

BY D. W. CRAIG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Argus will be furnished at Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance. When the money is not paid in advance, Four Dollars will be charged if paid in six months, or Five Dollars at the end of the year.

OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[Public—No. 9.]

As Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, one hundred and seventeen thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, five hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For pay in lieu of clothing to officers, servants, three thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars and fifty cents.

For current and ordinary expenses, as follows: repairs and improvements, fuel and apparatus, forage, postage, telegrams, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and departments of instruction, thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and five dollars.

For gradual increase and expense of library, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of the board of visitors, four thousand dollars.

For forage of artillery and cavalry horses, five thousand dollars.

For supplying horses for artillery and cavalry exercise, one thousand dollars.

For repairs of officers' quarters, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For targets and batteries for artillery exercise, one hundred dollars.

For furniture for hospital for cadets, one hundred dollars.

For annual repairs of gas pipes and fixtures, three hundred dollars.

For kitchen of cadets' mess hall, two thousand dollars.

For furniture for soldiers' hospital, two hundred and twenty-two dollars.

For replacing roofs of academic buildings, four thousand dollars: Provided, That the walls of said buildings are, in the opinion of the Superintendent, strong enough to bear the weight of a slate roof.

For five apparatus, three thousand dollars.

Approved, January 23, 1863.

ENGLAND.—The London Army and Navy Gazette says that the Confederate Generals have been overpraised. To stand and fight has been their great strategy. Not one of them seems to have ended a campaign with a purpose. Not one of them has had the capacity to understand the value of a victory. They have only any thing but follow events and make good use of the energy and zeal of their soldiers. Let some leader arise on either side who can lead a few squadrons to press one of these broken armies, and the war will long languish in the bloody trail of gigantic skirmishes.

An address of sympathy to President Lincoln was received at Birmingham. It expresses a strong belief that the Federal cause is that of humanity, religion, and freedom, and earnestly hopes for its success.

REBEL LOSSES AT MURFREESBORO.—The following is a dispatch to the Richmond papers from Chattanooga, January 9: "Gen. Bragg now estimates our loss at nine thousand, which includes the wounded left at Murfreesboro."

The Columbus (Ga.) Sun learns that "in the attack made by Breckinridge's division on the enemy's left, Murfreesboro, on Friday, in which the Confederates were repulsed, one thousand eight hundred of our brave troops were killed outright during the first hour and forty minutes of the engagement." The Mobile Advertiser states that Withers' division of four brigades lost two thousand five hundred and nine, and that Breckinridge's division was led into "a slaughter pen," where the loss was very heavy. Capt. B. C. Yancey, son of William L. Yancey, was one of the slain at the battle of Murfreesboro.

HE JOINED THE CHURCH.—Uncle Sam had a neighbor who was in the habit of working on Sunday, but after awhile he joined the church. One day he met the minister to whose church he belonged.

"Well, Uncle Sam," said he, "do you see any difference in Mr. P.—since he joined the church?"

"Oh, yes," said Uncle Sam, "a great difference. Before, when he went out to mend his fences on Sunday, he carried an ax on his shoulder; but now he carries it under his overcoat."

There are thirty-two regiments of two years' volunteers from New York.—Their terms of service will expire in April and May. The nine months' men of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania will be at liberty in the spring.

LITIGATION IN NEW YORK.—There were 8,000 cases put on the calendar, at a Circuit Court now sitting in New York. The average number disposed of each day, for several days, has been four. Litigants in that court ought to get their lives insured.

The total number of passengers carried by trans-Atlantic steamers last year, was 73,900—of whom 28,500 were to Europe, and 50,400 to the United States. This is an increase of 9,000, as compared with the previous year.

Kossuth is residing just now in the environs of Paris. He is in positive want of the necessities of life. His wife is dying of consumption. He is said to be sored against men and fortune and life to a horrible degree.

The Oregon Argus.

—A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Interests of the Laboring Classes, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.—

VOL. VIII.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, MARCH 21, 1863.

No. 49.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (twelve lines, or less, heavier measure) one insertion..... \$3 00 Each subsequent insertion..... 1 00 Business cards one year..... 20 00 A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

The number of insertions should be noted on the margin of an advertisement, otherwise it will be published till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Obituary notices will be charged half the above rates of advertising.

Jon PARSONS executed with neatness and dispatch.

Payment for Job Printing must be made on delivery of the work.

Details of Eastern News.

New York, March 6.—The Northern Light arrived from Aspinwall bringing one million in treasure. She was conveyed by the gunboat Connecticut. The Post has a story that the Northern Light was chased Tuesday morning last, off the coast of Florida, by a propeller carrying a signal of distress, and subsequently gave chase to the Northern Light, continuing until a Federal war vessel hove in sight.

Gold continues excited, closing week at 52 Sterling exchange 167 1/2 a 170.

Washington, March 6.—In the Senate the Standing Committees were announced. Sumner of Massachusetts called up an additional rule for the Senate, offered yesterday; this rule prescribes that the loyal oath, passed in July last, shall be subscribed to by members of this body.

The Indians had another meeting at the room of Commissioner Dole; they still seemed adverse to a removal further north, and it took much time to persuade them to leave their hunting grounds; but after due deliberation Dole accomplished his object.

Twelve deserters from the Army of the Potomac arrived here to-day. About ten of them have been tried and convicted by court-martial and are now on their way to the Rip Raps, where they will be punished by hard labor.

With the return of good weather the enemy made his appearance in great force on the Rappahannock. Gen. Hooker is on the alert. Nothing is positively known in regard to distant military operations.—Nathaniel's rumors and positive assertions that Gen. Butler and Fremont have been definitely assigned to high commands, it is probably not true that either has received an authoritative reply.

Cassius M. Clay was to-day recommissioned to the Russian Embassy, but his confirmation will be strongly opposed.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Stephen J. Field of California to be Associate Justice of Supreme Court; John A. Gurley of Ohio, for Governor of Arizona; Delegate Wallace of Washington Territory, for Governor of Idaho; Sidney Edgerton of Ohio, for Associate Judge of same Territory.

New York, March 6.—A Fortress Monroe letter of March 4th says Col. Spear of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry captured a number of prisoners and drove the rest across the Blackwater.

Baltimore, March 6.—The Pittsburg, Va., papers contain Charleston advices to Feb. 26th, as follows: "The latest advices from Port Royal state that the Yankee fleet now there number 123 vessels, including 3 frigates, 20 gunboats, and about 30,000 men collected there and more expected."

New York, March 7.—The following rebel dispatches are published in the latest Richmond papers: Charleston, March 4.—The enemy shelled Fort McAllister all last night, but have not renewed the attack this morning. Their vessels are still in the river. The Fort is in good condition. The attack by 3 iron-clads commenced on the morning of the 3d and continued all day. Only 3 persons were slightly wounded.

Washington, March 7.—Charleston advices report that the privateer Retribution had taken and burned several vessels, and had encountered an unknown whaler which showed fight, killing one person on the Retribution and was sunk with all on board by the privateer.

Gold in Richmond, is quoted at 300 per cent. premium, and it advanced 40 per cent. in one day.

Washington, March 7.—Mr. Loudon, correspondent of this evening's Republican, states that there are over fifty vessels laden with arms and munitions of war, now afloat, designed to break the blockade. The names of them are given. Much importance is attached to the facts detailed.

Nashville, March 6.—Further details of the fight at Franklin, Tenn., have been received. Eight regiments of infantry, with one battery and the 12th Ohio, 9th Pennsylvania and 2d Michigan Cavalry, all under the command of Col. Coburn, on the 4th inst. Several sharp skirmishes occurred during the day, our troops camping four miles distant. On the 5th a movement of the rebels was apparent, and during some disorder in our line, the rebels suddenly opened on our men with three batteries from different points; at the same time the enemy also appeared on each flank in greatly superior numbers. An unequal contest was maintained with great determination and with heavy loss on both sides, and resulted unfortunately to our troops. A large part of the 33d Indiana and 10th Michigan with most of their commissioned officers being captured. Our artillery and cavalry were successfully withdrawn.

The rebels have fallen back. Their force of infantry was heavier than ours; Van Dorn's force was estimated at 18,000.

New York, March 7.—The Tribune says that the latest accounts from the Alabama state that she was at Cayman Islands on the 6th of February, trying to ship on the 6th of February, and was ordered off by the men. She had been ordered off by the authorities. Commandors Wilkes, with four vessels, was outside blockading the Alabama.

Gold 54 1/2.

Washington, March 7.—The President sent to the Senate, to-day, the names of Gen. Rosecrans, Couch, Hartburn, and Schenck to fill vacancies under the old law. The nomination of Judge Field as law. The nomination of Judge Field as Judge of Supreme Court was reported favorably.

New York, March 7.—The Captain of an English steamer arrived at Gibraltar, writes that on the 8th of February, he passed a vessel resembling the Alabama, steering South. On the 10th he heard reports and saw two vessels, and also saw the bursting of shells about five miles distant; it was evidently a contest between the ships he saw.

Barnside and McClellan.

We find in an Eastern journal the following appreciation of the characters of Generals BARNSIDE and McCLELLAN, from the pen of "Gail Hamilton," the charming essayist and author of "Country Living and Country Thinking":

"At evening tide there shall be light.—How commanding is the attitude of Gen. Barnside since the fight at Fredericksburg! Regarding the military wisdom of the movement, military wise men must decide—if they can be found. But leaving the military aspect of the thing, every man, woman, and child capable of discerning moral differences must see and admire the fine self-poise of the man—the simple, frank, soldierly bearing, the single-mindedness, the patriotism, the self-abnegation, the sublimity of manly courage, stronger and a thousand times rarer than the physical courage of the battle-field. Feeling the disaster and disappointment more keenly than any other man in the country can do, there is not a word of complaint, of querulousness, or weakness—not a syllable, not a breath. "For the failure of the attack I am responsible." President, Secretary, General-in-Chief, any one or all of whom, a disappointed, wearied, outraged people would almost have madly sacrificed—all are exonerated. Officers and soldiers are awarded unstinted praise. There is no attempt and no disposition to ease the burden off his own shoulders by leaving any portion of it on others. The same noble self-abnegation, the absence of that small vanity which sets personal feeling higher than country, is seen in the open avowal of conscious unfitness, the repeated declining of high office, the final reluctant and painful acceptance from the soldierly duty of obedience, not the citizen impulse of choice, and still more and nobler and rarest of all, the readiness not only to renounce high position, which one may do from pique, but to accept any other, subordinate or not, which shall be for the best service of the country. All this stamps our commander with the seal of nobility.—Here only is one whom a people should delight to honor. Thinking of the disgraceful petty backstages, jealousies, buffing, greed, selfishness, and ambition which have disgraced the wounds and defeated the objects of the war, it would almost seem that these late developments which have brought out in full relief a character so boldly outlined and so finely textured, shining all over with the inward ascent of light, and illuminating the dark and blotched pages of our history, are of themselves a battle fought, a victory won, most inspiring, most renovating. Barnside may or may not be a great General. He is a grand man."

"Nor let us pass lightly over the magnanimity of McClellan when renouncing his position to Barnside, for these things are worthy remembrance. It is true that he did no more than his duty. Would that this were no common thing as to claim no distinction! But when men whose duty and pledges to country are as strong as his, have forgotten the one and forfeited the other, have suffered themselves to be impelled not by patriotism, wisdom, conscience, but by revenge, avarice, vanity, ambition, have quailed over, if they have not plotted the downfall of their foes and rivals, even though it involved sorrow to country; have let the cause be hindered and disgraced; that their brows might wear unseemly laurel and their names swell with unrighteous glory, have spent priceless moments in wrangling with each other, instead of throating the common foe—we may well be pardoned for turning aside to do honor to a man who gave up his power quietly, who agitation might have wrought infinite harm; who transferred to his successor not only the command, but so far as he could, the plans, the views, and the influence which should make the transfer complete. He might have pursued a different course. The behavior of certain men high in office, and of many men not high, has been such as to create a mathematical probability that he would have pursued a different course. Judging, not from his antecedents, but from those which the past politics and the present war have furnished in other quarters, we should have had no right to be surprised had McClellan thrown down his command suddenly or savagely, and retired from the field leaving his successor to manage materials as best he might. But, with a noble reticence, he fulfils his time. With a noble frankness he furnishes exhaustive statements of his plans and purposes. He smoothes as far as possible a difficult way. No jealousies, no envies, no bitter or pithy feeling seems ever to have disturbed the harmony, the friendship, the affection existing between these two high-minded men. Let no one fail to award the praise which is due, lest he seem to give a praise which is not due."

TO BOIL POTATOES.—In Ireland potato tubers are boiled to perfection. The humble peasant places his potatoes on the table better cooked than could half the cooks in America, trying their best. Potatoes should always be boiled in their "jackets." Feeling a potato before boiling is offering a premium for water to run through it, and making them waxy and unpalatable. They should be washed thoroughly, and put into cold water. In Ireland they always nick a piece of the skin off before they place them in the pot. The water is gradually heated, but never allowed to boil; cold water should be added as soon as the water commences boiling, and it should thus be checked until the potatoes are thoroughly done; the skins will not then be broken or cracked until the potatoes are cooked enough; pour the water off completely, and then let the skins be thoroughly dry before peeling.

Ferguson, the poet, died of starvation. A splendid monument adorned his grave, and on it is written, "He asked for bread and ye gave him a stone"—the finest scream every uttered.

Everything Whipped but Rosecrans.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1863. We were discussing the great battle of December 31 for the twentieth time. An old campaigner, who had served through the war with Mexico, and who had continued at his post of duty from the beginning of the Rebellion, suddenly interposed: "Well, gentlemen, I guess everybody but Rosecrans was whipped that morning."

"Those who surrounded him will, at all events, sustain the declaration, that his constancy did not waver in the most trying periods of that appalling morning. I will not undertake upon my own responsibility to say that it is true, but I have good reason to believe that many of his Generals advised retreat that night, and were answered with orders directing them to prepare for battle at dawn next morning. It is also but just to say that there is no moral doubt, notwithstanding the confidence entertained universally by men and officers in the great military qualifications of Maj. Gen. Thomas, that had Gen. Rosecrans been disabled, the army would have been hopelessly defeated. The Commanding General will be as sincerely admired for his ability as a splendid tactician as he has been for his great strategic skill.

Had this army met with reverse we should have been more clamorous that the public should observe the disparity of numbers against us. Since we are victorious, we are merely solicitous that the facts should be recognized that the proportions of the success may be properly estimated. We have abundant Rebel testimony that Bragg had 65,000 effectives, including his 19,000 enterprising cavalry. But this is strongly confirmed by our roll of Rebel prisoners. We have the names of captives representing 145 distinct regiments and 19 batteries. No doubt there were regiments not represented by prisoners. But supposing we had captives from each regiment—and those from Wheeler's, Wharton's, and John T. Morgan's cavalry are not included in the report of Provost-Marshal General Wales—we will estimate each at 350 men—some of them we know numbered 1,000 men and more—this would give an aggregate of 50,760; add 1,100 men for artillery and 10,000 cavalry, and you will have an aggregate of 62,860 men. Our effective force was less than 45,000. Returning to previous reports upon the situation, you will observe that we were quite sure that the enemy did not exceed 45,000 men. It is quite clear now that his force was underestimated.

There is another point touching the battle which should be re-demanded from a mass of loose exhortations. Correspondents have described a disgraceful panic, scarcely second to the humiliating tragedy of Shiloh on the first day. The views of an officer who was ordered up from a point seven miles in the rear, in the afternoon, illustrates the point forcibly. He remarked that on the highway and in the forests far in the rear of battle there were distressing evidences of reverse in front.—Several thousand soldiers, teamsters, and negroes were racing to the rear like a mob, spreading alarming reports. The officer was intensely anxious, but the stream of "talkers" was not formidable enough to crush his own exhortations. A line of sentinels was thrown across the country, and the forwards were halted. "Upon moving my column to the point," said the officer, "and while displaying my column into line in the presence of that marshal paragon, I was inexorably astonished at the contrast between the perfect order of the battle-field and the confusion from which I had just escaped in the rear. I could scarcely accept the evidence of my own senses. From that moment I was reassured. Although the enemy had the advantage at that time, I felt confident of ultimate success. I saw that a master mind ruled the storm of battle."

Possibly injustices may have been done to meritorious soldiers on that field by omission of their names in the public roll of honor. I do not remember the measure of credit which has been awarded by the press to Maj. Gen. Gen. H. Thomas. He scarcely needs the eulogy of unofficial pens, though public expression of merit is always sweet to the true soldier. What more could be said of Gen. Thomas than the simple statement that the confidence in him of the General Commanding, was so perfect that he felt no responsibility devolving upon him when Thomas held command. No man certainly, in the whole army, so Gen. Rosecrans, so thoroughly commands the confidence and esteem of officers and troops. It would be absurd to mention his bravery. "Under fire" to him does not seem to signify mortal peril. His command in that battle consisted of the divisions of Negley and Rosecrans—names synonymous with everything that is staunch, trustworthy and knightly. But if I attempt to individualize the heroic leaders of that day, I might as well publish the muster-roll of the army.

We have no means of ascertaining the losses of the enemy. We are satisfied, from their own accounts, that it was much heavier than our own. Rebel officers now in our custody say their superior estimated it at 15,000, killed and wounded, and "jackets." Feeling a potato before boiling is offering a premium for water to run through it, and making them waxy and unpalatable. They should be washed thoroughly, and put into cold water. In Ireland they always nick a piece of the skin off before they place them in the pot. The water is gradually heated, but never allowed to boil; cold water should be added as soon as the water commences boiling, and it should thus be checked until the potatoes are thoroughly done; the skins will not then be broken or cracked until the potatoes are cooked enough; pour the water off completely, and then let the skins be thoroughly dry before peeling.

As usual, many extravagant statements were sent North by telegraphists who did not venture within twenty-eight miles of the battle-field. The public were advised that two of our divisions of the left wing had entered Murfreesboro two days before the enemy fled, &c. Gen. Rousseau, Palmetto, Negley, and others were reported moré, Negley, and others were reported moré. The Rebel Gen. Cheatham and McClellan were "certainly killed." The N. Y. Times had it that "Rosecrans' army

was terribly scattered"—a mischievous mis-statement. There was no time after Wednesday noon, Dec. 31, during which the army was not ready for battle at all points, in solid, compact mass, formed in column by division doubled on the center. The facts touching distinguished casualties are as follows:

Brig. Gen. Sill was the only Union General killed; Brig. Gen. Willich the only one captured. The only Union Generals wounded were Brigadiers T. J. Wood, Van Cleve, and Kirk—the latter severely.

THE LOSS.—The following is the official statement of the loss in killed, wounded and missing of the army of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, in the late battle of Stone's River, or Murfreesboro:

Killed.....1,697 Wounded.....7,425 Missing.....3,559

Total loss.....12,672

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.—Some very important ordnance experiments were made lately at the Washington Navy Yard. The object of the experiments was to perforate a target representing, in every respect, a complete section of the British war vessel "Warrior"—the iron plating, wooden packing, thickness of the timber, bulging, etc.—Targets representing the Warrior have frequently been perforated with solid shot fired from the Dahlgren gun, but the experiment of Tuesday was with a shell—Stafford, the inventor, believing that, with the Dahlgren gun, he could drive a shell thro' the iron plating of the target before it exploded, and perhaps entirely through, which would make the projectile still more destructive when directed against a ship. The Washington Republican says:

"The target was placed in a vertical position against the bank dug out of the hillside for the purpose, and the shell was fired at short range from a one hundred and fifty pound rifled Dahlgren gun, with fifteen pounds of powder. The shell passed entirely through the iron, penetrated to about midway of the wood and exploded, tearing the target as much as the small quantity of powder was capable of doing.

"The experiment was considered by those who witnessed it (not connected officially with it), a complete success. Another of Stafford's projectiles—solid shot—was fired from the same gun at the same target, and the shot passed entirely through the target, iron and wood, and shattered the wooden portion of it into pieces, and penetrated the earth beyond some five feet! When we remember that the above results were produced with a much less charge of powder than is used in any but the Dahlgren gun, we may look for still greater results."

SOME CALIFORNIA RETURNERS.—The editor of the Washoe Times thus pictures a few of his cotemporaries:

There are some half dozen of newspaper men in California, whose editors seem to have no other business on hand than to lift up constitutional objections to every effort that President Lincoln makes to crush the rebellion. They thought it a constitutional duty to defend Fort Sumter against the attack upon it by Gen. Beauregard. They thought it unconstitutional to call out seventy-five thousand Northern volunteers to defend Washington City, the National Capital, against the aforesaid Beauregard's army. They thought it a constitutional duty to blockade the Southern ports; and, not to pat too fine a point on it, they treated every Federal victory, every step toward a reintegration of the Union, as grossly and wickedly unconstitutional. These editors profess, sometimes to be strong Union men, and write eloquently about restoring the "Union as it was," and maintaining the "Constitution as it is;" but they wish everything to be done constitutionally, which is simply for Lincoln to disband the Federal army and go into retirement himself, leaving the Presidential chair to Jeff Davis, and the Republic to the tender mercies of the rebels. They, no doubt, regard Gen. Rosecrans as richly deserving of hanging for his late unconstitutional victory over the rebels at Murfreesboro; had he been defeated by Gen. Bragg, however, the affair would have been altogether constitutional and highly satisfactory. If Gen. Rosecrans were brought before a court-martial composed of the geniuses who preside over the Marysville Express, Sacramento Republican, Red Bluff Beacon, Battle Record, and Dutch Flat Enquirer, we wouldn't give a sixpence for his life. They would hang the unconstitutional dog as high as Haman!

The Director of the U. S. Mint, in his report just issued, suggests a feature in common to coins of many nations, but with us has been hitherto neglected. This is the recognition of Divine sovereignty over our nation. We eschew sectarianism under our political system, but it may be safely said that nearly all citizens of the United States recognize a Supreme Being, and would not cavil at a national tribute to His power. A simple and abbreviated "God our Trust," or a motto equally expressive, is therefore recommended, and has been received with favor by the Treasury Department. No change in existing devices upon our coins may be made without consent of Congress, but an addition may be created without violation of law.

FACTS ABOUT GOLD.—The relative value of gold to silver in the days of the patriarch Abraham, was one to eight; at the period B. C. 1000, it was one to twelve; B. C. 500, it was one to thirteen; at the commencement of the Christian era, it was one to nine; A. D. 500; it was one to eleven; A. D. 1000, it was one to eleven; A. D. 1613, it was one to thirteen; A. D. 1700, it was one to fifteen and a half, which latter ratio, with but slight variation, it has maintained to the present day.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE, AND WHAT THE REBELS HAVE DONE.

The following exhibit of the successes gained in the present war by our armies and fleets over the rebels shows that there is no cause for the gloom and dissatisfaction which Secessionists are striving to spread over the land:

Union Victories.—Drainsville, Mill Spring, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Bowling Green, Columbus, Nashville, Island No. 10, Memphis, Fort Wright, Corinth, Pensacola, Two battles in the Ozark Mountain (Arkansas), Fort Pulaski, Fort Macon, Baton Rouge, Fort Royal, Newbern, Roanoke Island, Norfolk, Merimee, Evacuation of Manassas, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Hanover Court House, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, New Orleans, Murfreesboro, South Mountain, Antietam, Arkansas Post, Shiloh, Foster's doings in North Carolina, Valurda, Iuka.

The rebels have been driven from Maryland, Kentucky, Western Virginia, Missouri, and nearly all of Tennessee. The blockade by land and sea has been so perfect that molasses is \$7 a gallon, sugar \$1 a pound, and boots \$25 dollars a pair in Richmond. We have captured or destroyed as many as nine large iron-clads. The Duke of Wellington never made such progress as this in his Peninsular campaign, and our operations compare favorably with those of the allies against Sebastopol, or of the English against the rebels in India.

Rebel Victories.—Two battles at Bull Run, Big Bethel, Ball's Bluff, Bolivar, James Island, Vicksburg, Cedar Mountain, Front Royal, Harper's Ferry, McClellan driven from Richmond, Fredericksburg, Clarksville retaken, but lost again; recapture of Galveston, with the Harriet Lane; destruction of Congress, Cumberland, and capture here and there of gunboats; Fort Craig, New Mexico; incursions into Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, from which they were driven back; deprivations on the high seas.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—By acknowledged official report the First Army Corps of the Army of Virginia—General Fremont's—numbered some 11,500, which passed under the command of Gen. Pope. The rebels have always claimed that Fremont's army was thirty thousand strong, by way of excuse, we suppose, for their rapid retreat up the Shenandoah Valley, and the burning of the last bridge which saved Jackson from destruction after the battle of Cross Keys.

By Gen. Pope's report we find that this gallant body of men, too small to be called a corps, fought often and as well as any of our soldiers in the battles beyond Washington. And yet this brave little army, the heroes of Rich Mountain, Franklin, Cross Keys, and so many bravely contested battles, has been called "demoralized."

ROSECRANS ON COPPERHEADS.—General Rosecrans is a Democrat. In conversation which Mr. Sessions, of Columbus, Ohio, had with Gen. Rosecrans, at Murfreesboro, since the battle, that officer said:

"We of the North did not fully understand the enemy we had to deal with; they fight like demons, disregarding flags of truce and all laws of civilized warfare, forcing boys into their army, as the many wounded and dead boys showed. Why, he said, Bragg sent in a flag of truce, and his men captured fifty prisoners immediately behind it and being remonstrated with, justified himself, after considering upon it five days. His condemnation of the Peace Democrats was scathing. He says they will lick the boots of the Southern thieves and liars, who will turn round and kick them; they mean fight, fight, fight, and we can never conquer except by fighting in earnest, expecting to lose many valuable men."

GREENBACKS.—Much has been said and written concerning the moral honesty of a debtor, liquidating the demands of his creditor by paying him in greenbacks, at par. As usual in such cases, the loudest preachers see clearly the mote in others' eyes, while they are gloriously unconscious of the beam in their own. Many of these zealous preachers paid their State, county and school taxes in greenbacks at par. It is all right to compel the school teachers and county officers to receive depreciated paper for its face, but if any of this paper, put in circulation at par by them, comes some to roost, ye gods! how they roar. It is your bull that has gored my ox, then, and they are eloquently alive to the manifest injustice of the act. It is good enough for school teachers and county officers, but it these teachers and officers happen, per chance, to owe some of the men who forced them to take it, why, nothing but the gold will answer the purpose. None but a man morally dishonest will ever pay in greenbacks at par, is the holy text of these hoarse preachers.—Sentinel.

LOVE SICKNESS.—A correspondent of the Knickerbocker says: It is my duty to impress on you the certain fact that one half of our young people lose their senses when they lose their hearts. One of our party has already written five letters to his lady love, and he goes about groaning and sighing in a most pitiable manner. He has no appetite, and sleeps at the top of the house, close to the moon. He cannot stand by one of the columns of the piazza without putting his arm around its waist, and I caught him kissing an apple to-day because it had red cheeks.

An officer of our navy writes from New Orleans as follows: "Secession down here is at low ebb ever since the emancipation proclamation. That struck her to the heart, and she now lies bleeding. Slavery dies and the Union lives."