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The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1862. No. 859.

From Story of Waifs and Strays. THE WATER-DRINKER'S SONG.

I drink with a goodly company— With the sun that dips his beams, And quads in loving revelry.

I drink with a merry company— With every bird that sings, Carolling from a strain of glee.

I drink with a noble company— With all the stately trees, That spread their leafy shade abroad.

How to Keep Him. "Out again to-night?" said Mrs. Hayes, fretfully, as her husband rose from the tea table, and donned his great coat.

"Yes, I shall have an engagement with Moore, shall be in early; leave a light in the library. Good night." And with a careless nod William Hayes left the room.

"Always the way," murmured Lizzie Hayes, sinking back upon a sofa, "one night every night, I don't believe he cares one bit about me now, and yet we have been married but two years. No man could have a more orderly house, I am sure, and I am not a bit of an extravagant. Oh, and I am not a bit of a miser either."

Lizzie slept soundly for two hours, and then awoke suddenly. She sat up glancing at the clock drearily at the long interval to be spent alone before bed-time.

The library was just over the room in which she sat, and down the furnace flue, through the register, a voice came to the young wife's ears; it was her husband's.

"Well, Moore, what is a man to do? I am disappointed, and I must have pleasure somewhere. Who could have fancied that Lizzie's Jarvis, so perfectly sprightly and loving, could change to the fretful dowdy she now is? Who would have thought that she would be so unkind to me?"

"Come William, your coffee will be stone cold," said Lizzie, in a cherry pleasant voice.

Not one fretful speech, not one complaint, not one upon William's ear during the meal. The newspaper, his usual solace at that hour, lay untouched, as Lizzie chatted gaily on every pleasant subject she thought of, warming by his gratified interest and cordial manner.

Lizzie's face saddened for a moment, as she thought of the last two years, and how little music she made for his loving heart, gradually waning from its life, and then she said, "I wonder if you love music as you did then?"

"Of course I do. I have often dropped in at Miss Smith's for nothing else than to hear the music."

"I can play and sing better than Miss Smith," said Lizzie, half pouting.

"But you always say you are out of practice when I ask you."

"I had the piano tuned this morning. Now open it and we'll hear its sounds."

William obeyed her joyfully, and passing aside her sewing, Lizzie took the piano stool. She had a very sweet voice, not powerful, but most musical, and she was a very fair performer on the piano.

"Ballads, Lizzie?" "Oh yes! I know you dislike operatic music in the parlor."

"Eleven! I thought it was about nine: I ought to apologize, Lizzie, as I truly say, I did think that the time has passed so pleasantly, I can scarcely believe it is so late."

"The piano was closed, Lizzie's work put in the basket, and William was ready to go upstairs; but glancing back, he saw his little wife near the fireplace, her hands clasped, her head bent, and large tears fell from her eyes."

"Oh, William! I heard you were such a bad wife! I heard you tell Mr. Moore, last evening, how I had disappointed you; but I will try to make your home pleasant, indeed I will, if you will forgive and love me."

"Love you! O, Lizzie, you can not guess how dearly I love you." As the little wife lay down that night, she thought: "I have won him back again! Better than that; I have learned to keep him."

SPEECH OF GOV. STANLEY. At Wellington, N.C., on the 17th of June. FELLOW-CITIZENS.—My appearance here to-day calls to mind many scenes of the past. I think God that we are permitted to meet in council once more.

Ever since this infernal war, brought on by wicked politicians who desired power, I have had no comfort. My thoughts have been directed toward these battle-fields. Night and day have I been watching events. I could not hear a word from my native State, consequently I was unable to learn any definite in regard to you.

I do not desire to discuss, or enter into all the features of this war, nor talk about politics. You all know what my politics have been for the past twenty-five years.

How came North Carolina out of the Union? You say that President Lincoln's proclamation drew you into this war. How so? What was his duty when he took the oath of office, which he was sworn to maintain the Union and enforce the laws? Has he not done right in doing what the constitution required him to do? How differently? Was he to act the part of a political trickster and gambler, and wink at the unlawful attempt to secede? What would have been the result had he attempted this to trifle with the sacred rights of the people, and allowed the government to be broken up which he had sworn to preserve?

"Burning Cotton." The cotton-burners of this region far exceed those of any other section of the South. One poor farmer a little way from town was favored by Providence with five bales. These, with a rifle that cost him \$25, about comprised his worldly possessions.

What are the duties of a sheriff? Is he not expected to enforce the law? Should a mob attempt to resist him, is it not his duty to call upon the people for assistance, to enable him to enforce the law? This is what the President has done—he could do nothing else, he could not pursue any other course. Suppose New Jersey should attempt to secede, and New York and the neighboring States should refuse to assist in obliging her to respect the constitution and laws of the country. Would it not be the duty of North Carolina to furnish the President with troops to enable him to execute the laws?

Is secession to be recognized, what would it do to you? Louisiana seceded, and then, after it is accomplished, what hinders her from handing that State over to England, or any other Power, commanding as it does the mouth of the great Father of Waters? This she would most assuredly have a right to do, if she has a right to secede, thus damming up the great river, and excluding all the States on its borders from a market. Would the great Northwest submit to this? Could not any seceded State hand itself over to any power it might choose, thus giving up all the material governments of every kind.

What has North Carolina to complain of? What rights of hers have been violated? Wherein has the government of the United States distressed her, or any of her citizens? Were her citizens called upon to pay a direct tax to support the government? Were not all of her rights and institutions under the protecting flag of the United States?

My doctrines are those of Washington, Marshall, Badger, Graham, Gilmer and Donnell; doctrines on which the government was founded. Secession is treason. It is to put down, otherwise the Republic is gone, and we are involved in an eternal war. The government must be maintained. We are one people, one we will remain, one we will die. Secession is eternal war. If it succeeds, republican liberties are lost forever.

What do the rebels say? What did they say first? They said secession would be peaceable, that the foreigners would not fight, and that foreign Powers would recognize the "Southern Confederacy," that the democrats in the North would assist the South in securing her independence. Have any of these predictions been realized? After secession took place you were told that the northern troops were coming South to free all your slaves, confiscate all your property, devastate the land, slaughter your women and children, outrage your daughters, and so on. Has this been realized? Have the foreigners not fought, and that foreign Powers would recognize the "Southern Confederacy," that the democrats in the North would assist the South in securing her independence.

KILLING RATS.—A NOVEL TRAP.—The premises of a good many farmers are infested with rats, and we are often asked for modes of destruction. A resident of Brookline is vexed with an increasing family of rats that seem to grow fat on arsenic and rat exterminators. He doesn't like rats, and refers his case to the Sunday Times. That journal recommends a trap made as follows: "Take a mackerel barrel, for instance, and fill it to about two-thirds its height with water. Then place a log endwise in the water, so that one end of it will just remain above the surface. Make the head of the barrel a little too small to fit, and sustain it by two pins to the inside of the top of the barrel, so that it will hang as if on a pivot and easily tip by touching either side. On this head thus suspended, secure a piece of savory meat. The first rat that scents it, will, to get the meat, leap on the barrel head. The head will tip, or tilt, precipitate him into the water, and resume its position. The rat in the water will swim to the log, get on the end of it, and squeal vociferously. His cries will bring other rats, all of whom will be tilted into the water, and all of whom will fight for the only dry spot in it—viz, the end of the log. As only one rat can hold it, the victor will drown all the rest, and in the morning be drowned himself. We have seen twenty rats caught in one night by such a trick."

Much is said about the slaves coming into the Federal lines, and many complaints made because they are not promptly given up. Are they not in the Confederate lines, and are they not used to build fortifications and do the work of rebels, and in many instances used to man rebel guns and fight against the Union? The Federal army can't make a business of catching negroes and delivering them up. They have come here to put down treason, and a war which the rebels inaugurated. Sufferings must be expected, losses will be incurred, you must abide by events. The south is to blame for all the disasters which may occur.

If this war continues look at the consequences, see what has already taken place, see what must follow. In Newbern there are nearly 5,000 slaves; they are here, more continue to come. Should the war continue and the Federal army be obliged to advance into the interior, then will the consequences be upon your own heads. Then, your institution and everything you have and own will necessarily be in peril.

The people must move. Let your conventions know your wishes. Let trade be opened, let trade be opened, let the blockade be withdrawn. Come and be restored to the inestimable privileges of American citizens.

Any man who will take up arms against such a government as this, is bound to lose his property. I am indignant at such men, and cannot refrain from expressing my feelings.

Much has been said about the negro schools in Newbern. When I came I found them there established by Mr. Colyer. He came to me and asked my opinion. I gave it to him, and told him that I thought it injudicious at this time—that it would look as though I intended to disregard the laws of the State, which would destroy all my influence and make me a very unwelcome visitor to the people of North Carolina. I treated the gentleman kindly, made no threats to him, nor did I give him advice or instructions. I have been misrepresented in the whole matter, which has unnecessarily engendered a bad feeling.

Mr. Lincoln is no abolitionist. He is the best friend the South has got. Look at his proclamation to Hun. It is full of meaning. If you will not take these things into your own hands, you must do so by the consequences. Your ports and custom houses can be opened in less than thirty days. I am here for your benefit, to get you out of a bad scrape, and bring you back to your allegiance.

Tell your leaders what I say. Go and tell the people what I have said. If this war lasts, what is to be done? what will be your condition? I can't say how long I can remain with you, or how long it will be in my power to avert the approaching dangers. My interest calls me away; my affections and hope of doing good keep me here.

The administration wants peace. The government did not commence the war. I am no agent of abolition Generals. When required to be such I will leave you with a heavy heart. I will do nothing unbecoming a Christian, gentleman and patriot.

Beaufort, glorious Beaufort. How often I have thought of you, the home of my early friends, who have made me what I am, these scenes of my childhood. I am to a friend and countryman who has ever been true to you. Come under the old flag which has protected you so long and well.

The gallant champions now in arms for the Union would fight for you tomorrow if you were with us, and should your rights be invaded. You have proved your courage, and are now able to see the wicked intentions of your bad leaders, many of whom deserve the halter.

I am told that I had better go back to the States, and not come here, and that the only way will be to leave the States on both sides. I notice no such nonsense. It would have been far more agreeable for me to come to you as a private citizen. As it is, however, there is no love lost between me and those who find so much fault. I come not to insult you. I come to do good. I shall not be able to control armies forever, nor stay the uplifted hand unless you soon show a disposition to accept of honorable terms, the war will end, and the army be forced to march inward.

What did Mr. Lincoln send me? I did not vote for him. He knew that I was born among you and would stand between you and all harm, and be able to suggest such terms as you could honorably accept. I come with the olive branch, and stand for the time being, between you and the powerful armies of the Republic, whose onward march will sweep you under, and necessarily destroy your institutions, which brought in contact with opposing views, and will be too late for you to accept of any honorable terms. Then events must be left to the harsh and cruel necessities of the justice which is vindicated by the sword.

Old friends—honored gray hairs—I come for your benefit. You who have come from the distant counties to hear me to-day and take home what I say—Your interest demands peace. You desire to be free from turmoil and battle strife. Why then will you not insist on having these troubles brought to a close? I believe you will not. From the signs of the times it is very evident that a great reaction has taken place in the hearts of the people.

If your people should refuse to act, and will still cling to secession, and are given up to your idols, I must then leave you with a sad heart.

To my country I will do my duty. And to you, my old friends, to whom I am much attached, I will also do my duty. Can I ever forget you? The bright sunbeams may forget to shine, but I never will forget friends so dear, and a people who have done so much for me.

Where are Fort Donelson, Columbus, Macon, Pulaski? Where is New Orleans? Where are all the rebel fortifications? Before New Orleans fell some distinguished British subjects who had been and examined all the fortifications, went to Washington and told the government that New Orleans could not be taken, that it was impregnable, and begged the government to desist, that the Federal troops would meet with a

great disaster and more slaughtering than did the English troops in their attempt to take that city. How was it?—What are the results? New Orleans was taken before breakfast. All hell could not prevent the Yankees from taking that city, or any other. Where is Nashville, Newbern, Roanoke Island, Corinth, and all the fortified cities and batteries on the Mississippi River. All fell into the hands of the Federal troops within a few months after they undertook the job. Well may foreign nations marvel at the power of the government. We have accomplished in months what it would take years for foreign Powers to accomplish. Well may they tremble at our greatness.

You say that you are in want of the necessities of life. Where is there a citizen destitute of food? Show him to me, and I will see that his wants are supplied. This I am authorized to do. Some of you appear to have a faint hope for the Confederacy still. Wait until you hear from Richmond. Even suppose that the results are disastrous to the Union army, it would only delay the contest a little longer. The thousands upon thousands of unemployed troops now in the North, who are so anxious to share the glories awaiting the Union armies, would be called into the field at once, and finish the struggle at a blow.

We ask for peace, and are willing to forget and forgive. The government can afford to be generous, for she has vindicated her power. Listen to the voice of reason, conscience and patriotism.

The great Jehovah—the author of peace and love of concord—commands us to cease shedding each other's blood. Take things into your own hands, discard political aspirations, who fight for fear of punishment, and ten thousand times ten thousand shall rise up and call you blessed.

The Six Ericsson Batteries. Captain Ericsson has contracted with the Government to build six new monitors. They will be constructed on the general plan of the Monitor, though it is unnecessary to state that in the building of the new vessels each one will have peculiarities of its own. They will be much more powerful than the Monitor, though built on the same principle. Some of them will be about 300 feet in length, while the Monitor is only 170 feet long—a difference of 130 feet in favor of the new ones. These will be by far the most powerful vessels afloat on the ocean, and are deemed expedient to publish the details of their plan now, but it is sufficient to know that a vessel of this size, armed with a 15-inch gun, throwing a shell of a thousand pounds weight, could very easily sink the Warrior or Gloire. Each will be of 1,085 tons burden, 1,450 tons displacement, and 11 feet draft. They will be armed with two 15-inch guns, and the contract price is \$400,000 each. Several deficiencies in the Monitor will be rectified in these batteries, the pilot house being placed on the revolving turret, and ventilation passing through the roof of the latter instead of through the deck. The turrets are 21 feet in diameter, and 11 inches thick—which is 3 inches thicker than the Monitor's. Their speed will be ten miles per hour. The plates are being rolled in Maryland and Pennsylvania. All the rest of the iron for frames, fastenings, etc., amounting to several thousand tons, is being made by Corning, Winslow & Co. and the Rensselaer Iron Company, at their works in Troy. Four of the vessels are to be completed by the 1st of August, and two by the 1st of September. Some twenty-eight hundred men are at work upon these six vessels, and it is confidently believed by the contractors that they will have them completed within the stipulated time.

The whole six are intended for sea service as well as for the protection of harbors. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that these vessels are unfit for long voyages. The run of the Monitor to Hampton Roads, as far as it is the opinion of the best naval authorities, is not a difficult matter. There were some difficulties with trifling matters, such as the water breaking over the deck, but otherwise the Monitor proved herself a good sea-going boat. Captain Ericsson claimed for her that she could live in a sea where any other vessel could not live, as she is constructed on the principle of the life-boat, and we have not heard of anything to invalidate the truth of his theory in regard to her.

Nothing has happened to demonstrate that the Monitor could not make a voyage to Europe with perfect safety, although we don't know that any such ability is claimed for her. The great difficulty would be that the crew would have very dark and close quarters in the cabin. The models of the new monitors are slightly altered to make them much better sea boats, and to give them greater speed. They will be propelled, like the Monitor, with deck close to the water line.

The three gunboats which are being built by Mr. Rowland, at the Continental Works, Greenport, will differ from the others in having two turrets. The frames, we believe, are entirely of iron. Their length will be 302 feet over all, with a breadth of beam of 41 feet, and a depth of hold of 12 feet. The armor is to be six inches in thickness.

The work is well going on all of them. The plating is going on as fast as possible. The iron ribs and plates are forged in a separate workshop. The small forgings are sent up about for heating the bolts. As large a crew of men as can work with convenience are busily engaged in riveting the plates.

Where is Your Boy? We saw him last, late in the evening, in the company of five bad boys, and then each had a cigar. And now and then some of them used very profane language. As we looked at your son, we wondered if you knew where he was, and with whom he associated. Dear friend, do not be so closely confined to your shop, office or ledger, as to neglect that boy. He will bring sorrow into your household, if you do not upon him, and that very soon. Sabbath and public school teachers can help you, but you must do more.

Michigan Argus. ANN ARBOR. Friday Morning, July 4.

Special Correspondence of the Argus. From the Army before Richmond.

DEAR BROTHER: As you will perceive by the date of this, we are on picket duty once again. We came out this morning, and relieved the Michigan 4th, which had been out here for the last two days. Our reserve is situated in a beautiful grove, and from where I sit, I have a splendid view of a large extent of country on the Richmond side of the Rebel side, is a large plantation, and around the dwelling and out-houses the rebels may be seen in large numbers. They are evidently in great force opposite of us. A bridge is being built across the river near us, and a party of our company is stationed there for its protection. On the right of us, and in an open field, is a battery to sustain our pickets should they be attacked in force by the rebels, or should they make a descent upon the bridge builders. There seems to be a very good understanding between the lines of pickets here. Sergt. RICHARDSON, whom I met over here, informed me that one of their men and one of the rebels exchanged newspapers yesterday.

It is Sunday, and all is quiet. It is a most beautiful day, and sitting where I do, I can hardly realize that war is upon the face of the land. All is quiet along the Chickahominy; but five minutes may change it, and the roar of cannon may break the stillness of this quiet Sunday morning.

Late on Friday afternoon orders were given for us to "fall out," and in a short time our regiment was formed, and, with the rest of the brigade, marched to a large open field, a short distance from our camp, where we were shortly joined by the rest of the division. After spending two hours here, we were marched back to camp, arms stacked, and orders given to be ready to "turn out at a minute's notice." On inquiry for the cause of our turning out in such haste, I learned that a party of our cavalry had been on a scout to the right of us, and when about six miles out had met a large party of rebels, who had crossed the Chickahominy, and were making their way towards our rear. Of course we were called out to give them a grand reception. I believe they came to the conclusion not to pay us a visit, and turned back. It was probably only a large reconnoitering party.

I presume you have heard before this time, with all its embellishments, of the cutting off and capture of a number of our teams by the rebels. On Friday last, the teams of this brigade were at Garlick's Landing, on the Pamunkey River, at a point five miles above the White House. While there they were surprised by a party of mounted rebels, who captured twenty wagons loaded with forage, turned the mules loose, and set the wagons on fire. I believe that most of the teamsters escaped. It is reported that the Quartermaster Sergeant of this regiment was shot through the head and instantly expired. They fired two schooners, which were entirely consumed. This outrage was committed by a guerrilla band, probably made up of citizens of this country, left in our rear, who, whenever they get a chance to cut off our trains, will mount their horses and do so; and when their object is accomplished they disband, return to their homes, become quiet citizens, and are ready to swear that they are good Union men. Sergeant A. M. LADD, of the Michigan first, informs me that he went down to the White House Landing on Friday, with their Commissary, and that they were informed by a citizen, at whose house they called, that such bands had been formed, and were at that time roving the country. On the same day the telegraph wire was cut eleven times in the course of two hours, between our camp and Dispatch Station, on the York River and Richmond Railroad. Now such depredations as these ought to be put a stop to, and the perpetrators, whenever caught, hung.

CHINESE PROVERBIAL SAYINGS.—The nations of eastern Europe have a vast number of proverbial sayings common to them all. The Chinese, in consequence of their distance and little intercourse with the rest of the civilized world, have a set of proverbial and popular expressions by themselves. The following are a sample of the sarcastic kind: "A blistering, harmless fellow who calls a pepper tiger." When a man values himself overmuch, they compare him to a rat falling into a scale and weighing himself. Overdoing a thing they call "a hand back, making a bow." A spendthrift they compare to a rocket, which goes off at once. Those who expend their charity on remote objects, but neglect their families, are said to "hang a lantern on a pole," which is seen afar, but gives no light below.

DEUTY OF LABOR.—No man can rise from the workman's rank. Fall he may, and often does, from that state; but to rise above the order that God has established to govern His world, is impossible. Every man should be a workman and fill up a workman's rank. He must fill up a workman's rank, or he will be a loafer, or a man made a spot for an idler. He never made a man to live by brains alone, or such an one would have been mental and physical, are to be used, and they never would have been given.

Monday, June 16th. As I finished the above paragraph, a flash of lightning and a distant clap of thunder, caused me to gaze upwards, when I perceived that the sun which was shining so brightly but a moment before, was overcast with clouds. Peel on peel of thunder now rattled across the heavens, and was quickly followed by large drops of rain, which caused me to close my portfolio, and seek the shelter of some bushes. The rain now came down in torrents, and continued until dark, when it cleared off, and we had a nice cool night.

Early this morning we were relieved, and started for camp, which we reached at 10 o'clock. The storm is over and the weather nice and cool. J. P.

A SIGHT FROM THE BALLOON. Colonel Lowe's balloon yesterday was stationed near Gaines' Mills on the right bank of the Union line, and within six miles of Richmond. It was in the air the whole day, and in the few hours it ascended, some thirty or forty army officers observed the position of the enemy's troops from the elevated point of view it afforded. The balloon is held to the ground by a strong cord a thousand feet in length, and of course ascends to that distance above the earth. A pulley and tackle arrangement, worked by man below, is the power used to pull it down, and, being strongly fastened to the earth, there is but very little danger of the machine's escape. The Colonel and his assistants very seldom ascend, officers and others, with authority for the ascension, being sent up by twos and threes at a time, and after a few minutes' stay, hallooed down.

When the balloon had ascended at the point to the end of its tether, a grand view of both armies is unfolded. Within a circle of two miles in radius the sight is very perfect; beyond that the angle of vision becomes so nearly horizontal that woods, houses, and hills, materially interfere with the view. The landscape has three marked objects upon it, which are the first to strike the eye. The Chickahominy, almost beneath one's feet, bordered by its dark-green swamps, runs like a thread from the east to the west, and then away off to the northwest, to where it blends with woods and hills in the southeast. The James River in front, though distant, runs in a deep, crooked valley, and bears on its bosom hundreds of crafts that, in the distance, look like white specks upon the blue waters.

Richmond, covering a large portion of the western horizon, is, however the principal sight. It appears to the balloonist as a confused medley of red, white and black, and heavy brown fortifications stretching from the right to the left, with thick walls plentifully sprinkled with cannon, surrounding it on all sides. The Capitol Square can scarcely be discerned, being too thickly surrounded by buildings. The whole Capitol, however, is quite conspicuous, and, of course, the Stars and Bars float over the roof. Three church spires, seemingly all in one spot, are the brightest part of the town, and catch the eye almost before the observer is aware he is looking at Richmond. But little else, however, can be distinguished, although, for a general view of the town, no thing can be better than that from the balloon.

The space between the Chickahominy and the fortifications around Richmond is almost filled with rebel camps. A thousand cavalry horses were picketed in one field, and others were plentifully sprinkled all about. Wedges of men were in the front, and in every direction as the sun's rays struck them. Intrenchments and rifle-pits lined the front of their position, though very few guns were mounted. Several guns of heavy calibre are sprinkled along these earthworks. Rebel camps, however, are the most prominent of all the sights. They show in every direction, and the southern and western horizon seems to be their only boundary.

Of our own position, as seen from the balloon, I must say very little. One thing, however, is very remarkable. Right through the centre of the picture runs a curved belt of dark green and yellow about a mile wide. Not a man, gun, tent, or wagon, appears upon it. It is the line between the two armies. Over it cannon balls are thrown, and on its surface scouts and pickets hide from each other, but no military sign is to be seen upon it. Everywhere else, stretching as far as the eye can reach, are the thousand and one things incident to a war. Not this broad, misty, deserted belt of land, so lonely, so sombre, void of stream, lies there so still that it almost inspires the beholder. Jupiter's rings or Saturn's belts never were a grander sight than this belt of land on which nothing like tent or gun appears.

Our camp is situated on the plantation of one Dr. GAINES, who is a very wealthy man. He owns a very large plantation, and a large number of negroes. He has a very fine house and pleasant grounds surround it. He has put in a large amount of wheat and corn this season. There is also a large orchard on the plantation, and the trees are loaded with fruit. He also owns a saw and flouring mill, both of which are in running order. The saw-mill is furnishing lumber for the bridges that are being built over the Chickahominy. It is run by soldiers. The Dr. is a rank secessionist, and says that he has given one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) to carry on the war.

When the army first came here, a guard was placed around his house, and he was not permitted to go out without a guard. His house is situated on a rise of ground, commanding a view of the Chickahominy and the country far beyond. From it the rebels are plainly in view. One night he was caught in the act of signaling them, but on promising not to do so again, he was allowed to go round as usual. It is said that he even took the oath of allegiance; but as to that I cannot say. Well, one night last week he

Report of Flag Officer Davis
Washington, June 26.

The following official report of Flag Officer Davis has been received at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES FLEET STEAMER BERTON
MICHIGAN, June 12.

Sir—The Conestoga, Lieutenant Commanding U. W. BOSTERT, arrived here today from White River. She brings information of the capture of two batteries at St. Charles, eighty miles from the mouth, the first of which mounted four Parrot guns, and the second three 12-pounder rifle guns. Three guns, it is understood, were taken from the gunboat Maripos, which after being dismasted, was sunk. There is now but one gunboat remaining in White River, the Pontchartrain, mounting three or five guns, and having her machinery protected by iron and cotton.

The enemy has attempted to block up the river by driving piles and by sinking barges, but to serious obstructions have yet been discovered.

The Conestoga will return to White River to-night with reinforcements; accompanied by an additional transport laden with commissary stores.

The victory of St. Charles, which has probably given us the command of White River and secured our communication with Gen Curtis, would be annihilated with regret but for the fatal accident to the steam drum and heater of the Mound City, mentioned in my telegraphic dispatch of the 7th, consisting of one hundred and seventy-five officers and men, eighty of whom were killed, and thirty-three were killed in the water or drowned, and twenty-five are severely wounded, and are on board the hospital boat. Among the latter is Capt. Kilby. They promise to do well. Three officers and twenty-two men escaped uninjured.

After the explosion took place the wounded were shot by the enemy while in the water, and the boats of the Conestoga, Lexington and St. Louis, which went to the assistance of the scuffed and drowned men of the Mound City, were fired into, both with great guns and muskets, and already had forty-three men killed in the water or drowned, and twenty-five are severely wounded, and are on board the hospital boat. Among the latter is Capt. Kilby. They promise to do well. Three officers and twenty-two men escaped uninjured.

The Department and the country will contrast these barbarities of a savage enemy with the humane efforts made by our own people to rescue the wounded and disabled, under similar circumstances, in the engagement of the 6th inst.

Several poor fellows, who expired shortly after the engagement, expressed their wishes to die with you, and they were told that the victory was won by their blood.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

C. H. DAVIS
Flag Officer Commanding Western Florida.

To Hon. GIBSON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

Fremont Suspended and Relieved.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

The forces under Major General Fremont, Banks and McDowell have been consolidated into one army, called the Army of Virginia, and Major General Pope has been especially assigned by the President to the chief command. The forces under Fremont constitute the first army corps, and are to be commanded by him. The forces under Gen. Banks constitute the second army corps, and are to be commanded by him. The forces under Gen. McDowell constitute the third army corps, and are to be commanded by him.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 27.

Major General John C. Fremont having requested to be relieved from the command of the First Army Corps of the Army of Virginia, because, as he says, the position assigned him by the appointment of Major General Pope as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Virginia, is subordinate and inferior to those heretofore held by him, and to remain in the subordinate command now assigned would, as he says, largely reduce his rank and consideration in the service, it is ordered that Major General John C. Fremont be relieved from command; second, that Brigadier Gen. Rufus King be and he is hereby assigned to the command of the First Army Corps of the Army of Virginia, in place of General Fremont, relieved.

By order of the President.
(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON.

Death of Col. Horace S. Roberts.

In common with all who knew him, we are pained to hear of the death of HORACE S. ROBERTS, reported to have been killed in the late attack upon the Union army before Richmond. It has been our pleasure to know Col. R. from boyhood; to see him grow to man's estate, respected by all and loved by them that knew him best—his amiable qualities securing to him a personal popularity with his growth in years, and an early age "Horace" filled honorable and responsible positions in the Executive and Legislative departments of the State, which he held until elected Clerk of the City of Detroit. Afterwards he was appointed to a responsible position in the Custom House; then elected to the office of County Register, which place he held for four years. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he obtained the commission of Captain, and went with the "First Michigan" to defend the National Capital, fight for the perpetuity of free government, and did a hero's service on the bloody field of Bull Run. Returning home after the disbandment of his regiment, on the expiration of the term for which it entered the service, on the reorganization of the regiment, Gov. BLAIR tendered him the position of Lieutenant Colonel, which place he held until the promotion of Col. Rossman to a Brigadier-Generalship, when "Horace" was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Michigan First. In this capacity he met the enemies of his country on the battle-field, and fell a victim to the accursed rebellion, and by traitor hands. He fills a hero's grave, lamented by all who knew him, but remembered by all for his manliness of character and patriotic sacrifices for his country. Col. ROBERTS was always a devoted Mason, and occupied a high position in that order and in the hearts of its members. It is expected that his remains will be brought to Detroit, and that his brethren and friends will pay that respect to his memory which his life and his sacrifice merit.—Tribune.

The wife of Gen. Scott died at Rome, on the 10th of June, aged 72 years.

It is reported that our troops have evacuated James Island.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.
Friday Morning, July 4.



Forever float that standard true!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner waving o'er us!

Our National Anniversary.

Eighty-six years ago to-day the Continental Congress, convened in Philadelphia, adopted the Declaration of Independence, and gave birth to the United States of America. That Declaration was maintained by the sword through a seven years' war, and until Great Britain acknowledged her best colonies free and independent States. Since that our career as a nation has been one of unexampled prosperity, and save brief interruptions, of continued peace. We need not rehearse the history, neither need we attempt to paint the clouds which now enshroud our beloved country and darken the horizon. But we may exhort every American citizen to remember on this day the example of the revolutionary heroes; to remember that they endured a long and bloody contest to establish our nationality; to remember that traitors are banded together to rupture the government, tear in pieces the Constitution, nullify the work of our glorious fore-fathers, and destroy the significance of the name "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." And, remembering this, let every citizen renew his vows, and swear on this sacred anniversary that treason shall be put down, traitors punished, and the Union restored to its original oneness under the Constitution. It is the work of this day to kindle anew the fires of patriotism.

Severe Fighting at Richmond.

We give place to-day to a condensed account of the fighting before Richmond on Thursday and Friday of last week. The attack was made upon Gen. McCLELLAN's right wing by the rebels in full force and reinforced by Gen. JACKSON. PORTER's corps held its own on Thursday, but was compelled to fall back on Friday, which it did in the best of order. The result of the battle was an important change of Gen. McCLELLAN's position, the evacuation of the line of the Chickahominy, the swinging around of the right wing, and its concentration on the center, with the advance of the left wing.—The James River is now his base of operations, and his supplies will all come up that river. Besides, in future operations against Richmond he will have the co-operation of the gunboat fleet. Correspondents' writing before the battle more than hint at this change of front, which, taken in connection with the successful removal of all the sick, wounded, public stores, &c., from the White House, makes it certain that McCLELLAN was not defeated, and that he succeeded in accomplishing what he was arranging to do had he not been attacked.

Our loss is not known, but is put at 1,200 for the two days. Fifty-four Federal Regiments were engaged, as follows: From Pennsylvania, 10; New York, 15; Regulars 11; New Jersey and Michigan, each 3; Massachusetts and Maine, each 2; and Illinois and Iowa, each 1.

The Michigan Regiments engaged were the 1st Col. ROBERTS, in MARTINDALE's Brigade; the 4th, Col. WOODBURY, in Col. McQUEEN'S Brigade; and the 16th, Col. STOCKTON, in BUTTERFIELD'S Brigade. COL. ROBERTS of the 1st, and Capt. CARB, of the 16th, are reported killed; and Lieuts. EGGERSON, of the 1st and EDVY, of the 16th, wounded. We do not recognize in the list of non-commissioned officers or privates the names of any killed or wounded in Companies hailing from this county.

Yesterday morning's dailies brought no news from Richmond; and Wednesday evening's papers setting aside the statement that McCLELLAN was secure in his new position; a rumor via Memphis that Richmond was evacuated; and an exaggerated estimate of our losses in the late battles as 10,000. We go to press Thursday noon.

The arrival of Burnside and his investment of Fort Darling is not confirmed.

Capt. S. C. GUILD, of Co. A, Eighth Michigan Infantry, reported killed in the recent engagement on James Island, near Charleston, graduated at the University in 1860, and is well known to many of our citizens.

Capt. Nye, of the Ninth Michigan Infantry, upon whom the Faculty and Regents of the University last week conferred the degree of A. B., died recently in the hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn. See class resolutions in another column.

At the recent session of the Board of Regents, a resolution was passed authorizing the sale of the Observatory and grounds, and the erection of a new Observatory building in the University square. This is a good move, and we hope that it may be accomplished at an early day.

The construction of a room was also authorized for the reception of NYDIA.—We believe that an octagonal projection from the north end of the south building is contemplated.

Ex-President Van Buren is dangerously ill.

FREMONT'S special friends and patrons are in deep trouble again. The President and Secretary of War having thought proper to place Maj. Gen. POPE in command of the Valley of Virginia, over FREMONT, BANKS, and McDOWELL, the former requested leave of absence for ten days, that he might remonstrate with the authorities at Washington; and that being denied, he asked to be relieved from his command, which request was immediately granted. This is regarded as a great indignity to FREMONT, and the writings thereat are long and loud. Indirectly the President is abused soundly, and the blame is charged everywhere else save upon the sole responsible person; upon Gen. SCOTT, upon political intrigues, and upon everybody save the President and Secretary of War. We care not to copy all these complaints, neither is it our province to prove them groundless. Of one thing, however, we are quite certain. The three departments operating in the Shenandoah Valley needed uniting under one head; FREMONT was not the proper head; BANKS nor McDOWELL could not be placed over him—nor perhaps either over the other—without involving the same breach of military etiquette; and hence we think the President did well to call in POPE, who has shown abundant competence for just such a command, a command demanding military skill, judgment, and energy combined.

We understand that Gen. BANKS concurred in the arrangement in advance, and has heard of no complaint from McDOWELL.

Gen. KIRK, late editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, and who resigned his mission to Rome to take a place in the army, has been given the corps of FREMONT.

Later dispatches say that Kirk has declined the position, and requested that the command be given to STARR, and that his request has been granted.

News having reached the University that Captain Albert Nye, of the Ninth Michigan Infantry, had died in the hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and that his body reached home on the very day on which the degree of B. A. was conferred upon him by the University, a meeting of his former classmates was immediately called, and the following resolutions adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove by death, consequent upon exposure and fatigue in the service of his country, Captain Albert Nye, of the Ninth Regiment of Michigan Infantry; therefore,

Resolved, That, in this first visitation of death to our class, we are called on to mourn for one who gave bright promise for the future; and the University to lament the sacrifice of another of her noblest sons.

Resolved, That although his fondest wish—to die upon the field of battle—was denied him, his patriotic self-devotion, which led him to turn from his bright future of college and professional life, to seek the post of danger, and which, when there, yielded not to weakness and disease, has led to us and to his country as a legacy and example, the memory of his noble deeds.

Resolved, That while we submit without a murmur to this severe bereavement, we have reason to believe that our loss has been his eternal gain.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest sympathies to the relatives and friends of our departed brother, and that, in token of his worth, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the papers of Ann Arbor and Detroit, and be transmitted to the friends of the deceased.

Signed by the committee.

TRIBUTE TO COL. ROBERTS.—When our citizens received on Tuesday the sad intelligence that Col. HORACE S. ROBERTS, of the First Michigan Infantry, was among the killed in the late battle before Richmond, all the flags in our city were lowered to half-mast, and the old, time-worn banner suspended from the Court House window was draped in mourning.

While the First was stationed here Col. R., by strict attention to duty and gentlemanly qualities, won a host of friends who dropped each a tear—aye many tears—over the announcement of his death.

Col. ROBERTS was a warm friend, a faithful civil officer, a courteous gentleman, and a brave soldier. We will warrant that the Michigan First avenged his death.

STRAWBERRIES.—At a Strawberry Show held June 21st and 22d, at the office of the American Agriculturist, N. Y., Wilson's Albany took the first premium, \$5, as a market berry, and the Triomphe de Gand, the first premium, \$5, as a berry for general family cultivation. The same variety also took the first premium for the three largest berries, which weighed two ounces. We saw the Triomphe de Gand in bearing in the garden of H. D. BENNETT, of this city, a few days ago, and are not surprised at its success. For family cultivation Ward's Favorite 2nd, and Longworth's Prolific 3d.

The telegraph says that 200,000 additional volunteers are to be called out, to hold points already captured and permit drilled regiments to take the field. To encourage enlistments an order has been issued for the payment of \$25 of the \$100 discharge bounty to each recruit on the mustering of his regiment into service.

The call has been made for 300,000.

Gov. JOHNSON has arrested and imprisoned six clergymen of Nashville for refusing to take the oath of allegiance and give bonds for good conduct.—Persisting in their refusal, they are to be "sent south," and to be punished as spies if they return within the Federal lines.

Com. FARWELL has been severely censured by a court-martial for ordering the destruction of the Merrimack.

From C. T. EVANS, general agent for the publisher, G. P. PUTNAM, 532 Broadway, N. Y., we have received eighteen numbers of the *Rebellion Record*. Each number is embellished with two fine steel portraits of prominent persons connected with the war.—The matter is divided into three parts:—Diary; Documents and Narratives; Poetry and Incidents. Six numbers make a large volume. See advertisement. The XIX number has just come to us by mail. It has superb portraits of Gen. POPE and Com. FORT, 24 pages of Diary, 72 of Documents, and 32 of Poetry, &c. This number brings the rebellion down to Feb. 10, 1862. It is a valuable work.

In the Senate, on the 28th ult., Senator CLARK'S substitute for the House confederacy bill was adopted by a vote of 21 to 17, and then passed by a vote of 28 to 13. We do not know the difference between the two bills, but presume by the recorded vote on the substitute that it is more conservative than the House bill.

NYDIA.—That beautiful piece of Sculpture, ROGER'S NYDIA, is yet on exhibition in the Union School Building, and those who have not yet seen it should embrace an early opportunity. Doors open each week day from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock P. M., and each Friday evening, until about the 9th of August.

TOOKER has succeeded in getting some new and improved Photographs and Stereoscopic views of Nydia, which are really life-like, perhaps we should say statue-like.

The July number of the *Electric Magazine* has a magnificent portrait of Prof. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, and a large and choice list of papers from the best English periodicals. The *Electric* is worthy a permanent place in the library of every scholar. \$5 a year, with a beautiful premium gratis.—Address W. H. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman Street, N. Y.

Maj. WATSON, of the 8th Michigan, was wounded in the arms and thigh in the James Island fight, and has arrived at New York, en route for home. This is the second time the Major has come home wounded.

Excursion Tickets.—The Central Railroad sells excursion tickets to-day, to and from all stations along their road, good for to-day and to-morrow, at half fare. This will give citizens all along the road an opportunity either to celebrate or visit, which we doubt not will be improved.

In the list of casualties of the 8th Michigan, at James Island, Capt. GEORGE PRATT, of Co. B, is reported missing. Capt. P., at the last regular and first extra session of the Legislature, was a member of the House from Grant County; but at the time of entering the service he resided in Detroit.

Hon. Jas. Webster, formerly of Groveland in this county, and at one time a member of the State Legislature, died recently at Richmond, Va., a secessionist.—*Pontiac Jacksonian*.

Our neighbor of the *Jacksonian* is very much mistaken in pronouncing Mr. Webster a secessionist. He was a strong Union man, and for being such was seized on his farm near Fairfax C. H., taken to Richmond, and died in prison. Two of his sons were impressed into the "Seotch" army, but deserted at the time of the Bull Run fight, and are now on their father's farm. *Jacksonian* please correct.

Gov. BLAIR has issued orders for the immediate organization of another Cavalry Regiment. Persons desirous of raising companies are directed to apply to the Governor, at Jackson, on or before the 14th inst.

The "Monitor" Boys and the "Brother Jonathan Club," of Detroit, are to play a game of Base Ball, on the commons south of the University Square, to-day, beginning at one o'clock, P. M. Some good playing will be done.

Wool.—On the date of our last issue best clips brought 50 cents, since which prices have dropped down, and to-day 48 cents is the highest figure we hear offered. Buyers are a little afraid to take freely, and holders dislike a decline. The average price during the week has probably been 46. We notice about the same quotations throughout the State.

Just as we go to press we get another letter from our brother in the 16th Michigan Regiment, dated the 22d ult. The 16th was in the late battle, and we know nothing of his fate but hope for the best.

PERSONAL.—Dr. A. M. ALLEN, of Manchester, has been appointed Surgeon of the 7th Michigan Infantry.

Wm. V. RICHARDS, of this city, has been appointed Adjutant of the 17th Michigan Infantry, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

Reports from the South-West say that Com. Faragut's flotilla has passed Vicksburg.

Gen. Curtis' command is reported at Batesville, Ark., on short rations and suffering from sickness.

1,300 paroled prisoners of Prentiss' brigade arrived at Cairo, on Wednesday night.

A company has been organized at Corvalla to bore for salt. Prof. WISORALL expresses the opinion that as good brine may be obtained there as that at Syracuse.

The Fourteenth suffered also severely. Jos. Russell, of the regulars, a kinsman of General McClellan is killed. Colonel Pratt, of a New York regiment, is also killed, and Lieutenant Colonel Black and Sweitzer.

GREAT BATTLE AT RICHMOND.

New York, June 30.

The *Tribune* has issued an extra, dated on the battle-field, giving an account of two days' desperate fighting.

THURSDAY'S FIGHT.

Thursday, about noon, the enemy made an attack upon General Stoneman's forces in the vicinity of Hanover Court-House, probably for the purpose of accomplishing an outflanking movement on the right, and to engage our attention in that direction.

Shortly afterwards they commenced a vigorous cannonading from the works on an eminence opposite Mechanicsville, about one and a half miles distant; also from two batteries, one above and the other below.

They were repulsed by Campbell's Pennsylvania Batteries on picket duty, one on the Mechanicsville road, and another from behind earthworks at the right of a grove.

About 2 o'clock P. M., the enemy's infantry and squadrons of cavalry crossed the Chickahominy River in immense force, making a rapid advance towards General McClellan's division, who were intrenched on a hilly woodland across a swamp ravine, about a mile in the rear of Mechanicsville.

The First Pennsylvania Rifles (Deek-tails) and Campbell's Pennsylvania Battery were on picket duty, all of whom except one company fell back behind the breastworks and rifle-pits, where a line of battle was drawn up. Company K, of the Bucktails, who were on picket behind the railroad, were surrounded by the enemy and the last that was known of them they were trying to cut their way through. It is presumed the great portion was taken prisoner.

The enemy advanced down at the rear of Mechanicsville on a low marshy ground, but the bullets and grape shot fell among them like hail, moving them down.

This continued till dark, when they withdrew. The cannonading was kept up on both sides until about 9 o'clock P. M. When the battle ceased our forces were covered by earthworks and suffered but slightly.

Late in the afternoon the enemy made a charge with cavalry and attempted to cross the ravine, when the horses became unmanageable. A squadron of our cavalry seeing their position made a charge down the hill, when the cavalry men abandoned their horses and fled.

The infantry fight was then renewed, and according to the statement of my informant Surgeon Humphrey, of the Pennsylvania Bucktail Regiment, continued until about 7 A. M., when a retreat was ordered very much against the will of the Pennsylvania boys who begged to be allowed to hold their position.

The order forces then began to fall back. Porter's corps were some distance below Dr. Gaines' residence.

THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHT.

Of the next day's battle the correspondent says the cannonading and musketry was very terrific.

Duryea's gallant Zouaves were lying upon the ground for two hours, while our batteries were shelling the woods over them.

Finally, toward night, the enemy attempted to break the centre line in front of Duryea's Zouaves. The musketry firing became terrific, lasting twenty or thirty minutes.

Shortly afterward an attempt was made to break through the right wing, but it failed, and half an hour later another attempt was made on the left with the same result; the battle had then been raging for some hours without any apparent change or advantage on either side. Reinforcements of artillery and infantry, then came steadily along over the bridge to the field of battle.

The enemy then seemed to make their last desperate, determined effort, and came forcing our men back into the low ground between the hill and the bridge, where thousands before they could cross that long, narrow bridge. Wagons, artillery, ambulances, and men were hurrying toward the bridge, and a panic was almost inevitable, when a strong guard was placed across the bridge.

At the time when the enemy had almost reached the main hospital, half a mile from the river, Thomas Francis Meagher's Irishmen came over the hill, stripped to the bare arms, and were ordered to go in.

They gave a yell and went to work, but in waiting for them. The transports were moved off the steam-tugs, and a few articles scattered about on shore, even some damaged hay, fired. The whole was of very small value, and thus of the many millions of property here a few days ago perhaps \$5,000 worth was destroyed.

In the midst of this the White House was fired and entirely consumed. The enemy made his appearance in considerable force at the White House at about 7 o'clock Saturday evening, and although he neither found bread nor hay for his horses, he was welcomed by three gun-boats which were ranged along in front of the landing. The rebels were supposed to be 30,000 strong.

The cavalry at the White House guarded the departure of the last wagons and horses which moved off at the final evacuation, and joined the forces of General Stoneman, who were hovering in the vicinity all day. After securing the trains off and securing their entire safety, General Stoneman, with the entire force, moved off in the direction that I am not at liberty to state.

Gen. Casey reports that he lost not a man nor did he leave a soul behind, not even a contraband.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, Col. Irgulins and Captain Sawtelle were before Yorktown, with an immense convoy of vessels and steamers on their way to the new base of operations on James River. They would doubtless move down immediately to Fortress Monroe, and await the instructions of Gen. McClellan. A number are already up the James River under the protection of the gunboats.

Since an early hour on Saturday morning Gen. McClellan has been deprived of a telegraphic communication with Washington. He abandoned its use several hours before it was cut, doubtless being fearful that the enemy might, by placing a magnet on the wires, read his orders. Direct communication with Gen. McClellan is now being opened by the gunboats up the mouth of the Chickahominy.

New York, July 1.

Latest advices from Gen. McClellan, at Washington, yesterday morning, were up to 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday. Up to that time he had successfully carried

out the plan he had pointed out some time ago, which was to bring his right wing toward the rear, which included all the forces north of half way between Bottom's Bridge and New Bridge, and at the same time advance his left wing towards James River, opening communication with the gunboats. The attack of the enemy last Thursday in great force necessitated this strategic movement, and in changing his base, of course White House landing was abandoned. All sick and wounded, ordnance and commissary stores, troops and property were there embarked, under the superintendence of General Casey, and on Monday were at Turkey Island, on James River, eight miles below Fort Darling, and fifteen below Richmond. After an interruption of communication between General McClellan and Washington for forty-eight hours, his left wing touched James River yesterday near Turkey Island bridge. He immediately opened communication with Com. Rogers, of the Potomac flotilla, and through him with Washington. The result may be that the steam transports may relieve his soldiers of the fatigue of marching on Richmond, by landing them near the rebel capital, after the transports have cleared away the obstructions. Our army is now extricated from the malarious swamps of the Chickahominy, and is on the high ground of James river.

Another Account.

New York, June 30.

The New York Herald's report dated the 27th states that our killed, wounded and missing that day reached 1,200. The object of the movement was to bring Porter's and other divisions into more close connection with the rest of the army, in fact changing the front of the whole of our forces, with our centre and left pressing immediately on Richmond itself, which would be done, it was expected, on Saturday.

It was a virtual surrender or vacating of a long line of defence heretofore kept up to Mechanicsville, in order to have the whole force within more effective distance; also to allow the rebels to follow up, and if possible, to bag them.

McClellan ordered Porter to withdraw to two miles this side of Gaines' Mill early on Friday morning, this was done, the enemy following up, thinking they had gained a victory over our troops, slowly moving back in order, fighting as they went, crossing the Chickahominy, and reaching the position destined for their occupation.

The rebels followed in great force, and by three o'clock P. M. there was a general and heavy engagement here, lasting till seven o'clock, when a lull took place, but the rebels again resumed it with greater ferocity, having been reinforced. Our men stood the unequal contest like heroes, and did fearful execution.

Our forces were increased by General Palmer's, French's and Meagher's regiments, and the rebels were badly beaten. Meagher's brigade went into battle with coats and sleeves rolled up, fighting like tigers.

The ground which General McClellan ordered General Porter to occupy and hold was occupied and held. In the first part of the day General Porter's corps only contended against the rebels, but subsequent reinforcements swelled the number to 50,000. The rebels had 60,000 men under Generals Lee, Hill, Anderson and Branch.

Among the killed are Col. Grover, of the twenty-second Massachusetts, and Col. Roberts, of the First Michigan.

The West Point, Va. correspondent of the 26th, under date of the 27th, states that it was reported there that our pickets were driven in on the afternoon of the 26th at White House, and the shipping had all been sent to West Point from White House.

A rebel mail captured states that Beauregard arrived at Richmond with the main portion of his army, and that 30,000 men had been sent to reinforce Jackson, and the latter could at once attack the right flank of our army while Lee could make a desperate attack in front.

New York, June 30.

The Philadelphia Inquirer states that soldiers by the State of Maine report that when they left White House on Thursday it was believed the advance guard of Jackson had driven in our pickets five miles off, while his main body was ten miles in the rear. A Union regiment and all the sick at White House able to bear arms were ordered out. Word was sent to Casey's division and all the trees were cut down to give play to the batteries on the gunboats. All the stores and munitions were sent on board the transports, which anchored out in the stream under protection of the gunboats.

LATER REPORTS.

Philadelphia, June 30.

The following is the conclusion of the Baltimore American's account of recent affairs before Richmond:

Washington, June 29.—Since closing my letter from the White House, I find myself in Washington city, and in possession of most reliable information from White House and other points on the Peninsula nearly a day later than is contained in my letter. It appears that telegraphic communication between White House and General McClellan was not broken until near one o'clock on Saturday, when the wires were cut in a station eleven miles out. Tinsall's Station, four miles out, was in our possession until four o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the operator at White House heard a strange signal coming over the wire. On going to the instrument he was heralded with what Union soldiers call the rebel national salute, "Say, oh you Yankee."

This was the signal given for final evacuation, when a portion of the infantry forces immediately embarked in steamboats, and a break-up was made. The transports were moved off the steam-tugs, and a few articles scattered about on shore, even some damaged hay, fired. The whole was of very small value, and thus of the many millions of property here a few days ago perhaps \$5,000 worth was destroyed.

In the midst of this the White House was fired and entirely consumed. The enemy made his appearance in considerable force at the White House at about 7 o'clock Saturday evening, and although he neither found bread nor hay for his horses, he was welcomed by three gun-boats which were ranged along in front of the landing. The rebels were supposed to be 30,000 strong.

The cavalry at the White House guarded the departure of the last wagons and horses which moved off at the final evacuation, and joined the forces of General Stoneman, who were hovering in the vicinity all day. After securing the trains off and securing their entire safety, General Stoneman, with the entire force, moved off in the direction that I am not at liberty to state.

Gen. Casey reports that he lost not a man nor did he leave a soul behind, not even a contraband.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, Col. Irgulins and Captain Sawtelle were before Yorktown, with an immense convoy of vessels and steamers on their way to the new base of operations on James River. They would doubtless move down immediately to Fortress Monroe, and await the instructions of Gen. McClellan. A number are already up the James River under the protection of the gunboats.

Since an early hour on Saturday morning Gen. McClellan has been deprived of a telegraphic communication with Washington. He abandoned its use several hours before it was cut, doubtless being fearful that the enemy might, by placing a magnet on the wires, read his orders. Direct communication with Gen. McClellan is now being opened by the gunboats up the mouth of the Chickahominy.

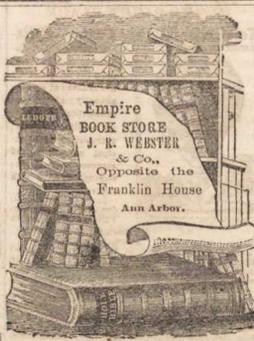
New York, July 1.

Latest advices from Gen. McClellan, at Washington, yesterday morning, were up to 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday. Up to that time he had successfully carried

out the plan he had pointed out some time ago, which was to bring his right wing toward the rear, which included all the forces north of half way between Bottom's Bridge and New Bridge, and at the same time advance his left wing towards James River, opening communication with the gunboats. The attack of the enemy last Thursday in great force necessitated this strategic movement, and in changing his base, of course White House landing was abandoned. All sick and wounded, ordnance and commissary stores, troops and property were there embarked, under the superintendence of General Casey, and on Monday were at Turkey Island, on James River, eight miles below Fort Darling, and fifteen below Richmond. After an interruption of communication between General McClellan and Washington for forty-eight hours, his left wing touched James River yesterday near Turkey Island bridge. He immediately opened communication with Com

Forecasting Storms. The American Railroad Journal in an article referring to the late disastrous rain storm and freshets in Pennsylvania and New York, says: "The science of meteorology has now arrived at such a point that every general storm, such as that which on Wednesday week, can be predicted with almost absolute certainty twenty-four to thirty-six hours in advance."

Neatly Executed. AT THE ARGUS OFFICE. WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS IN THE LINE OF PRINTING AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. We have recently purchased a RUGGLES ROTARY CARD PRESS, and have added the latest styles of Card Type, which enables us to print



Empire BOOK STORE. L. K. WEBSTER & Co. Opposite the Franklin House Ann Arbor.

POCKET CUTLERY! And everything pertaining to the trade, and more to whittling would invite the attention of the country.

Lowest Possible Figures. Cash Sales will Admit of Low FIGURES.

ROTARY CARD PRESS, and have added the latest styles of Card Type, which enables us to print

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BACH & PIERSON. Have just opened their SECOND SPRING STOCK and offer a CHOICE SELECTION of Seasonable Goods, including all the Latest Styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Domestics, Staples, GROCERIES, &c.

We Bought for Cash and will sell FOR CASH OR READY PAY, at very Low Figures. CALL AND SEE!

SCHOFF & MILLER. A RESTORATION at their Old Stand, No. 2, Franklin Block, with the most complete assortment of Books and Stationery, PERFORMERIES, FANCY GOODS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, SHADES, ROLLERS, CORDS, TASSELS, GILT CORNICES, HOOKS AND PINS, STEREOSCOPES & VIEWS &c.

Ever offered in this Market! and they would suggest to those in pursuit of anything in SANTA CLAUS' LINE that they can secure a Double Christmas Present!

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

LIFE INSURANCE. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. Accumulated Capital, \$3,500,000.

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333 Broadway, New York. Publisher of Music and Music Books. Pianos, Melodions, Alexander Organs, Organ Accordeons, Martin's celebrated and other Guitars, Violins, Tenor Viols, Violoncellos, Accordions, Flutinas, Flutes, Fifes, Triangles, Clarinets, Tuning Forks, Pipes and Hammers, Violin Bows, Best Italian Strings, Bass Instruments for Bands, Piano Stools, and covers, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.

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Testimonials of the Horace Waters Pianos and Melodions. John Howell, of Carthage, N. Y., who has had one of the Horace Waters Pianos, writes as follows: "I have just received your piano for my daughter. It is a fine piano, and I think I can introduce one or two more; they will be more popular than any other piano in the market."

Ann Arbor, May 15, 1862.

Warehouse 333 Broadway, N. Y. Sabbath School Bell, 100,000 issued in ten months.

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1859. 1859. In this City, are now being offered at the CHEAP, CLOCK, WATCH, & Jewelry Store. THE Subscriber would say to the citizens of Ann Arbor, in particular, that he has just imported DIRECTLY FROM EUROPE, a Tremendous Stock of Watches!

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES. My watch will run for \$35. Every watch warranted to perform well, or the money refunded.

OWN PRICES! Persons buying anything at this well known establishment can rely upon getting goods exactly as represented, or money refunded.

Important National Works, 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Itch, Ringworms, Ring-baldness, Blotches, and all Skin Diseases.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetanus, and Scurvy, Scald Head, Ringworms, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Itch, Ringworms, Ring-baldness, Blotches, and all Skin Diseases.

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To the citizens of Ann Arbor and Vicinity!! INTENSE EXCITEMENT! Hundreds watching the progress of Daily Events!! The Federal Army again Victorious!!

"The Union must and shall be Preserved!" "There was a man in our town who was so wonderful wise."

The cheapest and best CLOTHING in this market always jumped into GUITERMAN'S HEAD QUARTERS.

For there he knew he always got his money worth. Seeing is believing and you wish to see come in and believe. Those who have seen our goods, and who have seen our customers feel good over good bargains, they are especially invited to our store, that they too may realize how good it is for them to be with us, and how much pleasure can be obtained in the enjoyment of

SPLENDID BARGAINS! "Come all you that are weary and heavy laden" with cares and we will do our best to relieve you—giving you in return the best kind of Goods at the lowest figures.

Head-Quarters of Guiterman & Co. One of the firm, Mr. M. Guiterman, having just returned from Europe with a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and a nice lot of fine Vestings, also a few pieces of fine Beaver for overcoats which we will make up to order in the latest style, we feel confident that we can satisfy all.

STUDENTS! We are happy to greet you again in our City after spending your vacation with us. We have a large stock of books, and we will do our best to give you a pleasant time, and shall ever be glad to meet you at the Old

Head-Quarters, No. 5. "Our former customers, we feel assured, will call on us again. To you who are strangers we would say a few words, wish you to call and look at our fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, and we will do our best to give you a pleasant time, and shall ever be glad to meet you at the Old

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