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The Michigan Argus

Vol. XVII. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1862. No. 867

Col. WILCOX at Washington—Speech [The New York Herald gives the following report of the speech of Col. Wilcox at the recent enthusiastic reception of himself and brother officers at Washington.]

Colonel Wilcox made a nervous, thrilling and effective appeal, abounding in sentiments and original truths. He was probably the ablest orator of the party, and made himself popular directly. His thorough earnestness, his conscientiousness, his manly bearing, his dark complexion, thick-set, and he wears a dark beard—He bears some traces of confinement and ill treatment. Col. Wilcox, upon rising, was received with enthusiastic cheers. He said:

FELLOW SOLDIERS AND FELLOW CITIZENS—I feel greatly embarrassed by an exhibition of popular feeling. For my own part, I feel that I have done no more than my duty; in the simplest and plainest manner, to do almost a lifetime's duty, to this government, to this country, that when a man simply does his duty he should be so highly applauded. [Cheers.] I do not believe there are ten men in this vast multitude, who, had they been placed in the same circumstances that we have been placed in, subjected to the taunts and jeers of an infuriated southern bogus chivalry, but would have had every feeling of their manhood, every true instinct, rise up in revolt, whether they were half men or half Americans. [Cries of "Good, good!"] There is no one in this vast crowd who is not willing to go through such trials if called upon, and there is no telling to what extent this war may reach. In the same building in which we were last confined for a day or two, there were twenty-nine officers, as excellent and gallant men as ever fought under the free stars. But how were they confined? In the worst and dirtiest room of the worst and dirtiest building of the worst and dirtiest city in the United States [laughter and prolonged applause] without a cup of water, without a cup to drink from, a plate to eat from, without knife or fork, without soap or any means of cleansing place or person, covered with vermin, and refused the opportunity of purchasing for themselves the commonest and meanest necessities of life. [A voice—"Retaliate! retaliate!"]

Now, gentlemen, since my departure from the country there has been a great change. I myself could hardly understand it, and when I began to talk to one of my friends he said, "Why, Wilcox, you are talking about things that have passed away." So it seemed. I am very glad that it is at last understood that it is time we fortify the strength of the nation in an effort that shall control, that shall concentrate, grasp and hurl all the resources of the government in such a manner as to crush this rebellion out entirely, to annihilate those men, or to drive them into the Gulf of Mexico, unless they lay down their arms. The government must employ all its resources in the concentration of its military officers, it appears to me that this has been a brainless war. [Cries of "That's so," cheers and immense applause.] I say it with the utmost diffidence, almost hate, throwing myself upon your mercy, merely for the purpose of doing good. Gentlemen, the means of the country have been wasted on isolated expeditions, in the first place. [Cries of "Yes, and the loss of our young men."] The blood of our men, the groans of the wounded, the tears of the helpless, the walls of the window have been pointed in. [Cries of "That's so," and applause.] For this reason, men without principle and without patriotism have urged upon a government, tender as I have before described it, plans which seemed practicable, but which were outside, unmitigated, and never could accomplish anything, and never have accomplished anything. Expeditions have been sent far and wide, outside the proper line of operations, here and there on the coast, while we have armies of men, millions of money, and the very hearts and souls of our people have been pointed in. [Cries of "That's so," and applause.] For this reason, men without principle and without patriotism have urged upon a government, tender as I have before described it, plans which seemed practicable, but which were outside, unmitigated, and never could accomplish anything, and never have accomplished anything. Expeditions have been sent far and wide, outside the proper line of operations, here and there on the coast, while we have armies of men, millions of money, and the very hearts and souls of our people have been pointed in. [Cries of "That's so," and applause.]

Speech of Col. Fenton. [Col. Wm. M. Fenton, of the 8th Michigan Infantry, was present at a war meeting in Detroit on Thursday of last week, and made the following brief but patriotic speech.] Col. Fenton arose and came forward, and after the cheering had somewhat subsided, said: "I would like to see you in this war. I would like to see you in every public square in the nation. I would like to see every woman engaged in making up army clothing. I would like to see every child tearing rags for lint. I would like to see every town organized so that by its committees of volunteer and patriotic and devoted citizens, they know every man in the neighborhood, whether he is true to the Union or a traitor. I would like to see every contractor followed from the time he receives the yellow-covered contract until the moment he has filled it, tracked wherever he goes, into every shop; tracked with every person to whom he speaks, to see who he bribes or who bribes him. And now let me tell you a little incident that occurred nine months ago. The captain of a ship was offered a contract by the government to carry government freight. The agent asked him how much he would take for his ship. He said he would be satisfied with two hundred dollars per week to which the agent replied, 'You are a fool, you are just as well take your money.' There was an agent for the government. [Laughter.] The man compromised his conscience and his interest and took five hundred dollars per week. Now this sort of system can be put down in two weeks. We can have a complete espionage of the government, which would interfere with our rights and enable wicked men to enter our houses at all times, or we can have the free, voluntary aid of the people, compelling the same result without unnecessary and cruel interference. In the South, gentlemen, everything is completely organized. A man cannot walk over two miles square in any part of the South without it being known who he is and all about him. That is the kind of organization we must have. It is known perfectly well there whether he is a traitor to them or loyal to this government. The consequence is that a comparatively few men have the power, and it will not be otherwise until we have overrun the country and have satisfied those who are friendly to this government that we are going to occupy their country and maintain our supremacy at all hazards, and protect those who are disposed to return to the government. Then we may be sure they will return, and not till then. Gentlemen, these are great times. Everything is changed. A few years ago we had a great and free government, sailing like a ship on a smooth sea. Now we are embarked on a great ocean of perils and dangers; a heavy cloud of debt is hanging over us, the Goddess of Liberty has been trampled under foot, and we are in putting us down. [Cries of "Good, good," and applause.]

Went Away Sorrowful. Yesterday a bereaved patriarch, applied to Gen. Sherman to learn how he could reclaim his runaway slaves—"I know of only one way, sir, replied the General, "and that is through the United States Marshal." The unsuspecting planter started in pursuit of that officer, and was at last directed to Colonel Hillyer's quarters, where he asked: "Is this the United States Marshal?" "No sir, the Provost Marshal." "Where can I find the United States Marshal?" "Have you business with him?" "Yes, Sir, I want my niggers; Gen. Sherman says he is the proper officer to apply to." "Oh yes," replied Col. Hillyer, who perceived the joke, "he undoubtedly is, so the law prescribes." "Well, sir, the law provided a remedy for you slaveholders in cases like this, but you were dissatisfied and smashed the machine. If you don't like your own work you'd better restore it and set it running again. Unless you do that very soon you'll have no need of a fugitive slave law."

The plater left with his admiration for the beauties of secession a good deal diminished.—Memphis correspondent N. Y. Times.

Under the Tax Law, license for the trades and professions must be taken out, and the following sums must be paid to the federal government on the first of September next: Apothecaries, \$10; Jewelers, 5 to 20; Auctioneers, 20; Lawyers, 20; Agents—Claim and Advertisers, 10; Bankers, 100; Liquors, 10; Billiards, 25; Retail, 25; Bowling Allys, 5; Manufacturers, 50; Booksellers, 25 to 50; Peddlers, 5 to 10; Brokers, 50; Pawnbrokers, 50; Commercial, 50; Physicians, 50; Land warrants, 25; Notaries Public, 10 to 50; Circuses, 50; 00; Brokers, 50; Confessioners, 10; Retail, 50; Dealers—Wholesale, 50; Retail, 10; Surgeons, 25; Dentists, 25; Tailors and Soap, 10; Eating houses, 10; Tobacconists, 10; Horse dealers, 10; Tobacconists, 10.

By the 65th section of the act, apothecaries, confectioners, eating-house keepers, tobacconists, and retail dealers whose annual gross receipts exceed \$1,000, are exempted from the obligation of a license. In all other cases a license is independent. A license, however, is not required for selling goods at a place of manufacture. All license must be paid annually, to collectors appointed by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue.

The Flag of the 16th Michigan. The Charleston Mercury publishes the official correspondence between Gov. Pickens and Gen. Jenkins, (late Colonel of the Palmetto Sharpshooters) in relation to the flag of the Sixteenth Michigan Regiment, captured in the battle of Gaines Mills, in which the Yankee regiment was nearly annihilated by the withering fire of our expert riflemen. The flag is of blue silk, six feet by four, with a gold fringe, and mounted on a staff which has been lost in the fight. One side exhibits the Goddess of Liberty and the inscription, 'Stand by the Constitution and the Union'; the other shows the State arms of Michigan and the name, 'Stockton's Regiment.'

Col. Jenkins writes to Gov. Pickens, under date of July 29: "This flag was taken by my regiment of Palmetto Sharpshooters, after almost destroying the Yankee regiment on the evening of the 27th ultimo. We present it to you as a token of our affection for the State which has arisen in her sons a desperate determination to die rather than tear away a single one of her laurels. Of the thousand composing my regiment, six hundred killed and wounded, have attested, in recent battles, the loyalty to that revolution which our State inaugurated, and the survivors, side by side with other sons of Carolina, I trust will yet show to her sister States that, faithful to her promises, she fears not the sacrifices necessary to its success. It is with special pleasure I intrust this trophy flag to your hands that first grasped the helm when our State began its course to honor and to duty."

The following is Gov. Pickens's reply: "STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGETOWN, COVINGA, July 29, '62. To Gen. MICHAEL JENKINS: DEAR SIR:—I had the honor this day to receive from your hands the State flag of a Michigan regiment, styled the Stockton Regiment. It bears on its face the insignia of that State, and was borne with a view to lead a fanatical horde of invaders to our subjugation. The brave and heroic men whom you commanded with so much skill and intrepidity on the 27th ultimo, captured it amongst other standards on the bloody field of victory. I rejoice that your devoted attachment to your own State, while you held your commission as a Colonel, prompted you to obtain permission to present this memento, through me, to your mother. I received it as such, and I trust it will long be cherished as an emblem which will inspire to posterity your valor and high soldiership, as exhibited on those terrific fields of triumph before West Point, and at the Seven Pines, as well as in the recent battles near Richmond, through which you have fought your way to fame, and have nobly won your right to bear a 'baton' as a peer among the Generals of a heroic Republic."

I tried you in service amongst the first, when we stood alone as a State, and you were a Colonel of the State when alone; I take pride in your promotion, and hand you over to our common Country, to serve her as an emblem which will inspire to posterity your valor and high soldiership, as exhibited on those terrific fields of triumph before West Point, and at the Seven Pines, as well as in the recent battles near Richmond, through which you have fought your way to fame, and have nobly won your right to bear a 'baton' as a peer among the Generals of a heroic Republic. I tried you in service amongst the first, when we stood alone as a State, and you were a Colonel of the State when alone; I take pride in your promotion, and hand you over to our common Country, to serve her as an emblem which will inspire to posterity your valor and high soldiership, as exhibited on those terrific fields of triumph before West Point, and at the Seven Pines, as well as in the recent battles near Richmond, through which you have fought your way to fame, and have nobly won your right to bear a 'baton' as a peer among the Generals of a heroic Republic.

The Movements of Garibaldi. HIS PROCLAMATION. The following proclamation has been issued by Garibaldi, dated Gioi Euzeni: "The holy cause of our country unites us again to-day. Without asking where we are going, with smiles upon your lips, you have hastened hither to fight against arrogant foreign tyrants. Ask only of Providence to preserve me in my confidence. I can promise nothing but toil and troubles, but confidently rely upon your self-denial, for well do I know you, Oh! mutilated remnant of glorious battles! It is unnecessary to ask your bravery in the fight; but I must ask you to preserve discipline, without which no army can exist. The Romans by their discipline were enabled to become the masters of the world. Strive to gain the affections of the people, as you know how to do in 1850, as well as the esteem of your valiant army, in order to bring about the unity of the country. Upon this occasion the brave Sicilians will be the forerunners of the great destinies to which the country is called."

PROCLAMATION FROM THE KING. The King has issued the following proclamation: "To My People: At the time Europe is rendering homage to the wisdom of the nation, it is painful to see young people carried away by illusions, and forgetful of the duty of gratitude due to our best allies, make the name of Rome—the name which is the desire of all—the signal for war. When the hour for the accomplishment of these enterprises shall arrive, the voice of the King will make itself heard. Every other summons is that of rebellion and of civil war. The responsibility and the rigor of the law will fall upon those who will not listen to my words. I shall know how to preserve the dignity of the crown and of the Parliament in order to have the right of demanding from the whole of Europe justice for Italy."

In the Chamber of Deputies explanations from the ministry were requested with respect to the King's proclamation. Signor Rattazzi replied that the manifesto was occasioned by the enrollment of volunteers, and the false reports which had been circulated that the government was secretly in favor of them. It was requisite that the misunderstanding should cease. He hoped that Garibaldi, knowing the firm will of the King, would submit to his wishes, and that a civil war would be avoided.

The Italian journals assert that the English squadron has received orders to act in concert with the French and Italian squadrons. The Prefect of Palermo has issued the following proclamation: "Fermentation has agitated the public mind for some time past. A report has been spread that the government does not disapprove of the events which have occurred. Respect for the laws has alone prevented its opposing them by force. Now, however, that the meetings, by taking up arms, have assumed a military character, they are forbidden by the laws of the government. Citizens are warned. The government cannot sanction any insurrection, nor permit any name, however dear to the country, to usurp the prerogatives of Victor Emmanuel, the King chosen by the nation." In the Turin Senate, Signor Rattazzi said that the government had made every effort to prevent the enrollment of volunteers. As regarded the expedition which had been the object of public comment for several days, the government was determined to prevent their departure, and had taken necessary steps for that purpose.

General Thomas Williams. The tide has turned, and the country again rejoices over a great and decisive Federal victory. The battle at Baton Rouge was as brilliant a success as has been at any time gained by the Union army, and the people of Michigan have special cause to rejoice that it was gained under the auspices and through the admirable Generalship of one of their own citizens, though he laid down his life in the greatest effort. The obituary informs us of the particulars of his death, and of the subsequent accident by which his body was lost by the sinking of a transport, and afterwards recovered. Gen. Thomas Williams, son of the late Gen. John R. Williams, one of the oldest and best known of the citizens of Detroit, dating his residence here back to the first years of the present century. He, with a twin sister, was born at Albany, N. Y., on the 16th of January, 1815, and his father's health removed his family during the troublesome times of the last war with England. He early displayed those military tastes and habits which have so completely moulded his character, and finally became the cause of his death. When but a boy he joined the ranks in the Black Hawk war, in which his father was a prominent officer, and served as a private. So devoted was his penchant for a military life that an appointment to West Point was obtained for him, where he entered as a Cadet in 1833, and graduated in 1837. He was immediately appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fourth United States Artillery, his commission dating July of that year; appointed Assistant Commissioner of Subsistence, January 1738, and served in the Florida war from 1837 to 1839; acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy from March, 1840, to June, 1841; appointed First Lieutenant October, 1840, and Aid-de-Camp to General Scott, April, 1841. He was breveted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, August 20, 1847 (August 1847), and Major for gallant conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, 13th of September, 1847 (March 1849), and appointed a full Captain in 1850. Not long after the close of the Mexican war he was appointed to the post at Mackinaw, where he remained for some time, when he was again transferred to a command in Florida. When the famous expedition to Utah was fitted out Major Williams was assigned to duty in it, and accompanied it in its perilous winter march. He was promoted to Major, in 1861, and at the same time, or shortly after, was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, and immediately placed in command of a brigade on the Potomac. After the capture of Fort Hatteras, North Carolina, he was, we believe, put in command of that work, where he remained until the organization of Gen. Butler's Gulf Expedition. He was then assigned to a command under that officer, and co-operated with Admiral Farragut's fleet in the capture of New Orleans. He was subsequently placed in command of the military force co-operating with the navy fleet in the late siege of Vicksburg, where he remained until the siege was raised, and returned to Baton Rouge, where he commanded the Union troops in the rebel attack on that place. General Williams was a thorough soldier, an accomplished gentleman and excellent citizen. He was an enthusiastic admirer of the military profession, and devoted his whole life and all his energies and talents to it with the most untiring zeal. During the twenty-nine years that have passed away since he was appointed a Cadet at West Point, he was on furlough not to exceed fifty months. He believed the first duty of a soldier to be a ready obedience to his superiors, and was no more exacting in requiring it from those under him than he was punctilious in according it to those above him. He always favorably impressed those with whom he associated, and his untimely death will spread a gloom over a large circle of friends not only throughout the State but in every part of the world. The great cause has lost in him a brave defender and one who knew no fear.—Detroit Free Press.

Hon. Roderdy Johnson is engaged in preparing his report on his mission to New Orleans. Nothing has transpired concerning his conclusions on the subject; but it seems to be understood that, while perhaps making some concessions by way of appeasing the Foreign Consuls and their governments, he will substantially sustain Butler throughout.

Small Boy No. 1.—"Sam, my mother says your dad shuts his house all up and lives down in the cellar so's to pretend to be a very poor fellow he'll have to go to the war."

Small Boy No. 2.—"No he hasn't neither. He's only shut all the windows on account of the draft."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Said a little girl to her mother one day, "Did they ever have newpapers before the war?" "Why do you ask?" "Because I should like to know what they had to put in them."

While the fight was raging three companies of the Sixth Michigan Volunteers were in peril of being cut off by the Fourth and Thirteenth Louisiana regiments, commanded by Col. Allen. Acting as brigadier, emerged from the woods and marched toward the three companies with the view of turning their right flank. They had succeeded in capturing two guns belonging to Nims' battery, and a well known rebel officer, named Henderson, was seen to wave a flag in triumph over the guns. Some say it was a black flag, but doubts have been expressed regarding the correctness of the statement. The two guns were brought to bear on the gallant Michigan boys; but they were too nimble for the rebels. Laying flat over them, the rebel balls flew over them,

On the receipt of the intelligence at New Orleans, of the Battle of Baton Rouge, on the 5th inst., it was determined between your regular correspondent at the first named city and myself that I should proceed at once to Baton Rouge for the purpose of gathering all the particulars of the fight, and, in the event of the rebels renewing the attack, to send on by the Roanoke full details to the latest moment. Accordingly, armed with the necessary pass, your special correspondent took passage on the steam Transport, Empire Parish, Capt. Thompson, to whom he is indebted for many courtesies, and arrived at Baton Rouge between eight and nine o'clock this morning. It was rather a difficult matter to get the necessary information in consequence of the hurry and bustle consequent upon getting up of the necessary official documents for transmission to headquarters at New Orleans, and the sending down the river of the accumulated sick and wounded; I obtained from officers engaged in the battle the following interesting facts:

THE ENEMY RECONNOITRED. Gen. Williams received information as early as Monday, the 28th ult., that the rebels had started from Camp Moore, for the purpose of making an attack on Baton Rouge. On the receipt of this intelligence he sent out a reconnoitering party to Baton's ferry, on the Atchitola river, sixteen miles from the place. The reconnoitering party reported that they had no farther to meet the enemy, with the exception of a few pickets on the banks of the river. It seems, however, that the rebels had received information of the reconnoissance, and sent out a force to cut off the expedition party on their return. Our men got scent of this, and by the quickness of their movements escaped falling into the hands of the enemy.

APPROACH OF THE REBELS. About 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th, information was received from some negroes that the rebels were approaching in force from the Greenwell Springs road, upon which the troops got under arms, ready for the menaced attack. At half-past three o'clock on the following morning the reveille was beaten, and the troops having formed, they were marched out to meet the enemy. About a mile out of our little army was drawn up in line of battle, awaiting the expected attack.

HOW THE BATTLE COMMENCED. The engagement was brought on by one of the companies of the Twenty-first Indiana, which was on picket duty about a mile back of the camp, being driven in by the rebels. As soon as the firing was heard, Gen. Williams sent the other companies of the Twenty-first Indiana to the support of the pickets. On reaching the scene of action they found that the enemy was in too great force to contend with successfully, upon which they fell back to the front of their tents, followed by the enemy. There they made a stand and the entire brigade of Gen. Clark, consisting of two Mississippi regiments, and a third regiment composed partially of men from Mississippi, the rest being from Arkansas. The fighting at that place was very severe. The Indiana boys performed prodigies of valor, and kept the enemy in check for a considerable time. Gen. Williams finding, however, that they were too far advanced to receive support from the other regiments, ordered them to fall back, which was done to the distance of from two to three hundred and fifty yards.

The steamships North Star and Roanoke arrived at New York from New Orleans, whence they both sailed on the 10th inst. The news by these arrivals is four days later, and is highly interesting. We have received full particulars of the battle of Baton Rouge from our special correspondent, which we publish below.

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upon which they started to their feet and poured so well directed a volley into the enemy's ranks as to completely rout him. This was handsomely rewarded by the remaining guns of "Nims' battery, which, making a detour along the road, so severely galled the Louisiana regiments by the well timed fire that when the two companies of the Michigan Six came to the thicket, the rebels were driven back to the cover of the woods, leaving the two guns they had captured behind them. Nims' battery then got their own again. The rebel Colonel Allen was mortally wounded in the encounter, and Gen. Williams, the brave Union commander, was killed by a rifle bullet, which pierced his breast. Captain Gordon of Company F, 8th Michigan, took the flag of one of the Louisiana regiments. A black flag was captured, and driven to the rear, and the rebel officer Henderson so defiantly waved over the trophies he was so soon to lose.

INDIANA AND MAINE DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES.
The hardest part of the fighting was in the center, where the Fourth Maine fought with distinguished bravery. The Twenty First Indiana also fought like tigers, and it is said that a rebel General paid them the handsome compliment of saying that, but for these damned Indiana's Baton Rouge would have been captured, though there are Union soldiers who do not see it exactly in that light.

WHAT THE GUNBOATS DID.
When the long roll was beaten, the gunboats Essex, Sumpter, Kincaid and Katabadin took up their positions, the two former to protect our left and the two latter our right bank. The Essex and the Sumpter opened fire in the woods, their shells screaming through the trees, tearing them into shreds and scattering an iron hail around. Signal Officer Davis, of the Kincaid, stationed himself on the tower of the State House from which elevation he had an excellent view of the field, and could signal to the vessels where to throw in their shells. After the battle had raged for some time the Union troops began to fall back on the Penitentiary, when several well directed shots from the eleven inch guns of the boats kept the rebels in check. Shortly after this the firing ceased.

At half past three P. M. firing was resumed, the gunboats, Kincaid and Katabadin, changing the scene in different directions doing great execution. It has been stated that one shell from the Kincaid killed from forty to sixty rebels. Towards evening the firing again ceased, but the gunboats continued to send in a shell every half hour in different parts of the woods during the whole night, with the view of keeping them at bay; but they had already fled, the gallant charge of the Sixth Michigan having completed their discomfiture.

BRECKINRIDGE'S SWORD TAKEN.
The rebels were led by Major-General Breckinridge, who scamped off in such haste that he left his sword behind. It was picked up by the Union soldiers, and is retained as a trophy. Perhaps it was this circumstance that gave rise to the report that the traitor lost his right arm. There can be no mistake as to whom the sword belonged, for Breckinridge's name is engraved on it. There were two other Generals on the field, namely, Clarke and Ruggles, and one acting Brigadier, Allen. General Clarke was taken prisoner, and is now at Baton Rouge in charge of a personal friend. The rebel troops have been variously estimated at from five to eight thousand, while the Unionists did not exceed two thousand and five hundred in number. For the number of killed and wounded I must refer the readers of the *Harold* to the official accounts, which will accompany this. The principal documents were lost however, on the Whitman, when she sank, of which catastrophe a full account will be given in another part of this letter.

Thus ended the battle of Baton Rouge, by no means the greatest, but certainly the best fought and most severely contested of any during the present war. It would have dispersed to the four winds of Heaven, had not that been done already, the wretched delusion that Southerners are superior in valor to those whom they contemptuously term "Yankees."

To the School Officers and Teachers of Michigan.
There is danger that the recent large levies of soldiers from this State, will impair the character and prosperity of our public schools. Hundreds of our best and most experienced teachers have entered the army. They have hastened to the call of patriotism, to defend the country which their equal labors have helped so much to enlighten and bless. But the schools still remain. The children will still assemble for instruction, and the places of the teachers who are gone must be supplied by others.

The deficiency in the number of male teachers already begins to be felt. Our educated and patriotic countrywomen will fill the places left vacant by their brothers. But as this much greater number than usual of new and inexperienced teachers must be introduced at once into the school rooms, there is serious danger that this will cause the schools to retrograde in quality. This ought not to be. The good of the children and the good of the State alike demand that the schools shall be kept working with the highest attainable efficiency and success.

To meet this crisis, and to save the schools from deterioration, the Superintendent has prepared, notwithstanding the troubled state of the country, a bill for the purpose of providing for the selection of additional force of 250,000. On his own motion it was laid on the table.

Also, an export duty of twenty per cent on cotton and tobacco, to aid in indemnifying losses by citizens by the enemy.

Rebel Defeat at Fort Donelson.
CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.
A special to the *Harold* from the Chaplain of the Seventy-First Ohio dated Fort Donelson the 25th, says the rebels under Woodward, the same that took Clarksville, made an attack upon the fort, but were repulsed with the loss of thirty killed and wounded. Col. Woodward's horse was killed under him. His saddle and pistols are now in our possession.

The rebels sent a flag of truce, previous to the attack, demanding the surrender. The question was put to the officers. Every man voted "no." The enemy's force consisted of 450 infantry, 335 cavalry, and two field pieces. The fort was under command of Major Hart, with four companies of the Seventy-First Ohio, Col. Rodney Mason's Regiment.

Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, was mobbed at Thibodaux a few days ago, because of his cotton-burning orders; but for the protection women he would have been killed.

Jeff Davis' Message to the Rebel Congress.
New York, Aug. 25.
The rebel Congress met in Richmond on the 18th inst., on which occasion Jeff. Davis submitted his annual message. He leads off in his usual hypercritical style, and then alludes to the Federal government as robbers, assassins, &c., ad infinitum. He speaks of ad, and recommends retaliatory measures to meet the late laws recently passed by the Federal government; recommends the issue of more rebel ships, and alludes to the building of rebel war vessels at home and abroad. The message betrays great signs of weakness in the rebel government, for no notion that has power in its hands, ever put forth such arguments as acquiesce in murder, rapine, &c., under the name of retaliation.

After alluding to the sufferings of the people and the gallantry of the troops, he says: "The vast army which threatened the capital of the Confederacy, has been defeated and driven from the land, and the army, repeatedly foiled in its efforts for its capture, is now seeking to raise new armies on a scale such as modern history does not record, to effect that enjoinment of the South so often proclaimed as on the eve of accomplishment."

Davis then charges us with rapine, wanton destruction of private property, murder of captives, &c., and speaks of the confiscation bill as atrocious, while the State government are urged by citizens of the United States, and at last two Generals of the United States are engaged in exciting servile insurrection. Another has been found of instincts so brutal as to invite the violence of his soldiery against the women of a captured city. He mentions Gen. Butler subsequently.

Davis then says, to inquiries made of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, whether the atrocious conduct of some of the military commanders meets the sanction of that government, an answer had been evaded on the pretext that the inquiry was insulting, and no method remains for the suppression of these enormities but such retributive justice as it may be found possible to execute. Retaliation in kind for many of them is impracticable, and I have had occasion to remark in a former message that under no excess of provocation could our noble-hearted defenders be driven to wreak vengeance on an unarmed man or on women and children. But stern and exemplary punishment can and must be meted out to the murderers and felons who, disgracing the profession of arms, seek to make of public war the occasion for the commission of the most monstrous crimes. Deeply as we regret the character of the contest into which we are about to be forced, we must accept it as an alternative which recent manifestations give us little hope can be avoided. The expectation of failure has aroused the worst portions of their people, even of their clergymen, is now engaged in urging an excited populace to the extreme of ferocity, and nothing remains but to vindicate our rights and to maintain our existence by employing against our foe every energy and every resource at our disposal.

Davis recommends further legislation to make the conscription universal; also, the issue of additional treasury notes; also, some legislation for controlling military transportation. He says the very large increase of force recently called into the field by the President of the United States may render it necessary hereafter to extend the provisions of the conscript law so as to embrace persons between the ages of 35 and 45 years. The vigor and efficiency of our present force and their condition, and the skill and ability which distinguish their leaders, inspire the belief that no further enrollment will be necessary, but a wide and weighty necessity should be suddenly developed increased forces for our defense, means should exist for calling such forces into the field without awaiting the re-assembly of the legislative department of government.

The rest of the message is unimportant.

In the rebel House of Representatives Mr. Poole, of Tennessee, offered a bill for retaliation purposes. It requires that the enemy refuse to treat our partisan soldiers as prisoners and have also punished innocent private citizens for their acts. It provides that an officer who may have ordered such atrocities be put to death if captured, an equal number of prisoners, officers to be preferred, taken from the enemy to suffer the fate inflicted on our captured soldiers or citizens.

It provides that Federal armies inconspicuously composed of white and black shall not be held to the privileges of war or to be taken prisoners. Of such as may be captured, the negroes shall be returned to their masters or publicly sold and their commanders publicly hung or shot, as may be most convenient.

He also offered a bill to retaliate for the seizure of citizens by the enemy. It provides that the prisoners held by us a number equal to that of the citizens seized shall be held as hostages for their safety and subject to like treatment. Any officer, civil or military, concerned in their seizure, shall be imprisoned during the war.

All the bills were referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Foote offered a bill to provide for the seizure of additional force of 250,000. On his own motion it was laid on the table.

Also, an export duty of twenty per cent on cotton and tobacco, to aid in indemnifying losses by citizens by the enemy.

Reception of Gen. Corcoran in New York.
Gen. Michael Corcoran received a magnificent reception yesterday on his return to this city. The streets along the line of march of the military and civic procession which escorted him from Castle Garden to the St. Nicholas Hotel were densely crowded, and the greatest enthusiasm manifested wherever he was observed. General appeared. In reply to an address of welcome by Mayor O'Plyde, Gen. Corcoran said that he intended to return to Washington to day, to bring back the old Sixty-Ninth regiment, which he will again lead to battle. He also intends recruiting a brigade.

A Speech by Senator BROWNING.
Senator Browning, of Illinois, made a lengthy address to an immense audience of his fellow citizens at Quincy, on Saturday last, which is sketched as follows by the *Quincy Herald*:

Mr. Browning explained his position upon the conscription question, and did not do so in the satisfaction and approval of a vast majority of those who heard him. He said that Congress had no power to confiscate property, and that confiscation was a humbug. If the power of confiscation existed anywhere, it existed in the President, by virtue of his office as Commander-in-chief of our armies. The constitution conferred no such power upon Congress, and he had no wish to support the confiscation bill and the constitution, so he supported the constitution and opposed the confiscation. Upon this question he stood with the President. The same was true upon the question of arming the negroes. He was opposed to arming them, and so was the President. He was for the Union as it was, and the constitution as it is. In the utterance of these truly patriotic sentiments, Mr. Browning was loudly and enthusiastically applauded.

There were a few persons present who did not join in these demonstrations of approval, but they were open, avowed, ultra abolitionists. Mr. Browning denounced them in unmeasured terms. He denounced the abolition leaders in the United States Senate—namely Sumner, Wilson and others—as disloyal, traitors to the country—wild, deluded, crazy fanatics who were bent upon the destruction of the government. He had no sympathy with them, and he had no desire to cooperate with them, and he would not do so. He had marked out his course and should pursue it. It mattered not that some of his old personal and political friends had turned against him—he was for the Union as it was, and the constitution as it is, and upon that platform he intended to stand, though every friend had should desert him, and though every dollar's worth of property that he owned in the world should be sacrificed or destroyed.

He was interrupted by an abolitionist present, who charged him with having gone over to the Democrats. Mr. Browning responded that he was ready to go over to the Democrats, or to any other party, or to act with patriotic men, to whatever party they might belong, who were for the Union and the constitution. Mr. B. then asked this brazen faced abolitionist if he would be willing to receive the South back into the Union, with all their constitutional rights, if the rebels would lay down their arms to-morrow? As might be expected, the crazy fanatic replied "no," and he would not be willing to receive the South back unless they would first abolish slavery. Mr. Browning said this was just as he supposed—these abolitionists were not in favor of the Union and the constitution, but would sacrifice both, and bury the liberties of the people beyond the hope of resurrection, if they could but accomplish their wicked and traitorous designs.

Another abolitionist fanatic wanted to know of Mr. B. whether he would vote in behalf of emancipating the slaves if he knew of such emancipation would put an end to the war. "No, sir," said Mr. B. "I would not give such a vote because I have sworn to support the constitution; I have no power to emancipate the slaves."

At this point the Rev. Mr. King, who was in the audience, was heard to say that Mr. Browning "is a traitor to his country." Mr. B. did not probably hear the remark, as he did not condescend to meet it.

Mr. B. commented at considerable length upon the course of certain abolition journals that have devoted so much of their time and space to denunciations of our Generals in the field, and so little space to denunciations of the rebel commanders. Among these journals were the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Quincy Whig*. He was particularly severe on the editors of the *Chicago Tribune*. He read an article from the *Tribune*, and pronounced it to be the most infamous treason that had been published in any paper in the United States since the war began. Of the editors of the *Tribune* he had a most contemptible opinion. He did not believe them to be loyal, and if they should take an oath to support their government he would not believe their oath. As to the *Quincy Whig*, he could not expect much from that source—it was incapable of good action, and about him he had persistent misrepresentation in his position from the beginning. He read some extracts from the *Whig* to show that he had been outrageously misrepresented by that paper.

In regard to the war, he was for its vigorous, energetic and successful prosecution. He told his republican friends that they could not hope to bring the war to a successful issue if they made it a war for the negro. The Democrats, he said, would not co-operate with us, and that would not be to our legitimate, proper object—let it continue to be, as it had been from the beginning, a war for the constitution and the Union, and the Democrats would work and fight shoulder to shoulder with the republicans—indeed, all the patriots of whatever party, would work together.

Mr. Browning, throughout, was listened to with great attention and with great interest. During his speech he was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause. His positions as he stated and explained them on this occasion, are endorsed and approved by a large, overwhelming majority of the people of this city and county. He talked like an honest man and a true patriot, and his positions were broad enough for all loyal men to stand upon. We congratulate Mr. Browning and the country that he took this occasion to make himself understood, and to prevent misunderstanding for the future as to his purpose and real position. That he stands with the President upon the questions he discussed we have no doubt—indeed he so stated in his speech. Mr. Browning is understood and believed to be the most intimate and confidential friend and adviser of President Lincoln that he has. In indicating as he did that he would support the President intended to pursue, Mr. Browning has renewed the confidence of the people in the integrity of our government and the stability of our institutions. It is to be regretted that no stenographic report of this speech was taken, and that it cannot, therefore, be published in full.

RECEPTION OF GEN. CORCORAN IN NEW YORK.
Gen. Michael Corcoran received a magnificent reception yesterday on his return to this city. The streets along the line of march of the military and civic procession which escorted him from Castle Garden to the St. Nicholas Hotel were densely crowded, and the greatest enthusiasm manifested wherever he was observed. General appeared. In reply to an address of welcome by Mayor O'Plyde, Gen. Corcoran said that he intended to return to Washington to day, to bring back the old Sixty-Ninth regiment, which he will again lead to battle. He also intends recruiting a brigade.

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Michigan Argus.
ANN ARBOR.
Friday Morning, August 29.

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

From Pope's Army.
A portion of McQUELLAN'S and BURN-SIDE'S armies have formed a junction with Pope, and the whole force has fallen back across the Rappahannock. Several attempts have been made by the rebels to effect a crossing of the Rappahannock, but without any success.

A cavalry raid was made upon Pope's army while falling back, and a number of men, weapons, &c., captured. Pope lost his personal baggage, private and official papers, \$40,000 cash, &c.

Considerable fighting has been done during this and last week, in which Pope seems to have sustained himself, but we are without any definite report.

Strange rumors come from Pope's army discrediting the loyalty of Gen. McDOWELL. One report says that the rebel Gen. STUART gave particular orders to spare Gen. McDOWELL'S staff and baggage train; but to seize and destroy that of POPE, which was done. Another report says that Gen. SIGEL shot Gen. McDOWELL through the head on the battle field at Warrenton.

The telegraph yesterday morning gave us no news—because of the thunder storm.

Which is Right?
Secretary SEWARD has decided that foreign born residents who have declared their intentions to become citizens, but have not taken their "second papers," are not liable to military duty or draft. Secretary STANTON has ordered that all foreign born residents who have declared their intentions and voted are liable to draft even though they have not taken their "second papers." There are thousands of this latter class who have voted for years, and in many cases held offices. We think Secretary Stanton right—What are the views of the Executive and Attorney Generals, State and National?

In our last issue we gave place to an article from the *Free Press*, which stated that children born in this country of foreign residents who have never been naturalized follow the condition of their parents, are not citizens, and are not liable to draft.

In 1854, WILLIAM L. MARCY, then Secretary of State, gave an opinion that the son born in this country of an un-naturalized father, would be a citizen and eligible to the Presidency under the constitution. If so he would certainly be liable to draft.

The President to Horace Greeley.
We invite all our friends to read the letter of the President to HORACE GREELEY, the would-be dictator of a National policy, and then read it again. It is a genuine specimen of "Old Abe" literature, and could have come from no other pen than that of the present occupant of the "White House." Aside from its pointed and deserved rebuke to the presumptuous and arrogant editor of the *N. Y. Tribune*, and all that class of negro savers and worshippers, its declarations appeal directly to the public heart. The President explicitly declares that it is his business to save the Union under the constitution. He wages no war against slavery, neither shall turn aside from his course to save that favorite institution of the rebels. He will save the Union and let slavery take care of itself, kicking it out of his path if he finds it therein. We can stand on that platform, and so can every man who really desires a restoration of the Union.—Read the unique letter.

Gen. Willcox.
Gen. WILLCOX, who sounds more natural, Col. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX, of the old Michigan First, taken prisoner by the rebels at the battle of Bull Run, on the 21st day of July, 1861, and recently released from his long and close confinement, arrived at his home in Detroit, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, and met an enthusiastic reception from his fellow citizens. It was a gala day for Detroit, and thousands from the interior participated in the welcoming festivities. The procession was large and imposing, the welcoming speech happy and well timed, and the response feeling and eloquent.

Illness prevented us from being present, and we have no space in this issue for details from the city papers.

The Drafting Order.
We give place to the orders of Gov. BLAIR and Adjutant General ROBERTSON, relative to drafting. A new and full enrollment is to be completed by the 10th of September, and as but ten days is given the commissioners to revise the lists, it is probable that the draft for the 300,000 nine month men will be made or commenced on the 20th of September, or very near that time. The details will be found in the order.

The names of the Commissioner and the examining Physician for this county have not yet been announced.

The Seventeenth Regiment Michigan Infantry.
Col. W. H. WIRNING, left their rendezvous in Detroit on Wednesday, for Washington, via Cleveland, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, and Baltimore.

Several other regiments will follow the Seventeenth in a few days.

War Meeting at Pittsfield.
A War Meeting is to be held at Pittsfield Town House to-morrow—Saturday—for the purpose of encouraging enlistments. A dinner is to be served in the grove at noon, and in the afternoon a general "talk" will be had. Speeches pertinent to the occasion are expected from Prof. ESTABROOK and S. M. CURTISON, Esq., of Ypsilanti; Rev. Mr. PATRICK, of Lodi; Judge LAWRENCE, and others. A general attendance is invited.

In the evening a patriotic concert will be given in the church by Prof. FOOTE and PRASE, the proceeds to be appropriated to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers.

We hope that both the meeting and concert will be largely attended.

The remains of Gen. Thos. Williams, the gallant officer who commanded and fell in the recent brilliant engagement at Baton Rouge, arrived in Detroit on Friday evening last, and lay in state in Young Men's Hall during Saturday. The funeral was largely attended on Monday forenoon from St. Paul's church, the services being conducted by the Right Rev. Bishop McGOVERN.

The Minn eta Tragedy.
St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 25.
Parties from the Minnesota river, who reached here last night, state that scouts estimated the number of whites already killed by the Sioux at five hundred. The opinion is based on the number of bodies discovered along the road and trails. It is believed that all the misadventures are killed. The civilized Indians exceeded their savage brethren in atrocities.

Mr. Frenier, an interpreter, who has spent most of his life among the Indians, volunteered to go alone, trusting to his knowledge of the Indians and their disguise, to escape detection.—Dressed and painted in savage style, he arrived at the Upper Agency at night. The place was literally the habitation of death. He visited all the houses, and saw their former occupants lying dead, some on the door steps, some inside, and others scattered in yards. He went to the house of Hon. J. R. Brown and recognized every member of the family, eighteen in all, murdered. He visited Beaver Creek, and found fifty families killed. Went to every house and recognized the bodies of nearly all the former inhabitants. Among those recognized at the Agency were N. Givens and family, Mr. Galbraith, and children, Dr. Wakefield and family, John Todd's family, John A. Edwards, Mayor, and two missionaries, Rev. Dr. Williamson and Rev. M. Riggs.

Gov. Sibley is now marching to the relief of Fort Ridgely. Reports say that the Sioux bands united in carrying out a concerted and desperate scheme, and says he will only be too happy to find powerful upper bands of Yankton, and other Indians not united with them.

Mr. Frenier, the disguised interpreter writes Governor Ramsey from Hennepin, 21st inst., says he left Fort Ridgely at 5 A. M. There were then two thousand Indians around Fort Ridgely, and the wooden buildings were burning. He thinks the other tribes are joining the Sioux, and will present a formidable array.

A reliable letter dated Glencoe, 21st, says the injury done by the stampede of settlers is immense. Another such scene of woe can hardly be seen in the South, as in McLeod, Meeker, and the Northern part of Sibley and other counties. In St. Paul and adjoining counties all the available horses are being gathered up, and all sorts of weapons will be used by willing hands for immediate and summary punishment of those audacious and rascally Indians.

Chicago, Aug. 26.

The *St. Paul Press*, of the 21st, gives a careful consideration of the evidence accumulated so far forces the conviction that the influence of white men was at the bottom of the Indian massacre.—For a week past white men, Missourians, have been among them. The fact that rumors like Yankton and Otter Head are moving in connection with the Sioux, that a large force attacked a fortified artillery post like Fort Ridgely, an attack without precedent in Indian history, that the Indians are butchering the missionaries who have spent their lives among them, and who in ordinary disturbances would possess great influence over them, all seem to indicate some directing intelligence superior to that of the Indians. We are forced to the conclusion that this outbreak on their part is deliberate and concerted plan, its purpose being to embarrass and distract the general government by alarming it for the safety of the frontier and requiring the retention here of a large number of troops who might otherwise be differently engaged.

Letter from Earl Russell to Mr. Seward.
By the steamer *Hibernian*, which passed this point this morning, we have received the following highly interesting letter, written by Earl Russell in reply to a despatch from Mr. Seward:

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. SEWARD.
FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON,
July 25, 1862.

SIR—I have hitherto left unanswered and unnoticed the dispatch of Mr. Seward, which Mr. Adams delivered me a month ago. I had done so partly because the military event referred to in it were, in the opinion of her Majesty's government, far from being decisive, and partly because there was no proposal in it upon which her Majesty's government was called upon to come to any conclusion.

Events subsequent to the date of Mr. Seward's letter have shown that her Majesty's government, in its opinion on the first of these points, was not mistaken. Victories have been won, and the rebels have followed, positions have been reached in the near neighborhood of the capital of the Confederates, and these positions have again been abandoned. These events have been accompanied by a great loss of life in battle, and in the hospitals, while such measures as the confiscation bill have passed through both houses of Congress, and, with the proclamations of General Butler at New Orleans, bear evidence of the British government's reasonable approach of a serious war, so much insisted upon by Mr. Seward in his dispatch, only forewarns us that another element of destruction may be added to the loss of property and waste of industry, which already afflicts the country so lately prosperous and tranquil.

Nor on the other point to which I have adverted have I anything new to say. From the moment that intelligence of the British armistice in Mexico and several millions of inhabitants of the great American Union had seceded and had made war on the government of President Lincoln, down to the present time, her Majesty's government has pursued a friendly, open and consistent course. They have been neutral between the two parties to a civil war. Neither the loss of raw material of manufacture, so necessary to a great portion of our people, nor the insults constantly heaped upon the British name in speeches and newspapers, nor a rigor beyond the usual practice of nations with which the Queen's subjects attempting to break loose from the blockading of southern ports have been treated, have induced her Majesty's government to swerve one inch from the impartial neutrality. At this moment they have nothing more at heart than to see that consummation which the President speaks of in his answers to the Governors of eighteen States, namely, the bringing of this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

As to the course of opinion in this country, the President is aware that perfect freedom to comment upon all public events is in this country the invariable practice, sanctioned by law and approved by the universal sense of the nation.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) RUSSELL.

Government credit is irreplaceable, as it borrowed \$3,000,000 at 4 1/2 per cent, premium, on Wednesday, in New York.

The Missouri Guerrillas.
Greenville, Mo., Aug. 26.
Since the battle of Lone Jack, Gen. Blunt with a formidable force has been pursuing the combined rebel band under Coffee and Quantrell. It was expected they would form a junction with Rains at Greenfield and offer him battle as possible. General Blunt having found further pursuit useless, has sent his artillery and cavalry to Fort Scott. His infantry yet remain in the vicinity of Greenfield, where all at present is quiet.

Coffee and Rains have formed a junction, and are recruiting and reorganizing, evidently for the purpose of further depredations. Gen. Blunt's force is so disposed that it can keep close watch, and frustrate the intentions of smaller ranging bands. The State of Missouri may be considered free from Confederate forces, though they are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to swarm our State.

Signal takes 2,000 Prisoners.
NEW YORK, Aug. 25.
A Rappahannock correspondent of the Philadelphia press states that on the morning of the 21st the rebels opened a battle on our centre and continued furiously to throw shot and shell for several hours. A little higher up it was discovered that the enemy had during the night erected a bridge over the river. At this point the most brilliant and successful affair of the war is reported to have occurred.

In the vicinity of this bridge was one of Gen. Sigel's batteries, to which the rebels opened a brisk fire, to which, for a while, they returned in kind. In a little while our fire slackened, and the rebels, the battery having been apparently silenced or withdrawn. Three rebel regiments now rushed across the bridge, and Sigel offered no opposition.—Everything seemed favorable, but the scene soon changed. No sooner had they crossed than Sigel opened his battery on the bridge. The fourth shot completely demolished it, and at the same time a deadly fire of musketry assailed the rebels in front. Their retreat in confusion, they are now left for them. A few shots from our battery, a charge, and they are ours. Not a man escapes.—Nearly two thousand are said to have been captured, and about 400 killed and wounded. The enemy having failed on this, they hurried forward their forces with impetuosity, and strove to outflank Sigel by crossing at French's Ford, but Gen. Pope ordered up Banks and Reno both on our centre and continued furiously to throw shot and shell over the river. How the next attempt of the enemy succeeded I have not yet learned.

A Catholic Organ on Drafting.
The Boston Pilot, of this week, has an article on Drafting, from which we quote as follows:

The citizens of a country owe it their lives, in the same manner that the country owes them civil and military protection. In the British case, in speeches and newspapers, nor a rigor beyond the usual practice of nations with which the Queen's subjects attempting to break loose from the blockading of southern ports have been treated, have induced her Majesty's government to swerve one inch from the impartial neutrality. At this moment they have nothing more at heart than to see that consummation which the President speaks of in his answers to the Governors of eighteen States, namely, the bringing of this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

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(Signed) RUSSELL.

Government credit is irreplaceable, as it borrowed \$3,000,000 at 4 1/2 per cent, premium, on Wednesday, in New York.

The Orders for Drafting.
A new enrollment to be made—Drafting to be made by Townships and Wards.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 26, 1862.

In accordance with the laws of Congress and orders from the War Department to make a draft from the militia of this State, to meet the exigencies of the present rebellion, it is hereby ordered, that the assessors in each and every township and ward, in every county of this State, be and are hereby directed to make and complete a census of the male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty five, in their respective townships or wards, according to the printed forms furnished for that purpose, and to make a return of the same to the County Clerk the tenth day of September, A. D. 1862.

Commissioners will be appointed by the Governor in each county, whose duty it shall be to superintend, organize and hear and determine excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty, and authority will be given to such commissioners to superintend the making of such census and returns, and to see in all cases that full and complete returns are made.

The necessary blanks will be sent to the several County Clerks by the Adjutant General of the State, and it is hereby made the duty of the County Clerks of the respective counties to furnish the same to each and every assessor, in every township or ward of any city in his county, without delay.

The same compensation per diem will be allowed to the assessor making the census and return, as is provided by the law of this State for the compensation of supervisors, and each assessor shall return with the census taken by him, a true account to duplicate of the number of days in which he shall have been actually engaged in making such census and return, and which shall be verified by his oath before the County Clerk.

The County Clerks of the respective counties are hereby required to notify the commissioners appointed to superintend drafting or the filing of the returns of the assessors.

In case any assessor shall be delayed in the making out of such census and return by reason of not receiving the proper blanks therefor, then and in such cases he shall file the same as soon as possible after such blanks shall be received by him.

An assessor or County Clerk guilty of a violation of, or neglect to perform, the duties enjoined in the making of such census and return, and the filing thereof, will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

From the Army of Virginia.
New York, Aug. 20.
The *Harold* Warrenton Junction correspondent says:

Military critics profess to believe, that our forced advances to the Rapidan were prematurely made. Jackson disturbed our figures somewhat at Cedar Mountain and possibly deranged our calculations. As a consequence he and his coadjutors assail us now within thirty miles of Manassas, and with the largest army the rebels ever rallied East or West. We all look hopefully for the coming of McClellan. Burnside's troops are here. If the new levies were ever needed it is at this time. Gen. Pope is still held in equal to any emergency. The crippled but indomitable Banks, is still with big command, and McDowell has an opportunity to wipe away a bloody recollection when cannon-shot of Bull Run, for he is active and everywhere present.

The Rappahannock correspondent of the *Harold* says:

The great storm of the war occurred between Thursday morning and Saturday night. It past and we are safe. Washington is safe. Our army is safe. The nation is safe, for Pope's artillery is guarding the line of the Rappahannock, and Fitz John Porter, with a very heavy force joined Pope on Friday evening. A host of regiments have gone and are joining him now by way of Alexandria. We now look for the movement of the war within thirty days. We do not forget that Burnside has massed a large army at Fredericksburg, and Pope is nearly or quite as strong as Lee and Jackson, and McClellan is freed from the net which held him in his meshes on the Peninsula.

Some stir was caused in camp, and thousands times more in Washington, I find by a sudden raid of two hundred and fifty guerrillas upon Catlet's station. Under cover of the night they dashed upon our small collection of men and horses, and straggling in the rear, cut and severed the telegraph wires, and burned several wagons. They also ran off a number of horses and took about a hundred prisoners. The most serious part of the business is they took Gen. Pope's personal baggage and money, and all his official papers, correspondence, &c., which happened to be in one of the wagons which had been sent to the rear.

At the attack at Catlet's station twenty company trains were destroyed, their contents injured by the rebels. Many wagons were too wet to burn.

President Lincoln to Horace Greeley.
EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22, 1861.

To Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR—I have just received yours of the 19th inst., addressed to myself through the *New York Tribune*. If there be in it any statements or reflections of facts which I know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and distasteful tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I seem to be pursuing, as you say, I have no means to leave any one in doubt. I would save the Union. I would save it in the shortest way under the constitution. The sooner the national authority can be re-established, the nearer the Union will be to the Union as it was.

If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. There are those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery. I do not agree with them. My paramount object is to save the Union and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race I do because I think it helps to save the Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do much whenever I believe doing more will help the cause.

I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my duty as official duty, and intend no modification of my expressed personal wish that all men everywhere should be free.

Yours, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Married.
At the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ann Arbor, Sunday evening, Aug. 24th, by Rev. M. A. Daugherty, of Jackson, Lieut. Col. ORRIN L. MANN, of the 99th Reg. Inf. and Miss MELBA ANTOINETTE SAWYER, of this city.

In Ypsilanti, on the 23rd inst., Dr. WM. E. RAZER, of Saginaw, and Miss JULIA M. RANDALL, of this city.

Died.
In this city, on the morning of the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, after a long illness, John W. MANN, aged 32 years and 8 months, son of Deacon LEMAS MANN.

In this city, on the 23rd inst., ELLEN A., daughter of Moses and LERRIA ROOZAS, aged 17 years, 6 months and 8 days.

In this city, on the 21st inst., Mrs. POLLY BROWN, consort of the late DANIEL BROWN, aged 65 years.

On the 23rd inst., of heart disease, in the town of Freedom, G. W. GOSPEY, brother of Samuel A. and Joseph Sperry, of this city.

New Advertisements.
NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership that existed between J. W. VANDEBENTEN, John and William VanDeBent, in the firm dissolved by mutual consent, and that all debts due to or from the said firm will be settled by J. W. VANDEBENTEN, who is authorized to settle the same.

WILLIAM VANDEBENTEN,
Ann Arbor, August 25, 1862.

The house of J. W. VANDEBENTEN, who is authorized to settle the same, will be continued and managed by J. W. VANDEBENTEN, who is authorized to settle the same.

JOHN VANDEBENTEN,
Ann Arbor, August 25, 1862.

STOLEN.
CUSTONER from the subscriber on Sunday the 17th inst., a light bay mare, about 14 1/2 hands high, all four legs white, white star in the face, 10 or 11 years old, with black and white spots on the neck. Also, a black top buggy, wooden axles, open front, closed seat, containing a pair of boots, a pair of shoes and yellow damask, some folded, blue cloth, one plain cushion and seat trimmed with red and blue cloth.

The man called himself James Cox, he is about 25 or 26 years old, with black hair and whiskers, and a mustache; he had a woman, child and small people with him.

Any person who has information of the whereabouts of the stolen mare will be paid for the arrest of the thief, and for any information that will lead to the recovery of the same.

JOHN BROWN,
Ann Arbor, August 25, 1862.

Farm for Sale.
THIS subscriber offers for sale his farm of 32 acres, situated in the town of Jackson, Michigan, and is well improved, and is a fine place for a family or for a farm. The farm is well water

Argus.

What made the Crops Short
Almost every crop in France, last year, was a short crop. This was alarming.

A certain insect was found to lay two thousand eggs; but a single locust was found to eat two hundred thousand eggs a year.

The French sportsmen kill, they say, from one to two hundred thousand a day in the sporting season.

Some wise persons said that "the bird could live without man, but man cannot live without the bird."

Fattening Cattle on Grass.
A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph communicates some very valuable ideas in regard to fattening of cattle.

This branch of farming, like all others, needs experience, and will pay for more attention than it generally receives.

It is a great mistake to have too many cattle in proportion to the means for fattening.

Shade and salt are of great importance; the latter should be supplied at least once a week.

The cattle are not fat when the first frost comes, they should be fed something more than grass, for that as soon as frosted loses a great proportion of its fattening qualities.

In conclusion, there is more depends upon the care taken in fattening cattle than many practice or suppose.

A NARRATIVE OF THE VOYAGE OF BEN. BLOWHARD says that one of his voyages was made under a captain who was noted for working his crew; and on the trip home, having nothing else to do, he kept all hands to work "setting up rigging."

Our Circulating Medium.—The amount of treasury notes of denominations less than \$1 in preparation for issue, is estimated at \$30,000,000.

PRINTING

Neatly Executed
OF ALL KINDS
AT THE

ARGUS OFFICE.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL
ORDERS IN THE LINE OF
PRINTING

AT THE MOST
REASONABLE RATES.

ROTARY CARD PRESS,

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

IN THE NEATEST STYLE, AND AS CHEAP AS ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE STATE.

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Periodicals of all kinds

BOUND IN ANY STYLE.

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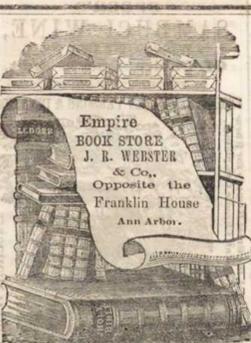
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J. R. WEBSTER & CO.
Opposite the Franklin House
Ann Arbor.

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LAW & MEDICAL BOOKS,

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And all other kinds of Pens and Pencils

POCKET CUTLERY!

Reasonable Rates.

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IN THE NEATEST STYLE, AND AS CHEAP AS ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE STATE.

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NEW GOODS.

BACH & PIERSON
Have just opened their
SECOND SPRING STOCK

and offer a

CHOICE SELECTION

Of Seasonable Goods,

including all

The Newest Styles

of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Cloths, Domestic, Staples,

GROCERIES, &c.

We Bought for Cash

and will sell

FOR CASH OR READY PAY,

at very

Low Figures,

CALL AND SEE!

BACH & PIERSON.

Ann Arbor, May 15, 1862.

SCHOFF & MILLER

ARE STILL ON HAND at their old Stand,

No. 2, Franklin Block,

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Books and Stationery,

PERFUMERIES, FANCY GOODS,

WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS,

SHADES, ROLLERS, CURTAINS,

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

Double Christmas Present!

by purchasing from this stock, as each purchaser gets

an additional present of Jewelry, &c.

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

They trust that their long experience in selecting

goods for the market, and strict attention to the wishes of

Customers, may entitle them to a liberal share of

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WILL INSURE LIVES for any amount not exceeding

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Pianos, Melodions, Grand Organs

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Flutes, Fifes, Tri-

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and Hammers, Violin Stools, best Italian

String, Bass Instruments

for Bands, Piano Stools,

and covers, and all

kinds of Musical

Instruments.

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GREAT, GREATER, GREATEST

BAKGAINS EVER OFFERED
1859.

1859.

In this City, are now being offered at the

CHEAP CLOCK WATCH &

Jewelry Store.

THE Subscriber wishes to call attention to an

article of Clocks and Watches, which he has

imported from Europe, and which he is

offering at a very low price.

Tremendous Stock of Watches!

All of which he binds himself to sell CHEAPER

than he has ever sold them for.

Open Face Cylinder Watches from \$8 to \$10

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Sarsaparilla
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:

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Blackheads, &c. &c. &c.

It is a certain and reliable remedy for all

the above complaints, and is the only

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