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When will the War End? From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 27.

Orders in Relation to Drafting. MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, DETROIT, Oct. 31, 1862.

General Order No. 184. The enrollment for drafting having been completed by the Supervisors in the several townships and wards in each county in the State and now filed with the County Clerks of their respective counties, and in order to fully complete the arrangements for drafting and carrying the draft into effect, the following named persons are hereby appointed Commissioners and Sergeants in the several counties, as follows:

Washington-Commissioner, James McManis; Sergeants, D. E. Post, B. W. L. L. In counties where Commissioners and Sergeants are not appointed by this order, the Sheriffs of said counties are hereby appointed Commissioners, with power to appoint one Sergeant for each of their respective counties, and where Commissioners are appointed and no Sergeants, the Commissioners are empowered to appoint a Sergeant.

The Commissioners appointed as above, will superintend the drafting and hear and determine excuses of persons claiming exemption from military duty, and the Sergeants so appointed will act in connection with the said Commissioners in deciding claims of exemption on account of disability.

The County Clerks in each county, on the receipt of this order, will notify the Commissioners appointed in their respective counties that the enrollment lists have been filed in their offices by the Supervisors, and the Commissioners will thereupon give ten days' notice by hand-bills posted in each township and ward of their respective counties, of the time and place at which claims of exemption will be received and determined by them, and at the expiration of said notice all persons claiming to be exempt from military duty shall, within ten days, make proof of such exemption, before said Commissioner, and if found sufficient, their names shall be stricken from the lists by a red line drawn through them, leaving them still legible.

EXEMPTIONS TO BE MADE BY COMMISSIONERS UNDER U. S. LAW. The Commissioner shall, in like manner, strike from the list the names of all persons now in the military service of the United States, all telegraph operators and constructors actually engaged on the fifth day of August, 1862, all engineers of locomotives on railroads, all artificers and workmen employed in any public arsenal or armory, the Vice President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the government of the United States, the members of both houses of Congress and their respective officers and their clerks, all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States, all ferry-men who are employed on any ferry on the post roads, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, all engineers and pilots of registered or licensed steamboats and steamships, and all persons exempted by the laws of the respective States from military duty, on sufficient evidence, or on his personal knowledge that said persons belong to any of the aforesaid classes, whether the exemption is claimed by them or not.

Exemption will not be made for disability unless it be of such permanent character as to render the person unfit for service for a period of more than thirty days, to be certified by a surgeon in each county, for that purpose.

EXEMPTIONS TO BE MADE BY COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE STATE LAW. Ministers of the gospel, Judges of the Supreme Court, District and Probate Courts, the members and officers of the Legislature, all officers and guards of the State Prison, all State officers, their deputies and assistants, and all county officers (except notaries public), and all teachers engaged in public institutions and public schools, all officers and their necessary assistants in asylums and other State institutions.

The same proofs required as to the above class of exemptions are as required for exemptions made under the United States law.

Exemptions will not be made on account of the temporary absence of individuals from their places of residence nor on account of their being temporarily left them to avoid the draft.

Soldiers who may have served their term of enlistment in either the regular or volunteer service, or who may have been discharged for disability or any other cause, are not exempt from draft, provided they are able for service.

In determining cases of disability, the Surgeons will be governed by personal examination of the person, and such other facts bearing on the case as may be brought to their knowledge, either by the party examined and claiming to be exempt, or by the persons having personal knowledge of the disability, for which exemption is claimed, but in such cases, the Surgeons will be the judges of the liability of persons so claiming to be exempt from the draft.

As soon as the exemptions are made and the lists completed by the Commissioners in the several counties, they will make a report in writing, certified to by them, to the Adjutant General, at Detroit, giving the number of men liable to be drafted within each township or ward of their respective counties, and await the allotment of draft and orders to carry the same into effect.

When the number of men liable to be drafted is received from the Commissioned, an order will be published giving detailed instructions as to the mode of completing the draft.

The Commissioners and Sergeants will each be allowed four dollars per diem for each day they may be actually employed in the discharge of their respective duties and their actual expenses while traveling on duty. The Commissioners will also be allowed the necessary expenses of printing and posting notices and rent of office, when necessary, in the performance of their duty.

The accounts for the compensation of Commissioners, Sergeants and Supervisors, and all other allowed expenses will be paid on presentation of the proper vouchers at the Quartermaster General's office of the State, at Detroit. These accounts must be made in duplicate, and the proper blanks will be furnished from this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, JNO. ROBERTSON, Adj't Gen.

of July last, and then assessing them in proportion thereto.

Should it be impracticable for any of the Sheriffs or County Clerks to act as above, the Commissioners are hereby empowered to appoint some suitable person to supply their places.

The men enlisted must be able-bodied, free from disease, and to serve for three years or during the war, unless sooner discharged.

Every volunteer who enlists for three years or during the war, in the old regiments, will receive, until further orders, his first month's pay upon being mustered into the service of the United States, and at the same time will receive twenty-five dollars of the one hundred dollars bounty allowed by law.

A premium of four dollars will be paid to any officer, citizen or soldier for each accepted recruit when he is mustered into the service of the United States, or to the recruit himself.

Articles of enlistment, as in the regular army, will be made out in triplicate by the person charged with the enlistment of men, and each signed and sworn to by the recruit before some civil officer having authority to administer an oath. The enlisted papers will be sent with the recruits to the general rendezvous.

The county seats of the several counties will be the rendezvous for the recruits enlisted within each county, and they will be under the charge of the Sheriff or other civil officer, and deliver their receipts for the number of men so delivered, said receipts to be sent to this office by said Sheriffs.

The men enlisted as above will be examined by a surgeon, after their arrival at the general rendezvous at Detroit.

The Commissioners appointed shall each receive four dollars per day, as provided in General Order No. 184, and they shall make a true account in duplicate, of the number of days they shall have been actually engaged in enlisting and collecting recruits, and which shall be verified by their certificates thereunto attached.

The Sheriffs and County Clerks in each county will be allowed a reasonable compensation per diem and will make like accounts for every day actually employed in enlisting and collecting recruits, which will be allowed while traveling under this order on business connected with the recruiting service, their actual cost of transportation, to be paid by the disbursing officer on presentation of their accounts, accompanied by proper vouchers, and the orders under which the journey was performed. This will cover transportation by rail, steamer or stage, or other conveyance (where there is no stage), and the customary and usual charges will be allowed. It may not always be convenient to have blank accounts, hence sub-vouchers in duplicate may be presented by authorized persons making disbursements.

The men enlisted will be subsisted by the government from date of enlistment at a rate not to exceed forty cents per day, lodging included.

Accounts for recruiting and subsisting recruits will be promptly paid on presentation of the same, properly made out, at the office of Col. J. R. Smith, the United States Superintendent of the recruit service, and disbursing officer, at Detroit. These accounts must be certified to by the persons authorized to recruit according to this order. In making out the accounts there must be a division of the claims for board on one voucher in duplicate, the lodging on another in duplicate, and the transportation on another in duplicate.

Compensation will be paid for recruits by either rail, steamer, stage, or other conveyance (where there is no stage route).

The men enlisted for the old regiments will have choice of regiments so far as practicable, or else will be assigned to regiments originally raised in the section of country in which they enlist, but this choice and assignment must be determined after the recruits have arrived at the general rendezvous, and the enlistments must be made for any particular regiment.

Should any county, township, or ward of any city, fail or refuse to furnish the number of men assessed thereunto by the Commissioner appointed for said county, the said Commissioner will make a report to the Adjutant General of the State, at Detroit, giving the number of men deficient, and also the name of the county and township, or ward of any city, in which any deficiency occurs. Then the Governor of the State will order a special draft on said county, township, or ward of any city, so refusing or failing to furnish the number so assessed, to make up such deficiency.

Blanks and orders of instruction will be forwarded to the County Clerk of each county immediately, also giving the names of the men enlisted in their respective counties as far as reported since the first of July last.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, JNO. ROBERTSON, Adj't Gen.

Shut Your Mouth. I heard an anecdote of Jarvis the witty portrait painter, mentioned so favorably in the late "Life and Letters of Washington Irving," which I think worth perpetrating. "Who is 'S. C.' and this is his anecdote. Jarvis was painting Bishop Moore, of Virginia, and while he was sitting to that distinguished artist, the venerable prelate observed:—"Mr. Jarvis, I am told that you are not a believer in the Christian religion, and I am very sorry to hear it."

Jarvis, with his eyes partly closed, as was his habit while painting, made a motion with his hand for the Bishop to change his attitude, and said:—"Turn your head a little the other way, bishop, and shut your mouth."

"The thought never struck me," said the bishop to a friend soon after, "until I left the studio, that Jarvis took that method to turn the conversation, and put an end to my homily. I could not help laughing at the ruse all the way home."

Have ten talents and fall in the use of one of them, and depend upon it some one of your companions, with two talents, both used with admirable meditativeness and industry, will be ready to flout his superiority and to point out to society your exceptional default.

The "State of the Country." Preamble and Resolutions adopted by the Detroit Conference of the A. M. Church, at its session at Ann Arbor, Sept. 29, 1862.

The following is the preamble and resolutions, presented by the committee on the State and country. To every thoughtful observer of events, whose heart is in sympathy with his race, the current history of our country presents facts for contemplation of the most painful character, and questions for solution of the deepest interest.

The annals of the past, and the scenes of the present, furnish no other grandeur of great ideas and principles, than are those transpiring within the domain of our national life. The clashing of ideas in the world of mind have been transmuted into the forces of destruction on the theatre of mortal combat. The very lights of civilization are mingling with the lurid flames of civil war.

Institutions, representative of all that is valuable in the progress of life, and treasured laws, however sanctified by the blood of freemen and tested as by fire—the civilization of the new world is undergoing a grand process of purification, preparatory to its enlargement into all the coming centuries. As a people we are engaging all our resources in a great civil struggle, that involves all the conditions of national growth and existence. Between the embattled sections of the country there are fundamental differences that reach into the central ideas and laws of society.

On the one side are the sublime and self-sustaining forces of modern christian civilization, and the other, the decaying elements of an effete social system, combining the expiring energies of feudalism with the brutal demonstrations of unmitigated barbarism. The civilization of the North rests upon the solid basis of popular intelligence and inalienable rights and God-given freedom; the civilization of the South effectually excludes the institutes of popular education; it wickedly denies the most sacred rights of humanity; it seeks to annihilate every vestige of republican liberty; that its success would be the triumph of a species of wrong and the perpetuation of a system of the vilest system of oppression for the noblest heritage of constitutional liberty ever enjoyed by the human race.

The great fall disease of the South, wasting its vitality like consumption, degrading its existence like the loathsome leprosy, heating its life into burning fury like the death-producing forces like the terrible cancer, is the blood-nourished disease of human slavery. All the woes of the people, all the calamities of the nation, all the anguish resulting like streams of blood into the bosoms of families when their fairest and bravest fall victims to the thunderbolts of war, all the sorrows of patriotism and religion that must stir the sympathies of angels, and bring into action the all-powerful sympathies of God, all proceed from the monster evil of oppression that has struck its roots into the legislation, into the jurisprudence, into the very religion and worship of the nation. Now, amid the terrific desolations of the war, there is at least one reason for praise to God, and that is found in its disintegrating action upon the slave power. In every battle fought, the artillery of the Republic is turned against the doomed institution of oppression. Holy Freedom, robed in the garments of beauty and adorned with the sunbeams and stars of God, is now leading the hosts and entrancing the hearts of our soldiers. The civilization of progress will surely follow in her steps, and when barbarism has lashed her victims, and impoverished the fairest portion of the globe, and made the rich the tyrants of the poor, then when treason shall have lost its grasp upon the bones and sinews of the enslaved million, and for want of a sufficient shell to give up the ghost, the desert shall bud and blossom as the rose. In the meantime it behooves every philanthropist, every christian, every loyal citizen to stand at his post and put forth all his strength for the cause of his country. We propose for adoption, the following resolutions:

1. That firm and unconditional loyalty and support to the General Government are not only due from every citizen, but are imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the hour, and that as christian men and ministers we will cheerfully and conscientiously fulfill our obligations to the constituted authorities of the nation, and use every proper means to direct and strengthen public opinion for all the high benefits of patriotism.

2. That we will cherish the present remembrance of the valor and heroism of our fallen citizen soldiers who have so nobly withstood the foe, and are ready to fight unto death for the maintenance of the government; and that the patriotic dead, slain in battle by thousands, shall live in our hearts with the very martyrs of our holy religion.

3. That we are deeply interested in the religious well-being of the army, and affectionately counsel our brethren of this Conference, serving as Chaplains, to all possible fidelity in the discharge of their sacred duty. That while the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the life and authority of the nation, for the destruction of rebellion and treason, and for the restoration of the Constitution and laws to every part and portion of the national domain, believing as we do that slavery is the prime cause and strength of the rebellion, we rejoice in and hereby heartily approve of the proclamation of the President, based upon stern military necessity, in solemnly declaring the slaves of all States in rebellion on the first of January next, forever free, and that we will pray that this great act of emancipation may be carried into successful operation, and finally result in the freedom of every slave in this continent.

4. That as the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, we state our solemn conviction that the hopes of our country and the success of our arms depends to the greatest extent on the blessing and aid of Almighty God, that His existence, character, and glory in every possible way by the active voice of the government and of the people; that we now rest the nation's great cause upon His eternal power and goodness, and that we will look to Him and direct the attention of our people to Him as our Great Deliverer and Savior.

T. C. GARDNER, T. J. JOSLIN, O. WHITMORE, J. F. DAVIDSON.

The Cabinet on the Proclamation. The position of the various members of the Cabinet on the President's emancipation policy during the time it was the subject of Cabinet discussion may be accurately stated, and on a subject of such momentous interest, the information is due to the public. From the outset Secretary Chase has been the recognized leader in urging emancipation, and when the matter was at various times under discussion, he was always its advocate. Secretary Welles favored emancipation and was especially energetic in urging it on. He really is in urging any point in public policy outside of his own department. Secretary Stanton, if not originally active in favor of emancipation, has since that time, while he was always outspoken in declaring his readiness to strike slavery under the war power, wherever and whenever it could be reached. Postmaster General Blair was throughout the most determined and even bitter opponent of the emancipation policy, and when the substance of the proclamation was made known to the Cabinet, he was perhaps more outspoken than any of the members, in protesting against its adoption. Not less determined, though perhaps more cautious in his protest, was Secretary Seward. It may be safely said that he was the great leader in the Cabinet in opposition to any policy of emancipation, remembering that which the President finally adopted. Secretary Seward, Secretary Smith, and Attorney General Bates occupied about the same ground on the subject. They opposed the proclamation not because they were averse to the abolition of slavery, but because they believed it would be as certainly accomplished by the legitimate progress of the war without the step the President had taken in regard to it, while they believed that abstaining from the proclamation would save trouble in the border States and avoid possible complications at the North. In short they believed primarily in pushing the war as vigorously as possible, and have no doubt that the necessary result would be the destruction of slavery in the progress of the war—Secretary Smith very strenuously, Attorney General Bates with less persistence. Lincoln, as usual, when he has made up his mind, took the matter in his own hands, without much deference to the views of his Cabinet officers, and even at the last, with little if any consultation.

SILVER PLATE.—Ever since the tax law passed, many a housewife has distressed herself with the vision of a rough Assistant Assessor ransacking her closets, trunks, bureaus, and turning the contents of her house upside down to ascertain the exact amount of silver in her possession. The fears of such an intrusion upon the privacy of home are entirely groundless. Commissioner Boutwell has given particular instructions for the polite and decorous enforcement of the tax law; and the Assessors have forbidden their assistants to indulge in any unnecessary or impertinent inquisitiveness in the performance of their duties. In all inquiries pertaining to the household they will rely upon the honesty of the citizen, rather than make the tax law odious by a search of the premises. People who are fortunate enough to own silver spoons, tea-pots, sugar-bowls, cream-pitchers, trays, and other silver ware, will be expected to ascertain the weight of them in Troy ounces. This can be most easily and accurately done at some silversmith's; and his certificate as to the weight will be accepted by the Assessor as correct. It is only upon the excess of forty ounces, belonging to any one person, that the tax of three cents per ounce is chargeable. As an encouragement of the family institutions, the framers of the law have exempted those silver mugs, which are the peculiar endowment of babyhood. In fact, everything which does not come under the head of silver table-ware "kept for use" is exempt.—While the law is thus tolerant of silver ware, it puts a tax of 50 cents per Troy ounce on all gold plate kept for use. People happening to have any of that kind of property in their houses must have it weighed and certified to.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

NUMBER OF SLAVES INCLUDED IN THE EMANCIPATION PROGRAMME.—Should the rebellion continue in its present shape until the 1st of January next, the number of slaves which will on that day be virtually emancipated, under the proclamation of the President, will be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State, Number of Slaves. Alabama, 435,132; Arkansas, 111,104; Florida, 61,758; Georgia, 462,232; Louisiana, 338,010; Mississippi, 439,036; North Carolina, 831,081; South Carolina, 402,541; Tennessee, 275,784; Texas, 180,682; Eastern Virginia, 875,000.

Total, according to census of 1860, 3,405,015. The natural increase will probably make the aggregate at the present time about 3,500,000.

It is a scandal the sacred name of love should be given to that form of which is seldom found pure, and which very often has not the least particle of real love in it.

If exercise promotes health, those who collect old bills for editors should be among the longest lived people on the earth.

An Arkansas paper says that many of the girls in that State grow six feet high. They must be unannoyably well cultivated.

A popular writer says that woman "should be won by degrees." Certainly "win first her ears and eyes, then her heart, then her lips, and then her hands."

A Big Thing on the Contraband Box.—Those who go round with the contraband box in California churches, plead and argue the case at the pews as they go along. In one instance the following dialogue ensued: Parson L. extended the basket to Bill, and slowly shook his head.

"Come, William, give us something," said the parson.

"Can't do," replied Bill.

"Why not? Is not the cause a good one? Yes, good enough, but I am not able to give anything."

"Poh! poh! I know better; you must give a better reason than that."

"Well! I owe too much money, I must be just before I am gone, you know!"

"Just, William, you owe God a larger debt than you owe any one else!"

"That's true, parson, but then he ain't no like the rest of us creditors."

The Collection of the National Tax. The Collectors appointed under the recent act of Congress to collect the national tax, are making their arrangements, and will soon commence operations.—The Commissioner of Revenue at Washington has just issued the following important regulations to the Collectors at Philadelphia, which apply equally to Collectors in this locality:

1. All mechanics except those who merely do repairs, must be registered as manufacturers, and must take a license as such if the annual sales amount to \$1,000.

2. But mechanics and other manufacturers who sell their own manufactures at the place where they are produced are not required to take out an additional license as traders. This does not include refiners, who must pay both licenses.

3. If manufacturers have an office depot, store room, or agency, at a place different from the place where the goods are made, or if they sell the manufactures of others, in addition to their own, they must carry a license. Thus, a druggist who both makes gars and keeps for sale goods in his line which he has purchased, must take out both licenses. So must a druggist, who also makes patent articles, or medicines, &c., for which he has a private formula or receipt.

4. Persons keeping bar-rooms or saloons for the sale of liquors, must take out a liquor dealer's license. If they take out an eating-house license, and the sale of cigars, &c., require a tobacco-licensing or retail dealer's license, besides billiard tables require a special license, and bagatelle tables are reckoned as billiards.

5. Commission merchants, who are also ship or commercial brokers, are required to take out two licenses.

6. Grocers selling flour by the barrel, or salt by the sack, or any other article in the original package, are reckoned as wholesale dealers.

7. Stamps must be attached to the papers requiring them at the time of their execution, and must be obliterated by the person writing his initials upon them. Telegraphic dispatches must be stamped and affixed when delivered to be transmitted. But railroad and telegraph companies are not required to stamp their own dispatches over their own lines.

8. Arrangements will be made with the Collectors in the districts to supply stamps to parties desiring to purchase \$50 worth or over, at the rates of discount established by the Treasury Department.

9. Notes and bills of exchange drawn for a certain sum, with interest, will be stamped according to the principal sum. Foreign currency will be estimated according to the real par of exchange; the pound sterling, for instance, at the rate fixed for sovereigns, not at the nominal rate of \$4.83 3/4, nor at the market rates of exchange, which are now something above the real par.

10. On and after October 1st the following instruments must be stamped: All agreements, appraisments, checks, drafts, promissory notes, inland and foreign bills of exchange, bills of lading to foreign ports, packages, &c., per express, bonds, certificates of stocks, or profit, of deposit in banks, of damages, and all other certificates, charter parties, brokers, memorandums, conveyances, mortgages, leases, telegraph dispatches, custom house entries, and manifests, policies of insurance—life, marine, and fire, and renewals of same—passage tickets to foreign ports, powers of attorney, proxies, probate of wills, protests, warehouse receipts and writs or other legal process of commanding suit.—All patent medicines, perfumeries and playing cards.

In reference to public houses and liquor dealers exclusively, it is defined that in a tavern or public house where liquor is sold, licenses must be taken for each business the license for the tavern to be according to the rental, and the license for liquor in all cases of retail to be twenty dollars. By retail is understood any quantity under three gallons, and the license is one hundred dollars.—Restaurants which furnish lodging, and which keep licenses, are required to obtain a license for a tavern license, secondly a license for the liquor bar, and thirdly a license for the eating bar, costing ten dollars when the receipts amount to or exceed one thousand dollars per year. Eating houses are permitted to keep confectories without an additional license.

All dealers in liquor by retail are required to pay a license of twenty dollars per year. The penalty for refusal or failure to take out license is a fine of three times the amount of duty or tax imposed by the law, one-half of which goes to the informer. These taxes are, of course, in addition to the State and city licenses now imposed, and the accumulation of expenses will materially affect the smaller dealers who abound in every part of the city. The prosecution of delinquents is made imperative on the Collectors, who hold the names and residences of all dealers, so that escape from the penalty is next to impossible.

A soldier whose legs had been carried away above the knees by a cannon ball, and who had been long a patient in the hospital, one day, while sitting up in bed, asked the nurse:

"When will these tract distributors be around?"

"To-day," said she.

"When they come, I would like something to read," he added.

A colporteur came in, in the afternoon, and made a hasty distribution of tracts, giving one to each bed without stopping to read the titles or see the fitness of the selection. The poor fellow who had lost his legs received a little four page message, and began to read with great eagerness, and began to read with great eagerness, and began to read with great eagerness.

The nurse, noticing the interest, stole up behind to see the subject of the tract, and to her astonishment she read "The Evil Effects of Modern Dancing." Repressing her laughter, she said to the man:

"That tract is hardly suited to your condition."

"Well, madame, he replied, 'to tell the truth, I think my dancing days are about over!'"

A Big Thing on the Contraband Box.—Those who go round with the contraband box in California churches, plead and argue the case at the pews as they go along. In one instance the following dialogue ensued: Parson L. extended the basket to Bill, and slowly shook his head.

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The Cartel for the Exchange of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.

The following is the cartel under which prisoners are exchanged in the existing war with the southern states:

Hall's Landing, on James River, Va., July 22.

The undersigned, having been commissioned by the authorities, they respectively represent to make arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners of war, have agreed to the following articles:

Article 1. It is hereby agreed and stipulated that all prisoners of war held by either party, including those taken on private armed vessels, shall be discharged upon the conditions and terms following:

Prisoners to be exchanged man for man, and officer for officer. Prisoners to be placed upon the footing of officers and men of the navy. Men and officers of lower grades may be exchanged for officers of higher grades, and men and officers of different services may be exchanged according to the following scale of equivalents:

A General commanding in chief, or an Admiral, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for sixty privates, or common seamen; a Flag Officer or Major General for officers of equal rank or forty privates or common seamen; a Commodore carrying a broad pennant, or Brigadier General for twenty privates; a Captain in the navy or Colonel for fifteen privates; a Lieutenant Colonel or Commander in the navy for ten privates or common seamen; a Lieutenant Commanding or Major for eight privates; a Lieutenant or Master in the navy, or a Captain in the army or militia for six privates; Masters Mates, or Lieutenants and Ensigns in the army for four privates or common seamen; Midshipmen or warrant officers, masters of merchant vessels or commanders of privateers for three privates or common seamen; Second Captains, Lieutenants, or Mates of merchant vessels or privateers, and all petty officers in the navy, and all non-commissioned officers in the army or militia, shall be severally exchanged for each other man for man.

Art. 2. Local, State, civil and militia rank held by persons not in service will not be recognized, the basis of exchange being the grade actually held in the service of the respective parties.

Art. 3. If citizens held by either party on charges of disloyalty, or any alleged civil offenses, are exchanged, it shall only be for citizens, captured Soldiers and teamsters, and all civilians in actual service of either party, are to be exchanged for persons of similar position.

Art. 4. All prisoners of war are to be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture, and prisoners now held and those hereafter taken to be transported to points mutually agreed on nearest the capturing party. Surplus prisoners not exchanged shall not be permitted to take up arms again, nor to serve as a military police or constabulary force in any form, or as a field force held by either of the respective parties, nor as guards of prisons, depots or stores, nor to discharge any duty usually performed by soldiers, until exchanged under the provisions of this cartel. The exchange is not to be considered complete until the officers or men exchanged shall be actually restored to the lines to which they belong.

Art. 5. Each party, upon the discharge of the prisoners of the other party, is authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers or men from parole, furnishing at the same time to the other party a list of their prisoners discharged, and of their men relieved from parole, thus enabling each party to relieve from parole such of their own officers and men as the party may choose. The list thus mutually furnished will keep both parties advised of the true condition of the exchange of prisoners.

Art. 6. The list of prisoners and positions above mentioned are to be of binding obligation during the continuance of the war, it matters not which party may have a surplus of prisoners, the great principles involved being:

First—An equitable exchange of prisoners, man for man, officer for officer, or officer of higher grade for privates according to the scale of equivalents.

Second—That privates and officers, and men of different services may be exchanged according to the scale of equivalents.

Third—That all prisoners, of whatever arm of the service, are to be exchanged or paroled ten days from the time of their capture, if it is practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time, if not, as soon thereafter as practicable.

Fourth—That no officer or soldier, or employes in the service of either party is to be considered exchanged and relieved from his parole until his equivalent has actually reached the lines of his friends.

Fifth—That the parole forbids the performance of field, garrison, police, or guard or constabulary duty.

(Signed) JOEN A. DIX, Major General. D. H. HILL, Gen. C. S. MA.

The Battle at Newtonia, Mo., Oct. 4. From a private in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, who participated in the fight at Newtonia on Tuesday last, we learn the following particulars: Col. Solomon, on Monday, learning that there was a rebel force thought to be about 500 strong at Newtonia, sent about 600 troops, 175 infantry, and the balance cavalry, under command of a Major of the Ninth Wisconsin, whose name we did not learn, to drive them out. They charged into Newtonia Tuesday morning, and found that the rebels had been heavily reinforced, having a force estimated at 7,000, and six pieces of artillery. Our men had to get out the best way they could, the infantry fighting them hand to hand for three-fourths of an hour. As they fell back out of Newtonia, company H, 6th Kansas Cavalry, about 40 strong, were surrounded, but cut their way out. The Federal troops fell back three miles, met by the rebels, when the former met reinforcements of about 300 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, making six in all, and in turn drove the rebels back into Newtonia. Considerable cannonading was kept up for some time between the two armies on Monday night, but our troops commenced falling back to camp for the night. The rebels followed them, when our troops turned upon them, drove them back into Newtonia, and held the field. Our loss was about 140 killed, wounded and missing, probably most of them taken prisoners. Such of our wounded as fell into the hands of the rebels were treated in a most barbarous manner. The rebel loss is not known, but is thought to be larger than ours in killed and wounded. They were still at Newtonia at the time of our capture, probably not remain there long as a few days will decide who are masters in the Southwest.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

Friday Morning, October 10.



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

Democratic and Union State Ticket.

For Governor, BYRON G. STOUT, OF OAKLAND.

For Lieutenant Governor, HENRY H. RILEY, OF ST. JOSEPH.

For Secretary of State, WILLIAM R. MONTGOMERY, of Hillsdale.

For State Treasurer, CHARLES C. TROWBRIDGE, of Wayne.

For Attorney General, JOHN T. HOLMES, of Kent.

For Auditor General, RODNEY C. PAINE, of Berrien.

For Commissioner of State Land Office, CHARLES F. HEYERMAN, of Wayne.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, THOMAS H. SNEY, of Calhoun.

For Member of Board of Education, DANIEL E. BROWN, of Genesee.

For Representative in Congress, BRADLEY F. GRANGER, OF WASHINGTON.

Democratic County Convention. Democratic delegates from the several towns in Washtenaw county, will meet in Convention at the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 15th day of Oct. next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed important.

The several towns will be entitled to representation as follows: Ann Arbor Town 3 Pittsfield, 3 " City, 13 Salom, 3 Augusta, 3 Saline, 5 Bridgewater, 3 Scio, 5 Dexter, 2 Sharon, 3 Freedom, 3 Superior, 3 Lima, 3 Sylvan, 4 Lodi, 3 Webster, 3 Lyndon, 2 York, 4 Manchester, 4 Ypsilanti Town, 3 Northfield, 3 " City, 8

By order of the Democratic County Executive Committee. W. S. MAYNARD, Chm. A. C. BLODGET, Sec. September 24, 1862.

First Representative District Convention. The delegates of the First Representative District comprising the towns of St. Leon, Superior, Ypsilanti town and city, and Pittsfield, will meet in convention at the office of Josiah Blodget, in Ypsilanti on Thursday, the 10th day of October, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature. Each township will be entitled to the same representation as found in the call for the County Convention.

A. C. BLODGET, Dist. Com. J. W. FOSSETT, J. STARKWEATHER, } September 29, 1862.

Representative Convention—2d District. A Democratic Convention for the Second Representative District will be held at the Court House in Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, October 15th, at 10 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature. By order of the Committee. J. J. PARSHALL, Chairman. Ann Arbor, Oct. 6, 1862.

Representative Convention—3d District. A Democratic Convention for the Third Representative District will be held at the Exchange Hotel, Saline, on Friday, October 17th, 1862, to nominate a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature. By order of the Committee. R. A. BEAL, Chairman. Ann Arbor, Oct. 6, 1862.

Senatorial Convention—7th District. A Democratic Senatorial Convention for the Seventh Senate District—the north half of Washtenaw County—will meet at the Court House in Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, October 15, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to nominate a candidate for State Senator. The several Townships will be entitled to the same representation as in County Conventions. By order of the Committee. R. A. BEAL, Chairman. Ann Arbor, Oct. 6, 1862.

Senatorial Convention—8th District. A Democratic Senatorial Convention for the Eighth Senate District will be held at the Exchange Hotel, Saline, on Friday, October 17th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for State Senator. The several Townships will be entitled to the same representation as in County Conventions. By order of the Committee. R. A. BEAL, Chairman. Ann Arbor, Oct. 6, 1862.

The Democratic State Convention. The Democratic State Convention which was held in Detroit on Wednesday, adopted the ticket nominated by the Peoples Union Convention, held at Jackson the 2d inst., almost unanimously. Thirty-two counties were represented, and the session is reported to be very harmonious.

Let every democrat rally to the Union ticket, and show by their votes they are not given over to that bitter partisan hatred which has characterized the course of many of the opposite party. A good ticket is put in the field, one is conservative, and which every true Union man can support with confidence. There are no times to draw partisan lines and we are pleased at the course taken by the Democratic Convention.

The Jackson Union Convention.

The Convention at Jackson on Wednesday of last week was largely attended.

Twenty-four counties were represented by about 225 delegates, and in the list we notice the names of many prominent citizens heretofore identified with the old parties.

The following named gentlemen officiated as permanent officers of the convention: President—GEORGE A. COX.

Vice Presidents—John P. Cook, E. J. Pennington, A. C. Seaman, A. Thayer, J. Clancy, E. S. Vrooman.

Secretaries—B. Follett, Jerome Eddy. The candidates selected for State officers, (we gave their names last week), were reported to the convention by a committee of two from each county, and were unanimously nominated by acclamation with the exception of TROWBRIDGE for State Treasurer. For this position JOHN OWEN was strongly supported in committee and convention, but Mr. TROWBRIDGE receiving a large majority of votes, his nomination was made unanimously.

Mr. C. I. WALKER, chairman of a committee of two from each Congressional district reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly re-affirm the patriotic sentiments of the address issued by this conference.

Resolved, That we give effect to those sentiments, we are in favor of a union of local citizens, and to the support of the government upon one common patriotic platform, where men of diverse view upon many questions of this policy, may, without the sacrifice of any principle, meet and unite in this hour of our country's peril, in one great self-sacrificing effort to preserve our national existence.

Resolved, That the only way to be effected through either of the present political organizations, and can only be accomplished by a union of true patriots, irrespective of party, and such a union may now inaugurate with the full confidence that it will be responded to with a deep and earnest enthusiasm by a loyal people.

Resolved, That the present rebellion is not only unjustifiable cause, but without plausible pretext; and that every loyal citizen is called upon by every motive that can influence the patriot and the lover of liberty and free government, to make every sacrifice that may be required until rebels are brought to unconditional submission to the constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That we are devoted to the constitution and to the Union, without condition or qualification. We are in favor of an energetic prosecution of the war, by the use of all the means consistent with the laws and usages of civilized nations, for the speedy suppression of the present wicked rebellion in the restoration of the Union, and the re-inauguration of the constitution and government of the United States in all their former power and purity.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the integrity and patriotism of the President of the United States, and that we recognize that it is his duty to prescribe the mode and policy of carrying on the war in accordance with the constitution and the laws of the land, and that although we may, as individuals, differ as to the wisdom of politics which he has heretofore, or may hereafter adopt, we hereby pledge ourselves an unflinching support of the President in the exercise of all the powers given him for the suppression of the rebellion, if we approve of his policy, we will rejoice, if we disapprove or doubt, we will, like good citizens, submit to the policy fixed, and, approving or disapproving, we will cheerfully and patriotically stand by the government.

Resolved, That while we advocate the appropriation of all the means of every kind that can be properly used in accordance with the present war, in the most vigorous manner, we insist, at the same time, upon an honest, wise and strict economy in the administration of the government.

Resolved, That we feel a just and glowing pride in the glory which has been reflected on Michigan, by the profligacity with which its citizen soldiers have rallied to the standard of the country, and to the noble gallantry on the battle-field, which has given them an unenviable fame.

Resolved, That we are cordially in favor of a liberal provision for the families of soldiers, who have been disabled or have lost their lives in the service of their country, at once the dictate of justice, humanity, and an elevated patriotism.

During the session of the convention speeches were made by Messrs. G. V. N. Lothrop, Geo. A. Cox, C. A. Stacy, H. E. Emmons, Chas. E. Stuart, Sylvester Larned, C. I. Walker, P. Hayden, B. G. Stout, and others, which were received with great enthusiasm. We have only space for the brief one of Mr. STOUT, accepting the nomination for Governor:

Mr. STOUT said that he had received the announcement of the committee appointed to wait on him with unfeigned regret, not that he did not sympathize with the movement so gloriously inaugurated, but that other and personal considerations rendered it almost impossible for him to accept the nomination for Governor. He was willing, however, to make any sacrifice for the cause of the Union. He thanked them for the unexpected honor they had conferred upon him. He accepted it with great reluctance, as it had been charged by the enemies of this movement that its advocates were disappointed political aspirants, and adopted this method to hasten themselves into high places. Nothing, however, had been further from his mind than that he should be the nominee of the convention for the high and responsible office of Chief Executive of the State. He was for the Union unqualifiedly; but while we are laboring to put down the rebellion, we must not put down that other heresy which declares that the constitution is not strong enough to crush out the rebellion. It was peculiarly clear to crush out the rebellion, if it is not, then it cannot sustain itself, and we must start anew. He had been pledged to this kind of a movement ever since the war began. It was this that shaped his course in the Legislature, last winter, when he voted for the minority resolutions, for which he had been loudly commended by some. Abraham Lincoln, he said, was the only constituted authority through which we could suppress treason and rebellion, and it must be done through him if at all. Let us ignore party lines for the present, and take the constitution as our motto, and we shall succeed in our efforts to restore the Union.

Before adjourning the following gentlemen were named as a State Central Committee: At Large—D. B. Duffield, First District—W. H. Cleveland, Second District—L. H. Frost, Third District—B. Follett, Fourth District—F. W. Anthony, Fifth District—A. C. Baldwin.

Sixth District—A. Thayer.

And so the "Union Party" may be considered fully organized.

Democratic County Convention. A Democratic County Convention was held at the Court House in this City, on Friday, Oct. 3d for the purpose of electing delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions.

The Convention organized by electing A. C. BLODGET, Esq., of Ypsilanti, President, and R. E. FRAZER and E. P. UHL, Secretaries.

The following delegates were then elected. To State Convention—Chanancy Joslin, J. D. Norris, Horace Welch, George Danforth, O. Hawkins, Morgan O'Brien, C. S. Wallace, Calhoun Moore, H. Brunham, Elias Haire, John C. Dewey and R. A. Beal.

To Congressional Convention—J. Starkweather, A. C. Blodget, John Brewer, H. D. Bennett, P. McKernan, Chas. H. Richmond, Geo. N. Hall, L. H. Reynolds, D. LeBaron, C. S. Gregory, H. Warner and Chas. Whitaker.

The delegates were not instructed. The convention adjourned to meet again October 15th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers.

Parson Brownlow on the Proclamation—We commend that large class of people who just now swear by Parson Brownlow, to his opinion of the late emancipation proclamation of President LINCOLN, and the great good to result to the negro and the country therefrom. That we may give the Parson's views credit, we do not trust ourselves to report from memory from his remarks on the County Fair grounds on Saturday last, but quote from his own report of his address at the recent State Fair, found in a letter to the Philadelphia Press, dated Detroit, Sept. 27th:

I am aware, said I, that my views are desired upon the subject of the late emancipation proclamation of the President, about which there is quite a sensation, and a true Southern, by birth, training, and education, I have defended the "peculiar institution" ever since I have defended any measure, and I am here what I am in the South, having nothing to disguise. If the policy of the President is, as I understand it to be, to free the slaves of rebels in arms, and to compensate loyal men for their loss, I am with him—allowing, as does the proclamation, all rebellious States three months to come back in, and thus secure their slaves, and the Union, and the loyal States; if it can be enforced, because the most simple post office law can't be enforced. I think the measure useless, as I do much of the legislation of the last Congress, but it will quiet the consciences of that class of radical men among you who are afflicted with that incurable disease I call "nigger on the brain."

The only point in the whole thing is this: The rebels intended when pressed to the wall, as they will be, to issue a proclamation freeing all the negroes themselves, as a last desperate means of inducing England to acknowledge their independence. This done, they would have placed the United States Government in the false attitude of fighting to perpetuate slavery. And all this of the matter is simple this: Mr. Lincoln has taken the start of Jeff. Davis.

We presume the Parson's opinion will be flattering to those philanthropists who see no evil in this world but slavery, or who have in the Parson's language, the "nigger on the brain."

A meeting of the citizens of the Fourth Ward was held at Firemen's Hall on Tuesday evening to take measures to procure the filing of the quota of the Ward under the call for 600,000, and secure it against a draft. Chas. Tapp was elected Chairman and M. H. Goodrich, Secretary.

Messrs. W. Jackson, C. Tripp, A. B. Wood and M. Devany were appointed a Committee to ascertain the number to be raised to fill the quota of the ward.

Messrs. M. Devany, M. H. Goodrich, W. Jackson, A. Moore and L. Gerner were appointed a committee to procure subscriptions to a bounty fund and aid enlistments.

Chas. A. Chapin was elected Treasurer of Bounty Fund, and the committee was authorized to offer a bounty of \$100 to every resident of the Ward enlisting.

Residents of the Ward wishing to aid in exempting the ward against draft will find subscription papers in the hands of either of the committee.

Let every Fourth-Warder either subscribe or enlist.

The Louisville Papers take the view that the President's Proclamation interferes with the constitutions of slave States, which authorize the holding of slaves. This is a manifest mistake. Although the slave is set free for the treaty of the master, it does not intend to prevent slaveholding in the State in future, should it come into agreement with the Federal Constitution. Its citizens could bring slaves from the Border States and hold them if they chose.—Detroit Tribune.

If the Tribune is right why do CHAS. SUMNER, HORACE GREELEY, and their thousand and one abolition satellites exclaim with such fervor, "God bless ABRAHAM LINCOLN." They evidently consider it as nipping the institution out of existence, and determining at once the great contest "between slavery and freedom." How is it? Is the Tribune right? Does the proclamation abolish slavery or not?

In apportioning the 600,000 among the several counties of this State the Adjutant General has evidently made a mistake. The quota assigned to Wayne County is 121 too small, and this deficiency is apportioned among the other counties. Washtenaw shoulders an excess of 19. There should be more accuracy at headquarters.

Rev. T. SPARR KING, late of Boston, is a candidate for United States Senator from California, to succeed Mr. LATAAM, and it is thought will be elected.

Petit Jurors.

The following persons have been drawn as Petit Jurors, to attend the term of the Circuit Court for this County, to be held on the Fourth Tuesday of October next:

- 1 Michael Clancy, Ann Arbor city.
2 James J. Parshall, Ann Arbor town.
3 William Cross, Ypsilanti city.
4 Lee West, Pittsfield.
5 John O'Keefe, Ann Arbor city.
6 Alexander Kerr, Lodi.
7 W. W. Joinson, Salom.
8 D. Almandinger, Scio.
9 James F. Royce, Ann Arbor city.
10 Abram Waters, Saline.
11 S. H. Ball, Webster.
12 David Wiley, Pittsfield.
13 Justin D. Bennett, Superior.
14 Samuel Marriott, Pittsfield.
15 James Bernard, York.
16 E. Henriques, Ann Arbor city.
17 George Kishler, Ypsilanti city.
18 Edwin O'Feil, Freedom.
19 James Owen, Scio.
20 Martin Clark, Ann Arbor city.
21 Samuel Kilpatrick, Ypsilanti city.
22 John E. Mitchell, Saline.
23 Aaron W. Call, Manchester.
24 Abalom Pidd, Northfield.

In today's paper will be found the orders of Adjutant General Robinson relative to the draft. The deficiency of this county at the date of the order was 463. Twenty days is given to fill up the deficiency by enlistments for old regiments, at the expiration of which time a special draft will be ordered for those townships or wards still behindhand. Hon. JAMES MASON has been appointed drafting commissioner for this county and Dr. E. Post and E. Wells examining surgeons.

As soon as the commissioner shall apportion the deficit among the several townships of the county we shall give his apportionment place in our columns.

The surrender of Harper's Ferry is being investigated by a military Court in session at Washington, Major Gen. HUNTER presiding. We hope that there will be no half-way work, and that the parties to blame, whoever they may be, will be held responsible.

Proceedings of the University Senate on the Decease of Prof. Pasquelle.

At a meeting of the University Senate, convened Oct. 2, 1862, Judge CAMPBELL in the Chair.

Prof. Winchell announced in feeling terms the decease of Prof. Pasquelle, and moved the appointment of a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the Senate in respect thereto. Professor FRISZ PALMER and Cooley were appointed such committee, and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death our friend and colleague, Prof. Louis Pasquelle; therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to this dispensation of Divine Providence, we feel called upon publicly to express our sentiments of grief in this bereavement, and our high estimation of the worth of the deceased.

Resolved, That in the death of Prof. Pasquelle, whether we consider his long and faithful service to this institution, during a connection with its foundation to the present time, his long residence in this State, and his acquaintance with its history, his wide and well-earned reputation as a scholar, author and teacher, or his brightness of character and integrity of life, this University has sustained an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That in token of respect for our late colleague, the members of the faculties and the students attend the funeral.

Resolved, That we respectfully present to the afflicted family of Professor Pasquelle the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

On motion of Prof. Palmer the resolutions were ordered published in the Ann Arbor and Detroit papers.

And on like motion a committee, consisting of Professors Williams, Sager and Cooley were appointed to make arrangements for the attendance of the Faculties and Students at the funeral.

J. V. CAMPBELL, Chairman. T. M. COOLEY, Secretary.

OBITUARY.

Died on the field in the memorable seven days battle, before Richmond Va., July 1862, Private JOSEPH STANFIELD, of the 16th Michigan Infantry, also a member of the University of Michigan, class of '61.

At a meeting of the Junior Class of the University, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, In the providence of God, a beloved and honored member of our class has fallen upon the battle-field while bravely fighting in defence of his country, therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow with humble reverence to the Divine Will, and yield submissive obedience to the decree of Him who has said "He will and who shall come," we deeply mourn the death of our cherished brother, thus suddenly cut down as he was preparing himself soon to go forth to engage in the active duties of life, and to prosecute plans carefully formed, and to realize hopes bright and glorious.

Resolved, That while we lament his death, which he met without a moment's warning, thereby rendering impossible a dying testimony to the faith he had long since professed in the Savior, it is with sincere gratitude to God that we can testify to that preparation of heart, which will render our loss his infinite gain, and cause us to mourn not as those who have no hope.

Resolved, That in the death of our classmate, we have lost a member, who was, as a friend kind and true, whose name we shall ever hold in affectionate remembrance, and as a student, faithful and assiduous, as a scholar, thorough and efficient, as a Christian, sincere and earnest, as a soldier, energetic and brave, as a patriot, which abated not until he had offered his life upon the altar of his country.

Resolved, That as mutual sufferers we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents, brothers and sisters of the deceased, in this their dark hour of trial and sorrow.

Resolved, That in token of respect for our late companion and colleague, we will wear a badge of mourning for the space of ten days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the relative and friends of the departed, and to the press for publication in the papers of the City of Ann Arbor.

A. A. SMITH, W. S. BROWN, W. E. HENRY, J. M. COOLEY, Committee. Ann Arbor, October 7th, 1862.

Mr. Editor:—

Below you will find the quota that each Township and City of Washtenaw county has to furnish, under the call of the President for 600,000 men. The first column shows the number originally required. The second column shows the number already furnished.

Table with 2 columns: Township/City and Number. Includes Ann Arbor Town (46), Ann Arbor City (24), Augusta (22), Bridgewater (21), Dexter (21), Freedom (42), Lima (31), Lodi (26), Lyndon (26), Manchester (61), Northfield (43), Pittsfield (42), Saline (62), Salem (43), Scio (58), Sharon (32), Superior (43), Sylvan (50), Webster (35), York (24), Ypsilanti Town (43), Ypsilanti City 1st Ward (19), Ypsilanti City 2d Ward (21), Ypsilanti City 3d Ward (28), Ypsilanti City 4th Ward (44), Ypsilanti City 5th Ward (34), Total (1,131).

We have condensed for our columns the proceedings of the Union or no party convention held at Jackson last week, and would invite the especial attention of our readers to the resolutions and to the patriotic speech of Byron G. Stout the nominee of the convention for Governor. That gentleman planted himself squarely upon the Constitution, declaring it as important to save that instrument as to put down the rebellion. There is no doubt that his ground is the right one.

The Rebel Forces in Arkansas.

HELONA, Ark., Oct. 4. We have late and very reliable intelligence from the rebel forces in this State, which is regarded by military men here as worthy of confidence. It is as late as the 18th and 22d ults., and seriously modifies many reports we have heard, some of which have reached the country according to this information, and are recaptured as follows:

Gen. Hindman at Austin, twenty-five miles north of Little Rock, with 5,000 men and one battery.

Gen. Raines at White Sulphur Springs, near Pine Bluffs, on the Arkansas River, fifty miles South east of Little Rock, with 5,000 men, two regiments of whom are conscripts, one unarmned, also a Texan regiment and one battery, consisting of three six pounders of iron, one twelve pounder of brass, and one siege piece, thirty mounted.

Gen. McLea on the Arkansas River thirty miles North-west of Napoleon.

Gen. Raines at Camp Hollows with a reported force of from 4 to 5,000 mostly conscripts.

Gen. Holmes, Commander in Chief of all the forces at Little Rock, with about 2,000 men, and three batteries, one of two 2-pounders and three 6 pounders, and the other of two rifled 6 pounders and two 12 pound howitzers.

Gen. McBride at Beaville, with about 2,000 men, only 1,500 of whom are effective.

Most of our cavalry force has been dismantled at present. It is not believed they have more than 2,000 cavalry in the State.

At Arkadelphia, 80 or 100 miles South-west of Little Rock, the rebels manufacture munitions of war, and have removed there all State records and papers.

Though the rebel Generals boast of their intention to invade Missouri, it is not believed by intelligent men in their States that they intend to do so, they save the capital of the State in all they desire at present, and perhaps more than they expect.

Federal Victory at Corinth.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5. Official information is received here that the rebels under Van Dorn, Price and Lovell yesterday attacked our forces at Corinth, but were repulsed with great slaughter, and retreated, leaving their killed and wounded on the field. Our forces are in full pursuit.

CAIRO, Sept. 7. As yet we can only state the general results of the fighting at Corinth.

Skirmishing commenced on Tuesday last, and there has been more or less fighting every day since.

The rebel loss is about 800 killed, 1,500 to 1,800 wounded. We have 1,500 prisoners at Corinth, 300 on the Hatchery, and more are constantly coming in.

We have taken several thousand stand of arms thrown away by the rebels in the fight. They are mostly new, and of English make.

Our loss is believed to be 300 killed, and 1,000 wounded.

Many houses in the town were badly shattered by shot and shell.

On Sunday Gen. Ord drove the enemy five miles over hills, through woods and valleys, the rebels taking advantage of every wood for their infantry, and every hill for their artillery.

The fight lasted seven hours.

The rebel Gen. Roberts was killed. Gen. Ordley has been wounded. Gen. Ord was slightly wounded.

Prisoners taken say their effective force in that vicinity was 65,000. This is probably overestimated, but it is certain they have outnumbered us two to one.

