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Gen. Burnside's Reasons for Crossing the Rappahannock.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 19.—Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the United States Army, Washington—General: I have the honor to offer the following reasons for moving the army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated by the President, Secretary of War, or yourself, and for crossing at a point different from the one indicated to you at our last meeting at the President's.

During my preparations for crossing at the place I had at first selected I discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river and elsewhere, thus weakening his defense in front, and also thought I discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg, and I hoped by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place to separate, by a vigorous attack, the forces of the enemy on the river below from the force behind and on the crest in the rear of the town, in which case we could fight him with the greatest advantage in our favor.

How near we came to the accomplishment of our object future reports will show. But for the fog and unexpected and unavoidable delay in building the bridges, which gave the enemy twenty-four hours more to concentrate his forces in his strong positions, we would almost certainly have succeeded, in which case the battle would have been, in my opinion, far more decisive than if we had crossed at the place first selected. As it was, we came very near success. Failing in accomplishing the main object, we remained in order of battle two days, long enough to decide that the enemy would not come out of his strongholds to fight us with his infantry, after which we recrossed to this side of the river unmolested, without the loss of men or property.

As the day broke our long lines of troops were seen marching to their different positions, as if going on parade. Not the least demoralization or disorganization existed.

To the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the feat of thus recrossing in the face of the enemy, I owe everything. For the failure in the attack, I am responsible, as the extreme gallantry, courage and endurance shown by them was never exceeded, and would have carried the points had it been possible.

To the families and friends of the dead I can only offer my heartfelt sympathies, but for the wounded I can offer my earnest prayer for their comfort and final recovery. The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton on this line rather than against the opinion of the President, Secretary of War and yourself, and that you have left the whole movement in my hands, without giving me orders, makes me the more responsible.

I will visit you very soon, and give you more definite information, and finally will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different grand divisions, corps and my general personal staff departments of the army of the Potomac, to whom I am so much indebted for their support and hearty co-operation.

I will add here that the movement was made earlier than you expected, and after the President, Secretary of War and yourself requested me not to be in haste, for the reason that we were supplied much sooner by the different staff departments than was anticipated when I last saw you.

Our killed amounts to 1,182; our wounded to about 7,900, and prisoners to about 700, which have been paroled and exchanged for about the same number taken by us.

The wounded were all removed to this side of the river before the evacuation, and are being well cared for. The dead were all buried under a flag of truce. The surgeons report a much larger proportion than usual of slight wounds—1,630 only being treated in hospitals.

I am glad to represent the army at the present time in good condition.

Thanking the Government for that entire support and confidence which I have always received from them I remain, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General Commanding.

Address of the President to the Army.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec 23.—To the Army of the Potomac:—I have just read your commanding general's preliminary report of the battle of Fredericksburg. Although you were not successful, the attempt was not an error, nor the failure other than an accident. The courage with which you, in an open field, maintained the contest against an intrenched foe, and the consummate skill and success with which you crossed and recrossed the river, in face of the enemy, show that you possess all the qualities of a great army, which will yet give victory to the cause of the country and of popular government. Condoling with the mourners for the dead, and sympathizing with the severely wounded, I congratulate you that the number of both is comparatively so small.

I tender to you, officers and soldiers, the thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Sentinel states that Lieut. Hand has arrived in Jacksonville and is making preparations to open a recruiting office.

Proclamation by Gen. Banks.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, Dec. 16, 1862.

In obedience to orders from the President, I have assumed command of the Department of the Gulf, to which is added, by his special order, the State of Texas.

The duty with which I am charged requires me to assist in the restoration of the government of the United States. It is my desire to secure to the people of every class all the privileges of possession and enjoyment which are consistent with public safety, or which it is possible for a beneficent and just government to confer.

In the execution of the high trust, with which I am charged, I rely upon the co-operation and counsel of all loyal and well-disposed people, and upon the manifest interest of those dependent upon the pursuit of peace, as well as upon the support of naval and land forces.

My instructions require me to treat as enemies those who are enemies, but I shall gladly regard as friends those who are friends. No restrictions will be placed upon the freedom of individuals which are not imperatively demanded by considerations of public safety, but while their claims will be liberally considered, it is due also to them to state that all the rights of the government will be unflinchingly maintained.

Respectful consideration and prompt reparation will be accorded to all persons who are wronged in body or estate by those under my command.

The government does not profit by the prolongation of civil contest or the private or public sufferings, which attend it. Its fruits are not equally distributed. In the loyal States desolation has empire on the sea and on the land. In the North the war is an abiding sorrow, but not yet a calamity. Its cities and towns are increasing in population, wealth, and power. The refugees from the South alone compensate in great part for the terrible devastations of battle.

The people of this department, who are disposed to stake their fortunes and their lives upon resistance to the government, may wisely reflect upon the lamentable conditions which surround them. The valley of the Mississippi is the chosen seat of population, product and power, on this continent. In a few years twenty-five million people, untrammelled in material resources and especially for war, will surround its fertile banks. Those who assume to set conditions upon their exodus to the gulf count upon a power not given to man.

The country washed by the waters of the Ohio, the Missouri and the Mississippi, can never be permanently severed. If one generation hastily hatters away its rights, immortal honors will rest upon another that reclaims them.

Let it never be said either that the East and the West may be separated. Thirty days distance from the markets of Europe may satisfy the wants of Louisiana and Arkansas, but it will not answer the demands of Illinois and Ohio. The Valley of the Mississippi will have its debts upon the Atlantic. The physical force of the West will depend upon its shores with a power as resistless as the torrents of its great rivers. This country cannot be permanently divided. Careless wars may drain its blood and treasure; domestic tyrants or foreign foes may grasp the scepter of its power, but its destiny will remain unchanged. It will still be united, God has ordained it. What avails, then, the destruction of the best government ever devised by man—the self-correcting, self-restoring constitution of the United States?

People of the Southwest! Why not accept the conditions imposed by the imperious necessities of geographical configuration and commercial supremacy, and re-establish your ancient prosperity and renown? Why not become the founders of States which, as the entrepot and depot of your own control and upper valleys, may stand in the influence of their resources, without superior, and in the privileges of the people, without a peer among the nations of the earth?

N. P. BANKS, Major General Commanding.

Mr. THURLOW WEED'S MISSION TO EUROPE.—A New York letter dated the 18th inst., to the Philadelphia Enquirer, says: It is well ascertained fact now that Mr. Thurlow Weed is going to Europe on some sort of a government mission, all the reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

He will probably sail about the 10th of December. The particular nature of his errand is, of course, a profound secret to everybody but himself and the government, but there is good reason to believe that he is especially instructed to keep an eye on the English shipyards, and report what vessels are there in preparation for the rebels.

He will also be authorized to go as far as St. Petersburg and confer with the Czar on matters of mutual national interest. These statements are made on the authority of Mr. Weed himself.

DONATION FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—A London letter to the Philadelphia Enquirer says: Mr. Adams, our minister, has just transmitted to the President of the Royal National Life Boat Institution, by the direction of President Lincoln, the sum of one hundred pounds, (say five hundred dollars,) as a donation to its general funds, and also about one hundred and fifty dollars more to be distributed among the crew of one of the boats which went to the relief of the Ann E. Hooper, which was wrecked on the British coast some months ago. The fact is announced in some of the English papers, but, so far, without a word of comment.

David Powell received the beef contract for the Penitentiary at 4 1/2 cents for fore quarter, and 5 1/2 for hind quarter; he being the lowest bidder.

Details of Eastern News.

BURNSIDE SUPERSEDED BY HOOKER.

New York, Jan. 21.—A Key West letter of the 13th, states that 2,500 men accompanied the fleet to recapture Galveston.

Jan. 22.—Washington dispatches announce the capture within our lines, of J. W. Boyd and Charles Powell of the rebel Stuart's command, both liable to execution as spies.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 22.—J. R. Doolittle was reelected U. S. Senator to day.

Jan. 22.—The Washington Star of yesterday has the following intelligence regarding the movement of the army under Burnside. The understanding in Washington is, that a portion of the army compelling Hooker's division, at least, has crossed the Rappahannock and that the movement took place yesterday.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Gen. Burnside has issued the following order, dated the 20th:

"The Commanding General announces to the Army of the Potomac that we are about to meet the enemy once more. Our brilliant victories in North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas have divided and weakened the enemy on the Rappahannock, and the auspicious moment seems to have arrived to strike a great and mortal blow to the rebellion, and gain a decisive victory that is due to our country. Let the gallant soldiers of the many brilliant battle-fields accomplish this achievement, and fame the most glorious awaits them. The Commanding General calls for the firm and united action of the officers and men, and under the providence of God the Army of the Potomac will have taken a great step toward restoring peace to the country and the Government to its rightful authority."

Louisville, Jan. 22.—The official report of the losses at the battle of Murfreesboro is, 4,474 killed, 6,874 wounded, and 2,600 taken prisoners.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The verdict of the Court Martial in Gen. Fitz John Porter's case was approved yesterday by the President, contrary to former reports. The Court found him guilty of the charges preferred, and he was accordingly cashiered and dismissed the service.

Jan. 22.—A Washington dispatch dated yesterday, says the authorities are painfully reticent as to the movements of the Army of the Potomac; but from arrivals from the army, there is no doubt that a forward movement is being actually made, and that a fight or foot race may be immediately expected. It has been raining hard for the last twenty-four hours, and if the storm extends as far south as the Rappahannock, our troops will have great difficulty in crossing.

New York, Jan. 23.—The Post's Washington special dispatch says the President and Cabinet have been engaged in discussion of the proper gauge for the Pacific Railroad and have decided that it should be five feet.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The Navy Department has information of the safety of the Nebant and Weehawken.

Eighty-nine military nominations were sent to the Senate yesterday, including Heintzelman, Hooker and Sumner, for promotion for meritorious services, by dating their commissions back, embracing all the different battles in which they distinguished themselves.

The Times' special from Washington says that the Committee on the Territories have instructed their Chairman to report a bill for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State, with a prohibition of polygamy as a condition upon which the Territory may be admitted. The chairman is also instructed to report a bill for the erection of the Territory of Shoshone. This Territory will include within its limits all that part of the old Territory of Oregon inhabited by the Shoshone Indians; all the territory west of Nebraska, west of the 27th parallel from Washington, and that portion of Dakota Territory lying to the south of the 45th degree of latitude.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The Secretary of War sent to the Senate to-day, a statement of the number and names of major and brigade-generals. The former number 50 and the latter 240. Those not assigned to active command include 5 major-generals and 17 brigadiers.

The seaworthiness of the iron-clads now seems more satisfactorily established. The Weehawken rode out a terrific gale on Wednesday, being the worst experienced for months. The waves, 30 feet high, rolled over her deck, and the only effect on the vessel was a slight breakage forward; not enough, however, to necessitate repairs.

Washington, Jan. 24.—A gentleman connected with a foreign legation, has just received a letter stating that the French Government had opened a correspondence with the British Cabinet, about the Alabama's depredations, and that De Hays' opinion is, that the consent of England to the launching and fitting out of privateers, is in direct violation of the spirit and letter of the treaty of Paris, and constitutes a breach of the laws of nations. It also states that the British Cabinet had taken the matter under consideration, and is now trying to extricate itself from the matter.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a dispatch from Cairo to-day, which says: "I have just received a telegraph from Memphis, from Acting Rear-Admiral Porter, of the United States steamer Black Hawk, at the mouth of the White River, the 20th, which says as follows: 'We have taken St. Charles, Duval's Bluff and Des Ares, and our light-draughts are over 300 miles above the mouth of the White River. At Duval's Bluff we captured two 5-inch guns, carriages and ammunition, and 200 Enfield rifles; at Des Ares, a quantity of arms and ammunition, and some prisoners.' (Signed,) A. N. Pennock, Fleet Captain."

New York, Jan. 24.—The Express says that on Wednesday last Gen. Wool issued orders to the commanding officers of the whole militia of the State to report to him.

A number of each corps were ready for duty and the orders were quietly served. Some commanders of the 2d Division responded by presenting their reports, and others flatly refused, on the grounds that Governor Seymour was legally the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the State. Adjutant General Hall first heard of this movement yesterday and immediately proceeded to the commander of the Department of the East, and had a lengthy interview with Gen. Wool, during which he entered a vigorous protest on behalf of the State forces against the order of the General, requiring them to report to him. This new movement has created a great excitement in military circles. The prevailing opinion respecting it is that it embodies a design of the National Administration to place the militia under their control.

Washington, Jan. 24.—A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to-day represents everything quiet. Nothing unusual has been observed within the enemy's lines the last few days.

The Richmond Examiner of the 23d, in an editorial on the situation of affairs, acknowledges that Lincoln's pledges, once deemed foolish, by the South that he would hold, occupy, and possess the forts once belonging to the United States, have been redeemed almost to the letter. It seems doubtful about the Mississippi Valley, and says that if within the next two months we don't add 75,000 or 100,000 men to our (rebel) forces in the Southwest, we shall come to grief; but if we do add them we are safe providenture.

New York, Jan. 25th.—The steamer Ariel from Aspinwall, arrived this morning with \$400,000 in specie. She brings Panama dates to the 15th. The civil war in New Granada is ended. No movements have been made towards rebuilding Aspinwall.

The steamer British Queen, from Havana the 17th and Nassau the 20th has arrived.

The Bahama Herald of the 17th announces the arrival of the British war steamer Galatea, and says it is reported by highly credible sources that her commander has positive orders to take Admiral Wilkes and wherever found, and convey him to Bermuda, where he is to be detained till further orders from England. Two English steamers had arrived at Nassau, probably with the intention to run the blockade.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Jan. 26th.—This morning Burnside turned over the command of the army to Gen. Hooker. So soon as the change was known the principal officers waited on Burnside and took leave of him with regret.

New York, Jan. 26.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says that as one of the results of the recent Republican caucus, it is intimated that a demand for a reconstruction of the Cabinet will be urged with pertinacity, and that if a change should not be made before the 4th of March, Congress, in imitation of the British Parliament, will pass resolutions declaring a want of confidence in the present Cabinet.

A dispatch says that a very important report, said to be founded on good authority, in reference to the army of the Potomac, reached here to-day. It is to the effect that the Army of the Potomac is to be virtually disbanded, and a greater portion of it sent to the West to cooperate in a grand campaign soon to be inaugurated. A small portion of it, just sufficient for the protection of the Capital, will be retained near Washington. So runs the report.

Jan. 26.—The following is the address of Gen. Burnside to his army:

Headquarters, Camp near Palmyton, January 26.—By direction of the President of the United States, the Commanding General this day transfers the command of this army to Maj. General Hooker. The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fruitful of victory, nor of any considerable advancement of our lines, but it has demonstrated an amount of courage, patience and endurance that, under more favorable circumstances, would have accomplished great results. Continue the exercise of these virtues; be true in your devotion to your country and the principles you have sworn to maintain, and give to the brave and skillful General who has long been identified with your organization, and who is now to command you, your full and cordial support and co-operation, and you will deserve success. Your General's prayers are that God may be with you, and grant you continued success until the rebellion is crushed.

It is understood that Maj. Generals Franklin and Sumner have been relieved from their commands of the right and left Grand Divisions of the Army of the Potomac, but the names of their successors have not yet been divulged; nor is it known who has been appointed to take Gen. Hooker's place. Gen. Burnside and most of his staff have been allowed 30 days leave of absence.

In the House, Mr. Seaman, from the Committee, reported back, with favorable recommendation, the bill to establish a Branch Mint in the Territory of Nevada.

Mr. Stevens reported a bill authorizing the President to raise and equip 150,000 soldiers of African descent, for five years. A motion to postpone the bill until the 3d of March was not carried, the vote being 45 against 80. Mr. Stevens's motion to postpone it until to-morrow was agreed to.

The bill for the better protection of emigrants to the Pacific coast passed the Senate to-day.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 26.—The iron-clad Nahant arrived at Hampton Roads, yesterday.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 26.—Wheel-

er's cavalry made a dash into a train of cars, on Sunday, between Nashville and Franklin, and succeeded in destroying two cars, but was frightened away before he destroyed the balance. Stanley's Federal cavalry followed them 25 miles, but was unable to overtake them. Small detachments of rebel cavalry are continually hovering around our flanks, watching opportunities to interrupt our communication, and the want of sufficient cavalry on our part is greatly felt.

An intercepted letter from a member of Bragg's staff indicates the feeling against that General as very strong. The writer admits that, although the rebels captured most of their guns and several thousand prisoners from us, they were badly whipped by superior generalship, and the stubbornness of the Yankees.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The exciting and protracted contest of three weeks, for the election of Speaker of the Lower House, has ended, Collicott (Rep.) being elected to-day.

New York, Jan. 26.—On the night of the 19 of December, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt throughout Guatemala. Antigua suffered severely, and Atitlan was destroyed. The earthquake was also felt at Salvador, and much damage was done to public buildings, churches and private residences. The loss of life was not large.

The steamer Boardman, from New Orleans, has arrived. On the 7th, the United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn, in company with six other Federal steamers, whilst off Galveston, saw a steamer in the offing and the steamer Hatteras got underway to overtake her, and when within halting distance asked who she was, and received as an answer: "Her Majesty's sloop-of-war Spitfire." The commander of the Hatteras then lowered a boat with an officer and crew to go on board, when the stranger fired a broadside into the Hatteras. The Brooklyn got underway and started in pursuit, but night coming on, she lost sight of her and was compelled to give up the chase. On returning, she found the Hatteras sunk in nine fathoms water. The officers of the Boardman are unable to give further particulars, although it is supposed that the steamer was the pirate Alabama.

New York, Jan. 27.—Gold is unsettled, 52 a 54 premium.

A special Washington dispatch to the Times says that Gen. Couch succeeds Sumner, and Gen. W. F. Smith succeeds Gen. Franklin.

Boston, Jan. 27.—Private advices from Newber, N. C., to Tuesday last, say that no mails had left there for two weeks.—One, however, was about leaving. The main expedition of which so much has been said had not started, but a land force was sent forward on the 17th towards the railroads, which encountered 1,300 rebels at Pollockville, drove them from the town, and took possession. The general health of the troops is good.

New York, Jan. 27.—A letter in the New Orleans Delta from Berwick Bay, dated the 15th, gives the particulars of the action that took place between the Federal gunboat and the rebels, in which Commodore Buchanan was killed, thirty rebels were captured and six killed.

The Tribune's correspondent says that upon Gen. Butler's arrival at New Orleans to resume command of the Department of the Gulf, Banks will be ordered to Texas with the head of a sufficient force for the purpose of assisting the Union men in that State and restore it to the Union as a free commonwealth.

A Key West letter states that the British neutral blockade runner Antonia, with a cargo of powder from England, has been captured by the United States steamer Pocahontas, off Mobile.

Washington, Jan. 27.—A bill which passed in the Senate yesterday provides that \$30,000 be appropriated for the protection of emigrants by the overland routes to the Pacific States and Territories, \$10,000 of emigrants by the route of Fort Amherst and Fort Benton.

The Revenue bill, which passed the House yesterday, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow \$300,000,000 for the current fiscal year and \$500,000,000 for the next fiscal year, and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government, after twenty years, in coin, bearing interest not exceeding 6 per cent, payable annually in coin. He may at discretion dispose of such bonds at any time and on such terms as he may deem most advisable, for lawful United States money, or for any certificates of indebtedness, or any Treasury notes heretofore issued, or which may be issued. Under the provisions of this Act all such issues are exempt from taxation by any State or State authority. No greater sum than \$300,000,000 of bonds, Treasury notes and United States Notes shall at any time be in circulation.

News From Mexico.—New York, Jan. 24th.—The steamer Pacific has arrived from Havana with dates to the 16th.

The news from Mexico is of a highly interesting and exciting character. French communication between Vera Cruz and Orizaba is completely cut off by Mexican guerrillas, and can be only re-established and kept up by the French posting a strong force all along the route. The guerrillas are said to be in strong force all along the route and worry the French unceasingly. It is reported that the French have been repulsed and driven back from before Puebla, with great loss. Gen. Berthier's vanguard, 4,000 strong, was completely surprised by 8,000 Mexican cavalry, and 2,000 French troops were killed and wounded. Several of their officers were caught with lassos and dragged off. The French prospects look exceedingly bad. They can get no supplies from the country; are surrounded by a most determined enemy, who watch every opportunity to take advantage of them. Their soldiers, straggling from camp, are harassed daily. The small-pox, of a most malignant form,

has broken out in Vera Cruz, and a hospital is being built for that class of patients.

Further advices state the entire French force in Mexico at 28,000 but reinforcements to the number of 15,000 were expected by the end of December. The Mexicans have 35,000 men at Puebla, from 10,000 to 12,000 between there and the Capital, 12,000 more at the Capital, 8,000 in quarters, and from 12,000 to 14,000 elsewhere. At Puebla they mount 200 guns, and at the city of Mexico a like number.

GEN. BUTLER'S FAREWELL TO THE ARMY.—On turning over the command to Gen. Banks, Gen. Butler issued the following admirable address to the Army of the Gulf:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15, 1862.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE GULF.—Relieved from further duties in this department, by direction of the President, under date of November 9, 1862, I take leave of you by this final order, it being impossible to visit your scattered outposts, covering hundreds of miles of the frontier of a larger territory than some of the kingdoms of Europe.

I greet you, my brave comrades, and say farewell.

This word—endured as you are by a community of privations, hardships, dangers, victories, successes, military and civil—is the only sorrowful thought I have.

You have deserved well of your country. Without a murmur you sustained an encampment on a sand bar so desolate that banishment to it with every care and comfort possible has been the most dreaded punishment inflicted upon your bitterest and most insulting enemies.

You had so little transportation that but a handful could advance to compel submission by the Queen City of the rebellion, whilst others waded breast deep, in the marshes which surround St. Philip, and forced the surrender of a fort deemed impregnable to land attack by the most skillful engineers of your country and her enemy.

At your occupation order, law, quiet and peace sprang to this city, filled with the bravos of all nations, where for a score of years, during the profoundest peace, human life was scarcely safe at noonday.

By our discipline you illustrated the best traits of the American soldier, and enchained the admiration of those that came to see.

Landing with a military chest containing but seventy-five dollars, from the boards of a rebel government, you have given to your country's treasury nearly a half million of dollars, and so supplied yourselves with the needs of your service that your expedition has cost your government less by four fifths than any other.

You have led the starving poor, the wives and children of your enemies, so converting enemies into friends that they have sent their representatives to your Congress by a vote greater than your entire numbers, from districts in which when you entered you were tauntingly told that there was "no one to raise your flag."

By your practical philanthropy you have won the confidence of the "oppressed race" and the slave. Hailing you as deliverers, they are ready to aid you as willing servants, faithful laborers, or, using the tactics taught them by your enemies, to fight with you in the field.

By steady attention to the laws of health you have stayed the pestilence, and, humble instruments in the hand of God, you have demonstrated the necessity that His creatures should obey His laws, and, reaping His blessing in this most unhealthy climate, you have preserved your ranks fuller than those of any other battalions of the same length of service.

You have met double numbers of the enemy and defeated him in the open field; but I need not further enlarge upon this topic. You were sent here to do that.

I commend you to your commander.—You are worthy of his love.

Farewell, my comrades! again farewell!

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major General Commanding.

Excitement in Minnesota.

The following, from a Minnesota Journal, will serve to convey an idea of the intensity of feeling among the people in Minnesota in regard to the Indians:

"A permanent peace with the Sioux," is it? No, by the Lord of Heaven, is the vow of 200,000 American citizens on the soil of Minnesota, and not on any soil adjoining it, except through the death of the guilty, and the removal of every surviving shred and remnant of the hated race. That is no longer the petition of the people of Minnesota; it is their demand—a demand which they will exact to the last retributive drop of Indian blood, and they will not stop, when they (if they are left to take) the work of vengeance in their own hand—they will not stop to measure justice by the rule and square, and make a nice adjustment of the account of blood. They are not in a temper for a delicate balancing of evidence, or a judicial discrimination of the degree of guilt. If the Government wants whole-side hanging by the neck; if it wants the Western plains turned into a wide Golgotha of dead Indians; if it wants them hunted down like wild beasts from the face of the continent, it had better refuse to perform the act of justice which the people of this State demand, and turn the unshriven criminals over to their victims.

The Richmond Whig said a year and a half ago that the rebels could whip the Federals "five to one." Now it says "two to one." Did the Whig ever hear of the boy whose five-hundred-cat story dwindled down to "our old cat and another?"

Legal Tenders were quoted in San Francisco on the 27th at 67 a 70 cents.