



"If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" - Gen. Dix.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1863.

The Salem Blockhead Tries Finance again.

A seven-by-nine traitor, who is always trying to ape somebody with brains, has fallen to laboring the President's Message through over a column of rapid twaddle. As it's the fashion to say something about the Message, he thinks he must squint at it. To show our readers what that sheet is feeding the people in Salem on, we quote what the fellow says, after cocking up one eye and squinting at the President's proposed scheme for securing a sound, practicable currency:

"There cannot, it seems to us, be any system of the sort invented, not providing for the redemption of paper currency in coin at presentation, which will not be subject to fluctuation, uncertainty, and a final crash of the whole concern, terminating in bankruptcy and ruin at some date. We hope Congress will not undertake to patch up any currency not founded on a specie basis."

This critic has been reading over some of Tom Benton's speeches and poor Pierce's messages about finance in a time of profound peace, when the income of the Government was more than enough to meet the current expenses, and this revenue was all paid in coin. Finding that it was deemed practicable by Benton for the Government to discharge its obligations, amounting to fifty millions a year, in coin, with a revenue of fifty-five millions, derived from import duties and the sale of public lands, the Salem blockhead concludes, from his knowledge of arithmetic, that it is just as easy for the Government to pay out four hundred millions a year in coin, when its customs receipts amount to but ninety millions, and the revenue from the sale of public lands amounts to almost nothing. A leading New York journal very correctly remarks that "the coin of the entire civilized world would not suffice for the enormous expenses forced upon us by the slaveholders' rebellion. Europe would be convulsed with bankruptcy if we could draw from her that portion of the whole amount which falls to her share. Even what we have among ourselves is never seen in the army chest. The banks, the people, and the speculators own and control it all. What the Government needs it is compelled to buy in the open market."

If the Government had in its vaults all the coin in the United States, it would all be drawn out in less than six months by a provision for "the redemption of paper currency in coin at presentation," as the Salem financier would have it. This coin being drawn out, the Government would be compelled to issue paper. The paper, according to this scribble, must not be made legal tender, because it isn't "honored" to pay traders and money lenders in that kind of a currency. The paper being issued, and the soldiers, worn out, wounded, and crippled for life perhaps, being paid off in paper, these critics raise the howl, "the paper isn't worth anything, because it isn't a legal tender, and because there is no money in the Treasury to redeem it with."—This howl runs the paper down to twenty-five cents on the dollar, and the Government, instead of issuing four hundred millions per annum, has to issue sixteen hundred millions, thus augmenting the public debt at a frightful rate, and soon requiring more coin than there is in the United States to pay the interest with. But every time the currency is cried down, the public debt is not only proportionally augmented, but brokers and money-shavers hold on to their coin with a tighter grasp, and the miser puts another pinback to his chest. The Government, in holding on to the customs money with which to pay the interest on the public debt, is told by our wisacres that it ought to make its paper currency receivable at the custom-houses—then its currency would be good. The same spirit comes out the next week, cocks up his eye at the President, and squeaks out—"It's our opinion that you had better have advised Congress to have passed a law that nothing but coin shall be paid out hereafter, and then you'll have a sound currency." Now, we presume there isn't one of the Tribune's "intelligent contrabands" but what could instruct this Salem blockhead in regard to the finances of the country, and yet he has the effrontery to publish his ignorance and send it out among people who can read and write.

Malignant scoundrel thinks that if he and a nigger were running for office, we would prefer the nigger. If he was what we used to call in Tennessee "a right mean nigger," we should probably not vote at all; but we should be sure to go the very next day and apologize to the nigger.

CONSIDERENT.—The men in Luzerne Penn., who raised a mob and resisted the draft on Friday before the election, marched to the polls in procession and voted the entire Democratic ticket on election day.

that which the latter is trying to effect in an outspoken and more honorable method. So much for the "opinion" of a very small Yankee secessionist, who, instead of writing on finance, isn't really qualified to keep the books of Dr. Chapkay's "reception room." No wonder that Wesley Shannon, in regretting that such an ass had been sent to the Eugene Convention as a delegate, said to us—"He's wathing but a fool, any way."

Chapkay's Agent Blunders.

New York alone has sent a hundred and fifty thousand loyal men to the war, nine-tenths of whom would have voted for Wadsworth, thus electing him by over a hundred thousand majority.—Argosive.

"That is a falsehood worthy of its parent. If it was exactly reversed, so far as the volunteers from the city are concerned, we suspect it would not be far from the truth. There are regiments from the city in which there is not a man who voted for Lincoln, much less one who would have voted for Wadsworth. It is not probable that, taking the entire State, more republicans than democrats enlisted. We do not believe as many did. There is no other fair in the State brazen enough to assert that nine tenths were republicans."—City's Statesman.

It is a little curious that, either from stupidity or meanness, you can never touch your pen to paper without telling a lie or exposing your ignorance. Your blunder is caused by your ignorance of the number of soldiers New York has sent to the war.—Our statement was that New York had sent a hundred and fifty thousand loyal men to the war, and that one hundred and thirty-five thousand of these would have voted for Wadsworth. By loyal men, we meant true Union men—men who are determined to maintain the authority of the Government, though slavery falls.—not such "Union" men as you and Pat Malone. We never stated that only a hundred and fifty thousand men had gone to the war from New York, and that nine-tenths of all the soldiers would have voted for Wadsworth. New York has sent to the war, all told, ten hundred and eighty thousand and four hundred men. Our statement which gave to Wadsworth one hundred and thirty-five thousand, would have left seventy-three thousand, a portion of whom would have voted for Seymour, a part wouldn't have voted at all, and we now claim that out of this seventy-three thousand a heavy vote would have been given for Wadsworth—enough to have elected him by about a hundred and fifteen or twenty thousand majority over Seymour. You will see, as stupid as you are, that if you had known the actual number of voters that has gone to the war from New York to be two hundred and eighty thousand, instead of one hundred and fifty thousand, as you understood us to say, and which you yourself believed, you wouldn't have made an ass of yourself to quote the extent you have. You have put your foot in the very trap we set for you, and have given us another opportunity to show that we know what we are about when we make a statement, and that when you undertake to correct us, you invariably put your foot in it. You had better open your eyes to the fact that you are talking to a man who has given us another opportunity to show that we know what we are about when we make a statement, and that when you undertake to correct us, you invariably put your foot in it. You had better open your eyes to the fact that you are talking to a man who has given us another opportunity to show that we know what we are about when we make a statement, and that when you undertake to correct us, you invariably put your foot in it.

PENNSYLVANIA "DEMOCRACY."—The democratic papers at Salem and Corvallis are both rejoicing over the "democratic victories" East, and both claiming the democracy there, as of "our kind." They both claim that these victories condemn the policy of the Administration, and prop up "our party." They are both right, as is shown by the following extract from one of these democratic papers, *The American Volunteer*, at New Carlisle, Penn:

"They (the democrats) here in the face of his threats and persecutions, dashed their clenched fists in his very eyes, and branded him and his trucking, blabbing, rotten Administration with the seal of their condemnation. 'Come out of that chair, Abraham Lincoln! is the demand of the people of this State, made on Tuesday of last week.'"

This is the "democracy" that the traitor organs in Oregon all claim as their kind. Most of them now say amen to the sentiments of the Pennsylvania paper, and the new "convict" will before long—it would now, if it dared to. Like the Mormons who introduced their "convicts" gradually into polygamy, theft, and murder, that sheet is afraid it will not pay to throw off its shirt and exhibit its shame to "Union men" too suddenly.

For uttering the above secession sentiments the Union men, embracing the real democrats who didn't vote the democratic ticket, turned out in New Carlisle and demolished the office of the *American Volunteer*.

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"Honesty."

A secessor merchant down the river gave out that he would take legal tenders only at fifteen per cent. discount. He had taken so many, and they were so ruinously low in the market, that he was in a bad way. A neighbor went to him with the coin, proposing to buy a lot at that price.—Screecher "hadn't none to sell."

Hearing a general complaint among the farmers that Portland merchants wouldn't take currency for goods at more than ninety cents to the dollar, we tested the matter, by going into about a dozen stores not long since, and asking if they had any "greenbacks" to sell. They all had plenty—but not one of them would sell for ninety cents on the dollar in coin. They all said they took them at par for goods.

If there are any merchants in Portland, Salem, or any where else, who want legal tenders for less than they are willing to sell them at, our farmers ought to dress in buckskin, and take to using pea coffee, as we did in 1818, and let such merchants eat their goods. The war is making money plenty, and per consequence prices are going up. This will always be the case when there is more money in a country than is actually needed for a circulating medium in the community. The effect is, that people are disposed to run into extravagance, contract debts, and place themselves in the jaws of ruin when the crash comes, as it surely will by and by. Let the wise make a note right here. Don't be tempted to buy anything that you can possibly do without, because money is plenty. Pay up all your debts as soon as possible, and then economize just as you would in the hardest times. Set your house in order in this way, and when the financial hurricane sweeps over the country, you will hardly feel it, while your more improvident neighbors will be buried in ruin. Remember this, and act upon it, and it may be worth thousands of dollars to you a few years hence.

The Sacramento Union, an intensely republican paper. The San Francisco Bulletin, another republican journal.—Chapkay's Salem Statesman.

This reasonable journal is in the habit of quoting abuse of the Administration from some secession sheets East, and calling them republican papers. Every man in Oregon knows that neither the Union nor Bulletin claim to be republican papers. The former, though a sound Union journal, has always maintained what was called Douglas democracy. It supports the Administration in carrying on the war, but criticizes it when it thinks the Administration is at fault. Its criticisms are, however, those of a friend, and are always reasonable, if not always strictly just. The paper shows that it is edited by gentlemen—for this reason, and because the Union approval of the removal of McClellan, the English-speaking squint calls it an "intensely republican paper." The Bulletin is edited by Simonton, an enemy of Lincoln, a disappalled office-seeker, a former co-laborer of Raymond's in the N. Y. Times, and not quite as good a republican as "the little villain" himself.

The Southern Vote.—A Jeff Davis sheet above, says that the election of Seymour is a vote by New York of the President's proclamation, and thinks that "as many democrats as republicans have gone to the war," the solid vote would have gone much the same way with that of the Five Points. We have never denied that a great many democrats had volunteered, but they are not of the Seymour kind—a strong draft. The democrats around Ottawa, Ill., who still at large to vote, denounced the President's emancipation proclamation, and claimed that Ottawa had sent off a "treacherous sight" of democrats in her volunteer regiment, who were like them, "rock bottom democrats." To settle the thing, a request was sent to the Ottawa regiment, then in Kentucky, to have the vote taken on the emancipation proclamation. The result was—for it, 84; against it, 15. The fifteen who voted against it were either fools, or joined the army hoping to be of service to the rebels—they were democrats, of the "malignant" kind.

Guxa.—Mr. Gillette, of Clatsop county, has just received a letter from his sister in Ohio, stating that out of forty-four men, who had just reached there from Brown county, on their way to the war, forty of them were democrats. The other four were old-line abolitionists. She writes that in her section of country, few if any old-line abolitionists, or democrats had volunteered. With them, the anti-war fever had assumed a "malignant" type, and they were not really able to go. Their friends here will be happy to learn, however, that they were "able to be out" on election day.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE EAST.—The New York Sunday Atlas talks about raising its price to five cents, instead of four, as at present, to meet the increased cost of the raw material, etc. The other weeklies, it says, will follow. The New York Express says: "The newspaper proprietors in Pittsburgh have raised the price of advertisements, preferring this course to reducing the size of their papers. We have chosen not to reduce the size of the Express nor to increase the price of advertising, but to add a trifle to the price of the paper (from two to three cents), the cost of which is nearly double what it was a year ago."

Details of Eastern News.

Headquarters Army of Potomac, Dec. 18th.—Burial parties yesterday crossed the river under a flag of truce, for the purpose of burying our dead. Col. Walton, Chief of Longstreet's artillery, informed some of our officers that the rebel infantry force that engaged Sumner's force on Saturday was only two brigades, but that they had a large reserve force near by.

He gave our men credit for great bravery, but considered the rebel position impregnable, and that a force of a half million would find it impossible to carry the heights in the face of their batteries.

The rebel loss was of course small compared with ours. The enemy took eight hundred prisoners, a considerable portion of whom were absent from their camps when we evacuated the south side of the river. The prisoners taken on both sides have been paroled.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 19th.—Gen. Foster's forces captured Kingston, N. C., taking five hundred prisoners and eleven pieces of artillery.

New York, Dec. 19.—Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac say that six hundred of our dead were buried on Wednesday and four hundred of them today. Nearly all of them were found stripped of their clothing and lying unburied on the ground. From the official report it is thought the proportion of killed to wounded in the late battle is smaller than any battle fought during the war. The official report of the losses in Reynolds's corps foot up 2,820.

Headquarters Army of Potomac, Dec. 19th.—All quiet today. The enemy strongly picketed the river along our front. The official reports of the losses in the late battle make the number less than reported, being about fourteen hundred killed and eight thousand wounded. A large proportion of the wounded are only slightly hurt.

Washington, Dec. 19.—A Committee representing the Border State Congressional delegation, consisting of Hall, Cullen and Grubb, called on the President yesterday to urge him not to issue his proclamation. The President gave no definite answer. Some of the Border State delegations—Maryland among them—refused to sanction the proceeding.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 19.—There is no truth whatever in the reports that Gen. Banks is co-operating with the troops at Suffolk. Nothing reliable has yet been learned of the disposition of his expedition.

New York, Dec. 19.—A Nashville telegraph dated Dec. 18 says: Gen. Dodge, with his cavalry, has been fighting Forrest all day in the vicinity of Corinth. Forrest has 4,000 men; Dodge 2,500, with five pieces of artillery. Morgan is reported to be moving to cut the Louisville and Nashville railroad. It is also reported that Van Dorn, with fifty thousand men, is at Stearns, Missouri, to join Bragg. The whole rebel force in Tennessee is estimated at seventy thousand. They had twenty five thousand at Murfreesboro yesterday, with transports within eleven miles of Nashville. Rosecrans has dismissed a large number of officers for drunkenness.

Greensboro, Dec. 19th.—There is nothing of importance from Gen. Grant's army. It is stated that the rebel fortifications at Vicksburg have been greatly strengthened, and families are packing up and ready to evacuate in anticipation of an assault from the Federals.

Cincinnati, Dec. 19.—From late Southern papers we clip the following items: The rebel Court at Knoxville have decided upon the sequestration of the property of Andrew Johnson and Horace Maynard.

Gen. Beauregard has gone to Mobile to assume command of the defense of that city. Harshel V. Johnson of Georgia, just elected to the Confederate Senate, is mentioned the Georgia Law as unconstitutional. He would, however, resign, but says that Georgia will never let him protest against it.

The Richmond dispatches in reference to the battle of Fredericksburg state the rebel loss at five hundred killed and twenty-five hundred wounded.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—Grant's army is quiet at Oxford, where it will remain for several days, for the purpose of placing the railroad in running order behind him, thus facilitating the receipt of supplies.

The Memphis Bulletin promises to have information that the rebel army has retreated to Jackson, Mississippi, and will probably make no attempt to oppose Grant's advance at any point north of that place, unless at Big Rock river, in the rear of Canton.

The rebels claim that their fortifications at Vicksburg extend back from the river eight miles, with over two hundred guns in position.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Henderson's bill to aid the emancipation of slaves in Missouri, provides compensation to the State upon the passage of a law emancipating slaves therein, to the amount of \$25,000,000; it provides that if the law of emancipation should manumit all slaves before the 6th of July, 1865, the President shall have the whole amount of bonds prepared and delivered on the passage of said Act. If it should provide for the termination of slavery at a later date, the bonds are to be delivered in four equal installments. The bill also requires that Missouri shall refund the money if she should ever re-introduce slavery.

Details of the Kingston, North Carolina, victory, say there was considerable heavy fighting. The rebels numbered about 15,000, and were defeated. They were routed with heavy loss; our loss was less than 100. The 231 Massachusetts regiment captured 75 rebel officers.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent a communication to the Speaker of the House, yesterday, stating that the requisitions from the Secretary of War for the payment of troops have been promptly met at the Treasury since the 1st of July. Sixty-six million and five hundred thousand dollars have been paid on such requisitions. The requisitions in the Department yet unpaid amount to nearly \$29,000,000—about equal to the amount required for pay during the bi-monthly period; \$1,000,000 are covered in daily from the Customs, Internal Revenue, and conversions temporarily of loans and new issues of Treasury notes. These resources, though large, are, as Congress has been already informed, inadequate.

New York, Dec. 20.—By Yorktown advices of the 19th we learn that Gen. Naglee has just returned from a recon-

naissance of Gloucester county. He took out four regiments of infantry and one 100 cavalry, and brought back over one thousand head of cattle. A number of prisoners were also taken, but have been released.

The following additional news was received by the steamship Scotia:

The Queen of Spain in opening the Cortes said grave events had transpired on the Cuban coast, but she felt confident that these events would not change our excellent relations heretofore maintained with the United States Government.

St. Louis, Dec. 19.—We have a report that Gen. Hindman has crossed the river with dispatches to Marmulake, while the cavalry remain on the north side. Hundreds from the rebel army are already joining Herron, many of them Missourians, who express the greatest disgust at the rebel campaign, and think its further prosecution hopeless.

Gen. Curtis, yesterday, received a communication from the rebel Gen. Holmes, forwarded by direction of Jeff. Davis, inquiring into the facts relative to the shooting of two Confederate emissaries by order of Gen. McNeil. Gen. Curtis' reply will probably be published, and it is looked for with much interest.

New York, Dec. 20.—Last evening's Washington Star states that a caucus of Republican Senators was held on the 16th inst., when resolutions were offered and discussed, requesting Secretary Seward to resign. The vote was—yeas, 16; nays, 13. The next day another caucus adopted a substitute, recommending the President partially to remodel his Cabinet, which was unanimously adopted, as the conservatives believed it would be regarded as a general invitation to the whole Cabinet to resign. On being informed of the act, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State sent in their resignations requesting their immediate acceptance.

The Post's Washington correspondent says it was removed this afternoon that the entire Cabinet will retire, leaving the President free to construct a new Cabinet. This may be incorrect, but it is not at all improbable that Blair and Bates have already tendered their resignations. I am informed this afternoon that Chase Sumner has been tendered the portfolio of Secretary of State.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The Navy Department has information of the capture of the schooner George, from Nassau, with an assorted cargo of coffee and salt.

Kansas City, Dec. 20.—Advices from Santa Fe state that Gen. Canby has issued an order requiring all persons arriving there to report to the Provost Marshal. Strangers are all to exhibit a written authority, under which they can travel, and give satisfactory evidence of their loyalty. It is rumored that a body of Texas 6,000 strong, are marching on Santa Fe, via Las Vegas and Sand Pass, under Gen. Baylor. The rumor needs confirmation.

The joint Committee on the conduct of the War, in pursuance of the resolution adopted today, have left for the Rappahannock to inquire into the facts connected with the late events at Fredericksburg.

Washington, 20th.—Official dispatches from the headquarters of the Department of North Carolina, dated Dec. 14th, to Gen. Halleck, say: "Gen. Foster left Newbern for Kingston, 11th, but owing to the bad roads, did not reach the vicinity of the latter town until the 14th. The enemy were posted five miles from the place, but by a heavy artillery fire in front and an infantry attack on both flanks, Foster succeeded in forcing a passage without much loss. On the morning of Sunday, Dec. 14th, our troops advanced and found the enemy posted in a position as well chosen that very little of our artillery could be brought into play. The main attack, therefore, was made by infantry. After a five hours fight, the enemy was driven from his position and closely followed by our victorious forces. The rebel force was 6,000 strong, with twenty pieces of artillery."

Washington, Dec. 22.—The following has just been received: Headquarters of the Department of North Carolina, Dec. 22.—To Gen. Halleck: My expedition is a perfect success. We burned the railroad bridges at Goldsboro and Mount Olive; tore up several miles of the railroad track, burnt four magazines—viz: at South West Pass, Kingston, Whitehall and Goldsboro—and whipped the enemy handsomely each time.

Greensboro, Dec. 21.—Small bands of guerrillas made a raid upon the suburbs of Memphis on Sunday night, and robbed several stores. Some of them are said to have staid in town all night. They carried off 160 cattle and nearly 200 mules.

Some of the paroled prisoners taken at Holly Springs have arrived here, and furnished the following facts: On Thursday night telegrams were received at Holly Springs, from Jackson, that the rebels had crossed the place, and asking for reinforcements. On Friday morning all the troops except about 500 were sent to Jackson. The same night the commanding officer at Holly Springs, being apprised of the rebel approach to that place, stationed pickets three miles out on all the roads. The rebels, however, seem to have come in between the pickets, and the first that was known of the enemy they were in the town, firing on our sleeping soldiers. The surprise was so complete that no organization could be effected, and the fighting became demoralizing on the Federal side. They were soon overpowered and compelled to surrender. It is stated that 200 of them were killed and wounded, which is probably exaggerated. 150 escaped and the balance were taken prisoners and afterwards paroled. The rebels burned a large quantity of cotton and over 200 wagons. The depot, filled with commissary stores and ammunition, was destroyed, the whole valued at \$200,000. Nothing is known definitely of their subsequent movements.

Cairo, Dec. 25.—The guerrillas who made a raid into Memphis on Sunday night last, were a band of unauthorized robbers under Col. Henderson. Two companies of citizens have been organized and armed for defense. Two regiments of troops have also arrived. The Provost Marshal has issued an order, forbidding all trade with the country.

Gen. Sherman and Admiral Porter left Helena, Ark., for the South on Sunday last. Of 26 pickets sent out from Helena a few nights since, only two returned; the balance were killed. A force has been sent out to find the enemy.

The personal relations between Messrs. Stanton and Blair have long been most friendly, and it is a significant fact that Senator Wade was to-day elected with the President for several hours, during which time the latter was denied to all visitors. It is within probability that members of the House have become involved in the struggle. Already Representatives are anxiously consulting on the subject, and unless the President yields, it will soon be Congress against the Executive. It is not difficult to foretell the result of such a struggle.

New York, Dec. 27.—The Times Washington special says that official information from Mexico represents the condition of the French army as most critical, their number being thinned by sickness, and the want of wholesome food. Agents have been sent to his country for supplies of various kinds, and have been empowered to make large contracts for the future. These facts having reached the Mexican Minister here, he has entered his solemn protest against such supplies being allowed to go forward.

Secretary Seward, however, declines to interfere. Complaint is made that even extra Whig France privileges denied to Mexico. While ever equal may exist for this, it is impossible that such ill feeling is being engendered in the Mexican E. body.

The President's declaration implies upon the fact that he will fully maintain the administration in his proclamation of emancipation.

Two squadrons of Bick's expedition left Key West on the 9th and 10th.

The President has stopped the association of Federalists in Missouri, ordered by Gen. Schofield in view of the recent manifestation of the field, in view of the recent manifestation of the willingness of the people to adopt the emancipation bill.

The Republicans of New York and Michigan have a majority in the Legislature of those States, thus securing a Republican Senator from each.

The rebels made a dash on Jackson, Tenn., on Friday last, but were repulsed. The Federals hold the city with 8000 men. The Herald's dispatch says that all our sick are being brought from Falmouth. The request for transportation is so great that outside supplies cannot be forwarded to the army. Our troops have already made many wooden structures for shelter.

An arrival from Fredericksburg today reports that the rebel soldiers have treated the property of the citizens quite as badly as the Yankees did. He also says that the rebel leaders are constantly promising their soldiers to lead them through Maryland and go into winter quarters at Philadelphia.

From Richmond, which place the informant, visited a short time since, we learn that the scarcity of shoes and other necessary wearing apparel is almost incredible.

Philadelphia, 22d.—Blair has not tendered his resignation, but will probably have to go. A strong pressure is being made against Welles and Stanton, by the Senate, but they will not obey the Senatorial Caucus. Some of the Senators hint that all of the Cabinet should be Republican, while others are content to leave the entire matter with the President. Daniel S. Dickinson is among those mentioned for the Secretary's portfolio.

Seward yesterday consented to resume the portfolio of State. Chase has his resignation under consideration, and his decision is to be announced today.

New York 22d.—The official returns of the losses at Fredericksburg are as follows: 1,130 killed; 9,105 wounded; 2,078 missing.

Cairo, 22d.—Steamer New Boy while taking in cotton at Commerce, Miss. Wednesday, was fired into by a band of guerrillas. On her return to Helena she reported the facts, and the gunboat Jett with a detachment of infantry went there and burnt the town, and the plantations for five miles around.

Washington, 22d.—The President acknowledged the reception of the resignation of Seward and Chase, and informed them, after the consideration, that he has come to the conclusion that the acceptance of their resignations were incompatible with the public welfare. He therefore requests them to resume their respective functions.—The Secretaries accordingly resumed their posts.

The statement that Burnside had tendered his resignation is not believed by members of his staff, and is probably not true. Burnside's official report of the battle of Fredericksburg is published. It assumes the responsibility of moving the army across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, sooner than at different places than expected. The present Secretary of War (Halleck) accuses as reasons that during the preparation for crossing at the place first selected, he discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river, the weakening his defenses in front, in which case they would fight him with great advantage. But for the unexpected and unavoidable delay in building bridges, which gave the enemy 24 hours to concentrate and get a strong position, we would almost certainly have succeeded, in which case the battle would have been more decisive than if we had crossed at the place first selected.

Cairo, 22d.—The rebels have taken Carroll Station, Hardsell and Trenton, and at last accounts were marching on Union City. The following is an account of attack on Trenton, Tenn: The Federal gunners, hearing of approach of the enemy, sent heavyworks of cotton, and mounted their pieces of artillery. The enemy, about 4,000 strong, arrived at 5 P. M. and were allowed to advance close to the defenses, before fire was ordered. At first few soldiers were killed, and the others threw into confusion. They fell back a short distance, but soon advanced again. A fierce but brief contest ensued.

About forty rounds were fired, when the Federal force surrendered. Gen. Davis arrived from Columbus, Kentucky, this morning, with a force of several thousand to drive the rebels or capture them.

New York, Dec. 23.—The Times Washington special dispatch says: It is set on foot for the public to elect an advisory body that the Cabinet indulged in selfish. Mr. Seward to-day declared to one of his friends that his resignation as ministerial duties was made to be dependent on two conditions, the non-fulfillment of which would compel his resignation. These conditions are not stated.

Although Mr. Chase has signified to the President his consent to return to his department, it seems apparent that his return has also been made to depend, so far as any permanent occupancy goes, upon contingencies.

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