

THE GOODHUE VOLUNTEER.

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

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 44.

RED WING, GOODHUE COUNTY, MINN., WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1862.

WHOLE NUMBER 306.

The Goodhue Volunteer

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY
PARKER & ALLEN,
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per annum
in advance.

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All orders promptly attended to and faithfully executed.
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On Bush Street, near the Red Wing House.
All kinds constantly on hand. Repairing and turning done to order. Also, all kinds of Collars.
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Manufacturers of every kind and style of Men's, Boy's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes.
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Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
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EAGLE
TANNING MILL,
Manufactured and for sale by
ASHTON, COGEL & BETCHER,
Near the Kelly House.
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City Bakery,
ON BUSH STREET, near RED WING HOUSE.
CHAS. L. BETHACHER, Proprietor.
A good assortment of
FRESH BAKED BREAD,
Cakes, Pies, Crackers, &c. always on hand.
Those who wish to have bread delivered at their homes can leave their orders.
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BATTLE OF OZARK MOUNTAINS.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.
BY MRS. C. C. DRAKE.

The morning sun shone bright and clear
As e'er it shone on summer's day,
And sparkling waters danced along
O'er pebbles, like a child at play.

A gallant band of loyal men,
All eager for the coming fight,
Were dashing over hill and glen,
With rashes gleaming in the light.

The war-drum rolled—the foe was nigh—
"On! on! my men!" brave Sigal said:
"The foe is nearing rapidly,
Hear the quick-march's hurried tread!"

But, see! the traitors close around!
And press upon that gallant band
Who fight beneath the Stars and Stars—
The badge of our united land!

But do they shrink before the foe,
Through fields of carnage dead to wade?
And will they fly towards the foe?
Not while their hands can wield a blade.

"They're on our front—on either side,
And their brave leaders call rush on!
We must advance—out through their ranks—
We shall—we'll conquer or we'll die!"

"Yes! yes! we come!" men, brave and stern,
At their brave leaders' call rush on!
And with one prayer, one thought of home,
They press their way thro' battle's storm.

The battle ceased—the victory was won!
Swell, swell with joy the glad refrain:
Behold! our star-wrought banner sweeps
Unconquered o'er the bloody plain!

And traitors with a trembling gaze,
Behold its azure folds unfurled!
Columbia's flag, by Freedom's hand wrought,
Shall sweep oppression from the world.
Mr. Here Grant county, April 8.

Circus Treasury notes for Currency but no Tax Bill for Interest.

In our patriotic efforts to put down a wicked rebellion, we may blindly overlook the true interests of the people and lay the foundation for an aristocracy of Government bondholders, which will lead to future repudiation and revolution. The debt incurred will be large, and it must be repaid either by bonds bearing interest or by Treasury notes, made a legal tender, and supplying a uniform currency for the whole country. Such bonds will divert capital from manufacturing, mechanical and commercial pursuits, diminish the demand for labor, and create a scarcity of money among the people for years to come. It will be argued that the bonds of the United States will be taken up by foreign capital, and thus a large amount of money will find its way to this country which would not be attracted here by individual or corporate securities. This will bring with it a severe penalty to fasten upon us and upon our children. The annual interest must be paid in gold and silver. Suppose the interest on our public debt to be one hundred and fifty millions of dollars per annum, and it probably will be at the close of the war, all of which must be paid in specie. Can the country stand such an annual drain, and prosper? Gold in all the West would be worth a premium of ten per cent., and exchange on New York, and other Eastern cities for our local currency, would command fifteen per cent. Can the West prosper under or even endure, such a state of things? It must all come out of the pockets of the people, whether their children have bread or not—Can they pay it? Will they endure it? But it must be paid, or we shall have a foreign war to compel us to pay, or partition our territory to satisfy foreign claims. Are we prepared for such a bitter end?

Suppose all the bonds issued to defray the expenses of the war, be taken by capitalists in our own country. In such case they must, from necessity concentrate in few hands, because the number who have money to invest in permanent securities, compared with those who have not, is small—but in many thousand. Twenty-five million of people must be annually taxed, to the very limit of endurance, to pay interest to the comparatively few.—The masses of the people, having no interest in the bonds, will soon come to look upon them and the holders as the cause of their oppression. Loyal citizens, the Union men of the country now say it is better that the one hundred and fifty thousand slave-holders of the South, who instigated the rebellion, and who are now in deadly strife against the Union, should be exterminated, and their property confiscated, than that the government should be overthrown, the republic destroyed and the hopes of a free people forever extinguished. So, a people oppressed and enslaved by taxation, may, in some future day, determine to repudiate, and rid themselves of the debt inherited from this war. They may plead necessity in justification, and declare that they, and their posterity, were enslaved to rid the country of a few slaveholders, and their peculiar property, and, in turn they may choose to rid themselves of a comparatively few bondholders, and their property rather than endure the slavery of debt and taxation for all time to come.

Treasury notes, bearing no interest and made a legal tender, will have a uniform value in every State—the same in Wisconsin, and other Western States, as in New York and New England. With such a currency, instead of local, and in many instances, irrevocable, bank issues, the people would be protected against exorbitant rates of exchange, and save one hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually.

ANOTHER BROADSIDE FROM TRAIN.

Mr. Train has been firing off another broadside in London. He touches upon the superiority of American iron clad boats with a gentle hand.

"The Monitor had two guns, the Merrimac ten; the Monitor had fifty men, the Merrimac five hundred; the Monitor is not twelve hundred tons burthen, the Warrior five thousand; the Monitor draws eight feet, the Warrior twenty eight; the Monitor cost fifty thousand pounds, the Warrior five hundred thousand.

The keel of the Monitor was laid in the middle of October, he was launched in the middle of January, and before the middle of March demonstrated a principal that has rendered valueless a hundred navies and a thousand line-of-battle ships. The Warrior was two years in building. The wooden walls of England are buried with Campbell, who in poetry made their name immortal; and Tennyson, I trust is already at work on the iron sides of England, for Britannia does not need Bull-work since the Monitor has rendered unsafe her March upon the deep. The Monitor has introduced a new epoch in naval history; already the French Minister has received plans from our Secretary of the Navy; already the Russian Legation has got the models, and Lord Lyons has sent Lord John Russell plans for the Admiralty. You see that America is generous.—We will not only send you the plans, but the men to make the steamers, as they did to make the Enfield rifles.

Who wonders at the astonishment of the Times. How anxious Napoleon must be to get to work, for the Monitor could pierce into Cherbourg, and sink the navy of France; for cannon balls rattle off her bomb-proof deck like Minies off the side of a rhinoceros, or buck shot off the corrugated back of an alligator. The first naval power of to-day is America.—Our navy consists of the Monitor, but we have voted five millions sterling to build a hundred more during the next six months, some of which are to go like Stevens battery, fifteen miles an hour, and to throw Rodman shot—some one writes to Laird—weighing half a ton. Do you know why you cannot fire over a hundred pound shot without bursting your Whitworths and your Armstrongs? Let me tell you a secret—as you know I bear England the best goodwill. It is because you have not learned the art of gunpowder; you have been spending your money on shot and shell and cannon, and armed plates, but you still use the old fashioned small grained powder which has made the Armstrong gun a failure; (by the bye, as your Government has the monopoly of that gun, will some of you be kind enough to tell me where the Merrimac got her two Armstrongs from?)

Yes! you are not awake to the use of powder. When Dupont was busy engaged at seeing large guns loaded with small-grained powder. Your War Department should know that during this war all our large guns were loaded with a kind of gunpowder an inch cube in size, which gives new power to the projectile—a fact which your Admiralty should have made use of long before this. This is the age of Monitors and gunpowder! Have you not noticed Nelson's animated appearance since the recent naval battle? Odi me by standing a minute on the steps of the Hotel du Morley, and contemplate his manly attitude both in peace and war. How surprised old Napier would have been could he have had one of the reserved seats at the late trial of armor-clad battle ships.

Why! the Monitor could have steamed through his fleet in the Baltic—sinking his men-of-war right and left and the Congress did the Cumberland start—sank the Russian squadron, in his New and asked the Emperor, in his winter palace for a small tribute if he preferred it to the destruction of his capital! Nay more; the Monitor might have paid her respects to Dundas in the Black Sea and swept away, the Agamemnon and Napoleon's fleet. Third of the allied fleet like so many wooden houses, ran into Sebastopol, Fort Constantine, and made Meschikoff on bonded knee, beg for the safety of Sebastopol! Of such, gentlemen, is the Monitor. You must wipe off the old score and commence anew. You have no navy now. Suppose both of us go to building Monitors, so that in 1863 we can start off on a piratical, filibustering expedition over the world together, instead of your going alone as formerly."

TAKING IT COOLLY.

There is no end of stories about the friendly manner in which the federal and rebel soldiers stand up and shoot at each other. Among the most improbable is the one here appended which we find in an exchange.

A number of instances of personal daring are related characteristic of the troops, on both sides, in the lines at Yorktown. During the first day's skirmish on our right, two soldiers one from Maine, the other from Georgia, posted themselves each behind a tree, and indulged in sundry shots, without effect on either side at the same time keeping up a lively chat. Finally that getting tedious, Georgia calls out to Maine: "Give me a show," meaning step out and give an opportunity to hit. Maine, in response, pokes out his head a few inches, and Georgia cracks away and misses. "Too high," says Maine. "Now give me a show." Georgia pokes out his head and Maine grazes the tree within an inch or two of the ear of Georgia. "Case firing," houts Georgia. Cease it is says Maine. "Look here," says one, "we have carried on this business long enough for one day. Spose we adjourn for a ration?" "Agreed," says the other.—And so the two marched away in different directions, one whistling Yankee Doodle and the other Dixie.

Toward evening, while we lay in front of the rebel work at Lee's Mills (a correspondent writes) Col. Stoughton sent his fine band to a point of land which had been the scene of sharp skirmishing, and where the rebels were not far off. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and other patriotic air, and the rebels, instead of firing, cheered immensely. The scene had its significant features.

GREAT RECEIPTS OF WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat at this city which for the last three weeks have been steadily increasing, yesterday reached the enormous total of one hundred and eighty thousand bushels, against 44,178 on the corresponding date last year. This amount is equal to the largest day's receipts of last fall and considerably above the average of September or October. In receipts of wheat Chicago now stands in the back ground. The total amount received there on Saturday was only 17,000 bushels, against 103,000 bushels here; and yesterday, 44,000 against 118,000 at this city. The receipts at the two cities have been relatively about the same since the opening of navigation. We understand that some of the leading wheat dealers of Chicago talk seriously of moving up this way.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A few weeks after a late marriage, the doting husband had some peculiar thoughts when putting on his last clean shirt, as he saw no appearance of "washing." He thereupon rose earlier than usual one morning, and kindled a fire. When hanging on the kettle, he made a noise on purpose to arouse his easy wife. She peeped over the blankets, and exclaimed: "My dear—what are you doing?" He deliberately responded: "I've put on my last clean shirt and am going to wash one for myself!" "Very well," said Mrs. Easy "you had better wash one for me too!"

The number of postage stamps sold in the New York Post-office has been gradually increasing for the past two months, and is considered a sure indication of the revival of business generally. The amount now averages about \$2,300 per day.

INTRIGUES AGAINST GEN. McCLELLAN.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser pursues the subject of the intrigues against Gen. McClellan with a boldness that needs only to be carried one step further. It should give the names of the persons implicated and obscurely indicated by it. It says:

"The interference with his grand and comprehensive plans fills the North with mourning. For the plain before the intrenchments at Yorktown let the responsibility rest upon the parties at Washington who, without consulting him, divided his army when he had left the Capitol. General McClellan himself has never attempted to complain of the bitter assaults made upon him and of the dubious course pursued toward him by the War Department.

"His friends too, so far have contented themselves with defending him without assailing others. But if it is necessary in order to sustain him at this important crisis, they may be tempted to carry the war into Africa. They may mention the names of General's wives who have habitually abused him at a certain hotel in Washington as an indication of the real origin of many of the attacks upon him. They may inquire whether one gentleman high in office has not been in correspondence with another General whom some desire to place in McClellan's position, and so forth. His friends do not desire this, but they may be provoked or compelled to do it."

The Boston Courier of Monday last says:

"We hear that Henry Wilson Senator of the United States, has been here, abusing Gen. McClellan. Very likely he may come here on purpose. It is well known that he is one of the set who have devoted themselves to the object of assailing, depreciating and embarrassing the military action of an officer whom they cannot turn to their traitorous purposes. We hear that Wilson openly declared here that Mr. Lincoln wanted to get rid of McClellan. There is no reason to believe a word of it; but the President ought to know what Wilson's set of him.—Such a statement cannot hurt McClellan, but it is injurious to the President."

The Philadelphia Ledger, usually reliable says:

"Mr. Lincoln it is said does not approve of the manner in which Mr. Stanton is represented to have rejected the advice of our best Generals, and insisted on carrying on the campaign according to his own ideas. As an illustration of the disastrous results following from this system, it may be mentioned that the pushing of Banks across the Potomac was done, it is alleged, in the face of a decided opposition on the part of Gen. McClellan. It may now be safely mentioned that it was part of McClellan's plan to move on to Richmond while the enemy was still at Manassas, and to cut off and capture them. When he found that Banks was to be made independent of him, and sent over the Potomac, he protested against it, pointing out that such a measure would result in the immediate evacuation of Manassas, and that the plan of the campaign would thus be altogether broken up. That event has justified the prediction.—The troubles in the Cabinet, it is said grew out of this difference of view in regard to the Virginia campaign, Mr. Lincoln himself supporting Gen. McClellan's plans. Such difference cannot exist without leading to a result which the above rumor probably anticipates."

The state of the case now seems to be, that the Secretary of War has been compelled to abandon his plans and purposes and to yield to the imperative requirements of Mr. Lincoln. The correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, and others of the same stamp, are now attempting to shield Mr. Stanton by denying that the President has interfered with Gen. McClellan's plans. No—it was the Secretary of War and his confederates whom the President has at length brought to a stand.

REBEL PROPERTY DESTROYED.

We give below an estimate of the various kinds of property which has been ruthlessly destroyed by the rebels since the commencement of the present war:

Cotton	\$15,000,000
Shelburn	3,000,000
Molasses	1,000,000
Farm products	2,000,000
Buildings	6,000,000
Bridges	7,000,000
Railroads	6,000,000
Railroad running stock	10,000,000
Vessels	6,000,000
Cargoes	3,000,000
Arms	2,000,000
Army stores	5,000,000
Ammunition	1,000,000
Camp equipment	2,000,000
Total	\$70,000,000

A very extensive boot and shoe manufacturing establishment at Lynn, Massachusetts, is now in the act of removing to Chicago. It employs some three hundred operatives, and will undoubtedly have a material influence on that trade in the West.

Among the spoils taken by our army at Yorktown are some forty vessels of various sizes and description, which the rebels had about Gloucester Point, in York river.

EXPLORATIONS IN MAINE.

The report of Messrs. Holmes and Hitchcock, appointed to make a geological survey of Northern Maine, in relation to that State. The survey was made in the Fall of last year, and the result fills a volume of four hundred pages. It is now ascertained that there is a fine agricultural region extending all along the upper part, particularly in the Eastern part of Aroostook and the Northern part of Penobscot Co. The climate is not very severe as is usually supposed, and it is believed that North of a cold belt, some fifty miles in width, in many corners will ripen readily. The health of the region is excellent, as might be expected.

Among the minerals discovered in the new country are vast beds of marble, with some indications of gypsum; also the pure white variety, and very abundant, with beds of limestone and roofing slate. In the extreme Northwest corner of the state, on the upper St. John, a gold region is alleged to exist. In another part, the report states that large masses of iron ore have been discovered. As our supplies of this metal come from England, the discovery of it is to be hoped, will turn out according to expectations. It is believed that copper will be brought to light in Aroostook and Washington counties.

Some geological discoveries are also announced as having been made. The operations will be commenced as soon as the melting of the snow allows.

PITTY PARTICULARS.

Tall men live longer than short ones. The married are longer lived than the single ones, and, above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Women have more chances of life previous to the age of fifty years than men, but fewer after. The number of marriages are in the proportion of seventy-six to one hundred. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes, that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is thirty-three years.—One-quarter die before the age of seven, one-half before the age of seventeen. In every thousand persons only one reaches one hundred years, and not more than one in five hundred will reach eighty years. There are on the earth one billion inhabitants. Of these, thirty-four million three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three die every day, seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-one every hour, and sixty per minute or one every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births.—Home Journal.

ONE OF THE MEMBERS.

A year or two since, a Mr. B. was elected to represent the town of Shelburn, N. H., in the Legislature. He was a plain old farmer, full of sound sense, and ready for any real work that was needed. When he made his appearance at the State House, it must be confessed that his *tout ensemble* was anything but fashionable. His hat was a perfect relic of antiquity—his coarse frock and trousers of genuine dapple gray, homespun—his shirt bosom the product of his wife's own loom, and his boots of the thickest and most substantial cowhide.

As Mr. B. entered the lobby, there were several young "members" standing about the fire, and supposing they never came to be only a visitor, they merely cast a glance at his weather-browned face, turned up their noses at his verdant look, and then continued their conversation. B. took a seat near the stove.

"No room here for visitors," said one of the sippants.

"Oh, I am a member."

"You a member!" uttered the first speaker.

"Sartin," responded B., in a mild tone.

"Where from?"

"Shelburn."

"Well, said the fashionably-dressed member with a disdainful look at the rough course dress of the farmer body else to send here?"

"Oh, as for that matter," responded Mr. B., with perfect good nature, "I s'pose there are a good many men that knows more'n I do, but they ain't any of 'em got any clothes that's fit to wear."

The fledglings were shored, and before the session closed, they found that the "member from Shelburn could see through a question as far as they could around it."

COTTON FROM THE SOUTH.—The Cincinnati Commercial of Thursday states that cotton and tobacco are arriving in large quantities from Tennessee. The receipts of cotton from Nashville alone during the last week will amount to one thousand bales. Cotton is arriving in Nashville from plantations in the interior, at the rate of two hundred bales per day.

Miscellaneous Items.

The wheat crop in Missouri is said by the Missouri Democrat to promise well. It is estimated that sixty thousand barrels of salt have already been shipped from Saginaw river, Michigan, since the opening of navigation.

The rebels at New Orleans, it is stated, set on fire some fifty ships and steamers, and sent them down the river after they gave up all hope of saving the city.

A "York State" genius has made a machine which knits five thousand loops in a minute, or a pair of heavy half-hose in ten minutes. Grandmother's occupation is going.

Among the names—about seventy-five in all—of the corporations named in the Pacific Railroad bill lately passed by the House, are those of F. E. Cornell, Minneapolis; and D. Blakey, Rochester, for this State.

A circular saw, making 800 revolutions per minute, turned in Henry's Mill in Fond du Lac, on Thursday last, starting the "pieces in all directions."

Out of a dozen men at work in the room not one was injured.

Judge Carlton opened the United States District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee, at Nashville, April 22. Ten minutes before the venerable Judge and his sick wife were driven from Nashville by the rebel leaders.

When the bombardment of Fort Pulaski was about to open, it was found that the battery nearest the fort had no plugs, which were essential to operations. By a lucky thought the Sixth Connecticut was ordered out to "whittle" and did whittle all the plugs used for two days.

The New Orleans Delta contains an advertisement for round steel rods and ladders worn out steel hoops. The rebels find that lightning has struck them so frequently they are going into the manufacture of lightning rods for their defense.—Jonesville Journal.

In digging the graves of the brave men of the Vermont Third Regiment who fell before Yorktown, the remains of some soldiers of the Revolution were turned up. The brass buttons, that had been on their clothing were in good preservation.

E. P. CHRISTY, the originator of "Christy's Minstrels," attempted suicide at his residence in New York. He threw himself from a second story window, and will not probably survive his injuries. He had been partially insane for some time. He is said to be worth \$200,000, and is forty years of age.

The long list of Brigadier Generals being confirmed from time to time, has given many the idea that the army is having quite a surplus crop of that article. As an offset to this idea, it is stated that nearly every brigade at the late battle of Pittsburg Landing was commanded by a senior Colonel. But few have an adequate idea of an infantryman's army and the number of officers needed to lead its almost numberless divisions.

JAIL TO LET.—Any one in want of a good jail building can secure one by applying to Monroe county, in this State, the citizens in that section apparently having no further use for it. There has been no occupant for it a long time. We judge that the schools and church's thoroughness must be in a flourishing condition.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

RISE IN BLACK RIVER.—Loss of Logs.—Black river, Wisconsin, rose 18 feet on Wednesday, the greatest advance since the big June freshet of '57. The boom at Brockway's mill gave way, letting out about a million feet of logs, belonging to various parties. John Lewis' boom also broke, letting loose all his logs, and so did the boom of the Webber's, at the O'Connell mill. The jetties have lost quite a large amount. The river has gone down several feet.

In the excavations now taking place at Pompeii, two hundred and twenty work-men are employed, and a railroad has been laid, through the city, to facilitate the carrying of the superincumbent soil. It is one hundred and twenty years since Pompeii was extinguished, and only one-third of the city has been yet brought to light.

A correspondent of the Boston Democrat alludes to the fact that twelve years ago Mr. Seward introduced a bill into the Senate to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. That bill received his own vote, and was not passed. Now, what he then advocated for is a law! Events march faster than armies.

When Jeff. Ingersoll of the fall of New Orleans, he had a sensation as if lightning had struck him. It is said by the gentleman alluded to, that forgetting the plans terms of his proclamation, he indulged in a superabundant display of epithets in regard to his opponent's change of that station, among the middle class, which were Apollonian, saturnal, knavish, cowardly, &c., &c., which appears that he is being driven to the truth once in a while, which is an encouraging sign, even if his terms are a little harsh. Now, if his terms of defense are being fortified in the language of the rebel, to which they intend to fall back.