tiently suffer, thus far, during a war they not only did not originate, but most anxiously sought to avert. And yet, as a body of men, represented at the ballot box by over a million of votes, have they not stood by the President, the constitution, and the national flag from the start? At the first call of the President upon the patriots of the land for instant aid, what class of men rallied sooner, marched faster, or crowded nearer to the flag-staff, than northern democrats? When half a million of soldiers were wanted, and politicians were turning over plans of conscription and drafting, what class of our citizens came bounding forward as volunteers, until State quotas were overrun, with greater alacrity, or in equal ratio with northern democrats? And of those who from age, station, infirmity, or pure necessity remained at home, what men have been more active, more unceasing in their efforts to fill up our regiments, or more liberal in contributions for the comfort and supply of soldiers in camp, than northern democrats? These questions are not thus propounded for the purpose of making invidious comparisons, or to establish questionable facts, but simply to demonstrate that the record of the northern democracy is as devoid of disloyalty, as it is unstained by disunion sentiments, or abolition heresies.

I have purposely avoided entering the lines of our army occupation, to trace, by way of comparison, the plans of our Generals in the closet, or their conduct in the field; much less among the junior officers and soldiers, where all are heroes, would I say, the democrat is the better man; but I do say that in all the qualities of the soldier, brigade commander, or Major General even, bring out *your bravest and best*, and I will instantly match him with a northern democrat, of similar grade, and so fully his equal, in all military respects, that you will involuntarily exclaim,

"*Par nobile fratrum.*"

There is nothing *miraculous* in this brilliant display of unshaken loyalty and patriotic devotion to the Union by northern democrats. There is nothing *wonderful, even*, in the massing of the democracy upon the Crittenden resolution, or their united support of the President in a constitutional prosecution of the war. It was the spontaneous tribute of men to their cherished principles. It was a simple outbreathing of deep-seated doctrines. It was an audible rehearsal of their favorite Jeffersonian creed. Listen a moment:

"The support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for their domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and our safety abroad; a jealous care of election by the people,—a mild and safe corrective of abuses, which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided; acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of free republics; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of the person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*."

Here it seems that all true men can stand.

Here the President has mainly stood, and if in moments of excitement and alarm powers have been usurped or rights invaded or denied, we doubt not he will repudiate the act, as we most assuredly shall ignore the precedent. Here the acting Lieutenadt-General of the army stands, and a patriotic soldiery can occupy no other ground.

Here stood our Douglas, in the noontide of his living greatness, and in his expiring moments, when, all unmindful of the pangs of acute disease, and the sweat of mortal agony then gathering in beaded drops upon his pain-corrugated brow, he sent forth that thrilling appeal to Union-loving men everywhere, to forego their party platforms and party organizations; to rally around the altar of patriotism and save the constitution and the Union from the hand of parricidal violence. This the democracy were willing to do, and have held their party action and party organization for months in abeyance, and would still remain in quietude, but for the recent fearful disclosures of abolition plans and the distracted condition of the republican party, paralyzed by its affiliation with disunionists, and powerless to reconstruct the Union with its ancient bonds of mutual kindness and fraternal sympathy.

The reorganization of the democratic party, upon the platform of the constitution and the Union, is a necessity. It should command the hearty co-operation of all patriotic men, irrespective of bygone political issues; and especially should the conservative friends of a restoration of the Union as it was, with State equality and State sovereignty unimpaired, and State laws and institutions untouched, rally to the support of that party whose cardinal principle, "the right of the people to govern themselves," must ever remain the sole rational basis of individual freedom, State independence, and national Union; and which has still the creative energy for imparting harmony and fraternal vigor again to the arterial tides of life now feebly pulsating from the great heart of this Republic to its extremities.

And when this country shall again stand forth disenthralled of treason South and disunion North,—when peace shall again dwell in our midst, and prosperity revisit our borders; this principle for which a Madison labored, a Jefferson lived, and a Douglas died, will still remain from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the Gulf, symbol of amity and the pledge of fraternity.

The following curious item is taken from the report of the Registrar-General in Scotland:—In Glasgow in 1855, one mother, who was only eighteen, had four children; one, who was twenty-two, had seven children; and of two, who were only thirty-four, the one had thirteen, and the other fourteen, children; and, on the other hand, two women became mothers at fifty-one, four at fifty-two, and one mother was registered as having given birth to a child in the fifty-seventh year of her age.

Benefits grow old betimes, but injuries are long livers.

THE COURIER.

EAST SAGINAW.

TUESDAY, - - - - - MARCH 25, 1862.

IMMENSE TAIL!

ON OUR CAT!!

THE DETROIT TRIBUNE SOLD!

Its Editor "A Bigger Fool than Thompson's Co t!"

Readers here will appreciate the ridiculous hoax attempted in the following correspondence of the Detroit *Tribune* from East Saginaw, the writer whereof is the [illegible] who wrote to the *Tribune* some time since under the signature of "xxx," urging the repeal of the Salt Bounty. A traitor to the core of [illegible] in locality, a puny, [illegible] only fails of being a traitor for lack of brains. And thus saith he:

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S VISIT TO EAST SAGINAW —HE SLAPS A U. B. L. C. THERE—THE NORTH BRANCH LETTER.

EAST SAGINAW, March 20, 1562.*

To the Editor of the Detroit Tribune:

DEAR SIR:—Your article relating to the Semi-Traitorous Democratic Clubs in this State, published in your issue of Tuesday last, besides the evidences of truth contained in itself, has many corroborative facts to sustain its charges.—President Pierce, in his passage through this and other Northern States last fall, visited our city and was very generally toadied by the democratic leaders here. Soon after his visit, the editor of one of our papers was instrumental in organizing a secret society whose badge was a broad bladed knife with this heraldic emblazonry, "U. B. L. C.," which is supposed to mean United Brothers' League Club. Its moving spirits were the leading democrats here, and foremost among them were the avowed sympathizers with rebeldom, who have pushed the interests of the society with such vigor that they too soon developed its plans and destroyed the society by disgusting the members.

I have no doubt but the Democratic candidate for Mayor at our last charter election, was defeated solely by the cursed effect of having belonged to that society. For, notwithstanding our large Republican majority in the city, he would have overcome it by his great popularity and personal friendship. But while he was gaining votes among personal friends, he was also losing them among his political friends who were conversant with his avowed secession proclivities.

Thus much testimony does our young city furnish to the truth of your article, and I doubt not the whole truth is not yet revealed. Yours truly, SALT.

Ex-President Pierce visited Saginaw last August; came here the 26th and left the day following. The U. B. L. C. closed its earthly career in April previous. The only secret society which "one of our editors was instrumental in organizing" then existing, was a "jayhawker" conclave, sired by John F. Driggs, the leading Republican here, and dam'd by Perry Joslin, editor of the *Enterprise*, the official organ of Republicanism, the object of which, we are assured, was neither to rob hen roosts nor steal old clothes, as those concerned in it were "all honorable men," if they were n't so neat. If the Ex-President got mixed up in that institution—which is improbable, to say the least—we have no doubt a very dirty case of treason, assault with intent to smouse a drink, vagrancy, "jayhawking," or some other heinous offence against the laws of decency and of the commonwealth may be made out of it.

Upon this refulgent communication "Booby Barns," as John N. Ingersoll calls him, of the *Tribune*, comments thus profoundly:

REMARKS.—The above is from a prominent citizen of East Saginaw well known to us. It is not improbable that ex-President Pierce saw his Lapeer friends when he was up north, as he was only one County west of them when in East Saginaw. But the most interesting statement made by our correspondent is, that immediately on the departure of ex-President Pierce from East Saginaw, one of the treasonable organizations he was supposed to be starting, sprang up. And what about that "broad bladed knife?" Had it anything emblematical of the new "Sicilian vespers" that are threatened? Perhaps our Democratic contemporary who clung so tightly to the coat-tails of ex-President Pierce can tell us something about this Saginaw visit.

It is "not improbable" that ex-President Pierce, who stayed in this county barely over night, mounted a broomstick, like the witches of old, with a "broad bladed knife" in his belt, and by the aid of the "Sicilian vespers" was wafted all over Northern Michigan in a few hours. It is indeed more probable than half the lying stories which have appeared of late in the *Tribune*, got up without a shadow of foundation solely for political effect. These "Remarks" of Barns are "deep." "Lower than ever plumet sounded" goes the leaden sagacity of Booby Barns.

"Thur have I seen a magpie in the street,
A chattering bird we often meet,
A bird for curiosity well known,
With head awry and cunning eye
Peep knowingly into a marrow bone."

*We preserve the ancient date, 1562, recbatim as it passed through the several editions of the *Tribune*.

ATTORNEY.—I. M. Smith, recently from Macomb county, publishes his card in this paper as Attorney, &c. Mr. Smith comes here with a fine legal and general reputation, and will undoubtedly succeed in securing a liberal share of practice.

The President on the Slavery Question.

The following article from the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, a democratic journal of "the most straightest sect," shows in what favorable light the President's proposition is viewed in quarters from whence we have a right to expect the most intelligent conclusions. Taking the view of the message held by this journal, there can certainly be no objection to adopting the principle recommended by the President, the carrying out of which remains where it properly and legally belongs, entirely with the States themselves:

The message of President Lincoln presents to Congress the question which has for many years been discussed at the North and at the South, and recommends the adoption of those conservative views which have been so earnestly contended for by the sincere friends of the slave and of the Union, in opposition to the madness which would plunge North and South, master and servant, into helpless ruin.

It should be distinctly observed in considering the message that Mr. Lincoln does not propose any plan for removing slavery. He adopts the views of Washington and his cotemporaries, and the principles on which the constitution was founded, and expresses his conviction, that whatever plan be adopted, gradual emancipation would be better than immediate abolition. Good men, from the earliest days, have desired to see some plan for the removal of the slave system, and the substitution of another labor system in its place; and their desires would long ago have been accomplished in several States now known as slave States, but for the interference of the radical abolition schemes, which effectually blocked all the advance of free labor plans in Maryland, Virginia, and other States. But while Mr. Lincoln proposes no plan of action, he desires that the Congress of the United States should adopt a joint resolution, declaring certain principles, as indication of the future policy of the Government. The resolution we here re-print as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The effect produced by this message on the minds of various individuals is worthy of remark. The most radical newspapers, which have urged the instant abolition of slavery by the "war power," and which have been at deadly enmity with "the right of property in man," are apparently rejoiced at an opportunity to retrace their steps, and stand on conservative ground.

The *Tribune* and *Evening Post* heartily, even enthusiastically, approve the idea, and congratulate the President upon it, as if it were *a new discovery* of the present times, instead of the old and often repeated proposals of more moderate men, which has been discussed and considered in past years by our most eminent statesmen, and always fiercely opposed by the radical abolitionists.

We trust that the resolution proposed by the President will be adopted by Congress. Whenever a State shall propose to emancipate her slaves, we regard it as eminently proper that the nation should lend its aid, judiciously to effect the object.

The Crown of Great Britain, once the governing power of all the country, forced the institution on unwilling colonists, and it became a part of their social system. Let the whole people, who have in one sense succeeded to the government of the nation, aid any State that may need it and that shall desire and ask for aid in changing slave labor to free labor. This is most right. Hereafter, when the principle is established, we can discuss and arrange the amount of aid, and the terms on which it will be granted to each State as it shall need it. And each State will decide for itself whether it will ask or accept it.

The message of Mr. Lincoln proposing the adoption by Congress of this important principle is timely, and its influence will be excellent. We shall not be surprised to see a few political abolitionists or abolitionist politicians, endeavor to *misrepresent* the President, and *extort* from his simple, vigorous and plain words, *a meaning that he never intended to give them.* Already some of them are declaring that the message proves the President a determined abolitionist. It matters very little what is thought of him in this regard, if the people of the North will but be content to unite on the principles which he enunciates so plainly, that States are to remove slavery as a legal *status*, if it is removed at all; that the relation of master and slave is a property relation; and that the people of the United States ought to aid the States in which the institution has become a part of the social system, in such efforts as they may initiate to change it and establish free labor in its place, and that *gradual not sudden emancipation is better for all.*

NEWS.—Within the past week Burnside has occupied Beaufort; a battle has been fought at Winchester, Va., between 15000 rebels and 8000 troops under Gen. Shields which resulted, as usual, in a complete Union victory. The North Carolina rebels blow up Fort Macon and burn the pirate, Nashville. The bombardment of Island No. 10 continues, but without any really important results. It is, undoubtedly much stronger than was supposed. There is another rumor that New Orleans has been taken, but it lacks the slightest tinge of authenticity.—Altogether but little progress has been made in military matters. The tax bill in Congress seems to be undergoing another general overhauling, and it is hard telling what will come of it.

ANOTHER "WICTIM."—Joslin is "on the rampage" again, and in his last issue "reads out" of the republican party Edward Cowan, the new Senator from Pennsylvania. Hustle them out, 'Squire; men who would stand by the constitution and laws have no business in your family.

Decisive Battles of the World.

The decisive battles of the world, those of which, to use Hallam's words, a contrary result would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes, are numbered as fifteen by Prof. Cresay, who fills the chair of Ancient and Modern History in the University of London. They are the grand subjects of two volumes by him, lately from Bentley's press, and are:

1. The battle of Marathon, fought 490 B. C., in which the Greeks, under Themistocles, defeated the Persians under Darius, thereby turning back the tide of Asiatic invasion, which else would have swept over Europe.

2. The battle of Syracuse, 416 B. C., in which the Athenian power was broken, and the rest of Europe saved from Greek dominion.

3. The battle of Arbela, 331 B. C., in which Alexander, by a defeat of Darius, established his power in Asia, and by the introduction of European civilization, produced an effect which may yet be traced there.

4. The battle of Metaurus, 203 B. C., the Romans, under Nero, defeating the Carthagenians, under Hasdrubal, and by which the supremacy of the great Republic was established.

5. The victory of Armenius, A. D. 8, over the Roman leader Verus, which secured Gaul from Roman domination.

6. The battle of Chalons, A. D. 491, in which Actius defeated Attila, the Hun, the self-styled "Scourge of God," and saved Europe from entire devastation.

7. The battle of Tours, A. D. 735, in which Charles Martel, by the defeat of the Saracens, averted the Mohammedan yoke from Europe.

8. The battle of Hastings, A. D. 1366, in which William of Normandy was victorious over the Anglo-Saxon Harold, and the result of which was the formation of the Anglo-Norman nation, which is now dominant in the world.

9. The battle of Orleans, A. D. 1429, in which the English were defeated, and the independent existence of France secured.

10. The defeat of the Spanish Armada, A. D. 1588, which crushed the hopes of Papacy in England.

11. The battle of Blenheim, A. D. 1704, in which Marlborough, by the defeat of Tallerd, broke the power and crushed the ambitious schemes of Louis XIV.

12. The defeat of Charles XII, by Peter the Great, at Pultowa, A. D. 1709, which secured the stability of the Muscovite Empire.

13. The battle of Saratoga, A. D. 1777, in which Gen. Gates defeated Burgoyne, and which decided the contest in favor of the American Revolutionists, by making France their ally, and other European powers friendly to them.

14. The battle of Valmy, A. D. 1792, in which the Continental allies, under the Duke of Brunswick, were defeated by the French under Dumouriez; without which the French Revolution would have been stayed.

15. The battle of Waterloo, 1815, in which the Duke of Wellington hopelessly defeated Napoleon, and saved Europe from his grasping ambition. [Or put back Europe half a century in its progress toward liberty and distinctive nationality, which was only recovered by the battle of Solferino (?)]

One More State Released from the Sway of Jeff. Davis.

The capture of Fernandina and the forts defending it, and the rout of the rebels there stationed, virtually gives us military possession of the whole State of Florida. Through Fernandina we control the whole eastern coast line of the peninsula. On the Southern Keys we hold all the fortifications and positions of strength. On the Gulf line we have possession of Cedar Keys, and from thence we communicate by railroad across the entire peninsula to the point of beginning. At the western extremity again we hold Fort Pickens; and it is only opposite that fortification, at Pensacola, that the rebels now make anything like an organized resistance. The State will, doubtless, speedily be declared under martial law—small bodies of troops stationed at Tallahassee, St. Augustine and one or two other points; and the loyalty of the people will be gradually developed, and the contraband cotton and rice of this fertile region will find an outlet to the world. There must be 150,000 bales of cotton now lying in Florida, besides rice, sugar and tobacco in great quantity; and there is little danger of the planters in a thinly settled region of country like that, getting so hot in their political excitement as to set fire to their cotton.—The fact that Commodore Dupont took down some forty vessels with him in his expedition, looks as if some of them were intended for other work than carrying shot and shell. Florida has but a small white population, and the plantations are mostly large and the planters rich. The bulk of the settlers are from South Carolina and adjoining Slave States; and in politics it has always been but a tail to the Palmetto Oligarch. A period of military drill would teach these violent and aristocratic rebels one or two valuable lessons.

The occupation of Brunswick and Fernandina is valuable in another point of view. It completes and perfects our land blockade of the seacoast towns, from Port Royal to Mobile; and, indeed, with the exception of one or two points, it makes the land investment complete from Hampton Roads to Galveston Bay.—With Wilmington, Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans in our possession, as they now soon will be, and that which has been over and over again declared impossible will be perfectly accomplished.

This news from Dupont clears up the mystery as to where the expedition that has been so long preparing at Port Royal was bound for. This was the work it was intended to do, instead of, or at least before, capturing Savannah.

A week ago the rebels fled from their last stronghold in Kentucky; they have been driven clear out of Missouri; they are now closely cornered in Tennessee, and Florida also is out of their clutch.—Jeff. Davis' dominion is getting very small by degrees.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE EXPENSES OF THE LANCERS.—The total expense of the formation of the regiment of Lancers amounts to $117,890. The last companies were mustered out last Saturday, and departed to their several homes.

From Washington.

NEW YORK, March 22.

The *Tribune's* special says: "Wm. O. Slade, of Ohio, was to-day appointed Consul at Nice upon the request of the Ohio delegation supported by Secretary Chase.

"Secretary Chase having withdrawn his tax bill which he sent to the Ways and Means Committee, is engaged upon and has nearly completed an elaborate and, it is said, most judicious bill, intended as a substitute for the bill now under discussion. Many of the leading articles are taxed much higher than those in the House bill, and others much lower. The Secretary recommends a higher tax on whisky and tobacco from 50 to 100 per cent.

"The Navy Department has ordered from the builders of the Monitor—Messrs. C. S. Bushnell & Co.—six more iron clad vessels similar in construction, but more formidable. They are to be 204 or 205 instead of 175 feet long, and to carry two 15-inch instead of 11-inch Dahlgren guns. The pilot house is to be mounted on the top of the turret, and be candle-snuffer shaped. The mail protection of both will probably be a good deal thicker than the Monitor's. In some respects these new vessels will differ from the Monitor. It is intended that they shall be able to run ten knots an hour, and shall be thoroughly sea going.

"The proposals under the Navy Department advertisement for iron-clads will be opened next Monday. It is not unlikely that a dozen similar to the Monitor will be contracted for.

"Heard, the steel gun-maker, has prepared plans for a mail war vessel, which some experts pronounce superior even to the Monitor."

BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.—The following from the Memphis *Appeal* is a portion of the Southern account of this most desperate battle:

FORT SMITH, March 9, 1862.

Our troops, under Generals Van Dorn, Price and McCulloch, engaged the enemy for three days, the 5th, 6th, and 7th, at Perry's Ridge, in Benton county, this State, near the Missouri line.

Our fighting was the most desperate on record. Our loss was immense: that of the enemy unknown. Generals McCulloch and McIntosh were both killed on the 7th inst. Gen. Slack was mortally wounded. Gen. Price was slightly wounded in the arm.

Col McCrea reported killed. Colonel Sims slightly wounded in the arm. Our forces are now in the rear of the enemy, and driving them southward. They are whipped beyond a doubt ere this. We are expecting later intelligence every moment.

Gen. McCulloch fell while leading his command to a charge. The bodies of Generals McIntosh and McCulloch will arrive this evening.

Gen. McCulloch's division having lost so many of their officers, Gen. Van Dorn, fearful that they might become disorganized, deemed it advisable to withdraw, which he did in splendid order. The next day he attacked the enemy in their second position, *and while the fight was going on withdrew his whole army.*

Our loss in round numbers is estimated at 2,000 killed and wounded.

Our army fought the enemy on all sides, completely passing around them.

Gen. Grant to Resume Command.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Savannah, Tenn., on the 14th inst., says:

"It has been impossible sooner to get this mailed, and meantime the Grant imbroglio has taken a new turn. Word comes up this morning that the difficulties, whatever they are, have been adjusted, and that Gen. Grant is to arrive this morning, to assume the command in person. Doubtless, it will be found that, whatever he may have been charged with, the charges were too frivolous or untrue to warrant keeping him out of the service."

SICKNESS.—The measles are prevailing to some extent in the city and surrounding towns, and some are said to have the genuine camp or black measles. It is reported that it has been spread by the old clothes of soldiers sent from camp.—It seems to yield readily to medical treatment, and there seems to be no occasion for alarm from that source.—*Lans. Rep.*

PROMOTED.—Major A. W. Williams of the 2d Regiment, who went from this city, has been promoted to Lieut.-Colonel, vice Sylvester Larned resigned.

No officer in the service better deserves his well-earned promotion.—*Lansing Rep.*

HAVING A GOOD TIME.—Our soldiers at Port Royal and Tybee are having fresh shad and green peas, brought in to them by the negroes. It is as warm as summer, and corn and grass are from six inches to a foot high. They will have green corn presently.

SECOND MASQUERADE BALL

—AT—

WASHINGTON HALL,

Wednesday Evening, April 16, 1862.

A General Invitation is Given.

Tickets $1.50, Supper Included.

None will be allowed to dance previous to 12 o'clock P. M., except those wearing masks.

A. STRASBURG, Proprietor.

East Saginaw, March 25th, 1862.

N. B.—An ample gallery with rooms adjoining will be arranged for spectators. Admittance for Gentlemen 75 cts. Ladies accompanied by Gentlemen, free. [Enterprise, copy]

J. B. SCOTT,

SHIP MERCHANT AND SHIP BROKER,

WILL ATTEND TO THE

PURCHASE AND SALE OF VESSELS,

WILL PROCURE CARGOES FOR VESSELS,

And Supply Vessels for Cargoes, Season Charters, &c.

Being Proprietor of six good Vessels, am prepared to transport Produce, Lumber, Staves, Timber, Rail Road Iron, Pig Metal, Coal and Stone, to and from any of the Lake Ports, on reasonable terms.—Lumber delivered to Albany or New York, at current or special rates.

Office on Atwater, between Randolph and Bates Streets, (with P. I. Price & Co., coal dealers.)

DETROIT, 27 MICHIGAN.

OAK DINING and Office Chairs, at SILSBEE'S.

Home Matters.

Meeting of Pioneer Fire Co. No. 1.

At a meeting of Pioneer Fire Company No. 1, held at their Engine House, on the evening of March 5th, 1862, the following resolutions were adopted, together with the request that they be published in the city papers:

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the citizens of East Saginaw, who favored us with their presence at the Annual Ball, February 21st, 1862, by whose liberal patronage we have been able to liquidate a large portion of the debt incurred in purchasing our new Engine.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Company are due to William J. Bartow, Esq., who generously donated his certificate of stock in our Engine, for the use and benefit of the Company.

ALEXANDER FERGUSON, Foreman.
WILLIAM G. DIETZ, Secretary.

St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.

A goodly number of our Irish fellow-citizens met at the house of Mr. John Riordan on the evening of the 17th inst., and organized a St. Patrick's Society.—John Fitzgerald, Esq., was elected President, and Mr. John C. Sullivan, Secretary. After the business of the meeting had been disposed of, the Shamrock was drowned to the memory of the land of their birth—the Green Isle of the Ocean, and toasts were drank in honor of the home of their adoption. The Union and their noble countrymen who are fighting its battles—was greeted with hearty responses; and, in the language of one of the speakers, "whatever may be said of Irishmen at home or abroad, on the question of the Union they will be found sound to the core."

The festivities were kept up, amid speeches and songs, to a late, or rather early hour, to the infinite enjoyment of all present.

The Society, as its name indicates, is a benevolent one, its object being to form a closer union of Irishmen for the improvement of their moral, intellectual and social condition, and there can be no doubt that it will be successful. Success, say we, to the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.

New Patent on Salt Making.

Mr. Nathan Chapin, of this city, has received letters patent from Washington City, dated March 18, 1862, upon a new process for reducing brine to salt, by which he claims to procure the choicest of evaporated salt by the use of fuel, and at a more paying rate than has heretofore been done, either by boiling or solar heat.

His theory consists in giving to the brine about eight times the extent of surface given by kettles, and heating it to a proper temperature by tubes submerged in it, with the fuel placed in the tubes, so as to prevent the escape of heat without its effect upon the brine, except what reaches the chimney after passing upwards of 100 feet in the tubes.

The process is what he describes as dissecting the brine by the combined action of heat, air and motion, and placing the salt and each of its foreign substances in separate deposits; being a strict compliance with the chemical requirements of the brine, without the use of lime or any other substance compounded with it. It is stated that a negotiation is in progress with certain parties to co-operate with Mr. Chapin in a full development of his plan, immediately upon the opening of the river.

NAVIGATION OPEN.—The ferry channel across the river from the foot of Genesee street was cleared out yesterday, and the staunch scow Union, Capt. Fritz, commenced making her regular trips for the season. This is the first permanent progress which has been made towards the resumption of navigation, and we hope it may be speedily followed by the advent of craft of a better, though they can scarcely be a more useful class.

☞ Warm weather comes along but slowly, and it is pretty much reduced to a certainty that navigation will be at least a month later in opening this year than it was last. The first trip of the *Star* last season, from Saginaw City, was on Monday, March 2. At this date, the 25th, the river is covered with ice, and if the "little joker" gets around by next Monday we shall be happily disappointed.

TOWNSHIP BOARDS OF REGISTRATION.—By the statute the Boards of Registration in the several townships must meet on the Saturday previous to town meeting, for the purpose of registering votes, at the office of the Township Clerk, from nine in the morning till five in the afternoon.

OLD FOLK'S CONCERT.—An Old Folks' Concert, in costume, under the management of R. D. Bullock, will be given at the Congregational Church in this city, Tuesday evening of next week, April 1. We feel warranted in assuring those who may attend, a rich musical treat.

INNER CIRCLE.—Joslin insists that there was an inner circle to the U. B. L. C. institution. He says he has seen it, and it's a "big thing."

CARD.—Read the card of Manning, Stanwood & Co., in another column.

I. M. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office in Buena Vista Block,

EAST SAGINAW.

CARD!

DETROIT, January 15th, 1862.

WE HAVE the pleasure to announce, that, owing to the great demand for the celebrated Whiskies and superior Foreign and Domestic Liquors, heretofore sold by F. A. Stokes, we shall continue the business in all its branches, together with the manufacture of

Rectified Whiskies, Burning Fluid, Camphene, Alcohol, &c.,

And also the sale of PAINTS, OILS AND TURPENTINE, *at the Old Stand of F. A. STOKES*, corner Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street, on a scale second to no Establishment in the State; and having secured the services of Mr. Stokes, who for more than ten years was connected with the largest Importing Liquor House in the City of New York, we flatter ourselves, from his experience and knowledge of the Cognac, Rochelle, Bordeaux, Oporto, and other Foreign and Domestic Markets, we can offer to the Trade inducements to purchase PURE ARTICLES, that no other house in the West possesses; and as we propose making the "Peach Orchard" and other Whiskies (which sold at our auction sales, in September and October, twenty-five per cent. higher than any Whiskies manufactured in the West,) the favorite whiskies of the day, by sparing no expense or pains in their manufacture, and keeping a stock of the choicest articles, selected with great care, for Medicinal and Family use, which we shall sell at the Lowest Market Rates, we invite your inspection of our Stock, which is the largest in the State.

MANNING, STANWOOD & CO.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured to be paid by an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1858, executed by Samuel Copeland, of East Saginaw, Michigan, party of the first part, to Cornelius T. Longstreet, party of the 2d part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Saginaw County, State of Michigan, in Liber E of Mortgages, on pages 321 and 322, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1858, at 8 A. M., and whereas there is now due at the date of this notice upon said Mortgage the sum of three thousand two hundred forty-seven dollars and thirty-six cents, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the money secured by said Mortgage, or any part thereof,

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained on Saturday, the 7th day of June, A. D. 1862, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Saginaw (the said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court in and for said county,) I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the said mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay said amount due, together with the interest from this date, and the costs and expenses of sale allowed by law, and also twenty-five dollars Attorney or Solicitor's fees, a provided in said Mortgage. Said premises being situated in the County of Saginaw and State of Michigan, and are described in said Mortgage as follows, to wit:—

All that land known and described as lots one (1) and two (2) in block twenty-five (25), according to Hoyt's plat of the village (now city) of East Saginaw, now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds for Saginaw County, Michigan

Dated East Saginaw, March 11th, 1862.

CORNELIUS T. LONGSTREET, Mortgagee.

WEBBER, THOMPSON & GAGE, Attys for Mortgagee. n32-13w

BLACKSMITHING

—AND—

WAGON MAKING

A. & G. BIRDSALL,

Corner of Genesee and Cass Streets, opposite Geo. Cassiday's Hotel, East Saginaw.

ARE prepared to do blacksmith work of all descriptions at short notice. Mill work, light work, horse and cattle shoeing. Wagon, buggy, and sleigh ironing, and repairing of all kinds done promptly and well.

WAGON MAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Carried on at the same establishment, and all work in the line warranted substantial and reliable.

Orders are respectfully solicited. A. & G. B.

East Saginaw, August 15, 1861. n1-

ATTENTION!

THE LARGEST ARRIVAL

Of Boots, Shoes,

Gaiters, Slippers, Shoes for Children's wear, &c., &c., and all of the best material, has been received at

NIEDERSTADT & SON'S

A. NO. 1 BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

Genesee St., next door East of Post Office,

EAST SAGINAW.

The best of Workmen and the best of Materials are to be found at this establishment.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

Lumbermen, Shoemakers, and everybody, will find it profitable to call at our Store.

We do not intend to make a great cry over a small show, but can say with truth that we

DEFY COMPETITION

from any quarter, in our line of business.

TONS OF LEATHER

for sale at wholesale or retail; also Findings, and a splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes of our own and Eastern manufacture.

NEIDERSTADT & SON.

East Saginaw, May 1, 1861 n44-

Harness, &c., for the Universe

L. R. HOVEY,

No. 60, Genesee St., East Saginaw, Michigan,

MAKES AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF the Saginaw Valley to subserve their own interests by purchasing of him all articles they may need, in the line of

HARNESS, SADDLES, TRUNKS, VALICES, MATTRASSES, &C., &C., &C.

Harness of all kinds, light and heavy, for team, carriage or fancy; *Saddles*, Spanish, Columbia and American; *Miscellaneous*, Halters, Bridles, Surcingles, Bits, Brushes, *Horse Pictures*, Eastern made Horse Blankets full trimmed and lined, or not lined, as desired, *Whip lashes*, Buckskin, all lengths, from one to twelve feet. *Collars*, Boston Dray Collars, Scotch and other patterns, all of my own manufacture.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING,

And Repairing of all kinds done in a workmanlike manner and with promptness and dispatch. Cash and the highest price paid for Furs, Hides and Sheep pelts. Lumbermen, Farmers, Business men, everybody, call before you purchase or leave orders elsewhere.

East Saginaw, Nov. 22, 1861.

WILLIAM G. DIETZ,

CARPENTER & BUILDER.

WATER STREET, BETWEEN GENESEE AND GERMAN STREETS.

IS NOW prepared to execute all kinds of work appertaining to the trade. Having a long and varied experience in all branches of the business, and a good stock of seasoned lumber on hand, I feel confident my work will please all who may favor me with their patronage.

Plans and specifications drawn to order.

East Saginaw, December 24, 1861.

☞ Residence on Jefferson street, opposite the Brewery.

FIRST WARD MEAT MARKET.

Washington Street, 3 Doors North of POST OFFICE.

JOHN WEST & SON

Will supply the citizens of East Saginaw and vicinity with the choicest

FRESH AND PRESERVED MEATS,

in any quantity desired, and of a quality equal to any to be had in Markets East or West.

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, HAMS, DRIED MEAT, SAUSAGES,

Game in season, Poultry, &c., &c., and all well and properly dressed.

Meat sent to any quarter of the city. Beef corned in the most approved mode. Patronage is solicited.

JOHN WEST & SON.

East Saginaw March 1, 1862.

THOSE wishing to have their Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Mattresses &c., upholstered can have it done at once and in the neatest manner AT

SILSBEE'S.