

The Michigan Argus

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ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1861.

No. 797.

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One square (12 lines or less) one week, 50 cents; and 10 cents for every insertion thereafter, less than three months.

JOBS PRINTING.

Books, Pamphlets, Hand-bills, Circulars, Cards, Ball Tickets, and other varieties of printing.

BOOK BINDING.

Connected with the Office is a Book Binder, who charges 25 cents for a complete workman.

Business Directory.

I. O. O. F.

WASHINGTON LODGE No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meets at their Lodge Room, every Friday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock.

S. G. SUTHERLAND & SON.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Commission Merchants, East Side Main Street Ann Arbor.

DR. B. HESSE.

Physician and Surgeon respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Ann Arbor.

TWITCHELL & CLARK.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, General Life and Fire Insurance Agents.

JAMES B. GOTT.

Law Office, No. 2, over Rawson & Green's Store.

J. M. SCOTT.

Photographer and Portrait Artist, in the rooms formerly occupied by Conley, over the store of Moore.

W. N. STRONG.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, and all kinds of household and family requisites.

WINES & KNIGHT.

Dealers in Staple, Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, etc., No. 2, Main Street Ann Arbor.

MARTIN & THOMPSON.

Furniture Warehouse, Dealer in all kinds of Furniture, etc., New Block, Main Street.

RISDON & HENDERSON.

Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, etc., No. 2, Main Street, Ann Arbor.

A. P. MILLS.

Dealers in Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, and Ready Made Clothing, Broad Street, Ann Arbor.

JOHN W. MAYNARD.

Dealers in Staple Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, etc., No. 2, Main Street, Ann Arbor.

BEAKES & ABEL.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery, Office in City Hall Block, over Webster & Co's Store, Ann Arbor.

KINGSLEY & MORGAN.

Attorneys, Counsellors, Solicitors, and Notaries Public, have Books and Plates showing titles of all lands in this county, and making a full and correct record of all deeds, mortgages, and other legal documents.

JAMES R. COOK.

Justice of the Peace, Office near the Depot, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

WM. LEWITT, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Office at his residence, North side of Huron Street, and 24 House West of Division Street, Ann Arbor.

O. COLLIER.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Exchange Block, 2 South Street of Maynard, Stebbins & Wilson's Store, Ann Arbor, Mich.

MOORE & LOOMIS.

Manufacturers and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Phoenix Block, Main Street, one door North of Washington.

WM. S. SAUNDERS.

Dealers in Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, Ann Arbor Cash Block, No. 2, Main Street, Ann Arbor.

M. GUTPERMAN & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, No. 2, Main Street, Ann Arbor.

C. B. PORTER.

Scholar and Teacher, Office corner of Main and Huron streets, over P. Beck's store, April, 1859.

WM. WAGNER.

Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Cassimers and Vestings, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, etc., Main St., Ann Arbor.

M. CAMPION.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, No. 41, Phoenix Block, Ann Arbor.

BACH & PIERSON.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, etc., Main Street, Ann Arbor.

MAYNARD, STEBBINS & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs & Medicines, Boots and Shoes, etc., Main Street, Ann Arbor.

SLAWSON & GEER.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, and Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Main Street, Ann Arbor.

C. BLISS.

Dealers in Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, and Fancy Goods, at the sign of the Big Watch, No. 27, Phoenix Block.

J. C. WATTS.

Dealers in Clocks, Watches, Jewellery and Silver Ware No. 22, New Block, Ann Arbor.

T. B. FREEMAN.

Barber and Fashionable Hair Dresser, Main Street, Ann Arbor, Mich. Hair Frizzes and Curls kept constantly on hand.

SCHOFF & MILLER.

Dealers in Miscellaneous, School, and Blank Books, Phoenix Block, Main Street, Ann Arbor.

D. DEFOREST.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, and all kinds of mill work, Main Street, Ann Arbor.

WASHNETON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Proceedings of Bibles and Testaments at the Society Rooms at W. C. Voorhies.

CHAPIN, WOOD & CO.,

Successors to

LUND, CHAPIN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Print, Book,

AND

COLORS MEDICALS,

Wrapping Paper, etc., ANN ARBOR, MICH.

MISS JENNIE E. LINES.

Teacher of Piano Forte, Guitar, and Singing, being a student of education, will receive pupils at the residence of Prof. Winchell, which being in the main street, will be very convenient for such scholars as are attending there, or who may wish to pursue the study of music in connection with other branches.

CARDS! CARDS! CARDS!

Having purchased a Superior Rotary DIXON Card Press, with a fine assortment of designs, will receive pupils at the residence of Prof. Winchell, which being in the main street, will be very convenient for such scholars as are attending there, or who may wish to pursue the study of music in connection with other branches.

Livery Stable.

GREEN, at his Livery Stable, near of Franklin, holds himself ready to furnish the best "cars out of the city," on short notice, and at the lowest rates. Office second door west of Webster's Book Store.

AIRY CASTLES.

I've a pleasant pastime, dearest, Carried me from present pain; Makes life's cornfields (really barren) Seem to glow with golden grain.

A relief 'mid toil and sorrow, From unending wearying strife, Comes by a cloudless sunny day, Drear necessities of life.

Oh! it makes the world seem better, Makes the rainy day seem fair; It is call'd, this pleasant pastime, Building castles in the air!

Oh! it is in dreamy languor, And forget that we've a shade, Building castles in my fancy, Love and Hope my only aid.

Castles, noble, castles glorious, Standing 'mid their woodland green, Lighted by a cloudless sunlight— Oh, that you could view the scene!

These green woodlands are my future, Spreading bright 'mid present shade, Lighted by Hope's glorious sunlight, Youth and Love the picture made.

In these castles of my building, There's one figure always clear— One without whom all these pictures Would be cold, sad, dark and drear.

Though the castles are in Dreamland, Who with rude, harsh words will dare Warn me not to crush my fancies, Raze my castles in the air?

Shall these dreams be ever shadows Bearing no substantial form? In the future shall the sunlight All be cold that look'd so warm?

This depends alone on you, dear— You so good, so true and fair; Say, then, will you aid me, dearest, With my castles in the air?

MAJOR ANDERSON IN NEW YORK.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE SIEGE EMPLOYED.

NEW YORK, APRIL 18.

Major Anderson landed at the Battery, and was received by an immense crowd. His carriage was surrounded by the people, who expressed, in cheers and other demonstrations, their congratulations, and he was followed by an immense throng through Broadway to the Brevoort House, where he joined his wife.

The following is a digest of Capt. Doubleday's statement: "The demand for the surrender of Sumpter was made on the 11th, and refused not only by Anderson, but by the unanimous voice of his command. On Friday morning at 3 o'clock, the rebels sent word that the fire would be opened in an hour, and at 4 o'clock fire was opened on us from every direction, including a hidden battery. The fire was opened with a volley from seven ten mortars, firing ten-inch shells, and shot from thirty guns, mostly columbiads. We took breakfast, however, very leisurely. The command was divided into three watches, each under the direction of two officers. After breakfast, they immediately went to their guns, and opened fire on Moultrie, Cummings' Point, and Sullivan's Island. The iron battery of Cummings' Point was of immense strength, and most of our shots glanced off—Anderson refused to allow the men to work the guns on the parapet on account of a terrific fire.

"There was scarcely room left in Moultrie inhabitable. Several shots went through the floating battery, but it was little damaged. Two guns on the iron battery were dismounted. A man was stationed, who cried 'shot' or 'shell' when the rebels fired, and the garrison were thus enabled to dodge. At first the workmen were reluctant to help work the guns, but afterwards they served most willingly and effectively until the 15th of May. The barracks caught fire several times on Friday, but the flames were extinguished by the efforts of Messrs. Hart, of New York, and Lyman, of Baltimore, both volunteers.

"On Saturday the officers' quarters caught fire from the shells, and the main gates were burned. The magazine was surrounded by fire, and ninety barrels of powder were taken out and thrown into the sea. When the magazine was out of fire, all our materials were out of, and we had eaten our last biscuit two days before. The men had to lay on the ground with wet handkerchiefs on their faces to prevent smothering, and a favorable eddy of wind was all that saved our lives. The cartridge bags gave out, and five men were employed to manufacture them out of our shirts, blankets, sheets, &c.

"I will take half a million dollars to repair Fort Sumpter's interior. Most of their shots were aimed at the flag. The following is the conversation between Major Anderson and Wigfall: The latter said: 'Gen. Beauregard wishes to stop this, sir.' Anderson only replied, 'Well, well.' Wigfall—'You've done all that can be done, and General Beauregard wishes to know upon what terms you will evacuate the fort. Anderson—'General Beauregard is already acquainted with the terms.' Wigfall—'I understand you will evacuate on the terms proposed.' Anderson—'Yes, and only on those.' Wigfall then retired. A few minutes after Colonel Chesnut and others came from General Beauregard, asking if Anderson wanted any help, stating that Wigfall had not seen Beauregard, for two days, and had no authority for his demand on Anderson, to which the Major replied, 'Then we've been sold. We will raise our flag again.' But they requested him to keep it down till communication was had with Beauregard. The firing then ceased, and three hours after another deputation came, agreeing to terms previously decided upon.

"On Sunday morning the steamer Isabel came down and anchored off the fort, when all the baggage was put on the steamer. Clutching the ropes were under arms. A portion were told to salute the flag, and when the last of the fifty guns were fired, the flag was lowered amid the loud and hoarse cheers of the men, who then formed and embarked to the tune of Yankee Doodle. Two men were killed on the second round of the salute by the premature explosion of a gun, and four were wounded, one badly, and left at Charleston.

"Fort Sumpter has not been reinforced on any occasion. "The Baltic arrived off Charleston the morning of Friday, after the firing commenced on Sumpter. The next day and Pocahontas arrived the next

General Winfield Scott.

Gen. Scott was born near Petersburg, Va., on the 13th of June, 1786. At the age of seventeen he was left an orphan, and, fortunately for him, those who had him in charge appreciated the value of education, and determined to give him one. He was accordingly placed in a high-school in Richmond. Thence he went to William & Mary's College, and attended law lectures a year or more. He finished his legal studies at the bar. Not succeeding as well as he desired around his native place, he removed to Charleston hoping to establish himself there. But the law of the State did not allow any one to practice within its limits, who had not been a resident for at least a year; he therefore abandoned his project and returned to Virginia.

About this time the troubles in England began to assume a serious character, and the expectation that war must ensue became general. Scott shared in the expectation, and turned from the profession of law to the army. In the spring of 1808 he was appointed captain of light artillery, the same year the purchase of Louisiana from France was effected, and Gen. Wilkinson, to whose division Scott belonged, was stationed there to protect New Orleans from any hostile demonstrations on the part of Great Britain.

"The next year," says Handy Hampton, assumed the command, though Wilkinson remained on the field of operations. Scott coinciding with those who believed that Wilkinson was in Burr's confidence and hence involved in the conspiracy of the latter, indulged rather freely in remarks on his superior officer. He was arrested and charged with insubordination. The first charge, that he had intentionally withheld money from his troops, was declared groundless. The second, of an officer-like conduct in using disrespectful language towards his superior officer, was sustained, for Scott acknowledged it, and attempted to justify it. Failing in this, he was suspended from the army for one year. To a sensitive young officer, panting for distinction, this arrest of his footsteps on the threshold of his career, was painful. He held the post he lived to be thankful for. Returning to civilian life, he cast about to see how he should spend the interval of idleness. His fortune guided him to B. Watkins Leigh, who advised him to devote himself to the study of his profession, especially military tactics. He offered him his library and his house, and Scott spent the year in mastering his profession.

"The knowledge of military art he gained during this period of his disengagement, the caution and skill it taught him to mingle with his chivalric feelings and courage, laid the foundation of his career, and present high position.

The next year war was declared, and a month after he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the 2d artillery, then under the command of Isard, and was ordered to assist the army of invasion.

"There was a desperate and bloody battle at Queenstown, he was overpowered by forced numbers, and surrendered to Gen. Sheaffe, not however, until Gen. Van Rensselaer had from the opposite shore sent word to Wadsworth to retreat at once, and he would send every boat he could lay his hands on to retrieve the fugitives.

Col. Scott, mounted a log in front of his troops, harangued them in a strain of words of his great and manly character. He told them that their country was desperate, but that Hill's surrender must be redeemed. "Let us then die!" exclaimed he, arms in hand; our country demands the sacrifice. The blood of the slain will make heroes of the living. Those who follow will avenge our fall, and our country's wrongs. Who dare to stand?" he asked, when about "All!" rang along the line.

Gladly would we follow this noble hero through all the vicissitudes of his life through the attacks and repulses of the British, through the capture of Fort George—the battle of Chippewa—the battle of Niagara, where Scott, charging at the head of his exhausted battalion, received a severe wound which prostrated him; but his last words to Leavenworth, as he was borne to the rear were, "Charge again! charge! Leavenworth!" Every regimental officer in Scott's brigade was killed or wounded, "only one out of every four in all the army stood up unhurt."

He stood fearlessly over the sick and dying at Rock Island, where his kindness and humanity to those suffering with the cholera, stamped him not only a hero on the battle field, under the excitement of carnage, but a hero in his devotedness to those who were suffering from a disease, frightful enough from its rapid effects, but rendered more appalling by the belief that it was contagious. "To those that can remember the dread in which, at that time, this disease was held, the conduct of Gen. Scott while suffering himself under the symptoms of it, proclaim him the hero of the battle-field, and friend of humanity.

It would be pleasing to follow him in his patriotic career through South Carolina, in which he sustained the honor of the flag of our Nation, were it not for the ungrateful returns which the people of that State are now making to our greatest living hero, for services which they know not how to appreciate which, they seem not to have the gratitude to remember; or it would appear that they would pursue a course more loyal to the land he has given his days to defend. God grant his country may not be compelled to call him to the field again, but that South Carolina shall bethink herself now, of the debt she owes to him who so often defended her, and taking his example, remember

The Strategic Movements of the Administration.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, (Republican) April 18. THE FIRST DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

It is evident that General Scott has once more beaten the enemies of his country by mere force of his admirable strategical genius. To do so, he has, as was necessary, suffered not only traitors, but loyal men, to rest under a misapprehension.

Those who remember the impatience with which the American public watched his apparent inaction at one period of the Mexican war, will not have forgotten the shout of admiration which went up from the people when it was at last discovered that the supposed inaction had been in reality the wisest and shrewdest action, and that by the most masterly display of military strategy he had outwitted the enemy, and obtained a splendid victory when nought but defeat and disaster stared our army in the face.

He who reads and compares carefully the dispatches from Charleston, Montgomery and Washington in this morning's journals, cannot avoid the gratifying conclusion that which looks at first blush like a disaster to the government, is in reality but the successful carrying out of an admirable plan of military operations. Before this the traitors see themselves caught in the toils. In fact, it seems to have sickened the chief traitor, Davis, already, for Montgomery dispatches relate that when the news from Charleston came, and the mob serenaded Davis and Walker, "the former was not well and did not appear," and even his speech was so full of words, and "declined to make a speech."

The facts which tend to the conclusion we have pointed out may be summed up as follows: General Scott has been averse to the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumpter. He saw that it would cost men and vessels which the government could not spare just now.

An able General, he saw that Sumpter and Charleston were points of no military importance, and would only need valuable men to hold, if we took them—with no adequate advantage gained.

He saw that the two keys of the position were Fort Pickens in the Gulf, and Washington, the capital.

He knew that Davis had not generalship to perceive, that on the 4th of March and for some weeks afterwards it would have been almost impossible for the Federal government to defend Washington against such a force as the traitors had already collected before Sumpter, and which could be marched at any time on a capital not yet prepared for defense—not even purged of traitors.

His plans, based on these facts, were, at one laid. By every means in his power, he concentrated the attention of traitors and loyal men on Sumpter. He must have seen with infinite satisfaction the daily increasing force gathered at Charleston, while the government lost no time in strengthening the capital. Every hour the traitors spent before Sumpter gave them only more surely into the hands of their master.

To make assurance doubly sure, he pretended to leave Fort Pickens in the lurch. It was said to be in no danger, when Scott knew that a formidable force was investing it. Men feared that all would be lost by the inaction of the government, when it was never more shrewdly energetic.

At last Washington was reasonably safe. Forces were gathered. Once more our brave old General saw himself with means in his hands. Then came the armament popularly believed to be destined for Sumpter. The government said not a word—only asked of the traitors the opportunity to send its own garrison a needed supply of food. They refused—and fearing the arrival of the Federal fleet, drank and bessed with treason, and impatient to shed the blood of loyal soldiers, they made the attack.

Scarcely had they begun, when they saw, with evident terror, ships hovering about the harbor's mouth; they plied their cannon in desperate haste; but no ship came to Anderson's help! What was the matter?

Made bold by the furious thirst for blood, they dared the ships to come in. But no ship offered any assistance to Anderson.

More the guns of Sumpter were only directed at the works of the traitors, and Major Anderson evidently tried to fire in such manner as not to kill men. He did not even try a few bombs on the city though it is certain, from a letter of one of his own officers, that his guns would reach beyond the centre of Charleston.

What was the matter? Beauregard may have thought the government officers both fools and cowards. When his own boats were sailing unharmed about the harbor, between Sumpter and Moultrie, bearing his orders, was it possible that the forces outside could stand apathetic while a brave garrison was being done to death? When the battle was to the death, would a shrewd officer neglect to divert his enemy's attention by firing his civets?

If it seemed mysterious to us, waiting on Saturday with breathless suspense, it must have seemed incomprehensible to any cool head in the rebel camp.

This is no supposition, and in fact the reports state that only three or four small vessels remained in the offing. After forty hours cannonade, in which one man is killed, Major Anderson, an officer of undoubted courage and honor, runs up a white flag, surrenders the fort, and becomes the guest of General Beauregard. Let no man hastily cry traitor! He only obeyed his orders. He made an honorable defense. He took care to shed no blood, but to silence batteries.

Meantime, while the rebels are ignorantly glorifying the victory of five thousand men over eighty, what news comes from Montgomery? The telegraph, in the hands of the rebels, says: "Fort Pickens was reinforced last night."

"It is understood that Charleston harbor is blockaded."

Dispatches from Lieutenant Slemmer, captured by the rebels, gave Davis the first intimation of his defeat! No wonder the rebel chief "was sick," and went to bed! No wonder that his Secretary, Walker, declined to make a speech.

And what from Washington? These significant paragraphs: "The report that Major Anderson has surrendered, and is the guest of General Beauregard, has been communicated to the President. The latter was not surprised, but, on the contrary, rejoiced. The supply vessels could not reach him and he did not fight."

There is no bigotry so blind as that which is founded on a supposed exemption from all prejudices.

The Allegiance she has once declared to.

"The land that our fathers defended."

We now reach a point in Gen. Scott's life within our own vision; and very vividly to us recollect the exemplification of a silver-headed man given to our boyish understanding of the gentleman and warrior, one bright June morning while walking the fields, soon after the battle of Vera Cruz—how after ostentation he received the command previously given to Gen. Taylor; as though it were a drawing of a transaction; and how the same man that could be so mild and inoffensive under embarrassing circumstances, could nerve his soul to duty when difficulties of a sterner nature came.

From the time of his taking command of the army in Mexico, his landing at Vera Cruz, the siege and capture of the city, his march to Corro and the battle there, the three battles of Churubusco, the assault on Chapultepec and victory there, you are familiar with.

How he is cherished in the hearts of the people, where he has played a most conspicuous part, was evinced during the year 1859 when on a visit to California. They heard he was coming, and for three days and nights his arrival was anxiously looked for. From the heights of Telegraph Hill men looked anxiously to the Golden Gate, and in waters beyond. Banners floated in every direction, the streets of San Francisco were canopied with garlands and banners, and every ear was turned listening for the signal. The Sabbath dawned brightly, and the steamer's gun was heard, and the guns on the Island took up the signal, and answered— "Gen. Scott has come!" His expressed desire to avoid a public reception on that day, could not stay the enthusiasm of the people; and seated in an open carriage, he was borne through the crowded streets, strains of music floated, while from every house-top, and balcony waved the handkerchief, and about his path flowers fell, natural offerings of a country to one whom she delights to honor.

Proclamation of Jefferson Davis. The following proclamation has been issued by Jefferson Davis the so-called President of the seceding States: MOST GRACIOUS, APRIL 17, 1861.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has, by proclamation, announced the intention of invading the confederacy with armed force, for the purpose of capturing its fortresses and thereby subjecting its independence and subjecting the free people thereof to the dominion of a foreign power; and whereas, it has thus become the duty of this government to repel the threatened invasion and defend the rights and liberties of the people by all the means which the laws of nations and the usages of civilized warfare place at its disposal.

"Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my proclamation, inviting all those who may desire, by service in private armed vessels on the high seas, to aid this government in resisting so wanton and wicked an aggression, to make application for commissions or letters of marque and reprisal, to be issued under the seal of the Confederate States; and I do further invite all persons applying for letters of marque, to make a statement in writing, giving the name and suitable description of the character, tonnage and force of the vessel, name of the place of residence of each owner concerned therein, and the intended number of crew, and to sign each statement, and deliver the same to the Secretary of State or collector of the port of entry, to be issued to the Secretary of State, and I do further invite all persons applying for letters of marque, to make a statement in writing, giving the name and suitable description of the 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New York, April 20.

The Union Meeting is now being held at Union Square, the attendance is immense, all the lower part of the city is deserted. John A. Dix presides at the chief stand. Hamilton Fish, Wm. F. Havemeyer, and Moses Grinnell at others. The speaking includes one most eminent citizen. Resolutions were submitted and will be adopted pledging support to the Government, to the extent of laying down their lives if necessary. A committee of 25 were appointed to collect funds and transact such other business in aid of the Government as the public interest required.

Gov. Morgan has quashed all proceedings against Col. Corcoran of the 9th Regiment.

It is reported that a large number of empty cars were run down from Alexandria into Virginia Thursday night, with the intention of bringing up troops for the attack on the Capital.

The steamer Columbia has been chartered by the Government, and will sail to-morrow morning for Washington.

A dispatch from Col. Lefferts says, the 7th Regiment left Philadelphia by rail for Havre de Grace, thence to embark by steamer for Annapolis.

District Attorney Smith has called on the Judge of the United States Circuit Court for a special jury, to bring to justice parties sympathizing with the South.

The Schooner L. C. Watts has been seized with a large quantity of arms, shipped at Hartford, Conn. for the South.

Enlistments at Wilmington, Delaware, are being had at the rate of 80 to 100 per day.

A secession paper in Wilmington was obliged to hoist the American flag.

A Washington dispatch to the Tribune, says: Orders were received from Gov. Letcher to seize the Custom House at Wheeling, but Wheeling is strong for the Union, and that last night it was guarded by the Mayor for the United States.

The citizens were greatly excited at the news, and declare that they will stand by the STARS AND STRIPES.

The same dispatch says: Harper's Ferry is occupied by 3000 men, and the wildest excitement prevails.

Gov. Morgan has ordered the 60th, 12th, and 71st Regiments to go to Washington by Steamer unless Railroad communication is open.

Philadelphia, April 20. The Massachusetts Regiments which arrived here yesterday, have gone direct to Washington by the Key Stone State.

Baltimore, April 20. Armed men are moving in every direction. The Mayor and Governor have notified the President that no more troops can pass through Baltimore unless they fight their way.

Bridges on the Northern Central Railroad have been destroyed. The number killed yesterday are 11 Baltimoreans, and three Massachusetts soldiers, wounded, 4 citizens and 8 soldiers.

The President replies that no more troops will be brought through Baltimore, provided they are allowed to pass around the city without molestation.

New York, April 20. A private dispatch from Baltimore says the Union men have no hopes, unless the Government occupies the City with an overwhelming force.

Boston, April 20. The 6th Massachusetts Regiment and Boston flying artillery start for Washington this evening. There is to be a public meeting in State street on Sunday morning to raise a volunteer Regiment. The chief of the meeting is headed by Fletcher Webster.

Philadelphia, April 20. The Governor has taken possession of the Baltimore Road. No trains are leaving for Washington. The Union men in Delaware are being harried. The population is largely Union. All the State arms are in the hands of the secessionists, transferred by the Governor, who has not responded to the requisition of the President and will not. The Union men hope the Government will take possession of the upper part of the State, in order to secure the Powder Mills at Brandywine, at which the secessionists evidently aim.

New York, April 20. Californians resident in this City and State, are about to form a mounted company for the service of the Government. The Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company have supplied their vessels with cannons, muskets, mousalasses and ammunition, to insure protection to the passengers and treasure. Orders went out sometime since to sheath their bows with iron, so as to enable them to run down privateers and pirates which may attempt their capture.

The Washington Star, of Friday, says, that an attack on Washington with such means as the assailants can have, would be simply a sacrifice of their lives.

New York, April 20. A dispatch from Norfolk reports the frigate Merrimack getting her armaments stored with all possible dispatch, under protection of the Cumberland's double shotted guns.

New York, April 20. A sword from the citizens of Taunton, Mass., was presented to Maj. Anderson to-day. Maj. A. attended the Union meeting to-day and was enthusiastically cheered. He goes to Washington to-night. The Scott's Life Guards, numbering one thousand men, have proceeded to Governor's Island.

The Government has chartered steamers James Aldger, and Marion. They sail to-morrow morning.

The 8th and 69th Regiments are ordered to be ready to march on Tuesday morning.

Gen. J. C. Swift, formerly Chief of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, at the age of 74 has tendered his services to the Government.

Stargis, Shaw & Co., have presented to Col. Wilson's Volunteer Regiment 1000 heavy grey shirts.

Toledo, 20. Ten companies are ready to leave next week. \$5000 have been subscribed to support the families of volunteers.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23. A splendid uniform for a Major General, in a case bound South, was seized yesterday.

Fort Mifflin has been garrisoned by an artillery company and Kensington Rifles. A piratical vessel is said to have been seen in the bay, alleged to be manned by fifty men. It is also said that she had stopped a tug off Chester, and compelled

the Captain to haul down the American flag. Private information from Baltimore says the next element is powerless to act with system. Arms are plenty, but no ammunition. It is believed, however, that the people and mob will unite to prevent the passage of troops through the city. The troops will be compelled then to fight their way step by step.

The railroads between Baltimore and Washington will be obstructed every day and some of the bridges destroyed. People south of the Susquehanna are loyal to the Union, and will assist in defending Havre de Grace against secessionists.

New York, April 23. Gentlemen from Washington report that Baltimoreans have telegraphed to Harpers Ferry for Virginia troops to come to their support.

The house of Henry Winter Davis was entered by a mob, but he having left, his family was not molested.

The hall of the German Turners was sacked. The citizens of Cockeysville were holding a meeting, when two omnibuses full of Baltimore police officers came up to burn the bridge belonging to the Pennsylvania line. They were attacked and dispersed by the Union men, who formed guards and protected the bridge until the arrival of the Pennsylvania troops.

Fears of an extended conspiracy among the negroes existed in St. Mary's county, and the roads were constantly patrolled by mounted men.

Harrisburg, April 23. Caleb Cushing arrived here yesterday. He left Washington on Sunday. He says that Gen. Lee, with 50,000 Virginia troops, was covering Arlington heights.

Lieut. Jenifer is reported as having deserted from the Carlisle barracks. He had full knowledge of the plans of the Government. Dispatches for his arrest have been sent in every direction.

Caleb Cushing narrowly escaped injury from the people of Carlisle and Chambersburg. He stated that he was on his way to Massachusetts to form a regiment for defense of the Union.

CINCINNATI, April 24. A company of Secessionists, 115 in number, left Cincinnati, Ky., Monday, to join the Confederate army. When the train arrived at Frankfort, Ky., they were ordered to show their flag, which they did, displaying a Secession flag.

Several stones were thrown at it, when the Lieutenant of the company fired into the crowd. Immediately the cars were attacked by the citizens, and boulders and paving stones rained upon them promiscuously.

They got off with but little personal injury. Great excitement prevailed during the remainder of the day, and threats were made to tear up the track. The citizens declare that no more trains bearing secession troops shall pass through that place.

Proclamation of the Governor of Virginia. Whereas, Seven of the states, formerly composing a part of the United States have, by authority of their people, solemnly resumed the powers granted by them to the United States, and have framed a constitution and organized a government for themselves, to which the people of those States are yielding willing obedience, and have notified the President of the United States by all the formalities incident to the United States a separate, independent and foreign power; and whereas, the constitution of the United States has invested Congress with the sole power "to declare war," and until such declaration is made the President has no authority to call for an extraordinary force to wage offensive war against any foreign power; and whereas, on the 15th inst., the President of the United States, in plain violation of the constitution, issued a proclamation calling for a force of seventy-five thousand men, to cause the laws of the United States to be duly executed over a people no longer a part of the Union, and in said proclamation threatens to exert this unusual force to compel obedience to his mandates; and whereas the General Assembly of Virginia, by a majority approaching to entire unanimity, declared at its last session that the State of Virginia would consider such an exertion of force as a virtual declaration of war, to be resisted by all the power at the command of Virginia, and subsequently, the convention now in session, representing the sovereignty of this State, has reaffirmed its substance the same policy with almost equal unanimity; and whereas, the State of Virginia deeply sympathizes with the southern States in the wrongs they have suffered and in the position they have assumed, and having made it improper exercise of force against her people should be repelled; therefore, I, John Letcher, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, have thought proper to order all armed volunteer regiments or companies within the State forthwith to hold themselves in readiness for immediate orders, and upon the reception of this proclamation to report to the Adjutant General of the State their organization and numbers, and prepare themselves for efficient service.

Such companies are not armed and equipped will report that fact, that they may be properly supplied.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 17th day of April, 1861, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

ACCEPTED BY GENERAL WOOD.—That gallant corps, the Coldwater Light Artillery, Captain H. C. Lewis, having tendered their services to the United States Government, they have been accepted by General Wool, and will reach this city on their way east, in two or three days. The company consists of ninety picked men, and a battery of four guns. Success attend our noble artists.—Detroit Tribune.

PITTSBURGH ARSENAL.—The United States Arsenal at Pittsburgh is turning out immense quantities of war-like material. A force of 400 men is at work night and day. There are 190 pieces of artillery of different calibre, and an immense quantity of shot, shell, and ammunition. On the 16th inst. there were of small arms, 1,100 stand of rifle muskets, new model, 20,365 percussion muskets, old model, which were being rifled at the rate of 100 per day, and there were 1,182 percussion rifles.—There were 4,055 percussion pistols, one-fourth of which are of the newest pattern.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING APRIL 28, 1861.

Set Right.

If the South has been calculating on Northern aid to subvert the government and degrade the National flag, it is doubtless now convinced of its mistake. The promptness with which the men of all parties, throughout the whole North, have responded to the government, must satisfy the Southern fanatics and traitors that Democrats will not enlist with them in a crusade against the Union, to reward them for breaking up the Democratic party. Democrats have always stood by their Southern brethren and struck manifold blows in defense of their constitutional rights, but they will never, never, NEVER help them break up the government and plant an oligarchy in its stead. The Democrats of the North have always fought the battles of their country, and they will never engage in a war against it. And, besides, at this juncture they have not the slightest sympathy with those arch-conspirators and traitors who joined hands in breaking up the once proud and glorious Democratic party that over its ruins they might break down the government itself. The Democrats remember Charleston and Baltimore, and remembering them renew their vows of allegiance to the Union. The North is a unit as southern traitors will learn to their sorrow if they have not already found it out. When the traitors have been defeated and punished, and the government placed on a firmer foundation than ever, then, and not before, will Democrats be heard as Democrats, and speak in defense of the rights of the South.

The County in Council.

An immense Union Meeting was held in Court House Square yesterday afternoon. Hon. W. S. MAYNARD presided, assisted by a Vice President from each Town in the County. Speeches were made by Prof. COOLEY, Prof. SELL, of Ypsilanti, Prof. WOOD, Dr. TAYLOR, Rev. Geo. TAYLOR Hon. B. F. GRAN-REV, and others.

The Steuben Guards, the Barry Guards, the Dexter Company, under Col. CRANE, the University Battalion and Veteran Guards were on the grounds.

We go to press Thursday evening and are compelled to omit details.

Magnificent Gift.

The telegraph says that Wm. B. Astor, of New York, has proffered the government a gift of four millions of dollars, and a further loan of fourteen millions. This is unheard of liberality, though it is no more than men of small means are doing in contributing their tens and twenties. It shows, however, that capital, always conservative, regards the maintenance of the government, and the putting down of rebellion as all important. Without government capitalists have no security for their wealth, and they do well to lay it freely upon the altar of their country.

And while they do it the government need not halt, but may push on the work and conquer a peace in the earliest possible time.

Trouble at Baltimore.

On Friday of last week, a Massachusetts regiment, and one of the companies of Pennsylvania troops, were attacked at Baltimore by an armed mob, and were compelled to fire in self protection. Three of the Massachusetts men were killed, and several wounded. Ten or twelve of the mob were killed, and as many more wounded. Since that time, Railroad bridges have been burned and no more troops have been allowed to pass through Baltimore.—The New York Seventh Regiment went by water to Annapolis, and other Regiments have taken the same route. Efforts are making to open Railroad communication through Maryland, and it must be done. The government must not permit secession mobs or a secession State, if Maryland is to come to that, to cut off communication with the Capital.

Col. ELLSWORTH, of Chicago Zouave notoriety, has organized a full regiment of Zouaves, composed of men picked from the Fire Companies of New York and Brooklyn. They are now under thorough drill, and will soon be in the field. We predict that they will prove ugly customers, and that secession rebels and traitors had better keep out of their way.

REUFUS HOSMER, Esq., formerly Editor of the Detroit Advertiser, and Detroit Inquirer, but for the last four or more years of the Lansing Republican, died suddenly at his residence in Lansing, on Saturday last, of apoplexy. Mr. H. was recently appointed Consul to Frankfurt-on-the-Main, but had been prevented from starting for his place of service by the severe illness of his wife.

Dr. J. N. HOLLYWOOD, of Detroit, formerly a resident of this county, publishes a card in the Detroit dailies, tendering his medical services free to the families of all residents of Detroit who respond to the call of their country, and go forth to fight her battles.

The Ypsilanti Light Guard has been filled up with able bodied, determined men, and has been accepted by the Adjutant General for a place in the First Regiment. The company will be commanded by Capt. F. M. WHITTELEY. It is now under active drill and ready for marching orders.

We have not room for the reports of all the movements through the North and West. Suffice it to say that the notes of preparation are heard on every hand, and the Northern States are all furnishing their full quota of troops.

Another Wrong Impression.

In another article we have referred to the misapprehension indulged in by the South as to the unity of the North in the contest for existence which has been forced upon the government. We think that the North equally misapprehends the position of the South. The South has been divided as to the policy of secession, but the South is now united and will wage the war as one man, and the government need calculate on no serious division in the Southern States, not at least until a victory is gained and a power is shown to protect those Union men who have been forced to be silent if not to approve.

And one other point. The North need not calculate on negro insurrections and rebellions requiring the attention of Southern armies. The negroes of the South are taught to obey their masters in all things, and we predict that insurrections will be few and far between, and that four out of every five of the slave population will stand by their masters, and bear arms in their defense. The free negroes are even now rallying for the fight, and a New Orleans dispatch reports that a meeting of free colored persons has been held, and their services tendered to protect the State against invasion. It will be well for the North to place no reliance upon slave insurrections, and humanity to engage in inducing none.

Dexter for the Union.

A large meeting of the Union-loving citizens of Dexter and vicinity was held in Warren's Hall, on Saturday evening last. R. S. BEAL, Esq., was elected President, Messrs. DEXTER and WYANT Vice-Presidents, and C. B. THOMAS, Secretary.

Party lines and party creeds were entirely ignored. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Crane, Dexter, Ewing, Gregory, Ihrig, Blood, Hoskins, and others, and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Dexter and vicinity, irrespective of party, and without desire to enter into the causes which have produced this unhappy strife, or the proper mode of redress, hereby declare that it is the duty of every citizen to sustain the arms of the government so long as war actually exists.

Resolved, That we pledge our individual loyalty to the maintenance of the government and its laws; and, in the existing state of affairs, avow our united determination, if need be, to devote our lives and our money to the support of the government and the honor of its flag.

Two hundred dollars was subscribed to the State loan, and a number of volunteers enrolled themselves under Col. CRANE, who announced the devotion of himself to the defense of his country. The company will be filled up and its services tendered.

And as it is in Dexter so it is throughout the State, and the entire North.—The people are for the Union AND NOTHING ELSE.

The Common Council of Detroit, on Tuesday evening voted an appropriation of \$20,000 for the support of the families of those citizens of the City who join the military companies and go to the war.

Dr. Wm. BRODIE, of Detroit, late Editor of the Michigan Journal of Medicine, and one of the Breckinridge guard soldiers, last fall, has tendered his services to Gov. BEAUFORT as Surgeon of the First Regiment; and they have been accepted.

Bishop OLARKE, of Providence, one of the most prominent Episcopal Clergymen in New England, accompanied the Rhode Island regiment to Washington as Chaplain.

The Common Council of New York voted an appropriation, on Monday evening, of \$100,000 to arm and equip the regiment from that City, and a further appropriation of \$500,000 for the aid of the families of volunteers. On Tuesday, the Common Council of Brooklyn voted \$100,000 to equip the 13th regiment.

Old Fort Monroe has been reinforced with a full Regiment of Massachusetts troops, and Fort Mifflin, at Baltimore, has also received a full Regiment from the same State, under the command of Gen. BUTLER, a perfect dare-devil. These Massachusetts men will remember the attack on their comrades at Baltimore if the occasion ever offers.

It is reported that Commodore VANDERBILT has tendered the government the FREE use of all his steamers, fully manned and equipped.

The authorities at Washington have ordered the Governors of the several Northern States to take military possession of the various telegraph lines, and no communications relative to the war are allowed to be sent without first being submitted to the examination of an authorized officer. This is to prevent important information from being forwarded to the Confederate States officers.

The President called on the State of New York for about 15,000 men; the Legislature passed a law for the raising of 30,000, appropriating \$3,000,000 for the purpose; and the State authorities have determined to raise, arm, equip, and put in the field, the full force. All the other Northern States have responded in about the same ratio.

Washington County furnishes three Companies for the First Regiment. Washenaw is true as steel and never lags.

The "Barry Guards"

The Company of Ex-Mayor BARRY has been christened the "Barry Guards," and the following officers elected: Captain—ROBERT J. BARRY. First Lieutenant—Jno. M. Randolph. Second Lieutenant—Homer Moore. Third Sergeant—R. G. DePuy. Fourth Sergeant—E. A. Goodhue. First Corporal—L. D. Gofrey. Second Corporal—Fred. Wilkinson. Third Corporal—E. L. Fitzsimmons. The Company is a fine looking body of men.

The "Steuben Guards," Capt. Rorn, and the "Barry Guards," Capt. BARRY have both filed their muster rolls with the Adjutant General. The Steubens expect to leave next Monday for the rendezvous at Fort Wayne, below Detroit.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made for the First Brigade of Michigan Infantry: A. S. Williams, Brigadier General. First Regiment—Orlando Wilcox, Colonel; Lorin L. Comstock, Lieut. Colonel; F. Bilwell, Major.

The companies of the regiment will consist as follows: Detroit Light Guard; Jackson Grays; Coldwater Cadets; Manchester Union Guard; Steuben Guard; Michigan Hussars; Burr Oak Guard; Ypsilanti Light Guard; Marshall Light Guard; Hardee Cadets.

The Captains of these companies will report forthwith, by letter, to the Colonel, at Detroit, and await his order before moving.

The Coldwater Light Artillery will be designated as Company A, of the First Regiment, Michigan Artillery, and will forthwith proceed to Detroit for duty with the First Regiment of Infantry.

The Quartermaster General will complete their outfit at the earliest practicable period.

A sufficient number of companies being reported, the Second Regiment of Infantry will be immediately organized.

The above is by order of the Commander-in-Chief.—Detroit Free Press.

The Volunteer Law.

The following is the law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, under which the regiment of volunteers is raised, and which specifies the terms upon which they are received and the obligations they assume.

SECTION 1. The Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to accept and muster into the military service of the State the volunteer militia, and, in case of deficiency in numbers of such volunteer militia, such of the enrolled militia as shall volunteer to be so mustered, and who, in conformity with the army regulations of the United States, would, in like cases, be mustered into the service of the United States, not to exceed twenty companies, which shall be organized into two regiments of ten companies each by the Commander-in-Chief, who shall appoint and commission such field officers to each regiment as belong to a regiment of infantry in the United States service. The regiments so organized shall be subject upon the order of the Commander-in-Chief, to be first used in case of actual hostilities, or to be transferred to the military service of the general government, whenever required by the President.

Sec. 2. Minors may be mustered on the written consent of their parents or guardians, and those having no parents or guardians may be mustered on the written consent of a Justice of the Peace of the township or city where, for the time being, said minor resides. The term of service shall be for at least three months, but for no longer a term than three years, and shall exist, in the discretion of the Governor. But the Governor may disband one or both of each regiments at any time after three months, unless they shall have been previously mustered into the service of the United States, if, in his opinion, their services shall no longer be required either by the State or by the United States.

Sec. 3. All and every person enlisted and mustered into said service, shall, so far as the same may be applicable, be subject to all the laws and regulations established for the government of the army of the United States and this State.

Sec. 4. Each force shall be immediately put on a course of drill and instruction at such points, and at such times as the Commander-in-Chief, and for that purpose shall meet for ten days and not more than ten days in each month, unless otherwise ordered, and each member shall receive pay at the rate of one dollar per day for the time actually employed in such military drill and exercises, and transportation to and from any regimental rendezvous ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, at the rate of five cents per mile.

Sec. 5. In order to settle and adjust the pay rolls, the captain or commanding officer of each company shall keep an accurate time-book, setting forth the names of the members of his company who have been engaged in drill and military exercise for each week, a copy of which, with an affidavit that the same is just and true, shall be transmitted to the Adjutant General, who shall lay the same before the State Military Board; upon the time-tables so reported, the said Board shall make up and adjust the amount severally due to each member of said companies, allowing for the number of hours actually employed, at the rate of eight hours for each day's service; upon such adjustment, approved by the Commander-in-Chief, payment thereof shall be made as the Commander-in-Chief shall direct.—Field and staff officers shall be paid for the time actually employed in military service, at the same rate per day, and five cents per mile for actual travel under service.

Sec. 6. The Governor is hereby empowered, through the proper military department, to purchase and distribute all necessary military stores, whether of subsistence, clothing, pay, medicine, field and camp equipment, arms, munitions, and equipments, which shall be properly accounted for to the Legislature, and, at the disbanded of said force, he shall store the property of the State in as good condition as practicable at the seat of government, or at such other place as he shall deem best. Such reports shall account for all moneys received and disbursed, description and cost of all articles purchased. He shall have power, thro' the proper military departments, to collect and distribute all arms and equipments, or any of the military property of this State, whether in the hands of volunteer companies or otherwise.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND. The unfortunate state of affairs now existing in the country has greatly excited the people of Maryland. In consequence of our peculiar position, it is not to be expected that the people of the State can unanimously agree upon the best mode of preserving the integrity of the State, and of maintaining within her limits that peace so earnestly desired by good citizens. The emergency is great. The consequence of a rash step will be fearful. It is the imperative duty of every true patriot in the earnest desire to avert from us the threatened evil. I therefore counsel the people, in all earnestness, to withhold their hands from whatever may tend to precipitate us into the Gulf of discord and ruin gaping to receive us.

I counsel the people to abstain from all heated controversy upon the subject, to avoid all things that tend to crimination and recrimination, to believe that the origin of our evil day may well be forgotten now by every patriot in the earnest desire to avert from us its fruit. All power vested in the Governor of the State will be strenuously exerted to preserve the peace and maintain inviolate the honor and the integrity of Maryland.

I call upon the people to obey the laws, and to aid the constituted authorities in their endeavors to preserve the fair fame of our State unimpaired. I assure the people that no troops will be sent from Maryland, unless it may be for the defense of the national capital.

It is my intention in the future, as it has been my endeavor in the past, to preserve the people of Maryland from civil war; and I invoke the assistance of every true and loyal citizen to aid me to this end. The people of this State will in a short time have an opportunity afforded them, in a special election for members of the Congress of the United States, to express their devotion to the Union, or their desire to see it broken up.

T. H. HILL, Governor of Maryland. Baltimore, April 19, 1861.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR OF BALTIMORE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, April 18, 1861. I heartily concur in the determination of the Governor to preserve the peace and maintain inviolate the honor and integrity of Maryland, as set forth in the above proclamation, and will earnestly co-operate with his effort to maintain peace in the city of Baltimore.

And I cannot withhold my expression of satisfaction at his resolution that no troops shall be sent from Maryland to the soil of any other State. The great questions at issue must, in last resort, be settled by the people of the city and State for themselves at the ballot-box, and an opportunity for a free expression of their opinions will speedily be afforded at the approaching Congressional election.

If the counsels of the Governor shall be heeded, we may rest secure in the confidence that the storm of civil war which now threatens the country will at least pass over our beloved State and leave it unharmed; but if they be disregarded, a fearful and fratricidal strife may at once burst forth in our midst.

Under such circumstances, can any good citizen doubt for a moment the course which duty and honor alike require him to pursue? GEO. WM. BROWN, Mayor.

From the Cleveland Herald, April 22. State of Affairs at Washington. A gentleman from Washington last evening, having left the Capitol on Friday morning, brings much important and interesting information in regard to the state of things there, and on the route westward.

The train by which he came was the last that got through, the bridges north of Baltimore having been broken down within three hours after he passed over them. The night before he left it became evident that those who wished to get out of the Capitol would have to do it at once. Great numbers of ladies passed northward on Thursday evening, most northern men having sent their families to a place of safety, and remained themselves to await the course of events. Great excitement reigned in the city. Secession sentiments were openly or secretly professed by large numbers of the citizens and people from the South. No northern man considered himself safe unless he enrolled himself as a volunteer, and thus came under the protection of his fellow-soldiers.

The sentiment of the people of the District is about equally divided, the secessionists being mostly a desperate class of men. The entire force of troops in the city on Friday morning, was about 5000, of whom nearly half were enrolled in the city itself. To these latter it would be dangerous to trust too much.

By Sunday morning the number of troops in Washington probably reached eight or ten thousand. In addition to these were three ships of war, fully armed and equipped, lie below the city. A battery of cannon is placed at the end of the Alexandria bridge. Companies of soldiers are picketed all around the city and on the avenues leading to it. Flying artillery stand ready for instant service wherever required. Guards of observation are stationed along the railroad between Baltimore and Washington, though not in sufficient force to preserve the property if attacked by a large force.

The members of the government are determined on a desperate defense if attacked, and it is firmly believed in Washington that the southern army, if victorious, will find nothing to occupy but a heap of ruins. Hemmed in on all sides, as by a wall of fire, the government and its supporters in the national capital will fight to the last, and will destroy what they cannot save from capture.

It is feared that Virginia is gathering a large army to rush in on Washington and capture it before further precautions can be taken, and that Virginia troops will be brought up secretly to prevent the arrival of any more northern volunteers. It is generally believed that Ben McCulloch is still secretly hovering around the capital, maturing his plans for a bold stroke. The Governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation, calling the entire Virginia militia into the field.

The secession ordinance of Virginia was passed under the most coercive measures. Those who voted against it were threatened with death, and are flying from the State in order to save their necks. Spies go the steps of all the anti-secession delegates.

Southern spies are scattered through

Pennsylvania giving information of the proceedings. They have been telegraphing that there is no enthusiasm, that volunteers refuse to come forward, and that the North will be an easy prey to the Southern army. Governor Curtin has been made aware of these facts, and has taken possession of the wires so as to prevent the transmission of such lying intelligence. At Harrisburg, on Friday, there were 2,500 troops in camp, but badly provided with blankets and camp necessities. Gov. Curtin had gone to Philadelphia for a large supply of everything needed, to be sent by express to the camp.

Between Harrisburg and Pittsburg numerous trains of soldiers were met, among them being the Ohio troops.—Gov. Dennison had telegraphed for the return of the militia to protect that city from the secessionists, but, on learning that the Wheeling people were able to defend themselves, he countermanded the order. The stars and stripes were run up in Wheeling. A secessionist attempt to pull it down and was in stantly shot.

Condition of the Capital. We learn from the best authority, that on Friday last, when in Washington 8,000 troops, whom the commanding officer considered perfectly reliable for any emergency. It was also stated that the officers of the Government expected, by Tuesday evening next, to have 25,000 American troops under arms at the Capital. It is believed that this force will be ample to keep in check, until further reinforcements arrive, any force that can be brought against the Government.

One of the patrol, of Washington, writing at 2 o'clock, A. M., of Saturday, thus describes the bivouac in the Capital: In the second patrol of Col. Cassius M. Clay's command, I visited to-night, carbine in hand, the Capitol of the United States of America. As we approached that magnificent edifice, the prompt call of the sentry brought us to a halt; but soon the commander of the officer in command of the patrol with the officer of the guard, procured us admittance. As we arrived, two ladies, escorted by a gentleman, who were understood to be volunteer nurses for the members of the Massachusetts regiment wounded at Baltimore, applied for admittance, though it was past midnight. During the parley between our officer and the officer of the guard, I had leisure to admire the ample arrangements in the way of barracks, which were mainly composed of barrels of cement, placed endwise, and piled up ten feet high between the immense marble piers and columns that form the various entrances of the building. Entering we passed along its tessellated floors, sentries meeting us at every turn and directing us through all the devious approaches that led us to our special object of search, the quarters of the Massachusetts regiment. We found these tired and sleeping men in the Senate Chamber, where were delivered the last national speeches of Mr. Jefferson Davis. The men, exhausted by four sleepless nights of travel had thrown themselves down to sleep the moment they reached the building.

Besides the Massachusetts regiment, who were relieved from guard duty, the Pennsylvania and Ohio regiments, in the Capitol, and also one company of the United States artillery. Alertness and discipline seemed to prevail at every point.

Where the eloquence of the noblest orators of the Republic, dead and living, had daily resounded. Collins, rich with all the magnificence of the decorator's art, were above their heads, and from the walls looked down upon them the counterfeited presentments of the heroes of an earlier age of the Republic, who little dreamed their countrymen should behold a scene like this.

ROAD WARRANTS

With Papmaster's return annexed, printed on fine paper and in good style. For sale this office. Commissioners should send in their orders.

A Proclamation

Whereas the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Virginia, manifestly the obligations of patriotism and duty, have without cause, rebelled against the just and lawful authority of the U. S. and by the exercise of civil power, have violently seized and destroyed the public property, and have levied fratricidal war against the Constitution, Government, and people of the Republic:

And Whereas, the President of the United States in pursuance of his Constitutional duty and for the purpose of suppressing such unlawful combinations and insurrection, has made a requisition upon me for a portion of the militia of this State for the furnishing of which adequate provision is not made by law:

Now, therefore, in this extraordinary emergency of order that the whole military power of the State may be made available, and sufficient means furnished for arming and equipping the forces to be used in defense of the Constitutional rights and liberties of the people, and in the preservation of the Government of the United States from destruction, I do hereby call into the military service of the Nation as may be fully indicated,

Justin Blair, Governor of the State of Michigan, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, do hereby convene the Legislature of this State, in extra session; requiring the Senators and Representatives to assemble in their respective counties on Tuesday, the seventh day of May next, at twelve o'clock, noon, and then reconvene of the matter at the same place and on such measures as the safety, dignity and honor of the country and the State demand.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State.

Done at Lansing, this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the second year of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

By the Governor, JUSTIN BLAIR. JAMES B. PORTER, Secretary of State.

Star Spangled Banner

O say, can you see, by the dawn's early light, What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming; Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight, O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?

O say, does that Star Spangled Banner yet wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On that day, dimly seen through the mist of the deep, Between the foe's and the patriot's ranks, What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep, As it flittles blows, now conveys, now disobeys?

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam, In full glory reflected now shines in the stream.

O say, does that Star Spangled Banner yet wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

And where are the foes who so vainly and scornfully Mow the harvest of war, and the battle's confusion, A home and a country should leave us no more?

Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution: No refuge could save the hireling and slave; From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave; And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph doth wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

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The Crisis in Ann Arbor

Since our last issue the excitement in our City has been increasing, and the notes of preparation are heard on every hand. On Friday evening last, a meeting was convened on call of the Mayor, to respond to the call of the State for financial aid, and the Court House was filled to overflowing. E. B. Post was called to the chair, and J. F. Millan, Esq. elected Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated at length by Mr. McTear, who reported that a subscription paper had been circulated, and over \$4,000 subscribed to the loan. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Tappan, Gov. Felch, Rev. Mr. Cochran, Rev. Mr. Chapin, R. G. DePuy, Prof. Wood, Dr. Palmer, C. H. Dennison, and others.

Original Memorial of Mrs. Pizozzi. The Niger and its Explorers. "Agnes of Sorrento" is the name of the new romance of HARRIET BECHER STOWE, and promises to excite much interest. The heroine is a girl of Catholic birth and education, and "the influences of that creed upon the lives and characters of its votaries" is sought to be developed. \$3 a year. Address Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

From the American Publishers, L. Scott & Co., N. Y., we have received the May number of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, with the following papers: Spontaneous Combustion. Tally Ho! Mark Monnier. Americanism. Life in Central Africa. The World of Weimar. Norman Sinclair: An Autobiography—Part V. General Patrick Gordon, the Russian Scot. The Punjab in 1857. \$3 a year; \$10 with four Reviews.

The Norfolk Navy-Yard. Washington, April 19. Commodore Paulding and Captain Jenkins, who were dispatched to the Norfolk Navy-Yard and other points for the purpose of looking after the ships and other property belonging to the Federal government have made their report to the Secretary of the Navy.

Their timely appearance at Norfolk prevented the capture of several sloops-of-war by the Virginia authorities. It appears that full and ample arrangements had been made to attempt their capture, and it is highly probable that it would have been successful. The government has not only prevented that, but will, it is believed, be able to hold the Navy-Yard. There was a force of some 3,000 men in the vicinity, who were intending to come upon them in the night. The Virginians had sunk three vessels in the channel, in order to prevent their escape.

The impression is that the vessels now there—five sloops-of-war—will be unable to get out, although Capt. Jenkins thinks they can. The Cumberland attempted to leave, but failed. The consequence is, that these vessels will have to remain now and protect the Navy-Yard from being captured, which will probably be able to do.

The Michigan Regiment.

There are twenty-eight companies that have thus far volunteered their services for the war, of which but few have as yet fully complied with the rolls of the Adjutant General. These are the Detroit Light Guard, Scott Guards, Michigan Hussars, and Sherlock Guards, of Detroit, and the Cold-water Cadets, of Coldwater. Information that is being daily received by the Adjutant General leaves no doubt that the companies from the interior will be soon ready.

The University Battalion.

The students at the University have organized a Battalion, and are now having daily drills. Five Companies are organized with the following officers:

- COMPANY A. Captain, W. D. Witale. 1st Lieutenant, W. S. Perry. 2d " R. C. Powers. 3d " S. G. Morse. COMPANY B. Captain, H. B. Landon. 1st Lieutenant, James Kingsley. 2d " C. E. McAllister. COMPANY C. Captain, Albert Nye. 1st Lieutenant, G. P. Sanford. 2d " William Phillips. COMPANY D. Captain, Delmas Gillet. 1st Lieutenant, J. L. Ford. 2d " Casper Vost. COMPANY E. Captain, O. L. Browne. 1st Lieutenant, E. G. Hall. 2d " J. E. Lodge. 3d " W. E. Nelson.

It is understood that a full Company is ready for active service in the field, and will lay down the books and take up the musket as soon as marching orders are received.—This Company will probably be composed of members of the other Companies, and will offer a good second of itself.

A number of the ladies of our City are engaged in the work of preparing an elegant Flag for it to rally under and bear aloft in the contest.

Rev. Mr. Lyster, of Brooklyn, will officiate in the Episcopal Church of this City—on Sunday, at the usual hours for worship.

A WORD TO PARENTS.

We know that these are exciting times, and that boys are always among the first to feel the excitement. But parents should see that their boys are not turned into the streets. They are not wanted as soldiers, and it can do them no good, but injury only to hang around armories, hotels, and street corners from morning until night. Every boy ought to be regularly in school, and yet judging from the number we see in the square at every hour in the day the attendance upon the schools must be meager, indeed. Will parents look to this immediately, and correct the evil before it becomes confirmed and intolerable. Come, Boys, to School.

MISFORTUNE.

This is a world of misfortune and one of the saddest to a good house-keeper is to be afflicted with heavy, sour bread, biscuit, &c. If you are ever troubled in this way get D. B. De Land & Co's Chemical Saleratus, when you will be surprised by its charming result in removing the cause of your misfortune.

The Common Council of this City

has called a tax-payers meeting to be held at the Court House, on Saturday evening, to consider the propriety of voting a tax to aid in equipping a Military Company or Companies to respond to the call of the President. It is a call on our patriotic citizens. Turn out.

The Concert of the Continental

Vocalists, on Monday evening, was largely attended; and their singing gave the best of satisfaction, especially the singing of those patriotic songs which all love, and which just now are more than usually welcome.

The Scholars at the Union School

gave a beautiful banner to the breeze, on Wednesday afternoon, the several Ward Schools participating. Capt. Barney's Company passing at the time gave the flag three cheers, after which the Schools formed behind the Company and were escorted to the square.

Our City and our citizens are for the Union

and no mistake. Elegant flags are floating over public buildings, stores, and residences, and the city might well be taken for a military encampment.

The May number of the Atlantic

Monthly is on our table. It has the following papers: Agnes of Sorrento. Tally Ho! Mark Monnier. Lights of the English Lake District. Pink and Blue. Trompeur Flowers. The Convent Years. Brother Jonathan's Lament for Sister Caroline. Original Memorial of Mrs. Pizozzi. The Niger and its Explorers. "Agnes of Sorrento" is the name of the new romance of HARRIET BECHER STOWE, and promises to excite much interest. The heroine is a girl of Catholic birth and education, and "the influences of that creed upon the lives and characters of its votaries" is sought to be developed. \$3 a year. Address Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

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FORT SUMPTER

EVACUATED. Mack & Schmid REINFORCED! with a Tremendous Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS! GROCERIES. CROCKERY, SHOES, HATS & CAPS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

Hostilities Commenced in earnest!

Death to High Prices!! MACK & SCHMID are now receiving their

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