

the physiognomy of the United States, and altered profoundly the social conditions of the country. It is that current which has, by degrees, brought the principle of election to a ridiculous short term—one year, for example, two years at most for the highest offices—those of Governor, Judge and Representative. It is that current which has opened the door of election halls to all foreigners, to that crowd of emigrants who, almost everywhere, enjoy the rights of citizens as soon as their foot has touched the soil of the United States—a tendency, moreover, to the concentration of the Anglo-Saxon blood and character. It is that popular wave which has drawn with it the last prestige of Federal authority, under pretext of preserving individual independence, so that, in all degrees of the hierarchy, public offices are considered as the spoil of a small number of men, who dispute about them and share them among themselves, and so that the most capable men are kept aloof from the government, and the only men who would make them seek them in another country. These are the movements which the political institutions and social habits of the United States have followed—a movement which is interpreted to the eye of the most superficial observer by a deplorable exaggeration of carelessness in manners, and by the almost complete abandonment of the usages and forms of the world. It is under the administration of the democratic party that this development has been wrought, for it is that party which Jefferson and Jackson at the head—have belonged to that party—Then came the republicans, who have wished to exaggerate that which was already an excess, and to accelerate a movement which had already attained a frightful robbery. They have just come into power for the first time with Mr. Lincoln. Likewise all the men whom party advancement has elevated to the highest offices are new men, strangers to the most part to the routine of public business, still greater strangers to these external forms with which statesmen are accustomed, to surround the exercise of authority.

The democrats had, to a certain extent, among them, an uninterrupted tradition, which, although much weakened, runs back, however, to some illustrious personages. The republicans have come at the first jump and without any apprenticeship to the government, having everything to learn as diplomats, as financiers, as administrators, as economists and as men of the world—all that requires practice and study—statesmen are not improved.

Mr. Abraham Lincoln is the first born of the republican party; he was first a schoolmaster, afterwards a lawyer, or rather attorney, then a deputy for two years and was, besides, perfectly obscure and unknown. When then the republican party was reckoned at the beginning of this year, and it became known that by acting unanimously they might have a majority in the Presidential election, the leaders assembled for the great and legitimate operation of dividing the offices and funds, and of apportioning the spoils.

All went well in regard to what concerned the offices of Secretaries of State, ministers, diplomatic envoys, directors, &c.; they agreed easily. But the great question—the reserved question—that of choosing a President—provoked several storms. Each name put forward raised violent protest.

Success was endangered for want of agreement upon whom to fix the nominal leadership. Then it was that Mr. Seward, present Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had the greatest claims on his own behalf, and did raise the liveliest opposition, said to his friends: "You must not give me a plain, a man who is not an enemy; I have the very thing, let us take Lincoln." And in this way it was that Abraham Lincoln has come to seat himself in the chair of Washington.

I have told you what Mr. Lincoln was before his election. Physically, he is a giant; he has a pleasant face with a look of embarrassment and timidity; a slow walk and his back arched like the greater part of those men whose height surpasses the proportions of human stature. Fatigues will inform us whether he has any other merit than that of having no personal enemies as Mr. Seward said.

This latter personage is about fifty years of age; small in figure, he has a little head on a neck, of which the habit of not wearing a cravat sets off the extreme length. His entire person denotes cunning and intelligence, and also a little conceit. Like the greater part of the Americans of his school, he speaks English exclusively; he has traveled in Europe and possesses a sterling quality. He is, next to the President, the most important man in the civil administration of the United States.

I have been present at sessions of the Senate and House of Representatives. I have had pointed out to me the most influential men of both parties. Mr. Breckinridge is the Kentucky Senator, leader of the opposition, whose opinions and wishes are almost equally divided between the North and South like the people of the State he represents. Mr. Sumner, Massachusetts Senator, acknowledged leader of the abolitionists, is an educated, educated man, having traveled much in France, the friend of De Tocqueville, and very well versed in our literature.

Contrary to what has been so often written about the tumultuous appearance of the Chambers, the dress and eccentric habits of the honorable members, I found in the Senate and House of Representatives an aspect very usual and decent. Without the fashion of the great number of white coats, which, worn by a number of Western members, degenerate by their extraordinary cut, into a species of garment of the middle ages, we might fancy ourselves in one of our French political assemblies. I have seen no one with his feet on his desk, not the least bit of revolver, and I have looked in vain for those little blocks of white wood, the cutting of which with a penknife, passes for one of the favorite diversions of the statesman, the judge or the American attorney in the exercise of his duties.

Details of secondary moment shock our European ideas and habits; but I do not wish to dwell on those details without real importance, which should not blind us as to what is good and great in this country. I declare to you that arrived in America with prepossessions extremely favorable to the United States, the reality has proved to be far beyond those prepossessions, at sight of those immense cityscapes, those magnificent workshops, proportioned to a condition of things where everything has dimensions unknown to the Old World.

I have found the United States that which I did not expect to meet with, on the world of even the most favorably disposed traveler, and that is perfect order, honesty, eagerness to be of service, if not urbanity, the comfortable, easy and regular; in fine

an habitual interest in all classes of society which neither soils, wounds nor chills any one. I will add that I have been struck and touched by the ardor, in some sort chivalrous, with which the people of the north, contrary to their most immediate and most imperious material interests, have thrown themselves into a war in which they have but one end—that of vindicating the honor of the flag of the common country, which they believe to have been outraged by the South. This is what I have seen, and what I am very happy to say and to repeat. But I must also be permitted to give, with the same sincerity, the impression which the very (I need not say it) superficial contact with the political men of the Union, assembled at Washington, has made on me.

I have found them, on every step of the ladder which they could successfully reach, a jealous and undivided democracy, in quest of men sufficiently mediocre to inspire neither envy, hatred esteem nor love; everything which wounds the sentiment of equality, once that it has passed the bounds of reason and common sense.

For a long time, in the United States, political officers and public officials have ceased to be in vocation in order to become a trade, and one of the trades the least esteemed in a country where, according to the fine expression of De Tocqueville, all honest professions are honorable professions. Ministerial portfolios, seats of judges, senators and deputies, the very presidential chair, belong to a limited class of citizens who use them, so to speak like a monopoly.

I think that in consequence of the estrangement which public, even municipal duties inspire in men of weight and capability, the republic of the United States is found to possess a government personnel far below the great needs of the nation. It is plain to every one that there is an extreme term which cannot possibly be passed, and that the evil, by its own excess, carries within it its remedy.

I do not doubt that the present crisis, which exposes the wounds of government, its impotence, its incapacity and its thorough unpopularity, will be the beginning of a salutary and regenerative reaction. I do not pretend to predict the new political form under which America will pursue the career of her destinies; but this people has a vitality too great, a practical sense too powerful, resources too vast for us to fear that she will not profit wisely from the experience of the past; and that, like the extinct races, she will not be immortal in her errors, nor, to avoid them, throw herself into the opposite extreme.

The crisis will pass, the elements of vitality which America bears within her will give her strength to surmount it. Soon you will see this country greater, more full of future, than ever.

I end here for to-day this letter, already quite long, and promise to send you the remainder of it by the next mail.

An Englishman's View of McClellan.

The Washington correspondent of the London Star says that he has been introduced to Gen. McClellan, and adds:

"I do not remember to have met a more modest, unassuming, and yet self-possessed and energetic-looking man in any country I have visited. There has been a good deal of sickening adulation bestowed upon the youthful General by the press for the very different work he performed in Western Virginia, but, from what I could judge of him in some twenty minutes' conversation, I am far from feeling confident he will justify the highest expectations formed by his fellow-countrymen and the government. He brought to my mind the lines beginning—

"I saw young Harry with his beaver cap, In person he stands about five feet six inches; he is powerfully built, and his head reminded me somewhat of that of the First Napoleon. On my being introduced he looked at me with a penetrating glance—as they say here, 'right down into my boots'—and, after a short conversation, he said, 'I will give you a pass within my lines, but not outside. I don't think I would let Mr. Lincoln go outside my pickets.'"

The changes he has produced during the past fortnight are really wonderful, when we consider the terribly demoralized condition in which he found the army on his arrival. A remark of Lieutenant Parker's will demonstrate this: "Before Gen. McClellan came here," said that officer, "we knew everything that transpired along the line, but now we know nothing beyond our own fort; and yet two or three thousand troops are arriving every day, and are silently placed in position."

One proof of his ability is the extraordinary respect and affection he inspires in all who approach him—officers, men, and civilians alike; and his staff is composed of similar characters to himself. Like our own Havelock, he is said to be exceedingly religious, and those who acted under him in Western Virginia assure me he has a horror of bloodshed, never attacking the enemy until victory is certain."

Panic in the Seceded States.

Late information, upon which we can rely, authorizes us to state that a general panic has taken place in the seceded States since Monday last. The preparations of the Federal Government to seize certain important posts on the Western coast, are among the chief reasons for this rapidly increasing feeling.

Davis and the Confederate traitors having failed in their absurd demonstration upon Washington (which was, in fact, never real), are now losing the confidence of the troops gathered between Richmond and the Federal Capital, and are daily attacked with the utmost bitterness by the people they have seduced into their conspiracy. It is a fact which events will soon establish, that thousands now in the rebel army are anxious to be taken prisoners by the American army, in order that they may be rescued from the fearful horrors under which they are suffering! Nothing prevents an outburst in favor of the Union in North Carolina save the invasion of that State by the South Carolina troops; and such men as Holden and Morehead would undoubtedly speak out against the traitors the moment they feel strong enough so to do.

Every dollar of gold and silver is caught up and hid away, and merchants and tradesmen only part with their goods for the paper of the Confederate Government, and of the different State authorities, because they are compelled to yield.

Let the people of the loyal States take the fullest confidence in the Administration and the army under Gen. McClellan. They can afford to wait. Every hour that we delay the blow upon treason strengthens the good cause and weakens the bad one.

Philadelphia Press, Sept. 21.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1861.



Who is Responsible? We have no disposition to "growl at a mark" or charge negligence upon any one; but it does seem to us that some one is responsible for the defeat of Col. Mulligan and his noble band at Lexington. It is not sufficient to say that he fought superior numbers, or succumbed for want of water. It was known all over the country that the enemy was marching upon him in force, and reinforcements might and should have been sent to him. If Gen. FREMONT had men at his command and neglected to aid MULLIGAN, then upon Gen. FREMONT rests the responsibility of the surrender of Lexington; but if the powers that be at Washington have left FREMONT without men to drive back the rebels and prevent them over-running and subduing Missouri, then the responsibility rests upon the Washington government.

There was certainly no need of this reverse; and not even to teach us humiliation and submission. There are certainly men enough in the West to drive the rebel hordes out of Missouri, and they ought to be in the right place, and not posted in small detachments to be cut off by superior numbers, especially when the approach of the enemy is made with such a flourish of trumpets as almost to be known on the other continent. There is incompetency somewhere, and no mistake.

—Latest advices from Missouri say that McCulloch is marching rapidly to re-enforce Price, at Lexington; and also that Gens. Lane, Hunter, and Sigel had arrived at Lexington and attacked Price. It is certain that Fremont has announced his intention to lose no time in attacking the enemy, and an engagement has probably taken place before this, or will take place soon.

The County Fair.

The County Fair, which we noticed last week as in progress, proved quite a success. There was a fair exhibition in these several departments, a large attendance of visitors, and the receipts exceeded over \$1000. The show of horses and cattle was excellent, of sheep good, though the numbers were no means as large as usual; and of swine and poultry about as usual. Floral Hall was better filled than at former exhibitions, and a beautiful display was made both of in-door and out-door flowers. A fine show was also made in the Hall of Fire Arts. In these two departments the exhibitors are entitled to much credit, and had illness not prevented we should have taken "some notes." Vegetables and Fruits fell far behind former years, which is attributable entirely to the season.

On the whole, the show was satisfactory. We shall give place to the premium list as soon as it has been revised by the Executive Committee, which meets to-morrow for that purpose.

An Irish Regiment.

Col. ROBT. P. SINGLAR, of Grand Rapids, has been commissioned to raise a regiment of Irish citizens, and has entered upon the work in earnest. Several Captains have been designated and enlistment is rapidly progressing. It is announced that Mr. PATTERSON, also of Grand Rapids, is to be the Lieut. Colonel. The Major, we believe, has not yet been appointed. It will be a regiment of stalwart fighting men, and will strike strong blows in defense of the Union. Our Irish fellow-citizens love the Union; they have sworn allegiance to the government, and their oaths are sacredly held in remembrance. Witness the deeds of the New York 69th at Manassas, and also of Col. Mulligan's brigade at Lexington, Mo.

Our fellow-citizen, RICHARD BRATHEN, Esq., has accepted a Captaincy in this Regiment, has posted his bills for recruits, and will soon raise a full company of hard-fisted Irish-Americans.

Of conservative Democrats, BENJ. F. HALLETT, of Massachusetts, has always been the most conservative; we therefore, invite the few of our democratic friends who fear to declare without reservation against the great rebellion of Jeff. Davis & Co., and in favor of putting it down by force of arms, because they may be obliged to co-operate with men not Republicans, and sustain an administration not democratic, to a recent letter from B. F. HALLETT to C. C. GREENE, of the Boston Post, to be found in this issue of the ARGUS. We need make no comment, as it can not be misunderstood.

We also give place to a letter from the Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON, of Ill., the bosom friend of the lamented DOUGLAS; and invite a careful perusal of it. The duty of the loyal citizen is the duty of the loyal Democrat, and these two letters prove that true Democrats must array themselves in defense of the government, and manifest no sympathy with traitors in arms.

The State Fair opened on Tuesday and is now in progress, with a large attendance. We see by the list of entries that Messrs. Green and Welch, of this County, are exhibiting Horses; and Messrs. Bennett, Uhl, Warner, Childs, and others Cattle. We have not yet visited the Fair, but hope to do so to-day.

Yours truly,

R. G. DEPUY.

The California election has gone largely Republican.

From the Fourth Regiment, Fort Woodbury, Va., Sept. 19, 1861.

FRIEND POND:

It has been so long since I wrote you, that I am almost ashamed to essay now to do it. I have been waiting for something startling to occur as a theme—but thus far I have waited in vain; therefore, I must write you a thread-bare story.

The Fourth is in remarkably good health and spirits, and continues to hold the enviable position of being the best Regiment in our division. This may be deemed self-praise, yet it is susceptible of demonstration by the testimony of Generals McCLELLAN and PORTER—who have thus pronounced it. As an other evidence I adduce the fact that the Fort which we assisted in building has been officially christened Fort Woodbury—after our most excellent and gallant Colonel. This, I assure you, is no trivial compliment; in fact, it is the highest honor, conferred upon any Regiment. The formal ceremonies of naming the fort took place day before yesterday. They consisted of a salute of thirty-four guns—raising the old "stars and stripes"—and an excellent prayer and address by Dr. STROCK. We was a most interesting occasion.

It was all felt to be an honor conferred upon ourselves, upon our Colonel, and upon our beloved State—Michigan.

The remarks of our excellent Chaplain were pertinent and well timed.—The following is their substance:

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS:—You may remember to have read, that years ago certain presumptuous men in a distant land, went out from their legislative halls to enact the solemn right of burying the Bible. They may have dreamed, in those hours of madness, that by their act they would bring the hopes of mankind towards God, perpetuate the miseries of their countrymen. Others, equally misguided, dwelling in a portion of this fair country, not long ago, in spiteful mockery, buried the stars and stripes—our nation's flag—and covered it with the soil which its free folds alone had consecrated. But you have learned, among those other sacred lessons of the nursery, that death is in itself the seed of future life; that burial is God's prophet of a coming resurrection. That buried the Bible lives! Its light and life are shared by millions of faithful men, our homes and hearts by it are hallowed. That buried flag—stripped with our father's blood—starred with the symbols of God's defending and protecting love—yet waves, our flag, on many a hill-top; above many a dome; yea, still waves over our threatened Capitol. You are summoned here to defend it, and in the Laws of God—His Government in America. It symbolizes peace in the home, and love left; quiet at the hearthstones where your dear ones kneel; and reunion with them is hinged upon their triumph over the rebellion.—To-day it floats above this fabric, reared mainly by your hands. Given to the breeze amid our prayers, you, my comrades, will turn every eye on me, and respond with the noblest resolution of your souls, while I say to these commanding officers, who are exercising God's authority over us: [Generals Porter, Martindale and Morel were present, but not as the expression of the impulse of the moment, but as the educated purpose of our hearts.—Lead us where you dare lead brave men, who will prove the words of our gallant Colonel to be true; words uttered when he viewed at the hands of fair women the miniature color of his corps: "Sooner than trait to treason, this flag shall become the pall of the Regiment."]

At the conclusion of these remarks, three times three stentorian cheers made the welkin ring. So passed the most pleasant episode during our soldier life. We have a fine Fort, mounting five guns—four thirty-two pounders and one howitzer. Squads are detailed daily to drill on these guns, and they have already become quite proficient in their use.

A general Court Martial has been in session at Fort Corcoran ten days to-day—consisting of twelve officers, selected from different regiments of Gen. Porter's division. I am the only one from our regiment. We have tried twenty odd cases and expect to get through to-morrow. The court convenes at 9 A. M. and adjourns at 3 P. M. Fort Corcoran is half a mile from Fort Woodbury towards Georgetown, and about one mile from Georgetown. We frequently have alarms of attack—but they are pure alarms. I have no idea that the rebels have seriously contemplated an attack upon Washington. All I regret is that they have not attacked us, we are fully prepared to receive them. It seems to be the plan of Gen. McCLELLAN to place Washington in such a state of defense that a few men, comparatively, can protect it, leaving the Grand Army free to pursue the enemy, so soon as the weather will permit. I think an advance will be made soon after the September equinox. This is mere speculation, Gen. McCLELLAN keeps his own counsel as he properly should. There is one good thing about our army—it will keep.

Virginia has sown the wind, and is fast reaping the whirlwind. She is called the mother of Presidents, but she is getting her wrinkled visage terribly scratched.

Our regiment is being paid off to-day. We receive two month's pay, that is pay for July and August. The boys have plenty of money and enough to eat and wear. These three essentials, make an army enthusiastic and efficient. I wish you could drop into our camp one of these bright evenings, and listen to and witness the happiness of our regiment. You would think it one grand orchestra. Lute, horn, cymbal, and harp, commingled with sweet toned singers, make the air vibrate with harmonious joy.

I must close. I intend to write of, tender to heretofore.

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OUR CRISIS PARAGRAPHS.

—The proprietors of the National Hotel, Washington, have been arrested for selling liquors to soldiers.

—Work has been recommenced on the dome of the Capitol and the treasury building.

—The government has been tendered a company of infantry from the Hawaiian Islands.

—Ex-Gov. Morehead and other Kentucky secessionists have been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

—John C. Breckinridge and W. C. Preston have fled from Kentucky to "secession."

—The Prince de Joinville, two sons, and suite arrived at Washington on the 18th.

—Two of the Prince's suite have entered the military service of the government, and one of his sons has been admitted to the Naval Academy.

—Brigadier-General Mitchell—the astronomer—has been assigned to the Department of Ohio, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

—A regiment of cavalry is being raised in Colorado Territory.

—A public meeting has been held at Coldwater, and the President censured for instructing the modification of Fremont's proclamation.

—Prince Salm Salm, of Prussia, has been appointed Colonel of Young's Kentucky Cavalry.

—Col. E. D. Baker—the Oregon Senator—has been appointed Major General.

—The raised steamer Merrimack, at Norfolk, is being converted into a floating battery.

—The Confederate troops are fortifying Bowling Green, Ky.

—The Southern papers are complaining of the tardiness of Jeff. Davis.

—Gov. Gamble, of Mo., has called for the re-assembly of the State Convention on the 10th October.

—Supposed object to order a postponement of the State election to more peaceful times.

—Gen. Anderson's headquarters are at Louisville.

—The Federal prisoners are being sent from Richmond to New Orleans.

—It is again rumored that Garibaldi has conditionally accepted a commission in the Federal service as Brigadier-General.

—Report says drafting for the army begun in Iowa on Monday.

—Gens. Sigel, Pope, Ashboth, and McKinstry have been designated by Gen. Fremont as acting Major Generals.

—The first skirmish in Kentucky occurred at Barboursville on the 18th. Seven Confederates and three horses killed. One Union man wounded, and one taken prisoner.

—Ross Winans has again been released by the government.

—H. Rees Whiting, late "local" of the Detroit Advertiser has been appointed Aide to Gen. McKinstry, with the rank of Captain.

—The last company of the 8th regiment rendezvoused at Fort Wayne on Saturday.

—A cavalry regiment has been authorized to be raised in Oregon.

—The North Star arrived at New York on Monday, from Aspinwall, with \$950,000.

—Henry Dent, City Marshal, has been appointed Provost Marshal of Louisville, Ky.

—The rebels are destroying the locks on Green River, Ky.

—Twenty sailors, experienced gunners, have been sent from Alexandria to the Mississippi flotilla.

—D. W. Bliss, Surgeon of the Michigan Third, has been appointed a Brigade Surgeon.

—The London Times ridicules the passport system adopted by our government. To have been expected.

The University—Military Department.

At a session of the Board of Regents of the University, held on Tuesday, the subject of establishing a Military School in connection with the University came up, when Mr. McKinstry presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has been discovered since the outbreak of the present rebellion that in this as well as in most of the other loyal States, there exists a great scarcity of men possessed of suitable military education to drill and prepare our volunteers for camp life and the battle field; and, Whereas, The present means of furnishing a thorough military education whereby men may become masters of the art of war, are entirely inadequate to the wants of the nation; and, Whereas, We now have before a practical demonstration of the fact that it is not safe for any government, however excellent or powerful, to neglect entirely the military education of its people, and as a matter of economy to the State, that her troops may be supplied with competent officers, and the work of preparing volunteers be speedily and cheaply accomplished, the Board of Regents, under the conviction that this work can be more economically performed for the State in this University, where civil engineering, higher mathematics, modern languages, natural sciences, and other studies connected with a military education, are now taught, than anywhere else in the State, do adopt the following:

Resolved, That as soon as the State shall add to the University Fund the sum of \$100,000, from which the University shall derive a permanent additional annual income of \$7,000, the Board of Regents will establish in the University a Military School, in which shall be taught military engineering, tactics, embracing infantry, cavalry and artillery tactics, as well as sapping, mining, the construction of fortifications and bridges, and all the arts, sciences and strategies of war.

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Union School Exhibition.
The annual exhibition of the graduating class of the Union School, comprising eleven young men, was held in the Union School, on Tuesday evening, October 4th. The Detroit String Band has been engaged for the occasion, and the interesting exercises proper will therefore be varied in a manner satisfactory to the public. An admission fee of 15 cents will be charged, the proceeds, after paying the absolute and necessary expenses to be appropriated to the starting a library for the High School. We trust that the friends of the School will all the Hall.

The National Past day.
Yesterday was observed by proper religious services in our City. The Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational and Baptist Churches held a Union service at the M. E. Church, and separate services were held in the Episcopal, Catholic, and Lutheran Churches. Most of the stores, offices, and places of business were closed during public services.

On Sunday night last a Bay Mare, some years old, blind in the right eye, with letter marks on both fore legs, and with the right hind foot white to the fetlock point, was stolen from the pasture attached to Forest Hill Cemetery on Sunday night last. A reward of \$25 is offered for the thief and horse, or a proportionate reward for horse.

The Kalamazoo Horse Fair comes off next week, beginning on Tuesday, and a large attendance of the best horses of the country is anticipated. The Central Railroad with its accustomed liberality has fixed the fare at one third the usual rates. Only \$2.10 to the City and back.

Wheat has come in in large quantities during the week. On Tuesday it commanded from 90 to 95 cents, but yesterday had dropped down to 84 for red and 88 for white. Foreign news threatens—buyers say.

Prof. H. O. HARVEY, late of New Albany, Ind., driven out by the "Oris" we are informed is establishing himself in our City as a teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music. He comes highly recommended both as a teacher and gentleman, and we trust may succeed in getting classes to warrant a stay among us.

Exercises in the several departments of the University will be resumed on Tuesday next, and students are now beginning to arrive. We anticipate that the "Oris" has taken taken out many young men "to the war," and that the attendance will not be as large as in late years.

C. V. DeLand, Esq., for many years Editor of the American Citizen, Jackson has vacated the trip, dissolved partnership with delinquent subscribers, and is in for the war. He has enrolled a company for the 9th Regiment, which rendezvoused at Fort Wayne on Monday. Success to Capt. DeLand.

P. J. AYER succeeds him as Publisher and Editor of the Citizen.

The Detroit Conference of the M. E. Church commenced its annual session in Detroit on Wednesday, Bishop Aspinwall presiding. On Tuesday evening Rev. E. H. PIERCE, of this City, delivered a sermon on the History of Methodism in this State. The Conference will probably continue in session until Wednesday next.

A. C. McMillan, of Detroit, is getting up a company for Col. Mar's Regiment, to be composed exclusively of Printers. It takes the name of Ben Franklin, and the ranks will soon be filled.

Letters from Washington say that Surgeon PALMER, of the 21 Michigan Regiment, has resigned, and intends to come home in time for the opening of the Medical term. At last advice, however, he was ill and in the hospital.

Work has been resumed on the Presbyterian Church, with the design, we believe, of preparing it for early occupation. Good.

MILLEN & Co have opened a stock of choice New Goods, from New York and Boston, bought for cash, and for sale cheap. Give them a call.

Millen & Co have gone into the Wheat market, and wish to buy 100,000 bushels, for which they will pay the highest market price—in cash.

BACH & PIERSON have just received a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods. The ladies will find something choice in their shelves.

BYRON GREEN, of this City, has a contract to furnish 50 horses for Kellogg's Cavalry Regiment. They must be brown, black or sorrel, between 15 and 16 hands high, and sound in every respect. Farmers who have well broken saddle horses can get gold for them.

Mr. FRED W. CORLIS, A. B., formerly of the University, and late graduate of Union College, N. Y., has accepted the Principality of the Union School at Saline. Professor Corlis is an industrious student and has the reputation of being a good teacher.

We understand that the Rev Geo D. GILLESPIE, of Palmyra, N. Y., has accepted a call from St. Andrew's Church of this City, and will take charge of the Parish on the second Sabbath of October. Mr. G recently filled the pulpit of St. Andrew's by invitation of its parish committee, and this call and settlement is the result of the satisfaction he has. He is highly spoken of as a gentleman, scholar, and Christian.

We have received the October number of the Atlantic Monthly, but as yet have had no time to peruse the several papers. It is enough, however, to say that they are from the pens of Hawthorne, Holmes, Hazewell, Trowbridge, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Howe, etc., and that the titles will command a reading. There is essay, and story, and verse. \$3 a year post paid; five copies \$10. Address TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass.

A. P. MILLS has received a large stock of reasonable Goods, which he is ready to exhibit to all who want good and fashionable articles.

MAYNARD, STEBBINS & WILSON are opening new Goods, and will warrant to show the ladies something desirable, and the gentlemen, too, for they keep a full assortment. Go and see them.

WHAT IS THE PRICE?—No matter what it costs D. DeLand & Co's Chemical Saleratus is the cheapest and best Saleratus you can buy at any price. It is worth more than the price of a pound of the first batch of bread which you make with it, and a pound will save you four more and wear and tear of your patience than ten pounds cost. Don't be without it for the world.

Battery Destroyed.
Fort Monroe, Sept. 22.
The J. E. Spaulding arrived from Hatteras Inlet, this morning, says that on Tuesday last the propeller Fanny ran down to Ocracoke Inlet with a company of troops and entirely destroyed the fortifications abandoned by the Confederates.

It is said the Confederates were in force at Washington and Newbern, and that 2,000 of them had landed on Roanoke Island, with the intention of destroying the forts there, and the dwellings of the Unionists. A detachment of 700 men accompanied by a naval force, were about leaving Hatteras Inlet to prevent the invasion.

The privateers Coffee and Winslow visited Ocracoke Inlet to carry off the Confederate guns but left on seeing the Fanny.

The ship Argonaut from Yarmouth, United States, with fish and salt, ran into Hatteras, and was secured as a prize.

A considerable force of rebels was seen near Newport News last night, but withdrew after burning the grain racks.

COLONEL BRODHEAD'S CAVALRY.—Yesterday morning the uniforms for this regiment arrived. All the men were ordered to bathe and subject themselves to the hands of the barber, after which they were called out by companies to receive their uniforms. It consists of a dark blue coat trimmed with orange, and pants of light blue, with a belt. A large number of boots and shoes also arrived and will be given out to-day. The regimental colors will be presented as soon as the men are all uniformed. The marching orders have not been received yet, but the regiment will probably be ordered towards the close of the week. Owing to the great care taken in selection of the horses, only two hundred have been accepted from four hundred presented.—Free Press, Tuesday Sept. 25.

THE MARKETS.
On Monday, September 24, 1861.
The following are the selling prices of the principal articles of produce offered in our market:

Wheat, red, 75	Wheat, white, 80
Barley, 40	Oats, 35
Corn, shelled, 40	Corn, in the ear, 35
Flour, 45	Flour, 45
Butter, 25	Eggs, 15
Chickens, 10	Ducks, 10
Pigeons, 10	Geese, 10
Swine, 10	Lard, 10
Beef, 10	Mutton, 10
Pork, 10	Bacon, 10
Butter, 10	Cheese, 10
Flour, 10	Wheat, 10
Barley, 10	Oats, 10
Corn, 10	Flour, 10
Butter, 10	Eggs, 10
Chickens, 10	Ducks, 10
Pigeons, 10	Geese, 10
Swine, 10	Lard, 10
Beef, 10	Mutton, 10
Pork, 10	Bacon, 10
Butter, 10	Cheese, 10
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