

# The Goodhue Volunteer

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

J. H. PARKER : : : Editor.  
Red Wing, Feb. 26, 1862.

### Habitual Grumbling.

It is the misfortune of society that some men are born without brains.—*Central Republican.*

We referred a few weeks ago to the constitutional infirmity of O. Brown, Esq., editor of the *Central Republican*, to grumble; and the above is the substance of his defence.—He acknowledges that he grumbles once a week at the President, and he might as well have confessed to the whole thing, for the truth of the case is, he grumbles night and day about everything that the Administration, or War Department, or the Generals in the field do, and all that they don't do. True his grumbling propensities come before the public only once a week.

Sometimes the vagaries of his mind are disgusting, then again they are amusing; or the latter style are those, when he imagines himself Commander-in-Chief of the army, and in imagination sits upon his powerful war-horse, and in stentorian tones, shouts the word of command to the great head of the Anacostia, on the Potomac, "Forward to Richmond!" Then when he beholds the great sea of human beings tranquilly reposing on the banks of the noble stream, regardless of his imperial highness' command, he becomes greatly wrathful, and—grumbles. It makes no difference to this great statesman-warrior, whether the army have clothing, arms, ammunition, whether they are supplied with artillery, transportation, or whether they are destitute of all these. It makes no difference to him whether the batteries and entrenchments against which he would hurl them, are like the "jaws of death, the gate of Hell," his insane command must be obeyed, or he will—grumble. Now the truth of the case is, Mr. Brown makes a very good country editor, but he will never make a great general; and to succeed as an editor, he must let matters of State and matters of War alone, because he cannot comprehend either.

Under the excellent system of carrying on the war against which he has been grumbling all summer, we are now reaping some glorious victories, that will soon bring every State back to duty. But we should not be at all surprised to hear Mr. Brown congratulating himself that the *Central Republican* has at last wrought a revolution in the plan of the campaign, and that these glorious victories are the fruits of his grumbling.

Not so Mr. Brown; if you can claim anything you may take the glorious Bull Run victory, where an inexperienced, unprepared army was hurled by a nation of grumblers against the countless batteries of the strongest, best drilled army that was then on the continent. But the best of the joke is the people endorse his grumbling—so he says. The people became sick of grumbling and grumblers, at Bull Run, since then they have hated both.

### Rebel Rate.

The following extracts from a private letter, show in some degree the way the rebels do things where they have the power. The scene is Kentucky, previous to our great victory there.

"The secessionists are doing a great deal of mischief. The horses, wagons, hogs, leeches, household furniture and clothing that they have taken from the Union men, is inestimable. They drove off all David Hayes's hogs, fat cattle, and sheep, and because he opposed it, they shot him twice and killed him instantly. This is a specimen of their conduct. But I trust the good Lord will speedily drive away the invaders of our soil, and the enemies to the best government the world ever saw.

... We were blessed with fine crops through this country, but the secession invaders dashed up to Woodsonville, and have taken a good portion of the corn, wheat, and everything they could find, and run it off South. If they paid secessionists for what they took of them, they failed to pay Union men anything that I know of."

### Clarksville, Tennessee Surrendered.

Secretary Stanton says, the rebellion seems to have culminated, and is now on the decline. Such rapid scenes to be the case. A series of brilliant Union victories in Kentucky and Tennessee, commencing with Somerset, followed up by Fort Henry and Donelson, and ending with Clarksville, for variety sake interspersed with the evacuation of Bowling Green, seems to have crushed the spirit of the traitors, and broken the back of the rebellion. Clarksville is on the Cumberland River, about half way from Fort Donelson to Nashville. It is situated on the direct line of Railroad from Memphis to Bowling Green. The rebels abandoned the place without firing a gun, leaving provisions enough to last our army twenty days. So thorough is our success in Tennessee that Gov. Harris has called the Delegation of that State together to repeal all unconstitutional laws; which means the secession ordinance. In all probability Tennessee will be back into the Union again in ten days.

### A Good Joke.

After Fort Donelson had surrendered, and our troops were in full possession, a thousand rebels came down upon the fort pell mell, to reinforce it, not knowing how matters stood there. General Grant kindly received his guests, but ungenerously refused to let them go again.

### CONGRESS OF THE MINNESOTA FIRST.

Governor Ramsey has appointed and commissioned Captain Alfred Sully of the Second United States Infantry, Colonel of the First Minnesota Regiment, and Colonel Dana, Minnesota, via Colonel Dana, presented. Captain Sully has accepted the appointment.

The proceedings of the Legislature on the 21st inst., were of a private and local nature, interesting to our readers, and therefore we omit their publication.

## Minnesota Legislature.

MONDAY, February 17, 1862.  
BILLS INTRODUCED.

SENATE.—The following bills were introduced:—  
By Mr. Swift: A bill to aid in defraying the expenses of litigation in the courts of this State.  
By Mr. See: A bill to define the duties of county attorneys.

BILLS PASSED.  
Senate bill to prescribe the duties of the Supreme Court in certain cases.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Thacher, the vote by which the House refused to pass the bill for the opening, vacating or altering roads where they pass through more than one town, was lost, was reconsidered, and the bill referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Thacher, Richardson and Harris.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.  
The committee of the whole (Mr. Durt in the Chair) had under consideration the school bill, and voted to recommend the passage thereof.

Also, the bill for the protection of married men in the possession of their property, was recommended to be indefinitely postponed.

TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1862.  
BILLS INTRODUCED.

SENATE.—The following bills were introduced:—  
By Mr. Reiner: To appropriate money for certain purposes.  
By Mr. Nash: To amend the homestead exemption act.

By Mr. Dane: To provide for the permanent location of the seat of government of the State of Minnesota. Referred to special committee consisting of Messrs. Baldwin, Smith and Miller.

STATE TREASURER.  
The State Treasurer, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate passed some time since, made an itemized report of expenses incurred by him for military purposes during the past year.

BILLS PASSED.  
To amend the act in relation to demurrer.

House memorial for a mail route from LaCrescent to Winnebago city.

REPORTS.  
House.—Whiting, from the committee on printing, to whom was referred the resolution inquiring as to the time the laws of the present session would be published, reported that they had ascertained that the publication thereof would be completed within sixty days after the close of the session, and that it was the duty of the Secretary of State under the law to attend to the proper distribution thereof.

RESOLUTIONS.  
By Carver: That the Legislature (the Senate concurring) adjourn sine die on the 28th of February, at 12 M. The resolution was referred to the select committee on taxes.

By Whipple: That no member shall speak more than five minutes at any one time. Adopted.

By Thacher: That from and after this date the House hold two sessions daily at 10 and 3 o'clock.

Various amendments were proposed thereto, and the House finally adopted one to meet at 9 o'clock in the morning, and not hold an afternoon session.

INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING.  
By Buck: To provide for the publication of certain general laws in the German language.

By Aiken: To amend chapter one of the general laws of 1861, so as to increase the amount of exemption of personal property from taxation.

By the Judiciary Committee: To amend chapter 57 of the compiled statutes relating to juries in District Courts.

Also, to amend the act passed at present session, suspending the privilege of all persons engaged in the rebellion against the United States. Rules suspended and the bill passed.

By the Committee on Emigration: Appropriating from the State treasury the sum of five hundred dollars for printing Emigration documents.

By Wiswell: To amend chapter 60 of the public statutes, and to provide for the levy on executions.

Also, to provide for the redemption of real estate sold on execution, foreclosure, or other final process.

WEDNESDAY, February 19, 1862.  
SENATE.—The following bills were introduced:  
By McClure: To provide for the location of a State road from Mantorville to Red Wing.

BILLS PASSED.  
House bill for the relief of settlers upon school lands.

The bill was passed by the following vote:  
YEAS—Messrs. Bennet, Clark, Dane, Daniels, McClure, Miller, Nash, Richards, See, Smith, Swift, Webber.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.  
The Senate went into committee of the whole, Mr. Richards in the Chair, for the consideration of the regular file of bills.

The committee took up the St. Paul and Pacific railroad bill granting the road to Drake, Harshman, Winters and others.—Mr. Miller moved to strike out the clause granting to the company 120 sections of the land upon the grading of the first twenty miles on the main trunk west from Minneapolis. The motion was supported by Messrs. Smith, Heaton, Reiner and Daniels. The motion was lost. On this bill the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Webber, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The following bill was introduced, and read once.  
Senate bill to amend section 7, chapter 103 of the compiled statutes, in relation to demurrers.

THIRD READING AND PASSAGE.  
A bill to provide for the organization of common schools. Passed—yeas 32, nays 3.

THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1862.  
SENATE.—The following bills were introduced:  
By Cleveland, from the committee on the militia: To provide for the organization, equipment and discipline of the military forces of this State.

By Dane: To legalize the payment of taxes in United States Treasury notes.  
By Cleveland: To amend the act abolishing imprisonment for debt.

By Smith: To amend the act relating to associations.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.  
The Senate in committee of the whole, Mr. Richards in the Chair, resumed the

consideration of the bill to facilitate the construction of the St. Croix, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. The bill having been amended in several unimportant particulars.

McClure moved to amend the bill so as to compel the new company to issue stock to the stockholders of the old Minnesota and Pacific company equal to the amount they had severally expended upon the road in cash. Lost.

Baldwin moved to amend by striking out the names of the corporations, not that he had any personal objections to the names, but he desired to have a certain guaranty that the road would be built by the corporations to whom the grant was made by the terms of the bill.

Heaton opposed the motion, and proceeded to argue that there could be no doubt about the matter, if the gentlemen named were allowed to go on.

Reiner, with an understanding that the bill should lie on the table for the present, requested that Mr. Baldwin withdraw his amendment which was done.

Reiner then moved that the committee rise and recommend that the bill be engrossed for a third reading, which motion prevailed.

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced and read once.  
By V. P. Kennedy: A bill to amend the act relating to township organization.

By Past: To regulate the packing and sorting of shingles.

Senate bill to appropriate money for Legislative expenses.

By Severance: To amend the act to authorize the exercise of all equity jurisdiction in the form of civil actions and for other purposes.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.  
It is reported to-night upon the authority of a telegram from Gen. Banks, that Mr. Faulkner has within a day or two made a speech at Martinsburg, in which he expressed the opinion that the rebellion was a failure and advised his hearers to make the best terms possible for themselves with the United States.

Six hundred and sixty soldiers, volunteers for the Massachusetts and Maine regiments, have started for Cairo, to-day, to man the eight iron clad gunboats which have been waiting for them more than two weeks.—Every sea-faring man in the regiments from whom these were detailed was anxious to be one of them.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.  
The Times' special from Fort Donelson says the forces were about equal in numbers, but the rebels had all the advantages of position, being well fortified on two immense hills, with their fort near the river on a lower piece of ground. From the commencement until ten o'clock, the fighting was terrific. Generals Ogelsby's, Wallace's and McArthur's brigades did the hardest fighting, and have suffered terribly.

Some of our best officers and men have gone to their long home. Hardly a man was left on the field after the battle who did not discover some comrade who had fallen.

We lost three lieutenant colonels and at least one quarter of all the other officers were wounded or killed.

During Saturday night a contraction of all our lines was made for a simultaneous assault from every point, and orders were given by General Grant to take the enemy at the point of the bayonet. Every man was at his post. The 25th Illinois on the extreme right.

At daylight an advance was made, and when the full light of day broke forth, white flags were hung in many places on the enemy's works.

An officer at a convenient point, was informed that they had stacked their arms, and surrendered early in the morning.

The following pithy correspondent passed between the Commanders:

HEADQUARTERS FORT DONELSON, )  
February 16, 1862. )  
SIR—In consideration of the circumstances governing the present situation of affairs at this station, I propose to the commanding officer of the federal forces the appointment of commissioners to agree upon terms of capitulation of the forces at this post, under my command, and in that view, I suggest an armistice until 12 o'clock to-day.

I am very respectfully,  
[Signed], S. B. BUCKNER,  
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

To Brig. Gen. M. S. GRANT, Commanding U. S. forces near Fort Donelson.

HEADQUARTERS IN FRONT OF DONELSON, )  
February 16th, 1862. )  
SIR—Yours of this date proposing an armistice, and the appointment of commissioners to settle terms of capitulation, is just received, no terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender, can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
[Signed], M. S. GRANT,  
Brigadier General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DOWNS, TENN., )  
February 16th, 1862. )  
To Brigadier General Grant, U. S. A.

SIR—The distribution of forces under my command, incident to an unexpected change of commanders and the overwhelming force under your command compel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms yesterday, to accept the ungenerous, unchivalrous terms which you propose.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
[Signed], S. B. BUCKNER,  
Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

Our whole force was soon in the enemy's works.

The rebel officers gave up their swords. To a question put to an officer as to how many prisoners we had, he replied, you have all out of 25,000 who were not killed or did not escape.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.  
The Tribune's special correspondent says: The 31st Illinois, Colonel Leach, fought like veterans, defending the Schwartz battery under a most galling fire until every horse at the battery was killed together with all the officers who had charge of the guns, as well as the Lieutenant Colonel, and acting Major. Seven Captains, and a number of Lieutenants of the 31st had been killed and the Colonel wounded.

The object of the rebels was evidently to cut their way through our troops.

The General Johnson taken is Bushrod Johnson, a Brigadier from Tennessee.

St. Louis, Feb. 15.  
A federal scout who lately arrived here from Nashville, Tenn., states that Governor Harris and other leading secessionists declare themselves determined to burn Nashville rather than allow it to fall into federal hands.

There is an immense amount of pork and army stores at Nashville, and more is arriving from Southern Kentucky.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.  
The Times' special Washington dispatch says that a British commander had attempted to take a steamer from an American vessel constructed by a federal gunboat protected by force, but a federal gunboat protected the man. The government of St. Thomas notifies the British that the guns of the fort would aid the troops. The British admiral subsequently arrived and reprimanded the commander and apologized to the Consul, Edgar.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 17.  
General Grant has promulgated the most stringent order against plundering from the inhabitants, also against stealing property taken in battle.

Floyd's brigade, fearing they might be taken three all their arms, which were Minie rifles of the best kind, into the river. Crews of gunboats are now engaged in discharging them out.

Captain Dixon, the rebel chief of artillery and engineer who constructed the fortifications, was killed during the bombardment of Friday on one of his own batteries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.  
Little has been said of the prize money earned by the crew of our blockading vessels, but the amount cannot be small. The share due to Commodore Alden of the South Carolina, which made so many captures in the Gulf is over \$100,000; nineteen times that sum is to be divided among his officers and men.

General Grant was nominated as Major General to-day. The Senate which has since had no executive session will not confirm him until the official reports are received.

The House Committee on Territories will soon report a bill, organizing Arizona as a free Territory. The Wilmot proviso will be a part of the bill.

Mr. S. A. Allen has been appointed an agent to accompany our forces into Tennessee in the form of civil actions and for other purposes.

Price on being reinforced by McCulloch's command made a stand at Sugar Creek crossing near the Arkansas line on the 19th, but was defeated after a short engagement and again fled. Many prisoners were taken and a quantity of arms which his men threw away in their flight.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.  
General Halleck has sent the following dispatch to General McClellan: "Clarksville has been taken with supplies enough for 20 days. The place is now occupied by Gen. Smith. It is being reinforced by McCulloch's command made a stand at Sugar Creek crossing near the Arkansas line on the 19th, but was defeated after a short engagement and again fled. Many prisoners were taken and a quantity of arms which his men threw away in their flight."

Feb. 21.—Special dispatches from Cairo to the St. Louis Times and Tribune say that on Tuesday two rebel reinforcements from Clarksville came to Port Donelson and gave themselves up, saying they had been deceived and were tired of fighting against the old flag.

It is declared that strong objections will be raised by Tennesseeans against the Downing Green force offering battle at Nashville. The Provost Marshal at Clarksville sent word to General Grant to come up and occupy the town at once. Officers of the gunboat now lying there represent the Union feeling very strong and people state they had been made to believe that the Union army was composed of Germans and agrees for abolition purposes, but now they see it is not they are anxious to return to their homes.

Gov. Harris has called a meeting of the Legislature next Monday, for the purpose it is affirmed, of having all unconstitutional acts passed by them immediately annulled, and Tennessee officers and citizens declared that the State will soon be back in the Union.

Gen. Halleck to-day telegraphed to Gen. McClellan, that Gen. Curtis, has taken Bentonville, Arkansas, with a considerable quantity of baggage, wagons, &c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.  
Two thousand and two hundred of the Fort Donelson prisoners arrived here this morning. More are expected to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.  
The Senate had under consideration yesterday and to-day in executive session a message from the President, embracing an important communication from our Minister in Mexico, Mr. Corwin. The proposition to pay the public debt of Mexico was particularly under discussion.

Council Richardson, from the House Military Committee, is preparing a bill for the incarceration of, and refusal to exchange, all persons who have taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as Senators, members of Congress, foreign ministers, or any who have accepted offices, either civil or military, under the so-called Southern Confederacy. In short, to punish the leaders in the rebellion, and under no pretext to let them escape.

The report of Sumner, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, on the existing Mexican embargo, and the duty of our own Government, is said to be an extremely clear and conclusive exposition of the whole position.

It is believed that the recommendation of this report will be adopted by the Senate.

The President's son William died to-day, aged eleven years.

It is reported that the rebels are falling back from Centerville. It is supposed they are influenced by military necessity, fearing that their supplies will be cut off.

President Lincoln is ill to-day, having become exhausted from watching by the bedside of his son Willie.

The Senate in consequence of the death of President Lincoln's son, adjourned.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.  
One of the released prisoners, who has been confined at Richmond seven months, gives unmistakable evidence of a strong Union organization at Richmond. The Union men claim to be 3,000 strong, and say they are eagerly waiting and longing for an opportunity to fling out the stars and stripes.

Out of the fortifications erected around Richmond, only one is armed, and the city can be easily taken. Desperate efforts were making to get recruits for the army. The secessionists admit that unless they could secure the service of every male Virginian between 16 and 60 years of age, they must yield within thirty days.

The Unionists had leagues regularly organized, with signs and passwords. Many acts of kindness were shown at every possible opportunity, to the prisoners. He farther says that from three to four regiments were daily arriving at Richmond; that the Tennesseeans were going to Tennessee, and the Carolinians and others to their respective States. He also understood that only some thirty regiments would remain at Manassas.

The news of the surrender of Fort Donelson had a most disheartening effect at Richmond, but cheered the hopes of the Unionists, who say that they want it known by the federal government that they are ready to welcome the old flag, and fight for it.

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[Special to Tribune from Cairo.]—Only twenty remain of Company I, 11th Illinois, who were not killed, wounded or missing, and of the regiment not more than 140 of active men are left.

1,000 prisoners, Mississippians and Texans, left last night for Chicago.

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A Union scout who is in Columbus, Ky., on Tuesday night, reports that no preparations are being made for the evacuation of that place. Fourteen steamers with steam up, where at the wharf, and a salute was fired, indicating the arrival of a General and reinforcements from the South.

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