



by an election neither can they take by a war, teaching all the folly of being the victors of a war.

Least there be some uncares in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the government towards the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say it shall be his purpose to be, as far as possible, guided by the Constitution and the laws, and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duty of the Federal government relative to the rights of the States and the people under the Constitution, than that expressed in the inaugural address. He desires to preserve the government, that it may be administered for all, as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this as their own government.

The government has no right to withhold from it its aid, is not perceived in giving it that there is any coercion, any conquest or any subjugation in any just sense of those terms. The Constitution provided, and all the States accepted its provision, that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, but if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also discard the form of government, so that to prevent its going out is an indispensable means of obtaining the guarantee. It is not lawfully and obligatorily, the indispensable means to it, as also lawfully and obligatorily. It was with the deepest regret that the Executive assumed the duty of employing the war power in defence of the government forced upon him. He could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the government; no compromise by public servants could in this case be a cure, not that compromise are not often proper, but that a popular government can long survive a precedent, that those who carry the election can only save the government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decision.

As a private citizen the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish, much less could he in the betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust as these free people had confided to him. It felt that he had no more right to shrink or even count the chances of his own life in what may follow. In full view of his great responsibility he has so far done what he has deemed his duty. Will you not, according to your own judgment, perform yours? He sincerely hopes that your views and your actions may so accord with his as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights, of a speedy restoration to their rights, of the Constitution and the laws, and having this chosen as his motto, without guide and with no purpose, let us put our trust in God and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
July 4, 1861.

# Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING JULY 12, 1861.



Forever that that shall be about it? Where freedom's fire burns brightly before us? With Freedom's banner waving over us?

## The Escape—The Reports—Congress.

Both Houses of Congress convened in Extra Session, at noon on Thursday, the 4th inst. The Senate immediately proceeded to business, and the House effected an organization by electing Gov. of Pennsylvania, Speaker; and Ex-Congressman EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tenn., Clerk.

The Message of the President was sent on Friday, and immediately telegraphed throughout the country. It will be found in this issue, and those of our readers who have not already done so should give it a careful reading. It is confined exclusively to "the crisis." It is somewhat loosely written, deals in generalities a little too much, and to understand its statements and recommendations one must carefully read the reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury and War. It is in favor of seeing the government through, and opposed to any compromise with, or surrender to the rebels or revolutionists. It distinctly avers that the object of the government in prosecuting the hostilities that have begun, is to sustain itself, and not to encroach upon the rights of any State or citizen, and this declaration should satisfy every real Union man in the South, and he could not be expected to satisfy those who wish for disunion.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, liberal extracts from which we print to-day, discloses the financial wants of the government, telling Congress and the people plainly what it is likely to cost to put down the rebellion, and pointing out the various means for obtaining the funds. Upon some of the Secretary's recommendations we may remark at another time.

The Secretary of War presents a very full and specific report, but we cannot print it to-day. It presents the following statement of the forces called into service:

The total force now in the field may be computed as follows:

Regulars and volunteers for three months and longer	235,000
Additional force for three months and longer	50,000
Additional force for three months and longer	50,000
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Force for the service after the withdrawal of the three months men 220,000 |

It will thus be perceived that, after the discharge of the three months' troops, there will be still an available force of volunteers amounting to 185,000, which added to the regular army will constitute a total force of 330,000 officers and men. It will be for Congress to determine whether this army shall, at this time, be increased by the addition of still larger volunteer force.

In our next we shall extract liberally from the report.

We cannot give the proceedings of Congress at length, but in separate items and in the "Crisis Paragraphs" we condense the principal doings.

## The Fourth in "Old Virginia."

The First Michigan Regiment duly celebrated the National Anniversary, we presume much to the surprise and annoyance of the "F. F. Vs.," if any were thereabouts. The following programme was observed on the occasion:

At sunrise, a national salute, or feu de joie, with the national air by the Chaplain.

At 9 o'clock A. M., a dress parade, followed by prayer by the Chaplain.

Music by the band.

Reading the Declaration by Lieutenant Davis and Albert S. Pike as President and Vice President of the C. S. A.

Singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," and chorus by the Regiment.

Oration by Col. Wilcox.

Music by the band.

Doxology, "Old Hundred"

Benediction.

National Salute from the Fort at 12 M.

The House has, by a vote of 92 to 55, passed the following resolution, offered by Lovejoy, of Ill.:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House, it is no part of the duty of the soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves.

We think that it depends entirely upon circumstances as to what is the duty of soldiers. It is just as much their duty to return fugitive slaves to loyal masters, as it is to aid in compelling disloyal masters to return to their allegiance. The House would have done well to have kept quiet, and left the officers in command to act as circumstances might dictate. It is to follow the lead of such rabid abolitionists as Lovejoy, there will soon be no loyal citizens in the seceded States to welcome the approach of our "grand army."

## Tax House Committees.

In the construction of the House Committees the Michigan members are placed as follows:

Kellogg on the committee on Public Lands.

Trowbridge on the Postoffice committee.

Granger on committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Beaman on the committee on Roads and Canals.

Stevens, of Pennsylvania, is chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, and therefore the administration leader of the House.

Blair, of Mo., is chairman of the committee on Military Affairs; Crittenden, of Ky., of the committee on Foreign Relations; Sedgewick, of New York, of the committee on Naval Affairs; Washburne, of Illinois, of the committee on Commerce; and Morrill, of Me., of the Postoffice committee, vice Colfax, who seems to have been omitted entirely from the committee lists.

## OUR CRISIS PARAGRAPHS.

The Secretary of the Navy reports 82 vessels, carrying 1100 guns, in commission, besides smaller steamers and small craft.

259 Naval officers have resigned and been dismissed since March 4th.

The Secretary of the Treasury recommends the confiscation of the property of the officers of the rebel government and States.

Maj. Gen. Fremont takes command of the Western Department, with headquarters at St. Louis.

Attorney General Bates maintains the right of the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Capt. Lyon has been again promoted. He is now, according to the telegraph, a Major General.

Col. Duryea has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and commands at Camp Hamilton, near Fort Monroe.

Ex Senator Greer, of Missouri, was arrested on the 4th, while aiding the murderer of Capt. Howell to escape.

Gov. Claib. Jackson's Secretary has called an extra session of the Missouri Legislature, to meet at Sarcoxie, where the rebels are concentrating.

Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, are represented in both the Senate and the House, Virginia in the House, and Tennessee in the Senate.

The Mobile *Advertiser* of the 3d, reports 5,000 federal troops on Santa Rosa Island.

The measles are prevailing terribly among the Tennessee troops at Camp Trousdale.

The Secretary of the Navy says twenty-three gun boats have been contracted for.

The Missouri State Convention has been notified to convene at Jefferson City on the 23d inst.

Ex-Congressman Garnett is in command of the rebel forces at Laurel Hill, Va.

On Friday morning last a skirmish occurred near Newport News, Va., between Hawkins' Zouaves and a force of rebel infantry and cavalry. Two rebel officers and one private were killed.

The Federal troops surrounded Farrington, Mo., on the night of the 3d, and the next morning administered the oath of allegiance to all the citizens to be found.

A portion of Gen. McClellan's column is reported to be en route for Cumberland Gap, to support the Unionists of East Tennessee. Good.

A skirmish is reported near Buchanan, Va., on the night of the 6th, between a detachment of the 3d Ohio Regiment, with a Union loss of one, and a rebel loss of twenty. Needs confirmation.

It is proposed to increase the pay of privates to \$15 per month.

An Ohio contractor has made \$25,000 out of a contract to furnish camp kettles, tin cups, and tin plates.

The last vessel of the Mediterranean squadron, the steamer Richmond, arrived at New York on the 1st inst.

Billy Wilson's Zouaves arrived at Fort Pickens on the 24th ult.

Col. Burnside, of Rhode Island, has been appointed Brigadier General.

A resolution has been introduced into Congress looking to an investigation of frauds in army contracts. It should go through.

The Governor of Louisiana has forbidden any more troops leaving the State.

The South Carolina troops are returning home from Virginia, their term having expired.

Capt. Thomas, who took command of the steamer St. Nicholas after her recent seizure in the Potomac, has been arrested.

Hon. Henry May, Congressman from Baltimore, has gone to Richmond, Mission only guesst at.

It is proposed in Congress to give Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels of regiments in service the privilege of franking the letters of their men.

The Military Board of Arkansas has called for 10,000 men for service on the Missouri border.

The Louisville *Courier* advertises a recruiting office for the Confederate army.

Arkansas papers nominate Jeff. Davis and Albert S. Pike as President and Vice President of the C. S. A.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, made an unsuccessful attempt to prevent the admission to the House of the members from Virginia. Their rejection would have directly recognized secession.

A bill has been introduced into the House to repeal all laws creating ports of entry in the seceded States.

Also a bill providing for a grant of bounty lands to volunteers.

Also to repeal the tariff of 1861, and restore that of 1857.

Also a bill to establish a general bankruptcy law.

Also a bill to increase the number of Cadets at West Point, to three times the present number.

Also a bill to decrease the expenditures of the government. It can be done largely.

A bill has passed the House appropriating six million dollars to pay the remainder to the 30th of June.

Mr. Nicholson, Clerk of the Senate has assigned, and Dr. Witt C. Clark, of New York, been elected in his stead.

The Senate has passed a bill to refund and remit the duties on arms imported for the use of the States.

Mr. Daily was admitted to a seat in the House as delegate from Nebraska instead of Mr. Morton.

Mr. Etheridge, the new Clerk of the House, has appointed Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, his Chief Assistant.

During a recent visit of Vallandigham to the camp of the First Ohio Regiment, he was hung in effigy, and stoned with potatoes and onions.

Neither party held a caucus for the nomination of officers of the House, and party lines were not drawn on the vote for Speaker.

On Wednesday the House passed a bill authorizing a loan of \$250,000.

Stevens, of Pennsylvania, is chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, and therefore the administration leader of the House.

Blair, of Mo., is chairman of the committee on Military Affairs; Crittenden, of Ky., of the committee on Foreign Relations; Sedgewick, of New York, of the committee on Naval Affairs; Washburne, of Illinois, of the committee on Commerce; and Morrill, of Me., of the Postoffice committee, vice Colfax, who seems to have been omitted entirely from the committee lists.

## The "Fourth."

Events crowd one another too fast to permit us to enter upon a detailed description of the "doings" on the 4th of July. There was a large gathering in our City, and the exercises were conducted in accordance with the pre-announced programme. The procession was formed under the direction of Marshal Hatch, and was joined by the Ann Arbor Greys, Capt. BERLSON, in full uniform, and making a fine appearance; the Home Guards, Capt. CLARK; Huron Fire Co. No. 1, and Relief Fire Co. No. 2; and by a fair proportion of citizens.

The exercises were conducted from a platform erected under the beautiful trees in the North-West corner of the Court House Square, Hon. D. McINTYRE presiding, and were as follows:

1st. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. CONNELLY.

2d. Reading of a portion of the famous letter of John Adams, by E. C. SEAMAN, Esq.

3d. Reading of the Declaration of Independence by GEORGE KINGSLEY, Esq., and we never heard it better read.

4th. Music by the Choir.

5th. The regular sentiments prepared for the occasion were announced by the President; but as they were as long as the speeches ought to have been, we only give the headings.

1. The day we celebrate. Response by Judge Vancluse.

2. The President of the United States. Response by Judge Lawrence.

3. Washington. J. M. Wheeler responded.

4. Lieut. Gen. Scott. S. Abel spoke for the "old chief."

5. The Union and the Constitution.—E. C. Seaman responded.

6. The Heresy of Secession. Response by Mr. Dean, "an exile from Florida."

7. The loyal men of the disloyal States. Prof. Winchell spoke for these noble men.

8. The Flag of 34 Stars. Appropriately responded to by D. S. Twitchell.

9. The Patriots of '76 and '61. They spoke for themselves.

10. The Army and Navy. Are "doing" their own duty.

11. The Volunteer Army of '61.—Response by Prof. Fricze.

12. Our National Airs. Rev. L. D. Chapin was heard for Yaukeo Doodle, Hail Columbia, and the Star Spangled Banner.

13. Robert Morris. Caleb Clark, Esq., remembered the financier of the Revolution.

14. The patriotic words of the United States. Rev. Geo. Taylor sounded their praise; and praised their virtues.

The responses were interesting, and much above the average of such occasions, and well occupied the place of an oration. It struck us that a few of them savored too much of "wool," and we express the thought at the risk, even of being called a grumbler. There is a time for all things, but we think "slavery" got more than its share of time. To make it the burden of speech on every public occasion, is presuming either upon the ignorance or good nature of audiences. We are in for the fight, but wish it distinctly understood that we sustain the government for the sake of the government, and not for the sake of the government.

The speeches being done, the choir sang "The Michigan Dixie," the Benediction was pronounced by Rev. CHAPIN, and the audience dispersed.

In the evening there was a grand turnout of people, and a fine display of fireworks.

## "CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES."

We believe that the truth of this maxim was never more fully verified than by those journals which are engaged in lauding Police Superintendent Kennedy, of New York, for seizing the so-called "Compromise Petition." These same journals, from the New York *Tribune* down, were always admirers of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and on every occasion lauded his defense of the right of petition. And, yet, they now justify and eulogize a police officer for attempting to prevent citizens from petitioning Congress. It matters not what the character of the petition was, men had a right to sign it if they so desired, a right to lay it before Congress, and Congress could make as much or as little of it as it chose; and the "squelching" process of Police Superintendent Kennedy is an outrage upon the rights of private citizens, and is of the same piece as the stifling of public opinion in the South. We have no word to utter in favor of any compromise, but if our neighbors differ with us they have a right to present their views to Congress in the shape of a petition, praying for peace, or any thing else. And the "if and if" of the lawyer should not be allowed to interfere.

## Promoted, almost.

Michigan Colonels are appreciated at Washington, and although none of them have really been promoted, two of them have been assigned command of brigades—with the promotion in prospect. Col. WILCOX takes a brigade composed of the Michigan First, Fire Zouaves, and a Pennsylvania Regiment, and a Massachusetts Regiment.—Col. RICHARDSON has been assigned a brigade composed of the Michigan Second and Third, the Massachusetts First, and New York Twelfth. Both of these officers graduated at West Point, both saw service in Mexico, and both have won the confidence of Gen. Scott. Glad to note it.

## A FANATIC.

Lovejoy, of Illinois, introduced a resolution into the House on Monday, instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the fugitive slave law. It was tabled by a vote of 87 to 62, Night.

Hon. F. P. STANTON has been appointed to succeed LANE as Senator from Kansas. A good change.

## Battles in Missouri.

Col. Sigel and Solomon, of the United States forces, with about 1,500 men encountered a force of secessionist troops estimated at 6,000 under Gen. Rains and Col. Parsons, near Carthage, Missouri, on the 5th inst., and all day's fight ensued. Reports are conflicting, but the most reliable report, from a messenger of Col. Sigel himself, give the secessionists the worst of it. Their loss is reported at from 200 to 300, and Col. Sigel's loss 8 killed and 45 wounded and missing. Great execution was done by Col. Sigel's artillery. Col. S. fell back upon Carthage and was awaiting reinforcements.

An engagement is also reported between Col. Wolf's command of 500 Federal troops and 1500 State troops near Springfield. Federal loss 30 killed and wounded, Col. W. being killed; rebel loss reported large, but not known.

Hot work is being experienced in Missouri.

## The State Loan.

The bids for \$500,000 of the War Loan authorized by act of the extra session, were opened on Monday. They covered the sum of \$223,000, at an average of about 85 cents; a few propositions running up to par. The officers rejected all bids under 87, accepting those at and above that figure; and announced that the balance will be held for private sale at not less than 90 cents. The loan certainly ought to be procured on more favorable terms than 90, for it is worth more to any capitalist. The New England State loans at a less interest are taken at a premium, and Michigan bonds are just as secure and really worth just as much as those of any New England State.

A report comes via Cincinnati from Pomeroy, Ohio, that Gov. Wise, with a guard of fifty men under Capt. Patten, had been fired upon at Sessonsville, Va., "by the natives," forty of the guard killed, and both Wise and Patten mortally wounded. Too "big a boob," and besides, Gov. Wise was never born to be killed, in that way.

A battle is rumored between Patterson's and Johnston's commands, near Martinsburg, with a victory to the rebels. It needs confirmation. Also a battle reported imminent between McClellan's division and the rebels near Buchannon. We anticipate stirring news soon.

Messrs. GRANGER and KELLOGG voted to table Lovejoy's fanatical resolutions. Good. Messrs. BEAMAN and TROWBRIDGE voted against tabling them. No good.

A resolution is pending in the Virginia Legislature, at Wheeling, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to vote against Lovejoy's fugitive slave law repeal resolution, or any other similar resolution.—The full-blooded Union men of Western Virginia don't relish such ultratism.

A joint resolution is pending in Congress, as follows:

Resolved, That all extraordinary acts, proclamations and orders of the President, are hereby approved and declared legal and valid to the same extent as if authorized by Congress.

It is a little sweeping, but will probably pass.

## From Santa Fe, the Mesilla Valley, and Canon City.

Independence, Mo. July 8.

The Santa Fe Mail and Canon City Express reached our city yesterday noon. We have dates to the 23d ult., from Santa Fe, and to the 27th from Canon City, and 15th from Mesilla.

The news from Mesilla confirms the reports of Indian troubles at Pinaralto, and a disposition on the part of the Mesarolo Indians to remain quiet.

Owing to the political difficulties in the States, orders were sent to Mr. Mr. Clark, Superintendent of the Stephens Silver Mining Co., to stop all active operations in the Texas region, and to be Garrisoned by order of Col. Van Dorn. Two companies are to be stationed at Fort Davis, one at Fort Quitman, and four at Fort Bliss.

In Sonora quite an enthusiasm has sprung up on the subject of railroads, and the project is to connect the valley of the Rio Grande with the Gulf of California, the termini to be El Paso and Guaymas.

At Santa Fe on the 15th June, a public dinner was tendered to Col. J. B. Grayson, and to the 27th from Canon City, and 15th from Mesilla.

The Rev. Bishop arrived safely in Santa Fe.

Gov. Connolly and Secretary Otero are at their posts, and John Greeter is soon expected.

Canon City items show an encouraging state of affairs throughout the whole mining region. The mail party found numbers of Ladinos on the route, all of whom were very friendly.

## From Richmond.

Richmond, June 29.

On Friday, the State convention passed an ordinance, authorizing a loan of \$4,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 are to be issued in Treasury notes.

The report of the Committee on elections recommends the expulsion of the Western Virginia traitors.—Brown, Carliste, Dent, Burley, Willey, and Carle, others. Pending the consideration of the report, the convention adjourned for want of a quorum.

At the session to-day, twelve members from the Pan Handle were formally expelled.

Prince Camille de Polignac, a distinguished Frenchman, had an audience with the President yesterday. The Prince comes to tender his sword and service to the Southern Confederacy.

The interest on Virginia bonds not held due in the United States, will be paid the 1st of July in currency at Richmond. The interest due people in the United States will be suspended during the war.

It is selling in the streets of Richmond at \$6 to \$8 per 100 lbs.

Passengers to-day from Winchester state that a skirmish took place at Romney on Thursday, at which about twenty Federalists and two Confederates were killed.

Nothing of interest has been received from other points.

Many new strategic plans have been adapted.

## OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

Extracts from the REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 5, 1861.

The Secretary of the Treasury is required by law to prepare and lay before Congress at the commencement of every session, a report on the subject of finance, containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures, and plans for improving and increasing the revenue.

This duty, always important and responsible, is now rendered doubly important and responsible by the peculiar circumstances under which the present session of Congress is held.

A vast conspiracy against the Union of the States and the very existence of the national government, which has been gathering strength and preparing hostilities in secret for many years, has at length broken out into flagrant violence, and assumed proportions so enormous, that an extraordinary exertion of the public force, creating extraordinary demands upon the public resources, is required for its speedy and complete disclosure and suppression. In the judgment of the Secretary the clearest understanding of the actual condition of the public finances, and the measures demanded by its exigencies, will be obtained by considering the whole subject under the following general heads:

First.—The balance arising from the receipts and disbursements of the fiscal year 1861, ending on the 30th of June.

Second.—The demands upon the Treasury arising under existing appropriations, and created by the new year 1862—exigencies for which provision is to be made during the fiscal year.

Third.—The best way of providing for these demands, and the means available for that purpose.

As to the first and second branches, the Secretary shows an aggregate of appropriations already made of seven hundred millions of dollars, and ten thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars and eight cents. He proceeds to the additional estimates heretofore submitted for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, including the deficiency caused by the application of \$6,298,859 06 to the service of the preceding year, will require additional appropriations:

For civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous expenses, \$31,423 75

For the Interior Department, \$41,523 75

For the War Department, \$1,500,000 00

For the Navy Department, \$30,000,000 00

Aggregate, \$172,947 50

In addition to these demands upon the Treasury it will be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes due and maturing to the amount of \$12,638,061 64, and for the payment of the interest on the public debt to be created during the year, which, computed for the average of the six months, may be estimated at \$9,000,000.

After further figures, the Secretary says the whole amount required for the fiscal year of 1862 may therefore be stated at \$318,519,515 00.

It will be seen in the foregoing estimates no provision for the interest on the existing public debt specially appears. The omission is only apparent, the estimate for that interest being included in the sum of nearly \$6,000,000 already appropriated for the year 1862.

On the third branch, viz: The Ways and means, the Secretary says—

To provide for the large sums required for ordinary expenditures, and for the existing emergency, it is quite apparent, duties on imports, the chief resource for ordinary disbursements, will not be adequate. The deficiency of revenue, whether from imports or other sources, must necessarily be supplied from loans, and the problem to be solved is that of so proportioning the former to the latter, and so adjusting the details of both, that the whole amount needed may be obtained with certainty, with due economy, and with the least possible inconvenience, and with the greatest possible incidental benefit to the people.

The Secretary has given to this important subject the best consideration which the urgency of his varied public duties



