

THE GOODHUE VOLUNTEER.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION, FIRST, LAST, AND ALL THE TIME.

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POPPING CORN.

And there sat a popping corn,
John Stiles and Susan Carter;
John Stiles as stout as any ox,
And Susan fat as butter.

And there sat and shelled the corn,
And raked and stirred the fire,
And talked of different kinds of ears,
And hitched their chairs up nigher.

Then Susan she the popper shook,
Then John he shook the popper,
Till both their faces grew as red,
As sausepans made of copper.

And then they shelled and popped and ate,
And kinks of fun a poking,
And he haw-hawed at his remarks,
And she laughed at his joking.

And still they popped, and still they ate,
(John's mouth was like a popper),
And stirred the fire, and sprinkled salt,
And shook and shook the popper.

The clock struck nine, the clock struck ten,
And still the cork kept popping;
It struck eleven and then struck twelve,
And still no signs of stopping.

And John he ate, and Sue she thought—
And corn did not patter,
Till John cried out, "the corn's afe!"
Why, Susan, what's the matter?"

Said she "John Stiles, it's one o'clock!
You'll die of indigestion;
I'm sick of all this popping corn—
Why don't you pop the question?"

HUMORS OF CONGRESS

While the tax bill was under consideration in the House on the 25th, the following occurred:

Mr. Wadsworth, Ky. (Union), offered an amendment to the clause defining "what is a circus?" so as to include prestidigitancy, ring-master and clown performances.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.), said that the House last year commenced taxation at the wrong end by operating on tea and coffee. Now, during our troubles it was proposed to tax the luxuries and recreations of life.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania must be lost to the innocent days of childhood to tax a circus or theatre. It amounted to a tax on Hamlet and Falstaff. It was taxing "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." It was "Raising the Wind," as had been suggested by "Box and Cox." [Laughter.]

In this he spoke with feeling. [Renewed laughter.] Why not tax the performances last night at Cincinnati, and put a tax on eggs, which, it is reported, were freely used there? How could they tax a gentleman who turns three somersets in the air and catches three rings as he goes along?

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, wanted to know whether the gentleman from Ohio (Cox) would tax those who turn somersets?

Mr. Cox replied that he was altogether opposed to taxing such persons as the gentleman from Illinois, (Lovejoy) because that would be a tax on "Othello," and would place the gentleman in a bad way, and "his occupation would be gone."

Mr. Wadsworth's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.), offered an amendment, that jugglers, practising sleight-of-hand, pay twenty dollars license. Adopted.

After Mr. Sedgwick, amid laughter, had proposed to define "jugglers," by stating every one who owns a jug—

Mr. Blake, of Ohio, (Rep.), submitted an amendment imposing a tax of one dollar on each dog holder (laughter) (ter) He said, although his proposition excited merriment, it was important to Ohio, where 75,000 sheep are annually killed by dogs, which were a nuisance.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.), suggested a tax on each dog, rather than on each dog holder.

Mr. Blake replied that they could get the tax from the dog-holder, not from the dog.

Mr. Stevens thought a man who held ten dogs ought to pay a dollar on each.

Mr. Blake withdrew his amendment. Among the other amendments adopted were the following: Cattle brokers to pay a license of \$10; itinerant vendors of newspapers, Bibles and religious tracts are exempted from the definition of peddlers.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, (Opp.), offered an amendment, which was adopted, requiring lawyers and physicians to pay a license of \$10.

A gentleman proposed to amend, by requiring every one who voted for a member of Congress, whether elected or not, to pay a similar amount, while another proposed a \$5 license to be taken out before making a set speech. Both amendments were received with shouts of laughter.

Mr. Stevens said that if such proceedings were continued the House would become a laughing stock.

THE MAIL.—Messrs. Burbank and Company, who have the carrying of the mail between La Crosse and St. Paul until the 15th instant, when, as usual, they will be transferred to the boats, yesterday made an arrangement with the proprietors of the Jeannette Roberts to make daily trips to Red Wing until late in the season. The mails and passengers will be transferred at Red Wing to the coaches of the line, which will run a daily connection with regular packets below to La Crosse, Prairie du Chien, Dumbeth and other points. The Jeannette will leave on her first trip this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.

On Wednesday evening a spruce and genteel person, dressed in uniform and wearing the insignia of a sergeant, appeared at the office of the provost guard, on sixth street, gave him his name as Reed, and presented an order for a detail of six men to go with him on very important and urgent business. The order bore the name Captain George E. Leighton, in whose service Reed claimed to be. Major McConnell, in charge of office, examined the order, and finding it to be irregular, declined to furnish the men; and that was the last of Reed until yesterday morning, when he repaired to the same place, and in the absence of Major McConnell, produced an order similar to that of the night before. Lieutenant Ashton, who was acting in the Major's place, thought the document a rather strange one under the circumstances, and believing it to be bogus, as it really was, refused to accede to Reed's wishes, making some remonstrance on the back of the order referring it back to Captain Leighton.

But Reed was not to be put off by two failures. He had got his head on a certain project and was determined to persist until perseverance was of no avail. Tearing up the second order as he did the first he wrote another directed to the captain of a Wisconsin company, at Camp Benton, and to see that he was promptly delivered he took it himself. Representing the extreme exigency and momentousness of the special business for which the men were wanted, he succeeded this time in getting the detail, and with his squad, Sergeant Reed hurried back to town to carry out the "instructions" with which he was charged. And boldly were they executed. Proceeding to the broker shop of Wm. Hamill & Co., on Broadway, above Cherry, the establishment was immediately invested, and Mr. Hamill and his clerks put under arrest and taken to the "Broadway Garden" under the escort of six Wisconsin soldiers. Meanwhile Reed remained in charge of the bank. But not long. Gathering up all the money he could conveniently stow away about his person—A sum estimated at between four and five thousand dollars—Sergeant Reed concluded not to wait for the return of his squad, but retreated in good order for unknown parts and that's the last of Reed up to the present writing.

He has vanished, cleared out, skedaddled, none knoweth whither. Diligent inquiry has not only failed to elicit the facts as to his whereabouts, but also any information to his real identity. If he belongs to Captain Leighton's guard, Capt Leighton is entirely unaware of it, and it is an officer or soldier of any command in the service no commander in the city has yet been found willing to confess it. Investigations as to all these points are, however, on the tapis and may bring forth something satisfactory hereafter. It is needless to add that the arrested parties have been released.—St. Louis Republican.

GOOD ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Mr. Weed's letters from London reminds us of a letter written from the British metropolis to his late son, James B. Weed, nearly twenty years ago. The letter was found after his death, in his side coat pocket, where he had carried it as a sacred treasure for over eight years. We publish it now for the first time. It is a letter worthy of Franklin or Chesterfield:

LONDON, August 18, 1843.

MY DEAR JAMES—The girls write me that you are about to commence business in company with Mr. Parsons, of whose character and capacity I think favorably; and that Mr. White went to New York with you to purchase materials.

This is a very important step in your life. Your future happiness and the hopes of your parents and sisters hang upon this enterprise. Much depends upon yourself. With industry and economy I entertain strong confidence that you will succeed; but indolence or inattention will be sure to bring ruin and disgrace. I beseech you therefore to give your whole attention to your business. Industry and economy in early life, unless some peculiar misfortune overtakes you, will secure you the means of support and enjoyment when old age or sickness comes. And what is equally important, industry and enterprise insures the respect of your fellow citizens, without which life is scarcely worth preserving.

But prosperity must be earned.—You should rise early, and, if necessary, work late, and, above all things, be prompt and punctual in doing whatever you have in hand.

Deal justly and honestly with everybody. Money costs too much if not honestly acquired.

Don't incur an unnecessary expense or run in debt. Consult Mr. White and Mr. Benedict in all matters of business which are difficult or embarrassing.

Treat everybody with whom you have business with civility and attention. Kind words and courteous deportment are essential to success in business.

Make my respects to Mr. Parsons, accompanied with my earnest prayers for the health and prosperity of both of you. Affectionately, your

FATHER.

—Daily Knickerbocker.

VINDICATIONS OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican, says:

How far General McClellan is the author of the general plan of the campaign—how far he may be credited with what has been done at the South and West—is another matter of hot dispute.

The subject was under discussion at a dinner where General Banks was present; and he, who, by the way, stands by General McClellan most loyally, quietly remarked that while in consultation with General McClellan last November or December, the latter incidentally took down a map, and pointed out to him upon it every movement that has since been made by our armies; and as to Manassas, said that he should either drive the rebels from it in a successful battle, or they would evacuate it of their own accord.

Through all the continued abuse that has been heaped upon Gen. McClellan, that gallant officer has earned for himself an enviable fame, for the manner in which he has persevered in the performance of his duty, regardless of the vindictive assaults of his enemies. He was charged with having opposed many of those movements of our armies, that have since resulted in glorious victories to the Union cause. Conspicuous among those movements, which is alleged he opposed, was the Burnside expedition. But now it appears that that expedition was planned by General McClellan and that its success resulted from carrying out "the very minute instructions" which he gave General Burnside before leaving Annapolis! In his official report of the capture of Newbern, Gen. Burnside says:

I beg to say to the general commanding the army that I have endeavored to carry out the very minute instructions given me by him before leaving Annapolis, and thus far events have been singularly coincident with his anticipations. I only hope that we may in future be able to carry out in detail the remaining plans of the campaign. The only thing I have to regret is the delay caused by the elements.

We trust the enemies of Gen. McClellan will now cease their abuse.—If they will but wait, they will soon learn, all that is wanted to condemn them and more fully vindicate McClellan, in time.

The First Minnesota boys are printing a paper in Berryville Va. on a press and with material lately the property of a secessionist. We make a few selections from the first and second numbers:

YE EX-EDITOR.—A secessh lady here says, if Mr. Gregg says—as he did yesterday, that he was forced into the advocacy of secession, he tells a falsehood. She is sorry to learn that he denies his real sentiments, and says that he "came very near being mobbed," not for Unionism, but for a scandalous article written in abuse of a young lady, for which her brother threatened to cowhide him.

Since our coming Mr. Gregg has called in frequently. He did not yesterday, however. How is it—do your long legs give out after traveling for a day back and forth by our office?—First Minn.

COURSE NOT.—Secessh troops don't steal, oh no! of course not! But might before last four hundred secessh cavalry camped on the farm of a Mr. Woods—-we believe that is the name—living between here and Winchester, and on the following morning his chickens were gone. They don't steal, they appropriate; that's all.—First Minn.

JUST SO.—One of the female secessh herbots tells the story that a secessh flag was carried through the streets of Berryville upon our arrival. Certainly, madam; it floated to the breeze on the flag-staff before we got here.—First Minnesota

SECESS.—A Union lady of Winchester describes this town as "a hot-bed of secession—worse than Alexandria ever was—a God-forsaken hole." We guess she is about right. "Whom the gods destroy they first deprive of reason"—First Minnesota

BEEN THERE.—Gen. Gorman and staff paid a flying visit to Winchester yesterday afternoon, and returned last night, just as the troops there started on the march for that place. The information brought by the General saved the boys a march "by moonlight alone." He reports Shields in full possession of the city and fortifications of Winchester. Generals Hamilton and Williams are also there.—First Minnesota

DESETERS.—We learn by a private letter from Wasioja, that three soldiers from the Minnesota Third arrived at that place on the 3d inst., having deserted, and walked all the way from Kentucky. The only reason they give for deserting their post, was they did not get enough to eat while in camp.—Rochester Republican.

MINNESOTA'S ADVANCING.—At the stock exchange, New York, on the 21st inst., \$1,000 Minnesota 8's sold for \$112—being seven cents advance on the last previous sale.—Press.

A COLORED FALSTAFF.

A Western correspondent on one of the Mississippi gunboats gives the following account of a spicy conversation with a philosophical colored man.

I diltled upon the hurricane deck to-day an elderly darkie with a vety philosophical and retrospective cast of countenance, squatted upon his bundle toasting his stibs against the chimney and apparently plunging into a state of profound meditation. Finding upon inquiry that he belonged to the Ninth Illinois, one of the most gallantly behaved and heavily losing regiments at the Fort Donelson battle, and part of which was aboard, I began to philosophize him on the subject. His philosophy was so much in the Falstaffian vein that I will give his views in his own words, as near as my memory serves me:

"Were you in the fight?"

"Had a little taste of it sa."

"Stood your ground did you?"

"No, sa, I runs."

"Run at the first fire, did you?"

"Yes, sa, and would hab run soona, hab I knowed it war comin."

"Why, that wasnt very creditable to your courage."

"Dat isn't in my line, sa—cookin's my perfusion."

"Well, but have you no regard for your reputation?"

"Reputation's nuffin to me by de side ob life."

"Do you consider your life worth more than other people's?"

"It's worth more to me, sa."

"Then, I suppose, you must value it very highly?"

"Yes, sa, I does—more than all the world—more than a million ob dollars sa, for what would be de wuth to a man wid de brest out ob him? Self preservation is de fast law wid me."

"But why should you act on a different rule from other men?"

"Because different men set different values upon dar lives—mine is not in de market."

"But if you lost it you would have the satisfaction of knowing that you lost it for your country?"

"What satisfaction would dat be to me when de power ob feelin' was gone?"

"Then patriotism and honor are nothing to you?"

"Nuffin whatever, sa—I regard dem as a matter ob vanities."

"If our soldiers were like you, traitors might have broken up the Government without resistance."

"Yes, sa, dar would hab bin no help for I. I wouldn't put my life in de scale 'gainst any Government dat eber existed, for no Government could replace de loss to me."

"Do you think any of your company would have missed you if you had been killed?"

"May be not, sa—a dead white man ain't nuch to dese sojers, let alone a dead nigger—but I'd a missed myself, and dat was de pint wid me."

It is safe to say that the dusky corpse of that African will never darken the field of carnage.

IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

The rebellion, and narrow escape from war with England, have brought the subject of an iron-clad navy—invincible, the greatest in the world, and befitting a commercial and maritime power now second to none, likely, soon to be far ahead of any—home to every loyal State.

To have the start in these engines of destruction is a grand point. In the event of a war between two maritime powers, that nation which has the most and best iron-clad vessels first at sea will be able to maintain the superiority to the end. America will have gained this point over every power of Europe. The following tables will show how the Powers of Europe and the United States stand in regard to such vessels:

England is building.....15
France.....14
Spain.....12
Austria.....2

Total.....43

The United States have the following already built, contracted for and proposed:

The Monitor.....1
The Galena, built at Mystic.....1
The powerful vessel at Philadelphia.....1
The Adirondack.....1
The Stevens' battery.....1
The Naugatuck, built by Stevens.....1
Iron-clad gun-boats ordered by Congress.....30
Iron-clad frigates, recommended by Senate Naval Committee.....25
The iron ram, do.....2
Gunboats ordered by Massachusetts.....2

Total.....77

A very funny incident happened near Martinsburg. A son of Erin captured one of the Mississippi Tigers and while bringing him to camp, the "Tiger," an immense fellow, managed to free himself and run. The Irishman disdained to use his musket, but chased him. At last seizing him, as it they went rough and tumble. The "Tiger" maddened by the heavy blows basely bit him, nearly severing his thumb. The Celt dropped the soldier then, and retaliated in the same style; finally he conquered him after a tremendous punishment, which dislocated his shoulder. The next day he visited the son of the "Repudiation State" in the hospital and, shaking his well arm with a hearty grip, observed "I have a bit of grudge against ye; ye jabbers, ye are almost as good as myself." Such is some of the side play of war.—N. Y. Times.

STATE ITEMS.

Full.—Hotchkiss battery, known as Second Battery Minnesota Artillery, is now full to the maximum, and the muster roll closed. It is a fine body of men and well officered.—Press.

St. Paul Investors.—Among recently issued patents is one to G. W. Cook and Z. E. B. Nash, of St. Paul Minnesota, for improvement in pumps.—Press.

Captain J. R. Bennett, has resigned his commission in the army, upon the conscientious conviction that a fathers first duty is the care of a helpless family of motherless children. All who are acquainted with the afflicting circumstances, will not hesitate to sanction the course of Captain B.—Chatfield Democrat.

MAPLE SUGAR.—We are glad to learn that a large number of our people have engaged in the manufacture of this article. There will be a much greater amount made this year than any previous ones. So far the weather has been unfavorable.—Northern Statesman.

THE UNITED STATES TAX.—The County Auditor and Treasurer give public notice that the levy of the United States tax of two mills on the personal and real estate rolls of 1861, has been made, and tax payers should come forward immediately and pay up; otherwise the Treasurer will have the disagreeable duty to perform of distressing personal delinquents.—Pioneer.

ST. PAUL FLOUR FOR BOSTON.—We understand that Messrs. Temple & Beaufre, on behalf of a Boston firm have contracted with C. H. Baker, of the St. Paul City Mills, for the delivery of ten thousand barrels of Minnesota flour, during the coming season of navigation. This brand of flour has a good reputation, and we presume Mr. Baker will keep the reputation good with the Boston contractors.—Pioneer.

COURT.—The District Court for this County still continues. On Tuesday last a case of considerable importance was brought up Mr. Parker against Dakota County for return of money paid for taxes in the assessment of 1856, based upon the illegality of the levy of that year. The decision was in favor of the plaintiff, and opens the door to still further litigation in reference to the taxes of that year.—Hustings Independent.

A NEW BOAT FOR THE MINNESOTA RIVER.—A number of gentlemen—(merchants and others) of Shakopee, Chaska, and Carver, are about to put a new daily packet in the trade between St. Paul and the villages on the Minnesota river named above. A party went down yesterday to purchase a suitable boat at St. Louis or Cincinnati, and expect to be back by the time trade is fairly open.—Press.

BOLD ROBBERY.—On Monday night last, some thief broke into Fall's shoe store and carried away about \$100 worth of boots. The store was entered by a window in the rear of the store.—News.

WOOL CARDING MILL.—Chas. Straw late of the firm of E. Hayes & Co. advertises to start a mill in this city for carding wool. He has sent east for the machinery and expects to have it in operation by the first of June.—State News.

BREVITIES.—Maple sugar making is going on briskly. A great many persons are in the "camps," and have already had several good "traps." Lieut. Butler of Company C, Ft. Abercrombie, came down on Tuesday last—Lieut. Stanton, of the same Company, arrived on Thursday.—The first thunder of the season was on last Saturday evening about nine o'clock, accompanied by quite vivid lightning.—St. Cloud Dem.

LET every man in Minnesota who owns a sugar orchard, see how much he can do in the way of supplying the demand for sweetening. Several citizens of this vicinity have purchased from 500 to 1,000 buckets. Hon. J. M. Berry and G. M. Gilmore have within a short distance of town at least 1,000 fine trees each. Mr. Fairbank, has one we understand still larger. Several others have 500 or more trees.—Central Republican.

THE NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE.—We are pleased to learn that a vigorous institution of learning, under the above name, has sprung up in the Southern portion of the State. It commenced operations only a little more