

one year of age—Elizabeth Self, a tall spare-minded girl, modest, handsomely attired, begged leave to enter the jail to see her father. They permitted her, contrary to their usual custom and their savage barbarity, to go in. They had him in a small iron cage, a terrible affair; they opened a little door, and the jailer admitted her. A number of us went to witness the scene. As she entered the cage where her father was—who was to die at four o'clock that afternoon. She clasped him around the neck, and he embraced her also, throwing his arms across her shoulders. They sobbed and cried; they shed their tears and made their moans. I stood by, and I never beheld such a sight since God Almighty made me, and I hope I may never see the like again. When they had parted, wringing each other by the hand, she came out of the cage, stammering and trying to utter something intelligible, she listed my name. She knew my face, and I could understand as much as that she desired me to write a dispatch to Jeff. Davis, and sign her name, begging him to pardon her father. I wrote it about thus:

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS (I did not believe the first word that I wrote was the truth, but I put it there for the sake of form.—My father, blessing Self is sentenced to be hanged at four o'clock to day, an execution at which, and my mother is dead. My father is my earthly all; upon him my hopes are centered, and, friend, I pray you to pardon him. Respectfully,

ELIZABETH SELF.  
Jeff. Davis, who had a better heart than the rest of them perhaps, immediately responded—for he could not withstand the appeal of a woman—to General Carroll, and told him not to hang that man Self, but to keep him in jail and let me write for him a certain time. Self has served his time out and has gone home, and that girl saved the wretchedness of being left alone without a father.

This, ladies and gentlemen, is the spirit of accession all over the South; it is the spirit of murder; it is the spirit of the infernal regions; and, in God's name, can you any longer excuse or apologize for such murders and blood thirsty demons as live down in the Southern Confederacy?—Loud cries of "No, no!"—Hanging is going all over East Tennessee. They shot them down in the fields; they whip them; and as strange as it may seem to you, in the counties of Campbell and Anderson they actually torture with switches the bodies of females, wives and daughters of Union men—ever respectable women. They show no pity to male or female; they rob their houses and they throw them into prison. Our jails are all full now, and we have complained and thought hard that our Government has not come to our relief for a more loyal, a more devoted people to the Stars and Stripes never lived on the face of God's earth than the Union people of Tennessee.—Loud cheers.—With tears in their eyes they begged me, upon leaving East Tennessee, for God Almighty's sake to see the President, to see the army officers, so as to have relief sent to them and bring them out of jail. I hope, gentlemen, you will use your influence with the army and navy, and all concerned, to relieve these poor people. They are the most abused, down trodden, persecuted and proscribed people that ever lived on the face of the earth. I am happy to announce to you that the rebellion will soon be played out. Thank God for his mercies, it will soon have been played out.—Cheers.—Richmond will be obliged to fall very soon; for that noble fellow, McClellan, will capture the whole of them.—Renewed applause.—I have confidence and faith in Fremont, and hope he may rush into East Tennessee. If Halleck, Buell & Co.—great cheering will only capture the region about Washington, and take Memphis, they will be out and the dog is dead. Then let us drive the leaders down into the Gulf of Mexico, like the devils drove the hogs into the sea of Galilee.—Laughter and applause.—

But a few weeks prior to the last Presidential election they announced in their papers that the great bull of the whole division flock was to speak in Knoxville—namely, the first two letters of his name are W. L. Yancey—a fellow that the Governor of South Carolina pardoned out of the State prison for murdering his uncle, Dr. Earl. He was announced to speak, and the crowd was two to one Union men. I had never spoken in an insolent manner, "Is Parson Brownlow in this crowd?" "The disunionists hailed out in this crowd?" "Yes, he is here." I hope, said he, "the President will have me catch him upon the stand and have me catch him." "No," said the Breckinridge secessionists. "Yes, gentlemen, we had four tickets in the field the last race—Lincoln and Hamlin Bell and Everett—the Bell and Everett ticket was a kind of Kangaroo ticket, with all the strength in the legs; and there was a Douglas and Johnson and a Breckinridge and Lane ticket. As for my judge, that was the meeting and shabbiest of the lot; but that was in the field. Lincoln was elected fairly and squarely under the forms of law and the Constitution; and though I was not a Lincoln man, yet I gave in to the will of the majority, and it is the duty of every patriot and true man to bow to the will of the majority. The Parson then resumed his story. But the crowd hallowed to Yancey. "Brownlow is here, but he has no nerve to meet the stand where you are." I rose and marched up the steps and said, I will show you whether I have the nerve or not. "Sir," said he—and he is a beautiful speaker and personally a fine looking man—"are you the celebrated Parson Brownlow?" "I am the only man on earth," I replied, "that fills the bill." "Don't you think," said Yancey, "you are lately employed as a preacher, a man of your cloth to be dabbling in politics and meddling with the affairs of the State?" "No," said I, "a distinguished member of your party you are acting with once took Jesus Christ up upon a mount and said to the Savior, 'Look at the kingdoms of the world. All this will I give thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me.' 'Now, sir,' I said, 'thy reply to the devil is my reply to you. Get thee behind me, Satan.' I rather expected to be knocked down by him; but I stood with my right side to him and a cocked Dorringer in my breeches pocket. I intended, if I went over the scaffold, that he should go the other way. 'Now, sir,' I said, 'if you are through, I would like to make a few remarks.' 'Certainly proceed,' said Yancey. 'Well, sir, you should tread lightly upon the toes of preachers, and you should get these disunionists to post you up before you launch out in this way against preachers. Are you aware, sir, that this grey-headed man sitting here, Isaac Lewis, the President of the meeting, who has welcomed you, is an old disunionist Methodist preacher, and De Chanay's passion against in this town, who has been meddling in politics all his lifetime?" "Sir," said I, "you are aware that this man James D. Thomas, on my left is a Breckinridge elector for this Congressional district? He was turned out of the Methodist ministry for whipping his wife and abusing his neighbors. 'Sir,' said I, 'are you aware that this young man sitting in front of us, Colonel London C. Haynes, the selector of the Breckinridge ticket for the State of Tennessee,

### The Goodhue Volunteer

J. H. PARKER, Editor.  
Red Wing, August 13th, 1862.

To the Irish American Citizens of Goodhue County.  
We do not say "to the Irishman" of Goodhue County, for, wherever the place of birth we are all Americans, and yet there is an indescribable, undefinable chord of sympathy that draws those whose ancestry and birth was in any particular country, together and makes them feel in a peculiar degree that here, away from their native country though at home in their adopted, they have a more special brotherhood together.

You in common with us, owe a debt to your adopted country, which she now calls upon you to pay. She offers great inducements for you to come up and pay it voluntarily, and it ought to be paid in that way. Irishmen have been the pride of every army where they have held a position,—they are the pride of America. The glorious old 69th will hold a place in the American heart while the Union lasts.

By the request of a large number of prominent citizens of Irish descent, Gov. Ramsey has authorized a regiment to be raised to be composed exclusively of Irishmen, to be designated the 8th Regiment Minnesota Volunteers. J. L. McDonald, editor of the *Shakopee Argus* is the leading man in the movement and a better, more whole-souled man never lived than he. The regiment themselves will be allowed to select their own field officers and chaplain. A great interest has been offered to Goodhue County in neglecting her in the location of the parts that are to be honored with a position in this regiment. The *Press* says:

"It is proposed to raise two companies in Ramsey county, two in Scott, two in Dakota, one in LeSueur, one in Rice, one in Hennepin, and one in Fillmore. Let active young men set to work among their countrymen. Fifteen men will entitle them to a second lieutenant."

Goodhue can furnish a full company of Irish citizens, and she ought to do it. The time is short, but yet there is time enough. Let the active prominent ones go at it, and in a very few days they can have part in a whole company. Let old Goodhue be represented in every regiment.

If we have to resort to draft in this county the draft from the Irish population will take fully half a company, why not fill it up by volunteering in the steps.

There is no time to stop and talk, but there is abundant time for prompt, energetic action, so fall into ranks.

### Warlike Candidates.

A funny dialogue took place a day or two since in front of the Windsor House between Major Cullen, and Lieut. Gov. Donnelly.

Major C. proposed that they should both stop running for Congress and go and enlist. Gov. D. objected to this as it would require two new conventions to be called to nominate two new candidates, but proposed to enter into an agreement with Major C. that whoever was defeated should go at once and enter the ranks.

The Major objected to this highly reasonable proposition and drove off rather red in the face.—*Press*.

We hardly know whether the above is a joke, or not. If it is a transaction that did actually take place, we are constrained to say that the proposition made by Major Cullen to Lieut. Gov. Donnelly was eminently patriotic, and should have been eagerly accepted by Mr. Donnelly. The names of those gentlemen would give an impetus to enlistment that would more than compensate their loss in the national legislature.

So far as the objection that two new conventions would be required to nominate two new candidates is concerned, it is all a mistake; conventions, and party candidates are a curse to any country. Although both the gentlemen now in the field, in this district for Congress, were nominated by a party convention, they dare not either of them ask the vote of a single man in the State on the ground of their party relations. The time has been when it would have been tolerated but it is not so now. The people have got something on their hands to attend to now besides party strifes. Either of them would look, and would no doubt feel as mean as sheep-stealers to advocate his claims to support on the ground of his partisanship.

Then where is the necessity of two new conventions to nominate two new candidates? Let the proper authorities call an election to elect Congressmen, and we entertain no doubts that the people would give for themselves candidates enough. IF ANY MAN WANTS TO RUN FOR ANY OFFICE LET HIM NOMINATE HIMSELF.

Example Worthy of Imitation.  
The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, candidate for Congress in the 9th Indiana District, is canvassing his district, stirring up the people to go to the war. Would it not be commendable if our own candidates, Donnelly and Cullen should pursue the same course here? We think it would look much more manly and patriotic, and be much better, than to be going around begging votes. We shall all live and prosper even though neither of them should be elected but if the government is overturned, we might as well give up.

PATRIOTS are just now doing their utmost to help their country. Politicians are doing their utmost to help themselves.—*Chicago Journal*.

### War Spirit.

The meeting at Pine Island Monday night was a perfect success. The gathering was very large, embracing people from the town of Pine Island, and the Eastern parts of Cherry Grove and Roscoe. \$525, was subscribed to the bounty fund to be used for the benefit of those towns in the proportion of the subscription from each. After the close of the meeting, patriotic resolutions were adopted, among which was one, that "we recognize but two divisions of the people in this emergency; those who are loyal to the constitution, and those who are disloyal." Also one that the president be requested to call out five hundred thousand more men and have them ready to take the field by the first of next December if necessary.

Twenty-two volunteers came forward and enlisted, and many more from that section are coming right along. Pine Island has done nobly. She has already sent sixty-two men to the army, and no she sends a large number more.

Tuesday night there was a great war meeting at Zumbrota, the result of which we have not heard, but we have no doubt a large number enlisted, as that town though exceedingly patriotic had not sent a very large number to the army before.

Goodhue Centre polls fifty-two votes and has herefore sent twenty-one men to the war, and now send five or six more.

At Red Wing the recruits are just rushing in. At a Farmers' meeting held Monday evening twenty-two signed the muster roll. The company numbers less than forty, and has therefore sent more than half its number.

McLaren told us last evening that he has now forty-nine men sworn into the Goodhue Guards, and Mr. Densmore says there are now thirty on Mr. Williston's roll.

But for all the recruits come in so fast, there will be a draft, we have got to raise two hundred and eighty men, and they will not all volunteer before the 15th. Then let there be a perfect rush of all who want to secure the bounty, and at the same time avoid being compelled to go.

### Day is Dawning.

The supineness of action, and the evident failure of those in authority to comprehend the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged, and the total failure of our armies to accomplish that which the people expected at their hands, cast a shadow of gloom over the nation that was fast deepening into the blackness of despair. Great despondency rested upon all the people. All energy seemed to have died out of the Administration, and all branches of the government partook of the lethargy that pervaded one.

But let us rejoice, "Thank God and take courage." The day of inaction has passed, and now the fate of this nation is to be decided at the point of the bayonet—decided soon. Our impoverished army is to be replenished; new fields and positions now held by traitors are to be occupied by the armed bands of the Union, and glorious results may be speedily expected.

The President now feels the responsibility of the work on hand. He has called for 600,000 more men to take the field and fight the battles of the country. Those men are called for and wanted now, and they will be forthcoming, for if not offered, the services of men will be compelled—compelled by draft. Let no man complain at this, for every man owes a service to his country, which that country has a right to demand whenever needed.

The 600,000 men must be mustered into the service by the 15th inst. It is a short time, and yet it is long enough. No man can go into the army without making a great sacrifice, and the loss time a man has to think of such a sacrifice, the easier it is to make do.

The quota of this State is between four and five thousand men, and from this county two hundred and eighty men. Goodhue has been, (and we are proud to claim the honor) the banner County in the State. If we raise our quota without being compelled to resort to compulsion, she will still claim and hold that high honor. Shall it be done? Men of Goodhue County, shall it be done? We hope, we believe it will.—The volunteer has many advantages over the drafted man which it would be well to consider. In the first place he gets \$20 bounty from the County, \$100 bounty from the government, \$25, of which is paid when he enters; he gets an additional government bounty for enlistment of \$2, and the first month's pay, \$13, paid in advance. Thus he gets a clear bounty of \$122, over and above his regular pay, \$47 of which he gets in advance, besides his first month's pay, making an advance payment of \$69. This will partly support an ordinary family until pay day at least. The drafted man gets none of this; he gets his regular pay, but no bounty. It is far better in our judgment for a person to volunteer and get something to leave with his family than it is to be drafted and leave the family destitute.—But whether volunteer or draft, the Almighty will never permit the family of a defender of the right to suffer.

### Old Men for Council, Young men for War.

Being a young man myself, we have a right to speak to and about young men, and we shall do so. Young men ought to save this Union—ought to save it by fighting its battles. They ought to be in the army; they are the ones to take the place of those who have fallen in battle—they are the ones to fill up our reduced regiments. Many young men who ought to enlist, are not doing so, and probably some of them will be candidates for office this fall. We think no young man ought to be elected to any office in this county this fall, who is able to perform military duty. We have plenty of old men, physically disqualified for military

duty, who are abundantly qualified to perform the duties of any office in this county. To such let the offices be given, provided they will pledge themselves to give all the proceeds of their office, over and above their expenses of the office, and the support of their families, to the volunteer fund, but not otherwise. We need to save our young men for the army, and they ought not to be encumbered with office that will prevent their going.

WHAT PARSON BROWNLOW SAYS.—In his speech at New York, which speech is published on the first page of the volunteer this week. Parson Brownlow said: "We have merged in Tennessee all other parties and predilections in this great question of the Union, and the miserable wretch who will here or elsewhere resort to exploded parties and party issues, and make capital out of this war, deserves the gallows, and deserves death." Now that is just the talk we like. The man who will talk about party when he ought to be fighting for his country is worse than the traitor who boldly takes up arms against the government. Now when every issue is dead—swallowed up, engulfed in this hell-born rebellion that is now upon us, no man can urge the continuance of party warfare, except for private gain, or to divert the attention of the people from the stupendous task they have undertaken of crushing this rebellion. Such men are the enemies of the country, and against such all loyal men ought to raise up an emasse.

### Battle.

There has been a severe battle between Banks and Jackson, on the Shandore. Banks attacked Jackson last Saturday about six miles South of Culpeper Court House, and a terrible battle ensued, lasting all day. The loss was about two thousand on each side; the reports do not state the number of men engaged. About night Gen. Pope and McDowell arrived to reinforce Banks, while Gen. Hill reinforced Jackson. There was probably a severe fight next day, but we have no authentic information on the subject.

### Republican Platform.

Resolved, That we hereby submit to the candid consideration of all the electors of the Second Congressional District of Minnesota, the following sentiments and opinions: First.—That the present war with all its fearful consequences, and the present and prospective bloodshed, which has followed directly chargeable to a wicked and ambitious band of Slaveholding Secessionists and contending in a Presidential Election, who have freely participated, they formed the desperate resolution that rather than submit peacefully to the will of the people, as defined by the constitutionally expressed through the ballot box, to surrender the bonds holding the Union together and rend in fragments the most liberal and sacred of all rights, they would rather die than submit to the degradation and dishonor of a protracted and bloody civil war; and they will fight to the death to maintain the integrity of the Union, and to prevent the perpetration of the crime of secession, and the perpetration of the crime of rebellion, which was denounced to us by Washington and his illustrious coadjutors; that for the purpose of attaining these objects, we will support the National Administration in the grand and most earnest prosecution of the war; that we approve of calling into requisition all the resources of the Government, and we will support the will of the people, and we will support the reprobation of secession, and we will support the speedy restoration of our former National Union to its original power, its former sympathy and support.

Second.—That at the present eventful period in our history, we regard it as the strongest and greatest of all earthly obligations resting upon the people, to stand firmly by the Government, and to maintain the war without reservation or condition, and with this end and object in view, we hereby heartily and most cordially invite the loyal and patriotic men of all counties and territories to unite and co-operate with us in the general Government our individual sympathy and support.

Third.—That we endorse the National Administration, that we have the strongest confidence in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of Abraham Lincoln, and that we most cordially approve all his efforts to preserve the Union and to destroy the workings and plottings of treason, and that we can only pledge him the most energetic support, and that we will support the will of the people, and we will support the speedy restoration of our former National Union to its original power, its former sympathy and support.

Fourth.—That we should regard with deep indignation all attempts at interference in our domestic troubles, by England or any other foreign power, and should show that our national honor and valor will always illustrate the most brilliant page of our military annals.

Fifth.—That we hereby emphatically reprobate the secession and rebellion, and we will support the will of the people, and we will support the speedy restoration of our former National Union to its original power, its former sympathy and support.

THE PROPER WAY TO THE 'A SHE TRAITOR'—In Baltimore, a few days ago, was walking in the street with a friend, when a young girl of sixteen or seventeen noticed his name, called out, "Harris for Jeff!" The girl immediately seized her, bent her over his knee, gave her three sharp slaps, and released her, saying, "When you get home, say tell your man that you have been spanked by a five Yankee officer;" and at the girl had bit the Colonel's leg while he was chastising her he said, "Tell her you had the first mouthful of lead, and you have tasted in my day."

ALL MEN who mount the stump to talk politics should be shot. There is no time for such kind of talk.—*JA*

### Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1862.  
An Order to prevent the Eviction of Military Duty, and for the Suppression of Disloyal Practices.

First By direction of the President of the United States, it is hereby ordered that, until further orders, no citizen liable to be drafted into the military service, be allowed to go into a foreign country, and all military and military officers of the United States are directed, and all police authorized, especially at the posts of the United States on the seaboard, are requested to see that this order is faithfully carried into effect, and they are hereby authorized and ordered to arrest and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order, and report to Major Turner, Judge Advocate at Washington City for further instructions respecting the person or persons so arrested or detained.

Second Any person liable to draft who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft is made, will be arrested by any Provost Marshal or other United States or State officer wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot, and placed on military duty for the term of draft, and the expenses of his own arrest and conveyance to such post or depot, and also the sum of five dollars as a reward to the officer who shall make the arrest, shall be deducted from his pay.

Third The writ of *habeas corpus* is hereby suspended in respect to all persons so arrested and detained, and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices.

Signed, EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Sec'y of War.

HARRISBURG, AUG. 8.  
Volunteers are coming in by thousands. There will be by Tuesday next sufficient number to fill up the fifteen regiments which with the regiments from Philadelphia, will fill up the State quota of volunteers. Several regiments completely organized, armed and equipped, will start for the seat of war early next week.

DETROIT, AUG. 8.  
Michigan has nearly filled her quota under the first call for 300,000 men, and will furnish her quota under the last call without resorting to draft, if a short extension of time is allowed. Eight regiments of infantry and one of cavalry in this State, will be ready for the field as soon as equipments are received.

CINCINNATI, AUG. 8.  
Special dispatches from Indianapolis say a gentleman arrived from Knoxville, Tenn., who reports a force of 15,000 infantry with a proportion artillery and cavalry at that place, expecting to march into Kentucky at an early day.

All the Indiana regiments but two are full.

Considerable excitement exists in all parts of the State. Recruiting is progressing with unusual rapidity. All the regiments authorized will be filled this week.

The Ninety-Third Ohio Regiment, commanded by Col. Chas. Anderson, brother of Sumner Anderson, is now full, 1,300 men having been recruited in fifteen days in Montgomery, Butler and Preble counties.

The City Council, Chamber of Commerce, and members of the Bar held meetings this morning to take into consideration what may be necessary in relation to the murder of Gen. McCook.

Contributions to the bounty reach \$88,000.

KANKAKEE, Ill., AUG. 7.  
At a meeting at the little town of Moneka, Kankakee county, yesterday, one hundred and sixty men enlisted.

Over five hundred men have enlisted in this county already.

DECATUR, Ill., AUG. 7.  
Macon county has now recruited enough to fill her quota of the first call for 300,000 men, and also the second call for 300,000 drafted men.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 6.  
Wm. H. Webb, the well known shipbuilder, has contracted with the government to build an iron steam ram, to be covered with six-inch iron, to have two revolving turrets like the Monitor, the bow to be covered with twelve inch iron and to have a solid iron ram half the length of the vessel. Price—one and-a-quarter million dollars.

Gen. Shields said cheers and resolutions will never whither the secessionists and put down the rebellion. We must do more than this. We must do away with old party divisions and unite in a common cause against men, women and children who are smitten with the infernal madness of rebellion. If we can only throw 100,000 fresh men into the field we can crush the rebellion now and forever. What we want, as was said on a memorable occasion, during the Mexican war, is "a little more grape." (Excessive laughter and applause.)

BOSTON, AUG. 6.  
A great war meeting was held here this evening. Hon. Edward Everett was the principal speaker and made a eloquent and patriotic address strongly denouncing any idea of giving up the contest. He might once have been in favor of a peace-separation, but that time had passed, and now the Union must be restored at whatever cost.

BOSTON, AUG. 7.  
In accordance with the request of many citizens, Gov. Andrew has authorized the organization of a Boston Regiment for the war, to consist of ten companies of riflemen and a battery of artillery. Lieut. Colonel Batchelor of the 13th Massachusetts is to be Colonel, and the Governor suggests that the regiment be mainly officered from soldiers now in the field, who have earned a right for promotion by gallant services.

Gen. Loat, editor of the *Boston Courier*, announces his interest in that paper for sale.

The second battalion of infantry of Boston Tigers are to be increased to a regiment for nine months service. Major G. L. Holbrook is to be the Colonel.

A general desire is expressed that the whole militia of Massachusetts be organized, equipped, and held in readiness for the call of the Government. The People seem delighted to make the war a special business until a peace is conquered.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VICTORIA,  
WASHINGTON, July 26.  
GENERAL ORDER NO. 1  
Hereafter no guards will be placed over private houses or private property of any description whatever. Commanding officers are responsible for the conduct of the troops under their command, and the articles of war and regulations of the army provide ample means for restraining them to the full extent required for discipline and efficiency. Soldiers were called into the field to do battle against the enemy, and it is not expected that their force and energy shall be wasted in the protection of the private property of those most hostile to the government. No soldier serving in this army hereafter will be employed in such service.

By command of Gen. Pope.  
Signed, Geo. D. Rood, Col. A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

### WASHINGTON, AUG. 8.

The following order, authorizing the arrest of persons discouraging enlistments, has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1862.  
ORDERED—First, that all United States Marshals and Superintendents, or Chiefs of Police of any town, city or district, be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged by act, or speech, or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or any other disloyal practice against the United States.

Second, That immediate report be made to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a military commission.

Third, The expenses of such arrests and imprisonments will be certified to the Chief of the War Department for settlement and payment.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 7.  
[Special to Times]—Cassius M. Clay is talked of as likely to be sent to Cincinnati to assume command of the new Department of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. Prominent Kentucky men here have received assurances that troops shall be crowded into Kentucky as fast as raised in Ohio and Indiana. They ask also that the property of the rebels shall be seized at once, and all refusing to take the oath of allegiance shall be driven south.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 7.  
[Special to Post]—Governor Sprague has arrived here. It is reported that he comes here to consult with the President in regard to the enlistment of a negro regiment.

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota,  
GENERAL ORDER NO. 23.  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
ST. PAUL, MINN., AUGUST 9, 1862.

The pressing nature of the orders from the War Department, requiring that the militia lists should be prepared with the least possible delay, and in order to secure greater correctness, the County Auditors of the several counties in this State are requested to prepare blank militia lists for the assessors of their several wards and townships, to be forwarded them at once to the most distant townships by special messenger.—The State will pay all expenses incurred for that purpose, if the United States should refuse to do so.

The assessors will not, as some suppose, be the judges of who is or is not liable to do militia duty; they must take down the names of all white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, in the manner directed by General Orders, No. 22.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,  
OSCAR MALMROS,  
Adjutant General.

General Headquarters State of Minnesota,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
ST. PAUL, MINN., AUGUST 8th 1862.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, the township assessors of the several townships, and the assessors of the several wards of the several cities, in preparing a list of persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, liable to militia duty, not only take the names of such persons, but also state their ages and occupation whether native or foreign born citizens, and if the latter, whether naturalized, or whether they have simply declared their intention to become citizens. They will also state, under the head of general remarks, any apparent defect of the person enrolled, such as deafness, blindness, loss of speech, etc.

Such assessors as may have already, either partly or entirely completed their lists, will correct the same according to these instructions, and will receive a reasonable compensation from the U. S. for extra duties imposed upon them under this order.

County Auditors will see that the assessors prepare their militia lists without delay, and will, if any assessor or assessors in their respective counties fail to prepare said lists, immediately inform this office of the name of such assessor or assessors.

The County Auditors are also requested to forward with all convenient speed a copy of such militia lists to this office, forwarding the militia of each township respectively.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,  
OSCAR MALMROS,  
Adjutant General.

Irish Americans of Minnesota.

At the request of many of your fellow-countrymen, the Executive has kindly permitted the citizens of Minnesota, who are of Irish birth or descent, to organize themselves into a distinct regiment, and has designated the Eighth Regiment for that purpose.

The time has now come for action, and while other classes of our fellow citizens are rushing to defend their country, let it not be said that we are behind them. Your countrymen of other States, have gained for themselves a reputation for gallantry and bravery second to none. Let us share with them the dangers of the field and the duties of a soldier, and prove ourselves worthy of the praise and honor of our adopted country. Let us prove ourselves not ungrateful for the many favors which we have received from this Government.

The undersigned has been appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to visit the different populous counties in the State, for the purpose of hastening the organization of Irish American Companies, to fill up the Eighth Regiment, and thereby facilitate its organization. Owing to the brief period that intervenes between this and the 15th, it will be impossible to make other than hasty visits, and he therefore takes this method of requesting the active co-operation of all Irish Americans in the different counties in this matter.

Let companies be organized at once. By volunteering before the 15th persons will receive the bounties offered by the Government and their respective counties, cities or towns, and at the same time avoid the drudgery of a draft; whereas all those who are drafted will receive but \$11.00 per month and no bounty.

All communications addressed to Shalhope will receive prompt attention.

Respectfully your fellow citizen,  
J. L. McDONALD.

FROM GEN. POPES COMMAND.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, Va., July 26.

The people of Culpeper Orange and Madison were thunderstruck at the recent sudden appearance of the Union forces under Gen. Hatch. They are represented as being heartily sick of the war. They may well be, for the prospect of starvation stares them in the face. Their stock has been driven off by the confederates. The wheat crop is almost annihilated by rust and weevil, and the corn, scarcely above the ground, has no chance of ripening before frost.

### HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VICTORIA, WASHINGTON, July 26.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1

Hereafter no guards will be placed over private houses or private property of any description whatever. Commanding officers are responsible for the conduct of the troops under their command, and the articles of war and regulations of the army provide ample means for restraining them to the full extent required for discipline and efficiency. Soldiers were called into the field to do battle against the enemy, and it is not expected that their force and energy shall be wasted in the protection of the private property of those most hostile to the government. No soldier serving in this army hereafter will be employed in such service.

By command of Gen. Pope.  
Signed, Geo. D. Rood, Col. A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

### COGEL & BETCHER,

Manufacturers of and dealers in  
**Lumber, Shingles,  
AND LATH,**

**SASH, DOORS & BLINDS.**

Office and Lumberyard  
Corner of Main and Broad Streets.  
SAWING, PLANING, MATCHING,  
AND

**MOULDING.**  
Done to order at our Steam Mill.  
n101 Nov. 18, 61:1y

### TAILORING

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Red Wing and vicinity that he has opened a Tailor Shop in Red Wing, where he is ready to receive orders for making up clothes after

THE LATEST STYLE,  
and most fashionable cut. Experience of over twenty years in all branches of the trade, in cutting and making up garments for men and children, enables him to give perfect satisfaction to all who will favor him with their patronage. Particular attention paid to cutting clothes to order to be made by ladies.

All Clothes Warranted to Fit!  
Shop on Main street, between Smith & Dickson's Bank and A. W. Esping's Jewelry Store.  
Red Wing, May 23d, 1862.  
n44:6:5m A. GROSS.

### Chas. McGlashan,