





## MESSAGE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Washington, Nov. 23.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday last contain the message of President Davis to the Congress of the rebel States. After the usual congratulations he says the operations of the army soon to be partially interrupted by the approaching winter, have afforded a protection to the country, and shed a glorious lustre upon its arms, through the trying vicissitudes of more than one arduous campaign, which entitle our brave volunteers to our praise and gratitude. Further on he says: "After more than seven months of war the enemy have not only failed to extend their occupancy of our soil, but new States and Territories have been added to our Confederacy, while instead of their threatened march of unchecked conquest they have been driven at more than one point to assume the defense and for a fair comparison between the two belligerents as to men, military means, and financial condition, the Confederate States are relatively much stronger than when the struggle commenced. He speaks in high praise of the people of the State of Missouri, who, he says, conducted war in the face of almost unparalleled difficulties, with a spirit and success alike worthy of themselves and of the great cause in which they are struggling." He continues: "Finding that the Confederate States were about to be invaded through Kentucky, and that her people after being deceived into a mistaken security, were unarmed and in danger of being subjugated by the Federal forces, I resolved that the State to resist the enemy and prevent their occupation of certain strategic points which would have given them great advantage in the contest, a step which was not only justified by the necessity of self-defense, on the part of the Confederate States, but also by a desire to aid the people of Kentucky. It was never intended by the Confederate Government to conquer or coerce the people of that State, but on the contrary, it was declared by our Generals that they would withdraw our troops if the Federal Government would do likewise. A proclamation was also made of our desire to respect the neutrality of Kentucky, and the intention to abide by the wishes of her people as soon as they were free to express their opinion. These declarations were approved by me, and I should regard it as one of the best effects of the march of our troops into Kentucky, if it should aid in giving to her people liberty of choice, and a free opportunity to decide their own policy according to their own views. It will be seen that the Government has been chiefly instrumental in prosecuting the great contest, the Navy has also been effective in full proportion to its means. He speaks of the difficulties attending mail transportation, some of which he declares can be overcome only by time and the improved condition of the country, or the restoration of peace, but others, by legislation. As to the financial system, it has worked well so far, and promises good results for the future. To the extent that Treasury Department has been enabled to borrow money without interest, and thus facilitate the conduct of the war. This extent is measured by the proportion of the field of circulation which these notes can be made to occupy. The proportion of the field thus occupied depends again upon the amount of the debts for which they are receivable, and when due, not only to the Confederate and State Governments are payable in the medium. A large portion of it may be circulated at par. There is every reason to believe that the Confederate Treasury note is fast becoming such a medium. The proposition that these notes shall be convertible into Confederate stock, bearing 8 per cent. interest, at the pleasure of the holders, insures them against a depreciation below the value of that stock, and no considerable fall in their value need be feared so long as the interest shall be punctually paid. This punctual payment of this interest has been secured by the act passed by your Legislature, and in providing such a rate of taxation as must provide sufficient means for that purpose. For the successful prosecution of this war, it is indispensable that the means of transporting troops and military supplies be furnished, as far as possible, in such a manner as not to interrupt the commercial intercourse between our people, nor place a check upon their productive energies.

In another part of his message he says we have already two main systems of through transportation from the North to the South. One from Richmond to the seaboard, and the other from the seaboard to New Orleans. A third might be secured by completing a link of about forty miles from Danville in Virginia and Greensborough, N. C. The construction of this comparatively short line would give us a thorough route from North to South in the interior of the Confederate States, and give us access to a population and to military resources from which we are now in a great measure debarred. If, he says further on, we husband our means and make a judicious use of our resources, it would be difficult to fix a limit to the period during which we could conduct a war against the adversary whom we now encounter. The very efforts which he makes to desolate and divide as much exhaust his means while they serve to complete the circle and diversify the productions of our industrial system. The reconstruction which he seeks to effect by arms becomes daily more and more palpably impossible. Not only do the means which induced us to separate still last in full force, but they have been strengthened, and what ever doubt may have lingered in the minds of any must have been completely dispelled by subsequent events. If, instead of being a dissolution of a league, it were indeed a rebellion in a league, we were engaged, we might find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States. Our people now look with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they have been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the base idea of renewing such a connection, etc. With such a people we may be content to live in peace, but our separation from them is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative.

President Davis characterizes the nature of the hostilities on the part of the United States as barbarous wherever it is understood. He adds, if they convert their soldiers into incendiaries and robbers, and involve us in a species of war which claims non-combatants, women and children, as its victims, they must expect to be treated as outlaws and enemies of mankind. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled to respect even in war, and he who refuses to regard them forfeits his claim, if captured, to be considered a prisoner of war, and must expect to be dealt with as an offender against law, human and divine. But not content with violating our rights under the law of nations at home, they have extended these injuries to us within our jurisdictions. The distinguished gentlemen whom, with your approval, at the last session, were commis-

## The Bronze Doors for the National Capitol.

It is known that the artist Rogers was commissioned some years ago by our government to model and have cast in bronze folding doors for the Capitol. The doors have just been cast at Munich, and an English writer who has seen them gives the following description of the designs which ornament them.

The bronze doors intended for the Capitol at Washington, designed and modeled at Rome by the American artist, Rogers, have lately been on view at the Royal Foundry, where they were cast. The workmanship, as is always the case with whatever emanates from the Munich foundry, is admirable. There is a sharpness in the lines, and a finish in the minutest detail, which are in the highest degree creditable. Of the doors themselves it is not easy to convey an adequate idea by a mere description; for an enumeration of all that is represented might crowd the belief that there was a crowding of objects, and that the allotted space was overfilled; and this is not the case. Each door—the whole forms a folding door—is divided into four compartments or panels. Thus, with a semi-circular space above, which has the breadth of both the doors together, there are nine divisions, in each of which an important moment of Columbus's life is represented.

The figures stand out in full relief and some of the groups are eminently successful. The crowning event of the discoverer's career occupies the commanding spot over the top of the doors. Here Columbus, standing on a mound forms the central figure. He has just landed from a boat, and with the standard of Aragon and Castile planted on the new soil, and with sword upraised in his right hand, he takes possession of the land in the name of his sovereign. Some boatmen are still in the skiff, others are kneeling on the shore, while a group of Indians, peeping from behind a tree on the opposite side, look on in wondering astonishment. In one compartment is represented the triumphal entry of Columbus into Madrid on his first return from America, amid crowds of gazers at him, the hero of the triumph, and at the Indians, who precede the procession with parquets on their upraised arms.

"The next panel is occupied with a sadder story. Here Columbus, in chains, surrounded by a sorrowing population, is about to embark for Europe. Then the 'last scene of all' accomplishing 'strange eventful history,' we see him on his death-bed, attended only by a nun and some priests, who administer to him the consolations of religion. His son stands beside him. In the thickness of the door itself niches are formed at certain intervals, and in these are small whole length figures of the great contemporaries of Columbus—kings, statesmen, ecclesiastics and warriors. In the centre, close to each other, are two such lines of niches, one above the other, filled up by the intermediate space between the outer edge of the panels and the door-post. The large bosses, so often seen on doors, are here the heads of those historians who have written on the discovery of America.

"The ornaments below each niche are heads of animals indigenous to the country, with fruits and flowers entwined, also characteristic of the New World. Every ornament is appropriate, and though they are manifold there is no confusion. As there will be no chance of the work being forwarded to the place of its destination for some time to come, it might be possible to induce the authorities to allow it to be sent to England meanwhile, where it could not fail to be looked at with the greatest interest. This exhibition of next year might present the desired opportunity for taking such a step. The artist would be glad that so good an occasion offered for making his work known; and the Americans would surely not be unwilling to show the world how munificently they had come forward to erect a grand national monument."

**From New Mexico.**  
Kansas City, Nov. 25.  
The Santa Fe and Carson City mail, with dates to the 10th inst., arrived this morning, two days ahead of time. There were no through passengers.

At a meeting of the merchants of Santa Fe, on the 7th inst., it was resolved that they would endorse for the Government to any amount that may be advanced to the Territory. This action was taken in consequence of the scarcity of coin which has heretofore made up the circulating medium in the transaction of business, and has from some cause almost entirely disappeared, causing a monetary stringency in the Territory.

The call of the government of New Mexico for 1,200 militiamen, to garrison the different posts in the Territory, has been promptly responded to, and the whole number will in a short time be reported for duty.

A light battery, commanded by Lieut. Anderson, U. S. A., left Santa Fe for the South on the 9th inst. An important movement in this direction is anticipated. Gen. Hatch and wife have left the East.

The small pox prevails with fearful mortality among the children in the Rio Abajo. It has also spread to the Navajo Indians, proving fatal to many of the tribes.

**Supplies for Prisoners of War.**  
Washington, Nov. 24.

A few weeks ago the Secretary of War authorized General Wool to ascertain whether clothing and other articles necessary to the comfort of United States citizens now prisoners of war could be sent to them. The following letter shows that consent for that purpose has been given:

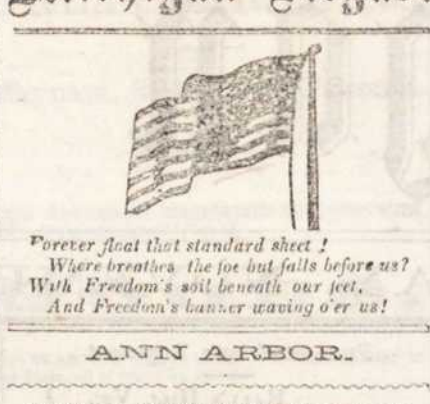
"To General John E. Wool, Commanding Department of Virginia.  
November 20th, 1861.

"Sir—I consider myself fully authorized to reply at once to the inquiry made in your letter of the 8th. My government will allow blankets and articles of clothing necessary for the comfort of prisoners of war to be sent to them. Any such articles you may send to me will be promptly forwarded by the Southern Express Company, and money may be sent to pay the freight here, or it may be paid on delivery."

"Very respectfully,  
(Signed) "Your obedient servant," WENI. HUGER,  
Major General Commanding Department of Virginia.

The government of the United States will provide blankets and clothing for the prisoners of war and forward them through Gen. Wool, in accordance with the terms of the letter from Gen. Huger. It is further ascertained that the arrangement has been accomplished without compromising the government in any respect whatever.

## Michigan Argus.



ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1861.

### New York Society Festival.

The New York Society of this City, a Society organized for social purposes, the perpetuating the memories of the "golden times," etc., held its second anniversary festival on Monday evening last. The members of the Society, their wives and friends, convened at 7 o'clock, at the Franklin House. The Society was called to order by the President, E. W. MORGAN, Esq., and proceeded to the transaction of business, which consisted principally in the election of officers for the ensuing year, as follows:

President—Prof. A. D. WHITE.  
1st Vice Pres.—H. J. BRACKEN, Esq.  
2d "—J. M. WHEELER, Esq.  
Secretary—CHAS. A. CHAPIN.  
Treasurer—I. S. PIERSON.

At the hour of 9 o'clock an adjournment was taken to the dining room. Under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements the room had been decorated with national banners, and a fine portrait of Washington, loaned for the occasion by the Literary Adelpi Society of the University, hung from the wall just over the President's seat, a fact indicating that the New York Society still clings to the Union, and reveres the memory of the "Father of his Country."

The tables had been beautifully loaded by mine host BARSTOW, with all the substantial and luxuries of the season, and after the saying of grace by the Rev. Mr. BLADES, full justice was done to the physical feast by over one hundred members and guests.

This exercise being over, the "feast of reason and flow of soul" was introduced; the following sentiments announced by the President, and responded to by the speakers designated for the occasion:

I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MUSIC—Hail to the Chief.

II. THE UNION.—It must and shall be preserved.

Judge CAMPBELL, of Detroit, spoke noble words, and would not consent for a moment to adopt any other language, nor think any other thoughts than expressed in the sentiment. The Union he regarded as an outgrowth of nature, not made by man, nor to be unmade by rebellion. His patriotic utterances were loudly applauded.

MUSIC—Star Spangled Banner.

III. RELIGION AND LEARNING.—United, ever gathering peaceful triumphs; antagonist, the one too often sinks into superstition and the other into infidelity.

The Rev. G. D. GILLISSE made a happy response, comparing humorously the claims of New England and New York to both a little learning and a little religion; and endorsing fully the sentiment of the toast.

MUSIC—Sounds from Home.

IV. THE MEMORY OF THE GALLANT SPIRITS WHO HAVE FALLEN IN THE DEFENSE OF OUR GLORIOUS CONSTITUTION.  
Drank standing and in silence.

MUSIC—Dirge.

V. THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—As children remember and cherish the associations of the old homestead, so do we remember and cherish the associations of the home of our childhood.

II. J. BRACKEN, Esq. made a neat and appropriate response in behalf of "our native State," carrying his hearers back to the firesides of youth, the district school house, and the thousand memories which cluster around the "Old Home." It was admirably done. After which the entire company joined in singing the following ode composed for the occasion:

OUR NATIVESTATE.

Tune—Auld Lang Syne.

I.

Come, brothers, with a flowing bowl  
From nature's purest store,  
Around the festive board we'll toast  
Our native State once more.

II.

We'll toast her glorious deeds of old,  
Her statesmen great and good;  
Her soldiers in freedom's cause  
Pledge freely now their blood.

III.

No taint of treason e'er shall dim  
Her just and high renown;  
A giant arm she stretches forth  
To crush the treason down.

IV.

We venerate the fields of youth;  
The dear old district school;  
The master's word of solid sense,  
And still more solid rule.

V.

The rosy cheeks our fathers loved,  
And won with honest work,  
With equal love their sons reverse,  
Though crowned with wrinkles now.

VI.

O dear old State! How vivid now  
Are courtship's hopes and fears!  
Your daughters plagued our early life,  
But cheer our ripper years!

VI. THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.—The State of our adoption. Patriotic and loyal, we are proud to call her our home.

To this sentiment Capt. G. P. SANFORD made a brief and well-timed response, but avowed that a better response was coming up from Michigan's sons on the banks of the Mississippi, from the "dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky, from the "sacred soil" of Virginia, and from the savannas of the far South, than it was in his power to make.

## VII. OUR KINDRED SOCIETIES.—Of whatever name or nationality, at this hour New Yorkers give them a cordial welcome.

The response of C. B. GRANT could hardly have been bettered, and created much good feeling.

MUSIC—We're a Band of Brothers.

VIII. THE ARMY AND NAVY.—The proud history of the past is the earnest of a glorious future.

Dr. A. B. PALMER, late Surgeon of the Michigan Second, spoke for the Army and Navy, glancing at the principal glorious achievements of the past, and predicting success in the future. The Dr. was at Bull Run, and ventured to defend the army there engaged against the many charges made against it.

MUSIC—Yankee Doodle.

At this point the following volunteer sentiment was given:  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Child of the Union, and drawing thence its life blood, it will cling with filial love to the source of its being and power.

Which was handsomely responded to by the Rev. Dr. VINTON, of Trinity Church, N. Y., who complimented our City and our citizens in warm terms. He protested against being called a stranger, he had "been taken" in, and was grateful for it.

The next regular toast was then announced.

IX. THE CITY OF ANN ARBOR.—Richly endowed with natural advantages; let her citizens foster and cherish her noble educational institutions, and she need be jealous of no rival in the west.

To this Prof. A. D. WHITE spoke in his usual happy vein, saying many good words for our City, and impressing forcibly upon his hearers the duties and high privileges of our citizens.

MUSIC—Union Quick Step.

X. WOMAN.—Woman's heart and woman's smile—may we always possess the one and be cheered by the other.

J. M. WHEELER, Esq., spoke for woman, and endorsed her in no measured terms, and yet in terms of sober sense in stead of flattery. He also commiserated the fate of the bachelors present in a manner which we hope may induce some of them to turn from the error of their ways.

MUSIC—The Girl I Left Behind Me.

This ending the regular programme the Rev. F. A. BLADES was called out and made an excellent speech. Prof. COOLEY was also called up and made a well turned protest that he had nothing to say.

After which, at the early hour of one o'clock, or thereabouts, an adjournment took place, and the pleasant re-union came to an end.

THE Third Regiment Michigan Cavalry was to leave Grand Rapids last evening for St. Louis, and will probably pass through this City sometime this morning. The Second Regiment made the entire distance from Grand Rapids to Alton in the cars of the Michigan Central Railroad, and we presume the Third is to do the same.

Congress will convene in regular session on Monday next, and we shall probably be able to give the President's Message in our next issue.

Gov. BLAIR not having yet appointed a successor to the late Senator BINGHAM, Michigan will have but one Senator present at the opening of the session.

The rebel Congress has removed the Confederate Capital from Richmond to Nashville, Tenn. The President, Cabinet, etc., dare not stay at Richmond any longer. Will they be any safer at Nashville?

We give in another column a letter from Col. WILCOX. The list of prisoners of which he speaks includes the following members of the companies which went from this county:

In Co. D.—John W. Gregg, A. DuBois, Wm. Johnston, M. S. Martin, and Wm. A. Martzke.

In Co. E.—John Lang, W. B. Nowell, J. G. Rausser, and D. Schmittman.

In Co. H.—George W. Baker, M. S. Baker, and George S. Phillips.

These are all at Charleston. The whereabouts of Lieut. Parks, of Co. H, was not known to Colonel Wilcox. We believe he is at Richmond.

Arrangements have been made for doing so, and the Government at Washington and Gov. BLAIR of this State have announced their intention to forward the needed supplies immediately.

A skirmish took place opposite Washington on Wednesday between several regiments of Gen. Porter's division, and the enemy, resulting in the loss of about a dozen on our side, and the driving back of the rebels with the loss of their commander. The Michigan Fourth participated in it.

We have received the December number of the *Eclectic Magazine*. It is illustrated by portraits of those recent distinguished visitors to our shores—"Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde," done in John Sartain's best style, and what praise could we give them more. The letter-press includes with the Literary Miscellanies, nineteen papers, selected with much discrimination and judgment from ten of the leading foreign quarters and monthlies, giving the cream of foreign literature.

We have "Life and Times of Chateaubriand," "Religious and Political Centralization of France," "Equatorial Africa and its Inhabitants," "The Constable of the Tower," "Continental Revolution," etc., etc. The *Eclectic* makes three volumes a year of 600 pages each, or 1800 large double column pages, and the steel portraits are not excelled by those of any other magazine. \$5 a year. Address W. H. BIDWELL, 5 Beekman St., N. Y.

The second Hop of the Young Men's Cotillon Club takes place at Hangsterfer's Hall, this evening.

## From Stockton's Regiment.

HALL'S HILL, Va.,  
Nov. 23, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER:—

On the forenoon of Tuesday we had a brigade drill, during which the brigade was formed into one square, and Gen. Butterfield said that he had a couple of orders he wished to read to the officers and soldiers. One of his Aids then proceeded to read an order from the Commander-in-chief, Gen. McClellan, concerning the division, in which he expressed his pleasure at the efficiency of drill we showed at the last review, and praised us the division very highly; after which one was read from Gen. Porter, commander of the division, speaking in high terms of this brigade. Gen. Butterfield then addressed us in a few but appropriate words. He did not know but he had been spoken of in too high terms, but he was in hopes that both officers and men would pay such attention to their duty that they might retain that good opinion, and in fact still improve. He then added it was not for the paltry sum of thirteen dollars a month that they had rallied at their country's call but for a glorious cause. Three cheers were then given with a will, by the whole brigade for the General.

In the afternoon there was no drill, on account of the distribution of clothing. And we are now dressed in a good, heavy, warm frock coat, just the thing for this weather. Our heads have also received a new suit, and we now sport a jaunty hat with a feather in it, and some brass attached to it, which makes us look rather gay; and I think we are as good looking a regiment as there is in the service.

On Wednesday, Nov. 20th, that grand review, which has so long been talked about, came off and it was a grand thing. On that morning, at 7½ o'clock, this brigade was formed opposite each camp, and started on the march for "Bailey's Cross Roads," which is situated about one half mile from Munson's Hill, the place of the day's exhibition, and six miles from our encampment. We were marched some two miles across the country, through fields, gardens, or chards, and nurseries, when we were halted, arms stacked, and were permitted to rest awhile. Then we resumed the march, at a quick step, until we struck the road leading from Alexandria to Fall's Church, when we run into a division making its way for the same place, and were obliged to "right about," and make our way at "double quick" to a cross road which we took, and were soon on the ground of the day's parade, a large open field or fields lying between Munson's Hill and Bailey's Cross Road.

This is one of the most beautiful sections of country I have yet seen in Virginia. It is a kind of valley, surrounded on either side by high hills, the most noted of which is Munson's. The troops were arranged in order of review as fast as they arrived, when arms were stacked and the men permitted to rest. As we stood here, I cast my eyes around to get a view of the scene. In front of where I stood, and for some distance, regiment after regiment lay. Still further on, on the side of a hill where a splendid view of the scene could be had, sat a man perched in the top of a tree industriously sketching the scene, probably for some of the illustrated papers. Still further on, and a little to the right, was Munson's Hill and its fortifications, its top covered with visitors, and its sides with batteries. On my right stretching far off, was regiment after regiment, and its whole right was flanked by artillery with their pieces pointed and elevated over the heads of the soldiers. Beyond them, were visitors who were gathered on every house top and tree top, and among them were numerous artists industriously employed. Back of us, nothing could be seen but soldiers. Our left was flanked by artillery, with their muzzles pointing over our heads. Beyond them, and in the far off distance, was a range of hills, on which might be seen the tents of the rebels. Take it all in all it was a sight worth seeing and long to be remembered. Besides the many thousand visitors on the ground, there were ninety regiments of infantry, twenty batteries of artillery, numbering over one hundred pieces, and nine regiments of cavalry, making in all over seventy thousand troops. The divisions reviewed were those of Generals McCall, McDowell, Heintzelman, Porter, Franklin, Blenker, and Smith. Gen. McClellan and staff, accompanied by Secretaries Seward and Cameron, reached the grounds at 12½ o'clock. Their arrival was announced by the firing of the artillery on our right, and was responded to by that on our left, which kept up a continuous roar for some few moments. They then rode in front of each brigade who sent up cheer after cheer, after which they took up their position on the right and each brigade passed in review before them, and as they passed waved their way towards their encampments, which we reached about 5 o'clock in the evening. I think that our regiment made as good an appearance on that day as any that was on the ground. Their new uniforms showed off finely.

Some of the citizens of Washington said that this was the last review that would be had in this section, that the next one would be had at or near Richmond. They probably know just as much about it as you or I, and no more.

On our way home, and a short distance from our encampment, the balloon Intrepid, Prof. Lowe, passed us fully inflated, drawn along by soldiers, on its way to our out-posts. Yesterday morning it made its ascent.

The weather continues cold. Ice has been formed on the water several mornings.

J. P.

### RELIEF FOR FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Common Council of New York City have passed a bill appropriating another \$500,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers.

## Beauregard's Letter of Self-Defense.

CENTREVILLE, within hearing of the {  
Enemy's guns, Nov. 3.

To Editors Richmond Whig—

GENTLEMEN: My attention has just been called to an unfortunate controversy now going on relative to the publication of a synopsis of my report of the battle of Manassas. None can regret more than I do, from a knowledge that, by authority, the President is the sole judge of when and what part of the Commanding Officer's report shall be made public. I, individually, do not object to delaying its publication as long as the War Department thinks proper and necessary for the success of our cause.

Meanwhile I entreat my friends not to trouble themselves about the slanders and calumnies against me. I, as a soldier, on a certain occasion, resorted to an extraordinary method to occupy the minds of his traducers—let them, that synopsis answer the same purpose for me, in this instance. If certain minds cannot understand the difference between patriotism, the highest civic virtue, and office seeking, the lowest civic occupation, I pity them from the bottom of my heart. Suffice it to say, that I prove the respect and esteem of my countrymen by the admiration and envy of the world. I hope for the sake of our cause and country to be able with the assistance of a kind Providence to answer my calumniators with new victories over our national enemies, but I have nothing to ask of the country, Government, or any friends, except to afford me all the aid they can in the great struggle we are now engaged upon. I am neither a candidate, nor do I desire to be a candidate for any civil office in the gift of the people, or Executive. The aim of my ambition, after having seen my nite in the defense of our sacred cause, and assisted to the best of my ability in securing our rights and independence as a nation, is to retire to private life, my means then permitting, never again to leave my home, unless to fight anew the battles of my country.

Respectfully your  
Most obedient servant,  
G. B. BEAUREGARD.

The Second Michigan Cavalry at St. Louis.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Nov. 21.

We arrived in St. Louis on the 6th. We marched direct to Benton Barracks, where we found several other regiments, some of which had seen service under Lyon, Mulligan, and others. Our regiment is pronounced the best, as far as appearances go, that has been seen in St. Louis. Michigan men can be found in every regiment here. Our barracks are very fine and of a very large scale. No matter what may be said about Fremont's extravagance, he has taken great pains to find comfortable quarters for at least 20,000 men, for which every soldier feels thankful.

Opinion here, as far as I can learn, is about equally divided between Fremont and the Government. I learned this evening from one of Fremont's staff, that a majority of the resident citizens of St. Louis were secessionists. I hardly believe it. If it is true it is kept very quiet.

St. Louis, I understand, is to be made the headquarters of the western division this winter. Halleck, Hunter, Curtis, Sturgis, Wyman, and others of less note are here.

The Colonel that is to be of our regiment, Capt. Granger, I met last night. He looks every inch a gallant soldier.

Col. Kellogg left last night for Washington. The barracks are healthy, except as to the measles, which has been the bane of our western army.

Could you but hear of the confidence of the men you would think the war about ended. All are in good spirits and eager for the fray.

BOLUS.

Reception of Commodore Wilkes in Boston.

Boston, Nov. 25.

Notwithstanding the severity of the storm, the welcome to Commodore Wilkes, was enthusiastically received by the citizens of Boston, and the officers of the City Council, and as the official representative of the citizens, I bid you a cordial welcome to this their cherished temple of liberty. Here, in the presence of these departed heroes, whose deeds you so nobly emulate, we tender to you the homage of our respect. We honor you as an eminent scientific navigator and explorer, as a gallant and meritorious officer of our Navy, and for the sagacity, judgment, decision and firmness which characterized your recent brilliant achievement, the effect of which upon the present rebellion, may prove not less important than the glorious Naval victories on the Southern coast. Accept them, Sir, this heartfelt tribute to your merits, and to that branch of the public service which is now so nobly and successfully vindicating the integrity of our government and the sanctity of our Constitution. With this brief expression of our feelings, I again welcome you to the homes and the hearts of our citizens."

After the applause had subsided, Capt. Wilkes, in full uniform, came forward and responded in the following language: "Mr. Mayor and friends, I am deeply sensible of the great kindness you have shown me. I depended upon my own judgment in doing what you all have flattered me in." (Applause.)

Calls were then made for Lieut. Fairfax and others. The former being absent, Lieut. Cook was introduced and bowed his thanks.

This closed the formal reception, after which several thousand citizens were introduced to the honored guests.

A committee of leading citizens have tendered Capt. Wilkes and officers of the Navy a complimentary dinner at the Bay View House to-morrow evening, at which it is thought that Mr. Everett, Mr. Winthrop, and other distinguished gentlemen will be present.

The news that forty-five Counties of North Carolina have held a convention, repudiated secession, adopted the old constitution and laws of the State, elected a Provisional Governor, and ordered an election for members of the United States Congress is confirmed. Marble Nash Taylor is the Governor elect.

Capt. John Randolph started yesterday for Washington.

## The Fight at Pensacola.

Washington, Nov. 26.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox has received a dispatch from Baltimore stating that an engagement was going on at Pensacola. Parties who read the papers say that it



more serious disease. **WOMEN**, which are the forerunners of **hemorrhages on the constitution**, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress; at the same time, they strengthen, invigorate, and purify the system, and, restoring the system, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, not be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, and at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

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It is to make his Regiment a model one in every respect, and mine, **BOYS OF WASHINGTON**, is to make the Company of Lancers stand A No. 1 in that Regiment.

With such men all I desire is that the Army should give us an opportunity to make them feel (Lancers are not a name, what metal the Washington boys are made of). And now, my friends, I have a little more to get over my broken leg scrape and get my commission, I am ready for you, and the sooner you show your welcome faces and sign your names on the Muster Roll the sooner I shall be able to get my commission.

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Apr. Arber, Nov. 18, 1861

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