Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine and Gazette of Fashion is on our table. It has a colored fashion-plate of 6 figures, a double extension plate of 24 figures and numerous other fashion plates; also an accompanying sheet of full sized patterns. Frank Leslie gives the fullest monthly exhibit of fashions of all the magazines which come to our table. \$3 a year. Address FRANK LESLIE, 72 Duane Street, N. Y.

ESH-QUA GO-NA-RE alias Rev. JAMES TANKER, a civilized and Christianized Indian, of the Chipewauk tribe, has given three lectures in our city this week, the subjects of which we notified in our last issue. Mr. TANKER has much of the native eloquence of his race, and as an orator, as well as in the mode and strength of his reasoning, excels nine out of ten of the lecturers who appear before Ann Arbor audiences from year to year. His lectures are full of information, and give the hearer a better knowledge of the Indian races, their traditions, customs, religion, and capabilities than can be well got from the miscellaneous, or historical reading, that is likely to come in his way in a lifetime.

He makes a strong appeal in favor of his race, and urges that a portion of the money laid out in the purchase of the land, should be bestowed upon the heathen near home. Mr. TANKER is to lecture in other towns of our State and we commend him to the attention of the Press.

The old wooden store building, corner of Main and Ann Streets, owned by E. W. MORGAN, and occupied before by McMANUS & HALL, Grocers, and H. BARFIELD, Shoemaker; and above by JAS. McMANUS's office and a negro family, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, about midnight. McMANUS & HALL saved the larger part of their stock, and we presume the insurance, \$500, will nearly cover their loss. Mr. BARFIELD lost everything, finished work, stock, and tools, and though not large in amount, it is large to him. Mr. McMANUS saved nothing from his office. Account books, private papers, and all were burned. The negro family got off after leaving their furniture to be fed the flames. It is not known how the fire originated.

It was supposed the whole block would go, and all the buildings on Ann Street, to and including the Post Office, were emptied speedily; but by the exertions of the firemen the fire was confined to the building in which it originated. Axes—of the News Depot, next door—experienced considerable loss by the summary removal of his goods, and from the water poured into his building.

The building burned was one of the old landmarks having been built thirty-seven years ago. We hope an elegant block will soon be erected on its site.

Special Notices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Passenger trains leave Detroit, Chicago, and the several stations in this country as follows:

GOING WEST. Leave Day Ex. Det. Ac. Night Ex. Det. Ac. Chicago, 10:30 A. M., 10:30 P. M.

GOING EAST. Leave Day Ex. Det. Ac. Night Ex. Det. Ac. Chicago, 6:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M.

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NOTICE.

All persons to whom the late Philip Schenck was indebted by note or book account are requested to present their claims to the undersigned within ninety days from date, and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

MARY SCHENCK, Widow. Freedom, Jan. 26, 1864.

A Farm for Sale.

SITUATED six miles North of Ann Arbor. Said farm consists of 122 acres. On the premises are good buildings, a fine orchard and a live stream. It is known as the Rosewood farm. It will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy. Enquire of L. C. RIFTON, 641st.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 26, 1864.

FARM FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offers for sale his Farm in Webster, Washington County, Michigan. Contains 150 acres, 100 acres improved, besides about 25 acres of good marsh meadow land. Has a good orchard of grafted fruit, a good frame house, barn, &c. &c. DAVID THOMAS, Webster, Jan. 14th, 1864.

GRANGER & FINLEY,

ATTORNEYS &

