

The Goodhue Volunteer

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

J. H. PARKER : : : Editor.

Red Wing, March, 26, 1862.

Another Important Victory.

Gen. Burnside has captured Newbern. Newbern is situated on the Neuse River, in North Carolina, about thirty miles up from Pamlico Sound, into which the Neuse empties. It is also about twenty or twenty five miles from Beaufort, N. C., with which place it is connected by railroad. It is said to be a place of considerable importance, and was once the Capital of the State. It is chiefly important in a strategic point of view, from the fact that it is connected by railroad with all the points of military importance in Virginia; it is in direct communication with Richmond and with Norfolk. The place was not taken without a severe struggle, as will be seen by reference to the telegraphic reports.

Atlantic Telegraph.

The interest in a submarine telegraph connecting the old world with the new, which was silenced and subdued by the total failure of the first attempt, and the consequent heavy loss of capital, is being again revived. The practicability of the enterprise has not been denied even in the darkest moments of adversity of the undertakers. The benefit to be derived from it both by England and America is incalculable, and sooner or later it will be done.

Cyrus W. Field is now busily engaged in urging the matter upon the British Government. It is said he meets with good success. A firm in New York city stands ready to assume half the responsibility of making the wire, and there is little doubt that the other half will readily be taken.

Organization of the Fifth Regiment.

On the 20th inst. Gov. Ramsey made the following appointments for the Fifth Regiment, viz: Colonel, Liet. Borgisvorde, Company B, Fourth Regiment; Lieut. Colonel, Capt. L. F. Hubbard of Company A, Fifth Regiment; Major, Capt. William Beecher Geere of Company B, Fifth Regiment.

We suppose Gov. Ramsey thinks he has relieved himself from the responsibility of those appointments by leaving the selection with the Regiment. But we apprehend the Governor can't dodge responsibility in that way. If he has not the courage to take the responsibility he had better let his office out to some one who has. The law fixes it on him, and he can't turn it over to the officers of an embryo regiment, most of whom are inexperienced in military matters.

Union Feeling in Tennessee.

From some cause that enthusiastic Union feeling which seemed to pervade the people living on the banks of the Tennessee river, does not prevail on the Cumberland. And this is more especially true with reference to the cities. Nashville, though occupied and held by our forces, seems, from all accounts to be as thorough secession now as she was months ago. Some of the people indeed expressed an inclination to condescend to return to the Union, provided they may be allowed to dictate the terms of their return. It seems to us that this thing has been allowed long enough. Every one of them are traitors and justly merit death; and if they won't accept mercy on the terms on which it is offered, they ought to be made to appreciate their true standing.

New Orleans.

The telegraph reports that on the 24th it was the current belief in Washington that the Federal flag was then waving over New Orleans. The report gives no reason for such belief, yet we think there must be some meaning in it. It has always been generally believed that an early attack on that place was a part of the programme of the campaign for which we have been so long making preparation; if such is the case, it is nearly time when we were hearing from there; then again, if such is the case, those who planned the mode of action must know about what time each part will move to the performance of its work, and if there is anything in this report, it is probably based upon the fact that an attack should have been made about that time. If the report should be true, it will be several days, even then, before news will get to Washington from there.

The Battle of Island No. 10.

At present the public attention is concentrated on Island No. 10, with the most intense interest. The rebels evacuated Columbus, which was considered a remarkable strong place, and fortified themselves at that place, which is said to be much stronger naturally than Columbus.

With commendable wisdom our forces flanked them and invested New Madrid, which after a short resistance fell, leaving us in full command of the river below the island, thus cutting off the possibility of reinforcement or retreat; after that had been accomplished the island itself was invested and the ball opened beautifully a week ago. Intense fighting has been kept up ever since, but as yet not a battery has been taken. The island is itself strongly fortified, and the Kentucky shore is in possession of the rebels who have it also fortified for three miles up the river, each battery being under the control of the one next below it. It is the first of these batteries that we have attacked. It is believed that no important fighting will take place, and no important results be accomplished until the land forces co-operate with the fleet—then there will be some fighting. The enemy will not give up that place without a desperate struggle, and we can never consent to leave it until it is ours.

Yancey not Taken.

It seems that the report that William L. Yancey was captured is entirely unfounded. How such reports originate, and why they are permitted to be circulated is more than we can tell. We hear that that arch traitor has been making a speech to the rebels in New Orleans, in which he assures them that the South has nothing to hope from England or France. He recommends as a retaliatory measure that the cultivation of cotton be stopped. It seems to us that to recommend that every Southerner cut off his nose would be an improvement on his proposed measure of retaliation.

Army Letter.

We are permitted to publish the following extracts from a letter from Captain Gurnee of Company E, Third Regiment received recently by C. G. Reynolds Esq.

NEAR LOUISVILLE, March 14, 1862.

On the 12th we went in camp to wait the arrival of a Kentucky Regiment of our brigade—have received marching orders for Nashville Tenn.—are on our way to take steamer at Louisville. The Regiment is in fine spirits, they are well drilled and disciplined; our Colonel has spared no pains or labor to promote our progress in soldierly accomplishments, and has been nobly seconded by officers and men. The officers attached to the Commanding General's Staff at Louisville compliment us by asserting that we are of the few well drilled and disciplined regiments in the department. Our Colonel is really beloved by all. His appointment was a fortunate one for us. Our dress parades are fast becoming the attractions for the moment, the grounds at the time are thronged with spectators, many come from Louisville. Our Brigade has been re-organized; it is now composed of 9th Michigan Col. Duffield, 23d Kentucky Col. Munday, 3d Minnesota Col. Lester, 8th Kentucky Col. Barnes. Col. Duffield, as senior Col. commands.

Guy enjoys good health, makes a spirited soldier, and we had no reason to regret his promotion. The health of the Company is excellent, several are yet suffering from weakness, following sickness, but all are recovering as fast as can be expected in this climate.

Death of Capt. F. O. of Second Regiment.

By the following letter from Judge Foot, of Ontario county, New York, it will be seen that Captain John Foot, late of Company I, Second Minnesota Regiment, is dead. He was not in good health when the regiment left Fort Snelling, and was compelled to resign soon after the battle of Mill Springs not being able to endure the hardships of the campaign. He was fortunately able to reach the home of his parents, in New York, to receive from them the consolation denied by so many brave men who expire in the camp by the wayside, and on the battle field the letter of his father is noble and patriotic:

GENEVA, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.,
March 15th, 1862.
His Excellency, A. S. Ramsey
Sir: It is my painful duty to announce to you the death of my son, John Foot, late Captain of Company I in Second Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers. This deeply affecting event occurred on the 13th inst. My son reached home on the 1st inst. in extreme ill health, caused by the exposure and fatigue of the winter campaign in Kentucky, and the battle of Mill Springs. It is consolatory to me that his life has been of some service to our country. He was able to do his part with the brave regiment, at the battle of Mill Spring, where the lines of the rebels were first broken and real success first initiated for the suppression of this most wicked rebellion. Had the life of my son been spared, his good education, high qualifications for his profession, sound moral principle and gentlemanly manners, would have made him an ornament to the Bar and State of Minnesota. But God's will be done.—It seems ordered that this dear son's life must be my contribution for the maintaining of our government and institutions. Within these few weeks the dreadful institution of Slavery from our country, no sacrifice can hardly be counted as too dear. Respectfully, your o'f' serv't,
SAMUEL A. FOOT.

Crowning Success of Burnside's Expedition.

The well earned victory of the gallant Burnside and his brave New England boys at Newbern, caused such consternation to the hearts of the rebels that they abandoned notorious pirates Nashville and Bermuda, thus surrendering the best and strongest defended harbor in the State. Beaufort is situated at the mouth of the Newport River, a few miles from the sea, and has the best harbor in the State. It is accessible from Albemarle Sound.

Another Brilliant Victory.

The telegraph brings us news of another battle and victory near Winchester. We have but meagre accounts of the engagement, but enough to ensure us of a splendid victory won by 8,000 of our troops, under Gen. Banks' command, over 15,000 of the enemy under Jackson and other rebel generals. Gen. Shields was slightly wounded on Saturday.

It is possible that our gallant Minnesota first was in the fray.—Pres.

A VOLUME of explanations could not give a more complete idea of the case, or the very dubious conduct of a very large class in the district from which our forces have just driven the rebels, than the following answer given by a mail owner in Tennessee to a newspaper correspondent who questioned him as to his views of politics:

Can't say just yet—we has to be mighty kareful how we talk round here. Don't know how the things is going yet. Don't do to hallow afore we get out of the woods. Five young women frumled last week at the New England Female Medical College.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORT MONROE, March 19.

Segar is elected to Congress by 130 to 140 majority. Yancey was captured a day or two since on board a schooner which was trying to run the blockade. He was dressed in sailors' costume, but was recognized by one of the newspaper correspondents.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

An official dispatch from Commodore Foote, received at 12 o'clock last night, at Cairo, and telegraphed hither says: Island No. 10 is harder to conquer than Columbus, as the island shores are lined with forts, each fort commanding the one above it. I am gradually approaching the Island, but still do not hope for much until the occurrence of certain events which promise success. Commodore Foote adds: We are firing day and night on the rebels, and we gain on them. We are having some very good mortar shells have done fine execution. One shell was landed on their floating battery and cleared the concern in short metre. Three deserters brought up by the steamer Leslie this morning confirm the report of the evacuation of Aquia Creek. They say the rebel forces there had been 2,000 before the rebels left they tore up a large part of the railroad, set fire to the station and wharves, and burnt a large schooner. Commodore Dupont's dispatches to the Navy Department says our flag floats over Fort Marion, at St. Augustine. Florida citizens raised the flag with their own hands, after being assured of protection by the federal troops. Jacksonville, Florida, also surrendered.

The citizens of Gallatin, Tenn., a town which had been decidedly disloyal, met in town meeting recently and were addressed by Bailie Peyton, a loyal man, and voted to petition for a Postoffice there, and expressed their willingness to return to their allegiance.

NASHVILLE, MARCH 15.

Parson Brownlow and son arrived here today. He says he was imprisoned in the common jail at Knoxville, December 16th, in violation of an agreement with the rebel government, and was attacked by the yellow fever. He was moved to his residence and laid up eight weeks under a strict guard, and having partly recovered, he got a pass from the rebel government and left Knoxville two weeks ago, but was detained, by order of Gen. Hardee, at Shelbyville, ten days. He reached the Federal lines this morning Brownlow declines starting a paper here on account of his health. He proceeds North to publish a story of his marriage. Brownlow is not affected by consumption, as reported.

MILWAUKEE, March 21.

A special dispatch to the Daily Wisconsin dated Cairo 20th, says they have news of Island No. 10 up to yesterday at 1 o'clock. The enemy works both on the main land and Island is much more extensive than was generally supposed, as there is at least eight lie a guns, and over 20,000 troops. Ten regiments were seen at one time on the main land. They have moved their quarters out of reach of our mortars, but the island is pretty well covered with tents. Many of their guns are of the largest size, and several of them rifled. Our gun boats and mortars will drive this force out. More mortars will be sent down if required. The officers think the present number enough to make it altogether too hot for the rebels. These mortar shells reach all parts of the island, causing death and destruction in their path. It is reported, however that all rebel batteries have been fought from bomb proof casemates for the men. They can be seen to disappear when our shells fall into their batteries. As soon as the upper fort, or battery, is reduced, the gun boats will advance on others in detail, and thus reduce them one by one, with little danger or loss to themselves.

Tuesday night the Monitor City reported a steady fire on the upper battery, thus preventing the rebels from making their usual nightly repairs. The result was easily seen, in the morning they commenced removing their dead and wounded to the casemates of the fort. Large numbers were carried out, and taken back into the woods on stretchers, showing the deadly effect of shot from the well aimed guns of the Monitor City.

Monday over 800 shots were fired from the gunboats, mostly shell, besides 300 shells from mortars. The effect, as witnessed by spectators, was grand and sublime, but to the rebels it was most terrific. On Tuesday the Commodore directed that fuses be sent down with a view to destroy and dismantle the guns. The result was most satisfactory. The last guns of the rebels are in two batteries below the bend, a distance of over two miles from the gunboats, which throw their shot beyond them. A floating battery, called the Pelican, so constructed as to be sunk to the water's edge, leaving nothing exposed except the armament, which consists of 9 inch Dahlgren guns, which was built in Memphis for the protection of that point, was last week towed up the river to Island No. 10. Hollis' steam ran, Manassas, was also sent up to the Island.

The Pelican is an ugly looking customer, but has no propelling power, and cannot otherwise than fall a victim to our ponderous mortars as soon as they can be brought to bear upon her. General Halleck has sent a hospital boat, with sufficient accommodations for three hundred patients. As yet but one man has been killed by the enemy. WASHINGTON, March 21.

As our forces extend the authority of the United States on the Atlantic coast, a number of applications are made by merchants and shippers to the Treasury Department for permission to trade with the captured ports, but are uniformly refused. Nothing will be done to interfere with the blockade. Permission will be granted, however, by the Department for internal trade elsewhere. The public debt, and all foreign drafts are paid in full, no matter what may be the pressure in other respects upon the Treasury.

NASHVILLE, March 21.

Southern advices received here say that Yancey had arrived at New Orleans, and made a speech, avowing that no help can be expected from England or France. He advises retaliation by stopping the cultivation of cotton. FORTRESS MONROE, March 21.

Nothing has been seen or heard of the Monitor. The Monitor occupies her usual position above the fleet, where she has received some alterations and additions, materially adding to her impregnability. The telegraph cable had not been repaired in consequence of bad weather. New York, March 19.

The following are the details of the battle at Newbern: Commodore Rowan was in command of the fleet of gunboats, and had sunk vessels. Nothing has been seen or heard of the Monitor. The Monitor occupies her usual position above the fleet, where she has received some alterations and additions, materially adding to her impregnability. The telegraph cable had not been repaired in consequence of bad weather. New York, March 19.

Up to Sunday night last there had been eighty three deaths among the rebel prisoners confined at Camp Douglas. On Monday following there were 268 in the hospital. A commission is expected to visit the camp soon, to accept the oath of allegiance to the Union, and to accept of those who choose to take it, and we presume discharge them on such acceptable terms. It is reported that of the 1000 prisoners at Camp Butler, 1200 are ready to take the oath. The most persistent rebels are said to be the Tennesseans, and the most refractory among the Alabamians and Mississippians.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Operations on land were briefly as follows: Our troops landed twelve miles below Newbern, Gen. Heno's brigade in the advance. Most of the troops were so anxious to land that nearly every regiment jumped into the water and waded ashore. In less than two hours, after marching two miles, they found deserted rebel camps, with fires burning and rebel breakfasts unattended. A breastwork for the night, and early in the morning skirmishing began.

The 21st brigade comprising the 21st Massachusetts, 51st New York, 51st Pennsylvania and 9th New Jersey engaged them on the right and General Clarke's third brigade took a position in front. The 1st brigade broke the rebel line and the 21st Massachusetts had its son had Maj. Stevenson and Lieut. Colonel Horton wounded, and the 23d Massachusetts lost Lieutenant Colonel Merritt by a cannon ball carrying away one side of his body.

The 10th Connecticut were ordered to support the 27th Massachusetts, which had suffered severely. The 3d brigade together with the 2d engaged a flank movement and the order to charge bayonets was given.

A hand to hand fight ensued of the most desperate character, when our troops drove the rebels out at the point of the bayonet, chasing them out of sight. The rebels took possession of a railroad train and fled from Newbern burning bridges and the Washington House, some private dwellings and a number of whiskey and turpentine distilleries.

Slaves had commenced pillaging but were stopped. A number of Unionists were found in the city. The steamer Chancellor Livingston arrived here from Hatteras last night. Immediately after the occupation of Newbern an expedition to Beaufort was started by Gen. Burnside. The plan was, however, cancelled. Fort Marion was blown up by the rebels and the steamer Nashville burned.

On the day Gen. Burnside occupied Newbern 1,600 rebel troops were on the way from Goldsboro to Newbern. Gen. Shields had a slight skirmish on Saturday, in which he was slightly injured in the arm from the fragment of a shell. It appears from the following dispatches that this was the beginning of a hard fought battle.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

We have achieved a complete victory over General Jackson's two regiments and caissons. About 100 rebels are killed and two or three wounded. Our loss is not over 150 killed and wounded. The enemy is in full retreat. Another dispatch says we have achieved a glorious victory over the combined forces of Jackson, Smith and Longstreet. The battle was fought within four miles of Winchester. The number of rebels killed was 15,000, our force not over 8,000. The enemy's loss was double that of ours. We captured a large number of prisoners. The ground is covered with their muskets cast away in flight. Our cavalry is still in pursuit of the flying rebels. The particulars cannot be ascertained.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

It is asserted as the prevailing opinion in Washington that by this time the National flag flits over New Orleans. General Halleck is here aiding the War Department by his services. Senator Lane, of Indiana, has received advice from Savannah, Tenn., of the formation of a Union Regiment in Alabama. The Republican asserts that the President has removed Gen. Denver from command of the Department of Kansas. The entire national debt is now four hundred million dollars.

Certain newspapers have flagrantly persisted in the publication of military details in violation of the rules and articles of war and orders of the War Department, thereby endangering the safety of our armies and the success of military operations, the Secretary of War orders a special court martial assembled at Washington for the trial and punishment of the offenders. BOSTON, March 24.

Miscellaneous Items.

There are no rebel troops in Northern Arkansas except marauders and picked Indians who kill and plunder friend and foe indiscriminately. A letter from Fort Pickens states that Major Newby of the Wilson Zouaves, attempted to assassinate Billy Wilson, but was unsuccessful.

Bishop Andrews has postponed indefinitely the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was to meet in New Orleans on the first of April.

Some of the Fort Donelson prisoners say that John Ball is in very bad health, and will not live many weeks. He is at times perfectly insane. John E. Breckinridge has become an habitual drunkard he is now in Tennessee.

WENDELL PHILLIPS gives his approval to the President's moderate emancipation message. When Wendell Phillips and the Boston Courier, Horace Greeley and the Journal of Commerce, take the same platform on the slavery question, we may safely conclude that the "era of good feeling" has actually begun.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE BERNISIDE EXPEDITION.—The London Times of the 27th of February, having heard the news of Burnside's capture of Roanoke Island and Edenton, acknowledges that "the military plans of the Federal Government are gradually assuming some consistency and distinctness of purpose."

MICHAEL SWEETMAN, a young man in Coburg, Canada West, undertook to gauge the capacity of his stomach for beer not long since. He had been drinking whiskey all day, and concluded to finish up with a couple of quarts of beer—and perished nobly in the attempt.

"HURRAH FOR YOUR SIDE AND WE WILL HURRAH FOR THE OTHER."—The steamer Elizabeth came up the river with prisoners last Saturday. On hearing West Point, all the prisoners cried "Hurrah for the Union," except one, who shouted "Hurrah for Hell." "There seems to be but two parties now—our side for hell and the other for the Union."—Louisville Journal.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT.—A gentleman who heard of the conduct of the contractors on board Con. Goldsboro's fleet, serving the guns and performing "bovert acts" of war, remarked that their conduct was quite unconstitutional, and that as a punishment the rats ought to be deprived of their masters.

HOW THE TORPEDOES WERE DISCOVERED.—The existence of the torpedoes in the Tennessee River was discovered, curiously enough, in consequence of the too free use of her tongue by a woman, who was a thorough secessionist. Being met by a scouting party and told the gunboats would destroy Fort Henry on the next day. She exclaimed "Not a bit of it, they will be blown up before they get past the Island." On that hint our officers acted.

GEN. SCOTT was in the Leather Manufacturers Bank in New York when the capture of Fort Donelson was announced. The General expressed great joy, but said: "It was a pity that that great rascal Floyd had escaped." When he came out of the Bank he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by an immense crowd, and a procession flag thrown upon the steps for him to trample upon.

THE BOUNTY DUE THE HEIRS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.—Some weeks since the Secretary and Auditor decided that the \$100 bounty due the heirs of deceased soldiers should be paid from the appropriation for the payment of volunteers, or from any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The Second Comptroller has now revoked this decision, and declined paying any bounty until Congress shall make a specific appropriation therefor. Five millions at least must be appropriated immediately for this purpose. The claims are coming in at the rate of one hundred per day.

REBEL IRON CLAD VESSEL.—Mr. Ches. Elliott writes to the New York Tribune that the rebels have two formidable machines like the Merrimac, but less in size, ready for use at Mobile, and two on the lower Mississippi, which may soon be brought out to attack and destroy our shipping in that quarter.

THE GUNBOAT called the Naughtick, recently built by Stevens, of Hoboken, is completed. She is iron-clad, modeled somewhat after Stevens iron-clad battery, and is believed to be impregnable by shot, or shell from one of the leastest calibre. The small Union gun is intended to be mounted on this craft. This adds another to our iron-clad vessels.

SOME of our exchanges congratulate the country that the President has taken the conduct of the war into his own hands; the evidence that he has, being the war orders issued by himself. The first of these orders seems to be dated back in January, so he must have been conducting it at that time. Why don't these same exchanges then, abuse the President and not McClellan, for the escape of the rebels from Manassas? We pause for a reply.

THE UNION GUN ON THE REP BARS.—This monster, which it is now proposed to mount as a floating battery, is a rifled gun with a twelve inch bore. The solid shot of the gun weighs nearly six hundred pounds and the powder used in a charge weighs between fifty and sixty pounds. The shell loaded weighs about five hundred and twenty-five pounds, unladen, four hundred and ninety pounds. A single shot, it is said, will destroy the Merrimac, or any other vessel that floats.

THE N. Y. Tribune, which insists upon it as a great boundary, that McClellan did not hurry forward and fight the rebels at Manassas, has a correspondent at that point, who writes to it as follows: "But little elaborate work was necessary where nature was so opulent in her defenses, and it seems certain that nothing could have taken these hills without paying far more than they are worth to us, excepting the outflanking of Banks, and the menace of their base of operations."

JOBS ON THE REBELS.—A correspondent gets off the following: "Floyd has practiced many a cool steal upon Uncle Sam but credits the cold steel of his boys." "Dated Red Wing, March 25, 1862."

General George B. Crittenden has been long known as a great scamp, but the boys of the Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota made him scampier. The rebel forces have been severely cut up of late but they are now healing rapidly. The rebels advanced upon Mill Spring, determined to give a exhibition of the superiority of southern blood, and our Minnesota boys saved several elegant drawings of it. Among the cadets at large just appointed by the President are Ed and W. Baker and John U. K. Keyes of Illinois, William H. Upham of Wisconsin, and Edmund E. Sharp and Chas. Woodson Bates of Missouri.

Foreign News.

PORTLAND, March 19.

Cyrus W. Field had an interview with Earl Russell recently, in regard to connecting Europe and America, by a cable from Ireland to Newfoundland. The interview is understood to have been satisfactory and encouraging. The annual meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, was to be held at London on the 19th of March, to receive the report of the Board of Directors.

Sir Henry and Edward Murgidge, extensive iron manufacturers in London, had failed. Liabilities 150,000 to 200,000 pounds. It was feared that their assets would turn out unsatisfactory. The continuous fall in breadstuffs is alleged to have been the cause of their failure.

The Emperor had sent a quarter of a million francs out of his private purse to be distributed among the workmen at the great industrial centers. GREAT BRITAIN.—The importance of the Federal victory at Fort Donelson was generally recognized in England, by an advance on American securities and a depression in cotton.

The London Times admits the recent success of the Federals, and their importance, and says they were gained in a country where the allegiance of the population was divided, but they have scarcely brought the Federal Government any nearer than before to a reconstruction of the Union. Lord Palmerston in response to inquiries, said the Government originally intended sending a much larger force to Canada than that dispatched, and it was only in consequence of representations from the colonial authorities that the number was reduced. He believed the promptitude, vigor, and power displayed by the Government had tended greatly to a peaceful solution of the difficulties with America.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.—We conversed with a gentleman who arrived in the city yesterday direct from the South, and he informed us that the Memphis papers of Tuesday published an account of the recent bloody battle between the Confederates and Federals, on the border of Arkansas, and that they claimed a brilliant victory for Gen. Price's army.

They put down the loss on the Confederate side at two thousand killed and wounded, and on the Federal at six thousand. This must be a very high estimate, though it was undoubtedly a bloody battle. They state that Generals McCulloch and McIntosh were both killed, and that the loss of officers on the Confederate side was very great.—Nashville Banner 15th.

GEN. HALLECK WAS.—Gen. Halleck was lately guilty of giving expression to the following *bon mot*: "Col. Wyman, the commandant at Rolla, on being ordered by Gen. Curtis to join him with his regiment, telegraphed to St. Louis for instructions as to what he should do with his post—as there was no one here to relieve him of his command. In reply to his message Gen. Halleck sent him the following: "Stick the post in the ground, and go on."

The diplomacy of Mr. Seward with the British Government has received the highest possible compliment from the Crown of England. His correspondence has been published as one of the "blue books," the expression of Queen Victoria, who in her anxiety to maintain peace with this country, desired that the sentiments and proceedings of the American Government should be learned from the words of its own statesmen rather than from garbled paraphrases partisan letters.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of East and Second Sts. 1st Cong. at 10 o'clock. Sabbath at 10 1/2 a. m. and 7 1/2 p. m. Sabbath School at 11 1/2 a. m. Class meeting Sabbath at 9 1/2 a. m. and 12 o'clock. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 7 1/2 o'clock. Rev. Ezra Tucker, Pastor. STRANGERS FURNISHED WITH SEATS. M. E. CHURCH (German)—Church Block, front on West Avenue. Services at 10 1/2 a. m. and 7 1/2 p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m. Class meetings Sabbath at 12 and 3 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7 1/2 p. m. Preaching Friday at 7 1/2 p. m. Rev. Charles Hollmann, Pastor. CHRIST CHURCH (Episcopal)—Head of Broadway, between East and West Avenues. Services Sabbath 10 1/2 a. m. and 5 1/2 p. m. Sabbath School immediately after morning service. Morning prayers daily (Sunday excepted) at 9 a. m. Rev. E. K. Wells, Rector. ALL SEATS FREE. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Church Block, between East and West Avenues, and fronting on Seventh Street. Services at 10 1/2 a. m. and 6 1/2 p. m. Sabbath School immediately after morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Strangers will always be provided with seats. Rev. F. H. Smith, Pastor.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage deed bearing date and duly executed and delivered to the said mortgagee, the said mortgagee, J. H. Smith, by John Lee and Olive B. Lee his wife, of Goodhue county, Minnesota, to Smith, Meigs & Co., of the same place, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county on the thirteenth (13th) day of September, A. D. 1859, at 3 o'clock P. M., in book 7 of Mortgage Deeds, page 44, and conveyed from said John and Olive B. Lee to said Smith, Meigs & Co., in fee, the following described premises, situate in said Goodhue county, to wit: The south-east quarter of section number nine (9), and the south-west quarter of section number ten (10), all in township number one hundred and nine (109) north of range fifteen (15) west of the 5th Meridian. Said mortgage was made to secure the payment of the promissory note of said John Lee for the sum of two hundred and forty-seven dollars (\$247.00) dated September 12th, 1859, and payable one year after date to the order of said Smith, Meigs & Co., at their office, with interest, until paid, at the rate of three per cent. per month.

No suit or proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the amount of said mortgage debt or any part thereof, and there being due upon said note and mortgage at the date of this notice (March 25th, 1862) the sum of three hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$363.38). Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and recorded therewith, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed and said mortgage premises sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash by the Sheriff of said county, on the eighth (8th) day of May, A. D. 1862, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Red Wing, in said county, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage debt, with costs and expenses of sale.

Dated Red Wing, March 25, 1862. SMITH, MEIGS & CO., Mortgagees.

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS. Enclose the Pen in a letter with the cash or postage stamps. The return mail will bring the pen as good as new. Send \$1 and the return mail will bring a good gold pen, two carats fine, in silver situation holder. Send seventy-five cents, and the return mail will bring a good gold pen, ladies size, in silver case with ivory handle, in box. Address, E. J. WALKATH, 226 Malcom Block, Syracuse, N. Y. Editors giving this advertisement four insertions, and sending marked copy, shall receive an excellent pen in payment. E. J. W.

PROSPEROUS

The Saint Paul Press

FOR 1862.

The new volume begins with the New Year—the most favorable time for subscribing. The success which the Press has achieved during the first year of its publication affords the best evidence of its value as a newspaper, and that it more fully meets the wants and views of the people of Minnesota than any other paper published in the State.

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