

equipped awaits the opening of early spring to dash across the plains and visit a swift vengeance upon the few who have escaped, in the asylums to which they have retreated.

AN INDIAN POLICY. But while a sense of perfect security from all outrage, now pervades our most exposed frontiers, while the sword of the military power is suspended above the heads of the offenders, the occurrences of the last few months have taught our people new demands, and the authorities of the State and Nation new theories of Indian treatment.

The absolute and immediate removal of these savages beyond our borders has become an imperative social necessity. The moral and physical safety of the Indian urges it; the rising fortunes of our State require it; and the united voice of our people demand it.

The recognition of these savages as independent nations, competent to declare war, to make laws for their own guidance, and to hold and dispose of property, has always been a fraud upon the Indians. It is an attempt to raise these ignorant savages to a position, to which their wild and roving habits and their child-like ignorance necessarily unfit them, and while affording abundant opportunity for the frauds of the designing, has taught the Indian only arrogance in his demands, a contempt for the authority, and a suspicion of the integrity of the Government.

It is at least certain, that the existence of tribes of barbarians, as independent nations within the territorial limits of a state, in the tracts of country carved out of the most beautiful portion of its territory, surrounded by populous communities and busy towns and villages, over which an independent jurisdiction exerts its authority and within whose limits all State laws are nugatory, cannot continue without serious injury to the growth and prosperity of the rising community within whose limits they are located.

To a prompt and vigorous effort to secure the termination of this state of affairs, the attention of the Legislature is earnestly solicited.

Among the captives taken by Colonel Sibley were many of the most remorseless assassins of our citizens; those who led the attack at New Ulm and Fort Ridgely and whose hands were deeply imbrued in the blood of women and children. Of these some three hundred men were tried and convicted by a military commission promptly organized. A detachment of these, thirty-eight in number, have received by order of the President a merited punishment for their atrocious crimes. The remainder are still prisoners.

The nervous anxiety of our people in reference to their execution, and a conviction that justice and policy demanded it, induced me to telegraph the President as follows:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SAINT PAUL, NOV. 28, 1862. To His Excellency the President: I hope that the execution of every Sioux Indian condemned by the military court, will be at once ordered. It would be wrong upon principle and policy to refuse this. Private revenge would, on all the border, take the place of official judgment on these Indians.

ALEX. RAMSEY, Governor.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SAINT PAUL, NOV. 28, 1862. To the President of the United States:

Nothing but the speedy execution of the trial and convicted Sioux Indians will save us, here, from a future outrage. If you prefer it, turn them over to me and I will order their execution.

ALEX. RAMSEY, Governor.

What action, if any, may be advisable on the part of the State with reference to those convicted and still in durance, and such others as may be found, on trial, to have participated in the outrages upon our people, will afford matter for your careful consideration.

The relation which these tribes sustain to the State and National Government has ever been a fruitful topic of discussion by courts and legislatures. And after the lapse of years, the precise line which separates the action of the State and National sovereignties, in their relations in peaceful war, with the Indian nations within their borders, cannot, perhaps, be regarded as definitely settled.

The exclusive power to regulate commerce, and under and with reference to this, to control all ordinary intercourse with them, must be conceded to congress. It may also be admitted that the power to declare and conduct war, and of consequence the right to deal with all persons taken in arms during a war, as prisoners of war, with one important exception, also vested in the nation. If this be true, it may also follow that the final determination of the United States relative to the disposal of prisoners, their trial and sentence, pardon or punishment is conclusive upon the State, and that a sentence of a United States tribunal of competent jurisdiction, or the pardon of the President may be effectively pleaded in bar of the prosecution instituted upon our own courts.

It is, however, by no means conceded that a court martial, acting upon persons not members of the army or navy, is such a tribunal, or that a Presidential pardon can, in every instance, deprive a State of all power of visiting bands of murderers, although not her own citizens, invading her soil and destroying the lives of her people, with a merited punishment. State sovereignty without restriction, a mere power of no avail for the protection of her own dignity, or the defence of her citizens.

The framers of our constitution felt this, and with express reference to the not infrequent incursions of savages on the frontier settlements, in the early history of the country, inserted an important exception to the exclusive power of making war vested in Congress, viz: "No State shall engage in war unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

Hence, upon the invasion of Virginia by John Brown and his associates, that State unhesitatingly assumed the power of trying, convicting and punishing, under her own laws, the invaders of her soil; a power which was then and has ever been unquestioned.

So, upon the first rumor of the raid upon our borders, the State Militia were at once summoned to the rescue of our endangered settlements. A commander was appointed by State authority and the State found herself engaged in a defensive war. The case contemplated by the Constitution had arisen.

By this commander, holding his commission under the great seal of the State, these Indian captives were taken and by a tribunal, instituted by him, were tried and convicted.

If in this instance then the sovereign power of engaging in war, is clearly in the State, can the means by which war is successfully prosecuted be denied her? May she raise armies and take prisoners, and shall she not dispose of those prisoners when taken?

no doubt that you will take such action that the rights and dignity of our State may be fully vindicated and maintained.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS. The proportions of that gigantic rebellion, whose first murmur, eighteen months ago, summoned the nation to arms, in some respects diminished, are unhappily still formidable.

The brilliant series of victories, which in the early half of the past year, carried the triumphant ensigns of the republic far into the bosom of the Confederate States, have been followed by a succession of disasters, which have only for a brief period, we may hope, delayed the glorious consummation for which the patriot host are gallantly contending.

Amid the gloom which has during the past year enshrouded our distracted country, and the scenes of savage carnage which have devastated the fairest portions of our own State, it is, at least, some consolation for us to know, that Minnesota has continued promptly to respond to the demands of the nation. That in the days of our peril the work of recruiting has never flagged; that while the scathing knife of the savage was destroying their loved ones at home; that while their burning cottages were lighting up the midnight hour, her sons have followed their banner to the front, upon the banks of the Potomac, or met a soldier's death upon the victorious fields of the south-west, and their gallant exploits have won for our State an imperishable name.

While it is true that the decisive victories, which the mercurial temperament of our people have demanded are still delayed, we may remember that the annals of history afford no record of an entire suppression of a great popular revolt, in the space of a few brief months.

The mighty forces of a great nation are slowly organized, and often retarded and checked by a brief period, but by furious energy, which guides the first glows of rebellion, drives its blinded votaries on to deeds of desperate daring. But the patriotic fortitude of a people engaged in a just cause, supported by the prestige of established powers and the exhaustless resources of a prosperous nation, gathers new strength in the contest as the spasmodic energies of treason decay.

We may also remember, that the dear bought honors of a barren victory are not the only fruits of the patriotic exertions of our people. In addition to the capture of New Orleans, long ruled wisely and well by the leader of a victorious Federal army, the rescue of Kentucky and Missouri, to whose people the bayonets of loyal squadrons have already been the gleaming harbingers of emancipation, a victory, more grand than any which is wrought by hostilities, amid the dismal thunders of battles, has been achieved.

We may almost say, that to-day, the sun in his course shines upon no American bondsman. By the Proclamation of the President, the shackles have fallen from the limbs of nearly every slave.

For the first time in the history of the American Republic, we are in deed, as we long have been in name, a nation of freemen. In conclusion gentlemen let us hope that the work thus auspiciously begun, by the pen of the President, may be carried forward by the fresh battalions which the patriotic loyalty of our people has so promptly furnished him; that the reverses, which have cast an ephemeral gloom over the hearts of the nation, may under leaders of approved conduct and undoubted loyalty, be speedily wiped out in victories like those of Rosecrans, at Murfreesboro, Sherman at Vicksburg, and of Herron at Arkansas, that shall again restore legitimate authority, throughout all our borders, add new lustre to the proud escutcheon of our country and re-establish the glory of the American name among the nations of the Earth.

ALEX. RAMSEY, Saint Paul, Jan. 7th, 1863.

Winter Fashions in Washington.

A lady correspondent writes from Washington: "The fashions this winter are very comical, the height of the ladies' bonnets being absolutely ridiculous. Large white muslin bows, with lace-trimmed ends, are worn instead of breast-pieces on cloaks and walking-dresses. This has the effect of making ladies look quite ministerial. Cloaks are pretty much long sacks, and braided trimmings are most in favor. Frizzled hair is all the rage. Ladies cut their lovely locks about four inches long, and curl them at night over the forehead and close to the head. These curls are all combed through in a mass next morning, and stand out like a darky's hair, precisely. I have seen many a dark-skinned woman try as hard to get the kink out of hair, as our ladies try to get it in."

Vicksburg and its Defences.

The appearance of the Confederate defenses in the range of vision from the point of location of the Lexington, while lying off Vicksburg, was not so formidable as we had anticipated from consideration of the long time which they had for construction. We had been informed that there were large bodies of men constantly employed there when the Lexington made her last previous trip under a flag of truce. They had accomplished the erection of several new works during the interval between the two trips.

We could plainly see that there was a considerable number of earthworks upon the peninsula opposite the city, and off which the Lexington was lying. From the deck of the Lexington, DeSoto Landing was nearly opposite, and the U. S. Marine Hospital immediately in front of us. The range of hills in the rear of the city was covered with batteries for several miles above us, below the city, and two forts and some half dozen magazines were plainly visible. The water batteries could not be seen, but they are said to be formidable. Every effort has evidently been made to improve the long opportunity given them, and the Confederates express confidence in their ability to withstand attack.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

Neither House transacted any business yesterday. At 12 o'clock they met in joint convention when the Governor delivered his annual message. After its reading both Houses adjourned.

There was a large crowd in attendance during its delivery including many ladies.

At an election held at Fort Ripley a few days ago by the officers of the 8th Regiment, Rev. Lauren Ormsby of Faribault, was elected Chaplain, and Mr. Murdock of Stillwater Suttler—an excellent and satisfactory result to all concerned.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The two houses assembled in joint convention Wednesday at 12 o'clock to listen to the Governor's message, but they formed a small portion of the numerous audience who had gathered for the same purpose. An unusually large number of ladies occupied seats within the bar, and they seemed to be, and we are bound to presume were, deeply interested in the Governor's exposition of the affairs of his administration.

The message, which we print at length on our second page, is as statesman-like and dignified document, and presents a very clear and exhaustive review of the transactions of the several departments. His exhibit of the financial condition of the State is particularly gratifying, especially in view of the largely increased pressure of taxation which the war has imposed upon us—the wide distribution of property inflicted by the Indian raid, and the immense diminution of the labor resources of the State from the withdrawal of such large numbers of its citizens from industrial pursuits to swell the ranks of the national armies.

The total receipts into the Treasury for the year ending, Dec. 31, 1862, was \$221,091.75. Total disbursements, \$184,536.88. Balance in Treasury, Dec. 31, 1861, 36,555.87. The total actual expense of the State Government for 1862, is \$120,430.37. The Auditor estimates the same class of expenses for 1863, at \$103,750.00. He estimates that the 4 1/2 mill tax will this year yield a revenue of 147,375.00. The account of the State with the United States for its quota of the direct tax shows that the whole tax was \$108,224. There has been paid, 91,128. Leaving an unpaid balance of, 17,096. which will be liquidated by outstanding claims against the Government.

The following is one of the most interesting and gratifying statements in connection with the subject of finance:

The State Taxes in 1860 amounted to, \$111,018. In 1861, 103,180. In 1862, 103,991. In his comments upon the dispensation of the relief to refugees provided by the Legislature at the extra session under the efficient and able management of Commissioner Berkey, the Governor has grouped some very interesting statistics. The following table shows the number of refugees receiving aid at different places in the three months following the outbreak:

Table with columns for September, October, November and rows for St. Peter District, 6,200; Minneapolis, 728; Anoka, 213; St. Paul, 616. Total, 8,231.

The Commissioners estimate that about 500 will require support during the winter, and about 100 others occasional aid. It will be highly satisfactory to know that the correspondence of the Governor with the General Government has elicited the fact that the expenses of the Indian War are to be assumed at Washington.

The Governor has advised the Attorney General to prosecute the suit of the State against fraudulent pre-emptors of School Land, in the Supreme Court of the United States; he re-iterates his annual recommendation for a more thorough and efficient School System; states that the financial difficulties of the State University are in course of satisfactory adjustment, and discusses the important subject of public lands at considerable length; and repeats his protest against the improvident legislation which seizes upon various pretexts to squander them away.

There are seven Banks in Minnesota—two of them, the Marine Bank and the Bank of Minnesota, being non-organizations. Their outstanding circulation on the 1st of January was \$200,316, being an increase of \$119,180 since January 1st, 1862. The State Prison is shown to be economically and ably managed, but greatly neglected by the State. On the subject of railroads there are no important recommendations. The Governor alludes with a natural pride to the success of Minnesota in raising more than its quota of soldiers for the national cause, and in connection with the annual of savage warfare afford no parallel to the extent and ferocity of our outbreak, so also we may search our early Colonial records in vain for an instance of a great Indian uprising so promptly and effectively quelled; but he does not say what he might have done, with equal truth, that this result was chiefly due to the energy and judicious management of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Governor regards the immediate removal of the Indians as an imperative necessity, and the capital punishment of the guilty prisoners as a sine qua non in the settlement of our Indian difficulties. He argues at length the right of the State to the Government—in her own courts, and remits the whole question to the Legislature. The prerogative of the message is devoted to national affairs, and besides being exceedingly fine as a piece of rhetoric, is eminently "sound on the goose."

The Anoka Republican learns from reliable authority that between two and three hundred Chippewa Indians are encamped in different portions of that county, extending through a part of Grow, Centerville, Oak Grove and St. Francis, and that they are committing numerous depredations and causing much uneasiness and fear among the settlers. It is informed of instances where they have shot pigs, and it also learns that two of the treacherous miscreants called at the house of Mr. Brooks, in St. Francis, during his absence, and demanded something to eat of his wife, and after providing dinner for them, as she had been obliged to for strolling bands of these vagabonds before, they deliberately proceeded to ransack the house in search of plunder, carrying away with them woolen blankets and bed quilts, in spite of her protestations and threats. In view of this state of things, have not these people reason for feeling uneasy? It is not safe for a man to leave his family an hour in the neighborhood of these evil wretches.

THE WRECK OF THE SECOND MINNESOTA.

For the St. Paul Press. LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 24, 1863.

There will of course be anxious speculation whether or not the Second Minnesota was engaged in the late battle near Murfreesboro. Let me say what I know of its connections. The Brigade (the 3rd) consists of the 9th and 35 Ohio, 18th regulars, 87th Indiana (a new regiment) and the 2nd Minnesota. To this brigade is attached Loder's (regular) battery, ably commanded by Lieut. Smith of St. Paul. When you hear of either of the above regiments or of that battery being engaged, you may infer that the second was in. So if the brigade commander, Gen. Steadman, is named as to the division commander, it is mixed.

The division (the 1st.) used to be Gen. Thomas', but he now commands the Center of Rosecrans army, consisting of five divisions of which his old "1st division," is one. The brigade commanders were Gens. Schepff, Fry and Steadman. On Gen. Thomas having a higher command, Gen. Schepff succeeded to the division as ranking Brigadier, but he is (I believe) on the Bruce court of inquiry, and Gen. Fry became division commander.

On the 17th ult., Lieut. Col. Bishop wrote me that it was then understood that Gen. Schuyler Hamilton was to command the division. Gen. H., it will be remembered, was the commander of the division in which the 4th Minnesota served at Corinth. So if you read of Schepff's, or Fry's, or Hamilton's division, being in an engagement, it is well enough to count in the Second.

My own conjecture is, that our regiment has not yet been engaged. I believe the division has been separated. Col. Harlan's brigade, that we read of chasing Morgan up into Kentucky, I take to be Gen. Fry's brigade. Gen. Steadman's was near Hartsville, Tennessee, when last heard of, expecting to be relieved, and join the main army at Nashville.

The 2d Minnesota, 35th Ohio and 18th regulars, were just below where "the inevitable Morgan" gobbled a brigade a few weeks since. It is a compliment to our regiment and the others that Morgan never called at their camp, although he "gobbled" the detachment above, and "shelled out" the one below.

Yours, S. P. J. General Fry was captured by the rebels on December 31st with the haul of 4,000 prisoners taken in a sudden raid upon our right flank. It is possible, therefore, that the Second Minnesota may be among them. Gen. Hamilton commanded the reserves. Schepff is not mentioned.—E.D.

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

David C. Montgomery, Plaintiff in Error, vs. William McEwen, Defendant in Error. Under section 89, on page 243 of the Compiled Statutes of this State, it is provided that the plaintiff shall unite in the same petition several causes of action—some of a legal and some of an equitable nature—provided they are connected by the same transaction, or transactions connected with the same subject of action.

George W. Armstrong, Appellant, vs. David Sanford, Respondent, Syllabus. A writ of mandamus will not be granted on a complaint stating the facts on information and belief only.

The answer fully denies the allegations of the complaint, as a general rule the injunction will be dissolved.

The complaint asks to enjoin the foreclosure of a mortgage by advertisement, on the ground that the mortgage was void, and was about to sell the premises absolutely and without right of redemption, held. That such was not the ground to authorize the issuance of the writ.

Thomas J. Hendricks vs. William L. Bauning. The plaintiff purchased of the defendant a certain promissory note, then over due, and purported to be paid by the defendant, the note of two and a half per cent, per month, taking from him a written warranty that the principal was not due, and that he would pay the interest at the rate of two and a half per cent, per month; and that there was due at the time of the purchase, and was to be paid by the maker more than seven per cent, per annum after maturity. In an action on the note, the plaintiff sought to recover the difference between the amount actually recovered of the maker, and the sum which would have amounted to at two and a half per cent, per month.

Held, That the warranty could be enforced according to its terms, and that a judgment which enforced it only as to the amount warranted to be due at the date of the assignment, was erroneous.

Brigit Daley, plaintiff in error, vs. the citizens of St. Paul, defendants in error. Syllabus. A general allegation that a certain defendant is the owner in fee of land, is sufficient to entitle him to recover for damages sustained by opening a street through such land. If the right to such damages had passed to some one other than the plaintiff, by assignment or otherwise, the defendant should allege that prima facie the owner of the land is entitled to the damages.

The Legislature has the power to appoint officers within the limits of a municipal corporation, and to remove them, by laying out a street, and the acts of such officers as to the same, in the same manner and to the same extent as if they were appointed by the municipal authorities.

Then land has been taken for a public street, the owners are entitled to the whole proceeds of the proceedings, provided, the right to recover such proceeds has not been waived, and cannot be taken away by the Legislature.

Harrison Randall, Plaintiff in Error, vs. John C. Adams and Wife, Defendants in Error. Syllabus. Every one who purchases land from the United States by pre-emption or private entry does so subject to the rules and regulations that govern the Land Department. All entries are made subject to the supervision and control of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and all the causes are decided by the local Land Office, subject to appeal.

All parties who purchase from a pre-emptor prior to the consummation of the entry, take subject to the power of the upper office to confirm or cancel the entry that existed in relation to the original purchaser.

The land and it was sold to B before the entry was confirmed by the General Land Office. The entry was subsequently cancelled by that office. Held, That nothing passed by the deed. That had the entry been confirmed, the confirmation would have been back to the date of the original entry and the title would have been in B, by virtue of the covenant in the deed. The same was held in Smith, 2 Minn. 218.—FLANDBAU.

How "English Opinions" is Waded. A London editor confessed in a rabid column in that city that he had been promised \$70,000 by the French Minister for certain articles favorable to Louis Napoleon. He now seeks to recover.—Exchange.

The paper referred to, is we believe, the Morning Chronicle. If the secret history of rebel plottings in Europe could be written, it would be found, we suspect, that more than one print of the baser sort had been paid for abusing us. The zeal of certain journals of doubtful virtue in behalf of the secessionists is, to say the least, suspicious.

—Dan Rice, the great showman, had a farewell benefit at Chicago on Saturday evening last.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

State of the Public Mind Since the Murders. MANKATO, Jan. 24, 1863.

Since the execution of the thirty-eight Sioux prisoners—an event to date from, if not to swear by—the usual quiet obtained at this post. The feverish excitement previously existing has naturally and most happily subsided. Business again takes to its accustomed channels. Both soldiers and civilians evidently find great and acceptable relief in being freed from the presence and care of so many of these brutal murderers. Still great activity prevails. Colonel Miller, commander of the post, and his efficient staff, are hard at work, guarding, feeding and protecting the three hundred and twenty-nine prisoners yet remaining on their hands—in exercising not only officer-like, but paternal watch and care over the noble boys of the 7th, stationed here and at other points. A constant eye is also kept upon the frontier; and much time is given to drilling. Most evidently this Regiment will soon graduate in the school of the veterans.

General changes having been made in the location of the military forces in this part of the State, the following list compiled from official data, will be of interest to many of the readers of the Press. At Mankato, there are stationed the field and staff officers, commissioned, and non-commissioned, of the 7th regiment, together with the following companies of the same regiment: Co. C, Capt. Burr, Co. F, Lieut. Huddleston, Co. G, Capt. Williston, recently removed from New Ulm, Co. F, Capt. Gillfillan, recently removed from New Auburn, Co. I, Lieut. McKelvey, and Co. K, Capt. Burke.

There is also at Mankato a detachment under Lieut. Kennedy of Capt. Whites company of the 10th regiment.

Company B, Captain Curtis, of the 7th Regiment, is at Tivoli, seven miles east of Mankato. Company A, Captain Cutler, except a small detachment at Winnebago City, is at Fairmount Martin Co. fifty-five miles south of Mankato. And Company E, Captain Hall, also of the 7th, is at Modelia, Watonwan Co., twenty-five miles south-west from Mankato.

Captain Wilhelm, of the 9th Regiment, is at South Bend. Captain Dane, also of the 9th, is at Judson.

Captains Edgerton and White, of the 10th Regiment, are at Winnebago Agency. And Captain Amble, of the same Regiment, is at Garden City.

Orders have been received directing that Dr. L. B. Smith, Assistant Surgeon of the 7th, be stationed at South Bend, and that Dr. A. A. Ames, be stationed at Garden City. Surgeon Finch will remain at this point.

Lieut. Colonel Marshall, accompanied by Dr. Ames, leaves here to-day to visit the troops at Winnebago City. Major Bradley, with Dr. Smith, is also to visit Modelia.

Other visits—official or otherwise—are to be made. Major Brown expects to visit St. Paul in the course of a few days, and Suter Shelly has already started for the same place to be present at, if not to take a hand in the Senatorial fight. The reports in circulation here, about the time of the execution, of the close proximity of hostile Indians, prove to have been without foundation. This most remarkably pleasant weather, however, offers a very favorable opportunity to the savage foe to assail the outer settlements, and the utmost vigilance ought to be, and undoubtedly will be, exercised to foil the hell-hounds in all such attempts.

The sanitary condition of the troops stationed at this post is decidedly unfavorable. The constant and long continued care of the Indian prisoners has imposed great hardship upon ordinary exposure to frost and rain. The result is, a large number are now confined to the hospital, in most cases suffering from severe and dangerous illness. The best care to be obtained is extended to the sick; but the hospital is so poorly furnished, that until help is obtained from some quarter, great discomfort and suffering will be unavoidable. Col. Miller states that he has endeavored, but without success, to obtain through the proper channels, the sheets, gowns, and even part of the medicines necessary to the health and comfort of his afflicted men. Surgeon J. E. Finch would undoubtedly receive, and gratefully acknowledge, donations for the hospital from aid societies or individuals.

A Lieutenant Beguiled by a Seccah Beauty and Murdered.

The Leavenworth Bulletin of the 15th contains an account of one of the most finished instances of rebel crime that has marked their diabolical deeds during the war. While the army was near Bentonville, Arkansas, last spring, a secessionist young woman often visited the camp, and made herself very agreeable to the officers. A Lieutenant in the 2d Indiana battery, named Masterson, became charmed with her, and she pretended to respond to the passion she had created. Their relations became quite intimate, and on one occasion she invited him to visit her at the residence of her uncle. He unsuspectingly availed himself of the invitation to spend an afternoon in her society. Having been with her about two hours, she went to the window and raised it, and at the moment twelve guerrillas appeared and fired on him. He fell dead in the house, and was carried off to a mill pond and the body thrown into the water. Some four days after the body floated to the shore, and was buried by an old man and his son. After the lapse of four weeks the body was found, disinterred and identified by the comrades of the unfortunate lieutenant. The day after the commission of the foul deed the following note was found under the pillow of the young woman, written apparently, on the eve of a flight in the night time; to escape the search that followed the next day:

My Dear Uncle and Aunt: I have succeeded. My beauty, which has always told me was not worth a fig in life, has today accomplished as much as the patriot general in our glorious Confederacy. I am content to offer my beauty, virtue, even life itself, upon my country's altar. My bleeding country demands the sacrifice, willingly I obey. I thank you for your house again until this war does close, which I pray God may be soon, but when it does stop, I hope to come back and bring the blessings of you both on the head of your affectionate daughter.

NEWS FROM MEXICO. NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1863. Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

The news from Mexico is that the French army is advancing. One thousand mules and two hundred and fifty wagons had reached Vera Cruz from New York. The Mexican Government feels deeply the refusal of the United States Government to help them.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.

The Legislature of California was organized to-day. The Senate resolution endorsing the emancipation proclamation promises several days discussion. A large majority favor it.

The Springfield Traitors.

Special dispatch to the St. Paul Press. SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 6.

The Democratic demonstration here creates considerable excitement. Some of the speakers went so far as to demand the immediate withdrawal of the Illinois troops from the field.

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES, VIA CHICAGO.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Wilson reported back the House joint resolution for the payment of soldiers and sailors, with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to raise fifty million dollars, in Demand Notes. The soldiers' families are suffering for want of payment. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

The bill concerning State Prisoners was taken up and elicited considerable discussion. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, in his remarks, said he wanted to see more iron will evinced in the executive policy.

The rebellion must be crushed out by every possible means. He wanted to see the Mississippi opened by our brave western troops. He would take the property of the rebels everywhere, and would welcome the spectacle of one hundred thousand slaveholders running one way, and one million of negroes the other. He thanked God we had an army and a navy, and a country, and complimented the "live General," Rosecrans, the hero of Murfreesboro. His speech produced a deep sensation, and elicited frequent applause from the galleries. The bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Senator Rice offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of reimbursing Minnesota for the sums advanced in suppressing the Indian war. Adopted.

The bill to assist Missouri to emancipate her slaves, passed the House by vote of 73 to 46. To secure the benefits of it Missouri must pass her emancipation act before January 1st 1861.

Carter's exploits in Tennessee, destroying railroad connections, bridges, &c., is considered of great importance, as it cuts off Bragg's Richmond communication.

Bad News from Vicksburg.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press. CAIRO, Jan. 9.

The steamer Jurat has just arrived. Gen. Sherman took the first line of entrenchments at Vicksburg and held them about forty minutes, but was repulsed while waiting reinforcements. Nothing has been heard from Banks or Farragut. Our loss is about five thousand.

ITEMS FROM CINCINNATI.

The East Tennessee Raid.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press. CINCINNATI, Jan. 6. The defection of Major Cook is said to amount to \$265,000.

Our army moved from Danville, Kentucky, on Saturday. The direction is contraband.

The Lynchburg Republican of Jan. 1st, in speaking of the "Yankee raid" into East Tennessee, says they destroyed 91 miles of the East Tennessee Railroad, but not the bridges over the Holston and Watauga rivers, and captured 300 cavalry. It characterizes it as unexpected, daring and audacious, and well worthy of a Morgan or a Stuart.

Effects of the Proclamation.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6. Since the first of January some three hundred slaves have left their masters in consequence of the proclamation of emancipation.

Passengers from Springfield say a portion of the army of the frontier lately in Van Buren, Arkansas, had arrived at that place over the Boston Mountains. Considerable quantities of molasses and sugar had been captured from the rebels.

The recent negro outbreak in Western Missouri has subsided.

The Notorious Train at Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7. A crowded house greeted the somewhat noted George Francis Train, of Horse Railroad notoriety, who lectured last evening before the Young Men's Association.

The people of Milwaukee were a little too sensible to be very highly entertained by such a bombastic fellow. After giving an account of his wonderful exploits in Europe, he spoke of going to Richmond to see Jeff., and settle this little difficulty of ours.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6. Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

The news from Mexico is that the French army is advancing. One thousand mules and two hundred and fifty wagons had reached Vera Cruz from New York. The Mexican Government feels deeply the refusal of the United States Government to help them.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.