

THE GOODHUE VOLUNTEER.

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

VOLUME 7, NUMBER 13.

RED WING, GOODHUE COUNTY, MINN., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, 1862.

WHOLE NUMBER 375.

The Volunteer,

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
J. H. PARKER,
Treasurer of Subscription: \$1.50 per annum
strictly in advance.

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\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$5.50
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BUSINESS CARDS.

W. W. PHELPS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
RED WING, - - - MINNESOTA
517

JAMES H. PARKER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSEL AT LAW.
And Notary Public.
RED WING, - - - MINNESOTA.

Particular attention given to the collection of
claims against the United States.
BY EXTRA PAY ON FEES.
Office in the Goodhue V.

C. & J. C. McCORMICK,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law.
RED WING, - - - MINNESOTA.
Special attention given to the collection of
claims against the United States for
BOUNTY of soldiers killed in battle or
in the service of the Government.
Office in Grand new building, near
the Red Wing House.
Red Wing, March 28th, 1861.

FRANK J. VES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Red Wing, - - - Minnesota.
Special attention given to
"OFFICE OF NOTARY PUBLIC."
n152

GEORGE W. RUTHERFORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
ROSCOE, GOODHUE COUNTY, MINN.
Will attend to all business entrusted to his
care in the line of his profession.
C. McCormick of Red Wing, will assist in all
cases entrusted to his care in the District Court.
n148

**GOODHUE COUNTY
DRUG STORE.**
MATHER & CLARK,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES,
Dye-Stuff, Hair and Cloth Brushes,
PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY SOAP,
TOBACCO, AND
FARMERY, Red and White Point, &c.
No. 440

DR. E. J. PARKER,
Having removed to
give his attention
PRACTICE
Professional advice
promptly rendered,
office over the Goodhue
at his residence at F
Red Wing, July 2

BOOTS & SHOES.
BAR
Kelly House, are manufacturing
BOOTS AND SHOES,
in the most workmanlike manner, and at
MODERATE RATES.
Repairing done to order at short notice.
Red Wing, Sept. 17, 1862. no87ly

C. BERG,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
A full assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
constantly on hand.
TAILORING AND REPAIRING
done to order promptly and at reasonable
rates. Shop in Wilkinson's Block.
Red Wing, June 25th, 1861. n141y.

**THE CELEBRATED
RAGLE
PANNING MILL.**
Manufactured and for sale by
ASHTON, OGEL & BETCHER,
Near the Kelly House,
RED WING, - - - MINNESOTA.
n158ly

City Bakery,
ON BUSH STREET, near RED WING HOUSE.
CHAS. F. R. TRACHERE, Proprietor.
A good assortment of
FRESH BAKED BREAD,
Cakes, Buns, Crackers, &c. always on hand.
Orders are always kept.
Those who wish to have bread delivered at
their homes can leave their orders.
n131

J. W. E. HAWKINS
Painter, Glazier
AND
PAPER HANGER.
All orders promptly attended to and faith-
fully executed.
Red Wing, June 1862.

FURNITURE.
On Bush Street, near the Red Wing House.
All kinds of furniture on hand. Repairing
and turning done to order. Also, all kinds
of College
JOHN CORRELL.
no87ly.

Lyons House.

Corner of Plum and Third streets,
RED WING, MINN.

THE proprietor has just finished
this large and commodious
House, and has erected a large
and convenient Stable, and is now prepared to
give those who favor him with their patronage
all the comforts of a home while sojourning
in the city. JOHN LYONS,
Proprietor.
Red Wing, Sept. 24, 1862. n150ly

HICKMAN HOUSE.

We have just furnished and opened the Hick-
man House, formerly the Hick House, and can
now accommodate the traveling public.
We have year built.

A COMMODIOUS STABLE.

for the accommodation of teams. 42-4m

Bailey House.

TEN miles from Red Wing, on the Mantor-
ville road.
Accommodations for man and beast furnished
at reasonable rates. Good Stabling and
plenty of water.
J. V. H. BAILEY, Proprietor.
n138a

LIBBY HOUSE.

NOS. 54, & 55 WATER STREET NEW YORK.
Three doors above the Hudson River R.
R. Depot.

THIS HOUSE IS CONVENIENTLY SITUATED
for business men visiting New York. The
proprietor takes pleasure in announcing to the
public that he has recently refitted and fur-
nished his House, and is prepared to give those
who may favor him with their patronage the
comforts of a home, while sojourning in the
city. Board \$1.50 per day.
IRA A. LIBBY, Proprietor.
n176a

Hay Creek House.

For business men visiting New York. The
proprietor takes pleasure in announcing to the
public that he has recently refitted and fur-
nished his House, and is prepared to give those
who may favor him with their patronage the
comforts of a home, while sojourning in the
city. Board \$1.50 per day.
IRA A. LIBBY, Proprietor.
n176a

Selected Poetry.

"I Fight Mit Sigel."
BY GRANT P. ROBINSON, Esq.

I met him again, he was trudging along.
His knapsack with chickens was swelling;
He'd "blundered" these dainties, and thought
it no wrong
From some secessionist's dwelling.
"What regiment's yours, and under whose flag
Do you fight?" said I, touching his shoulder.
Turning slowly around he smilingly said,
"For the thought made him stronger and bolder."
"I FIGHT MIT SIGEL."

The next time I saw him his knapsack was gone,
His cap and his canteen were missing,
Shells, sharpnel and grape, and the swift rifle
ball.
Around him and o'er him were hissing.
How are you my friend—and where have you
been?
And for what and with whom are you fighting?
He said, as a shell from the enemy's gun
Sent his arm and his music to a "kidding,"
"I FIGHT MIT SIGEL."

Once more I seen him, and knelt by his side.
His blood was rapidly flowing;
I whispered of home, wife, children, and friends,
The bright lance to which he was going.
Have you no word for the dear ones at home,
The "we owe"—the father or mother?
"Yaw! yaw!" said he, "toll them, oh! I tell
them, I fight—"
"Poor fellow!" he thought of no other—
"I FIGHT MIT SIGEL."

We scraped out a grave, and he dreamily
slept.
On the bank of the Shenandoah river;
His home and his kindred were unknown,
His reward in the hands of the Giver.
We placed a rough board at the head of his
grave,
"And we left him there, 'till we came from the
west."
"I FIGHT MIT SIGEL."

Miscellaneous Reading.

George D. Prentice in Memory of his
Rebel Son.

William Courtland Prentice died on Mon-
day last at Augusta, Ky., of wounds received
in the conflict at that place on the pre-
ceding Saturday. He perished in the cause
of the rebellion.

It is not in the columns of a newspaper
it is only in the family circle or in the hush
of solitude, that the emotions of a parent
such an event should have utterance.
"weeping eyes and fast-trickling
tears." The deepest agonies should be
expressed in the language of the heart.
The world's sympathy; it can be looked for on
ly from God and his angel time. Nay
there are griefs that time itself has no power
to allay or soothe, griefs that like running
streams are deepening their channels for
ever.

Wm. Courtland Prentice was no common
young man. He was remarkable in his
powers and in his temperament. A model of
manly beauty, he had extraordinary intel-
lectual energy, a strong thirst for strange
and curious knowledge, and a deep passion
for all that is sublime and beautiful in
poetry and nature. He was generous, manly,
high hearted and of a courage that no mor-
tal peril, come in what form it might, could
daunt. He exulted in looking destruction
face to face in all its ways. He loved wild
and dangerous adventures, for the very dan-
gerous sake. His eagle spirit lived upon the
mountain crags and shouted back to the
shouts of the storm. Although kind, un-
selfish and humane, he was impatient, pas-
sionate, and of unconquerable prejudices.
He was not unfrequently unjust in his judg-
ment, and he permitted nothing to stand be-
tween him and the execution of his pur-
poses.

This young man, if he had always direct-
ed his energies judiciously, could have made
himself a distinguished ornament in any
profession of life. He might have been an
able and honored statesman in the service
of the Republic. But an intense Southern
sympathy, in spite of the arguments, the
remonstrances, and the entreaties of those
who dearly loved him, had made him an
active rebel against his country. And, after
a brief few weeks' service in the rebel ranks,
he fell, weeping meanwhile, far away from
his family, the kindly ministrations of those
against whose cause his strong right arm
had been raised. O, if he had fallen in his
country's service, fallen with his burning
eyes fixed in love and devotion upon the
flag that for more than three fourths of a
century has been a star of worship to his an-
cestors, his early death, though still terrible
might have been borne by a father's heart;
but, alas! the reflection that he fell in armed
rebellion against that glorious old banner,
now the emblem of the greatest and holiest
cause the world ever knew, is full of desola-
tion and almost of despair.

And yet we shall love to think of Court-
land Prentice, that brave and noble, though
misguided youth, during the little remnant
of our lives. Our love for him, undimmed
by tears and grief, is and will remain an
amazingly sweet upon the grave of our
buried years.—Louisville Journal.

GENERAL BUTLER is still pushing on his
"vigorous policy" against the rebels in and
about New Orleans. He is great on "or-
ders" that have the Jacksonian ring in them.
His last order was one requiring all citizens,
both male and female, to take the oath of
allegiance, before the first of October, or
suffer imprisonment and the confiscation of
their property. That is right.

The Rebellion Staggering.

The "good news" which, not many days
ago we prophesied as coming, begins to ar-
rive. All advices since the battles fought
in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, represent the
results of our victories at South Mountain
and Antietam as more important and deci-
sive than was at first imagined. The spir-
it of the enemy appears to be broken; and
folded in their contemplated foray through
Maryland and Pennsylvania, there remains
nothing now before the ragged, shoeless,
half starving masses, forced into their ranks
by conscription, but a return to Rich-
mond, through that wilderness into which the re-
bellion has converted valleys once the most
fruitful, prosperous and smiling on the
American continent.

From the West, too, good news is heard,
the gallant Grant again having routed the
massed columns of the foe at Corinth, and
this under some of their best commanders,
Sterling Price, Earl Van Dorn, and Man-
sfield Lovell. From Kentucky we hear the
glad tidings that the invading legions of re-
bellion are in full retreat before the troops
of the Union, consolidating on the impor-
tant points by Gen. Halleck's foresight.—
Only let the war now be vigorously pushed
for a few months longer, and by next spring
the flowers will be blooming over a country
at peace within its own borders, and again
preparing to take up its march along the
great highway of prosperity.—National Re-
publican.

Promotions in the First Regiment.

The following promotions and changes in
the First Regiment have been made, and
commissions were issued yesterday in ac-
cordance therewith, as follows:
Major George N. Morgan, Lieutenant Col-
onel, vice Miller, transferred.
Captain Wm. Corville Jr., Major, vice
Morgan, promoted.
First Lieutenant Francis Baasen, Regi-
mental Quartermaster.
C. Edward Davis, First Lieutenant.
Sergeant William M. May, company B,
Second Lieutenant.
Sergeant James D. Gray, company G,
Second Lieutenant.
Sergeant Waldo Farran, company D,
Second Lieutenant.
Sergeant William Harmon, company D,
Second Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant N. Searies, First Lieu-
tenant.
Second Lieutenant Martin Maginnis, First
Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant C. B. Hefelfinger,
First Lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant Thomas Sinclair, First
Lieutenant.
Sergeant Horatio S. Bingham, company
K, Second Lieutenant.
Sergeant Major John Peller, Second Lieu-
tenant company E.
Sergeant David B. Demarest, Second
Lieutenant company A.
Second Lieutenant John Ball, First Lieu-
tenant company I, vice Harley, resigned.
Second Lieutenant James Shepley, com-
pany F, First Lieutenant vice Hoyt, re-
signed.
Second Lieutenant Joseph R. King, First
Lieutenant, vice Baasen, promoted to Quar-
termaster.
Lieutenant Louis Muller, Captain com-
pany E, vice Pomeroy, resigned.
Lieutenant Joseph Perian, Captain com-
pany K, vice Holtzborn, killed in action.
Lieutenant J. J. McCallum, Captain com-
pany F, vice Corville, promoted.

Creation Dog Mot.

When at dinner, the other day, at the re-
sidence of a mutual friend, Bishop Rosenberns
being at the table, the conversation naturally
turned upon the recent fight at Iuka, under
command of his brother, General Rosen-
berns.

"It would seem to me, Bishop, that you
and your brother, the General, are engaged
in very different callings," remarked a gen-
tleman to his worship.

"Yes, it appears so," returned the Bis-
hop. "And yet," he continued, "we are
both fighting men. While the General is
wielding 'the sword of the flesh,' I trust
that I am using 'the sword of the spirit.'
He is fighting the rebels, and I am fighting
the spirit of darkness. There is this differ-
ence in the terms of our service: he is
fighting with Price, while I am fighting with-
out price."—Dayton Empire.

The English Diplomatic Service.

Earl Russell has recently issued new re-
gulations for the government of attaches in
the British diplomatic service, which show
with what care foreign diplomatists are
trained, in contrast with the inattention to
the whole subject which prevails here. For
instance, all candidates for entrance into the
service are obliged to undergo examination—
they being at that time between twenty
one and twenty-six years. The candidate
is to satisfy his examiners that he has a
good knowledge of the Latin language. He
must have "an accurate knowledge of French
grammar, fluency in French conversation,
correctness of transition from French into
English and from English into French, and
French composition." He must show, also,
a like proficiency in the German tongue.—
He must exhibit "a fair knowledge of the
political history of Europe, and of North
and South America, from the year 1850 to
1860, inclusive, and of the most important
international transaction during that period,"
and also, "a general knowledge of maritime
and international law, to be acquired from
Wharton's Elements of International Law,
and the first volume of Keat's Commentary."
The selection of two American books in this
department is significant. But in addition
to these branches, the candidate is also to
be examined in geography, geometry, arith-
metic, &c.; and "general intelligence" is
to be taken into account. How many vet-
eran American diplomatists could succeed
fully stand this preliminary examination?

What Iron-Clad Ships Have Done.

The Liverpool Post says: "In a short
time, the war continuing, America will have
the largest and most effective navy in the
world. The Government at Washington
does not feel quite secure against the chances
of European interference. Possibly the
alarm of intervention is encourage the mili-
tary ardor of the nation under the present
circumstances, for it is difficult to suppose
that any sane man could believe for a mo-
ment that England would interfere in the
present quarrel otherwise than in a friendly
spirit. Hereafter there can be no war be-
tween any European Power and the United
States. Iron-clad steamers forbid it."

What General Cass Thinks.

We have it on good authority that Gen-
eral Lewis Cass cordially approves of the
President's Emancipation Proclamation, and
of all other war measures thus far adopted
by the Government. He thinks that the
President is justified in resorting to the
most extreme measures allowable by civil
warfare, to put down the rebellion and
save the Republic.

What General Cass Thinks.

All real Democratic statesmen and patri-
ots think so. The Tories and rebels think
otherwise.—Chicago Journal.

A Man from Charleston says that the

six hundred and thirty-two horses buried
in the great fire, have not yet been replaced
by only ten small brick stoves.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A Good "Goak."—The State Register,
after copying an article from the Chicago
Times, and crediting it to the "Chicago Jour-
nal," accuses us of "infelicitous journalism."
—Journal.

Hoo Cholera.—We hear of the most
wreathing destruction of hogs by this terrible
disease in the lower part of this county.—
Mr. Duncan has lost over 1000; Mr. Bot-
terhouse perhaps as many more; Mr. Hib-
bard Moore over 60; Mr. L. Parmenter,
Mr. Carter, Mr. W. Lewis, and others, near-
ly all they have. These are only a few
names we have heard. It is said that the
disease is having a general run through that
section of country, and that thousands of
hogs are being suddenly carried off by it.—
Rock Island Argus.

There are now about forty men-of-war
ready for different navy yards, and as there
seems to be no need of ships at home, the
American flag may be blown through the
world more extensively in the second year
of a gigantic rebellion than it would have
been had no armed enemy been in the field
against us.

Another New "Monitor" Finished.—
One of the new Monitors, an iron-clad ves-
sel, of superior model, and finish, was
launched at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday
amid the greatest enthusiasm. She is built
upon the plan of the celebrated Monitor, and
will it is stated, prove herself not inferior to
it either in execution or value.

The yellow fever is raging in Wilming-
ton, North Carolina. The cases average
seven a day, and the Journal of that city
says the disease is very malignant, as it
bears of no recovery."—N. Y. Herald.

This is evidently a ruse of the Wilming-
ton rebels, to alarm the Federal fleet, which
they are in mortal fear of attacking that
city.

If the emancipation proclamation is not
likely to damage the rebel cause, why is it
that every pro-slavery journal, and every
man or newspaper North or South, foreign
or American, that favors in any degree the
rebellion, or opposes the coercion of the
rebels, is disturbed by the proclamation and
denounces it?

GEN. MILROD, "the Grey Eagle," as he is
sometimes denominated, said in a speech
the other night in Wheeling, that he believ-
ed slavery was the cause of the war. The
cause of contention ought to be removed and
he was glad the times looked to the accom-
plishment of this great object. He had the
utmost faith in the success of the Union
arms, and had never despaired for a moment.

An old gentleman who was always brag-
ging how folks used to work in his younger
days, one day challenged his two sons to
pitch on a load of hay as fast as he could
load. The challenge was accepted, the
hay wagon driven round, and the trial com-
menced. For some time the old man held
his own way creditably, calling out, "more
hay! more hay!" Thicker and faster it
came. The old man was nearly covered:
still he kept crying, "more hay! more hay!"
At length, struggling to keep on top of the
ill-arranged heap, it began first to roll, then
to slide, and at last off it went from the
wagon and the old man with it. "What
are you down here for?" cried the boys.—
"I came down after hay," answered the old
man stoutly.

Two Clergymen in Chicago had a fine fight

on Monday. The Tribune says:
Bro. A. delivered a left duke, which Bro. B.
returned with interest. Orthodox knocks
became very frequent and unlike anglo-
visits. Bro. A. struck splendidly the shoul-
der, while Bro. B. was particularly sharp
upon the midriff. Bro. B. deposited Bro. A.
behind the stove. Bro. A. rallied and
laid Bro. B. under the table. Bro. B. re-
covered and sent Bro. A. into the library by
a neat right hander, much to the astonish-
ment of the stately old divines in call. Bro. A.
finally succeeded in squelching Bro. B. and
ejecting him from the domicile, with one orb
in mourning and the other serious out of
sympathy.

At a great meeting in Columbus, Ohio, to
ratify the President's emancipation procla-
mation, Governor David Tod (Dem.) was
addressed before the people and said:
"I heartily endorse every word of it. It
was well timed for Ohio. The border was
threatened. I prefer to have rebel freemen
threatened than to have ours invaded." So
long as slaves are allowed to remain at home
so long will rebellion last. Do you question
his wisdom? Was not ninety days long
enough for the rebel master to make up his
mind to lay down his arms or take his slaves?
The blood of Ohio has been shed like water?
It must be atoned for in the death of the
leader of this rebellion! All was harmony
and confidential conversation with President
Lincoln: he had every confidence in the Presi-
dent. He was equal to the emergency and
such measures were in progress as would
bring this rebellion in a few months.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed a
joint resolution authorizing the putting to
death of any man, with or without arms,
who shall endeavor to enforce the Presi-
dent's Proclamation. In view of this, we
suggest that no more Virginia prisoners be
paroled or exchanged for the present.—Chi-
cago Journal.

A wealthy Russian family, consisting of
five persons, disappeared from the town of
Laybach, in Germany, about forty years ago
and no trace of them was ever discovered.—
Suspicion fell upon a hotel servant, an short
ly after their disappearance he purchased a
hotel for forty thousand florins. Proofs were
waiting, however, and he was discharged.—
The man and his wife having lately died,
leaving a large fortune, the heirs caused the
house to be repaired, and while digging at a
short depth below the surface, five skeletons
were discovered—three in one place and two
in another; and, from the position in which
they were placed, it is evident that they had
been bound together with a rope. A chest
full of plate was also discovered in the
house.

The Quakers of Indiana are to be subject
to the draft, and those who are drafted are
to fall in or pay the sum of \$200 each.

Must think it important to attend to their

business and take care of their estates, but
what will their estates and their business be
worth if this rebellion shall triumph?—Le-
wistown Journal.

Caves.—The Mint in Philadelphia coins
daily from one to two thousand dollars of
nickle cents, all of which are distributed as
soon as made, but still they are scarce.

An officer of Garibaldi's army tenders
from 4,000 to 6,000 troops to the Union
cause. They are fully equipped. He asks
the State of New York to engage them.

KING Victor Emanuel will grant an an-
nety to Garibaldi and his followers. The
world will approve his humanity and discre-
tion. It might have been dangerous for him
not to do so.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND AMERICA.—
The Prince of Wales shocks the English
couriers by his warm expressions of sym-
pathy with us in our contest with rebellion.
So says the English correspondent of the
New York Post.

The Granada Appeal says that Bishop-
General Polk has "fallen into the bad habit
of swearing when he gets drunk, which is
not seldom." As this testimony comes
from the rebel side of the house, it cannot
be doubted.

The news of the victory of General Mc-
Clellan, and the expulsion of the rebels from
Maryland, had reached England before the
departure of the last steamer. They will
feel worse still before many weeks.

POSTMASTER GENERAL BLAINE has writ-
ten a letter to Frederick Douglass, at Roch-
ester, New York, asking his co-operation in
the new Central American Colonization
scheme. The distinguished black replies
respectfully declining the invitation.

The rebels came into Kentucky because
hunger "pricked them on." They went
out because the bayonets "pricked them
off."

It will interest the numerous friends of
Miss Adah Isaacs Menken to know that she
has just been united in wedlock to Mr. R.
H. Newell, the "Orpheus C. Kerr," of the
Sunday Mercury. The lady finishes an
engagement at the Bowery Theatre this
evening.

A LADY of Boston says: "A ragged little
urchin came to my door not long since, for
old clothes. I bought him a vest and a pair
of pants, which I thought would be a com-
fortable fit. Young America took the gar-
ments and examined each; then, with a
disconsolate look, said: 'There ain't no
watch pocket!'"

GEORGE WILKES has published a scandal-
ous mess of trash, in pamphlet form, with the
title, "Who is George B. McClellan?"—
The most disgusting publication that we can
ever imagine, would be one showing who is
George Wilkes, by some Californian or Eng-
lishman who knows him.—Chicago Journal.

Among other articles received by the
Washington Sanitary Commission lately,
was a good and patriotic old lady's tribute,
to be laid on the altar of her country, bearing
this inscription:
"These socks were spun and knit by Mrs.
Zerubb Clapp, 98 years old, whose hands in
youth was engaged in moulding bullets in
the revolutionary war. Keep the toes of
these socks towards the rebels."

The following appears in one of the spe-
cial Washington dispatches to the Herald:
The President's life is considered unsafe
by many persons here. As in all great po-
litical and social crisis, there are now mono-
maniacs whose peculiar insanity points to-
wards the assassination of the person who
wields the power of the government. Mut-
terings have been heard in reference to the
President by persons who have this form of
insanity in Washington, and the personal
safety of the Commander-in-Chief ought to
be looked after with the utmost diligence.

SOLED AND DEFACED POSTAGE STAMPS.—
The Washington correspondent of the Bal-
timore Sun says he is authorized to state by
the Third Assistant Postmaster General,
that it is not the intention of the Govern-
ment to refuse to redeem soiled, or defaced,
or torn postage stamps that have been used
as currency. They cannot, however, be re-
ceived as proper stamps to be put on letters
that are to be sent through the mails.—
Such must be clean and unmarked, but the
redemption of soiled or defaced, or torn ones
that have been used as currency, and not a
second time for postage, will be provided for
hereafter.

A wealthy Russian family, consisting of
five persons, disappeared from the town of
Laybach, in Germany, about forty years ago
and no trace of them was ever discovered.—
Suspicion fell upon a hotel servant, an short
ly after their disappearance he purchased a
hotel for forty thousand florins. Proofs were
waiting, however, and he was discharged.—
The man and his wife having lately died,
leaving a large fortune, the heirs caused the
house to be repaired, and while digging at a
short depth below the surface, five skeletons
were discovered—three in one place and two
in another; and, from the position in which
they were placed, it is evident that they had
been bound together with a rope. A chest
full of plate was also discovered in the
house.

The Quakers of Indiana are to be subject
to the draft, and those who are drafted are
to fall in or pay the sum of \$200 each.

Must think it important to attend to their
business and take care of their estates, but
what will their estates and their business be
worth if this rebellion shall triumph?—Le-
wistown Journal.

Caves.—The Mint in Philadelphia coins
daily from one to two thousand dollars of
nickle cents, all of which are distributed as
soon as made, but still they are scarce.

An officer of Garibaldi's army tenders
from 4,000 to 6,000 troops to the Union
cause. They are fully equipped. He asks
the State of New York to engage them.

KING Victor Emanuel will grant an an-
nety to Garibaldi and his followers. The
world will approve his humanity and discre-
tion. It might have been dangerous for him
not to do so.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND AMERICA.—
The Prince of Wales shocks the English
couriers by his warm expressions of sym-
pathy with us in our contest with rebellion.
So says the English correspondent of the
New York Post.

The Granada Appeal says that Bishop-
General Polk has "fallen