The Volunteer,

J. H. PARKER : : : : Editor.

Red Wing, November 19, 1862.

Crimination.

It seems as though it is the special delight of a certain class of persons to exasperate another class. There is a certain class of newspapers that claim to be the embodiment of loyalty, that curse the President, the Cabinet, and every other person or thing that does not fill their standard of action, and which, in very truth, gives about all the trouble the President receives from Northern sources. These are not those persons or those papers that oppose the war, but they are those who insist that every act must be done according to *their* ideas of right, and who claim that they are the very personification of loyalty and virtue.

We shudder for the possible consequences when, day after day, we peruse the unwarrantable, and unjustifiable abuse that is lavished upon every paper and every person by those papers. 'Tory,' 'Secessionist,' and 'Traitor,' are terms of frequent use.

Now, we deprecate any such thing.—Men may disagree with us—may dislike the manner in which the present war has been, and is being conducted—may disagree with the President in many things—may even be a Democrat without being a traitor; and it only shows a narrow minded bigotry to refuse to accord to all persons the right of free speech, and freedom of thought in all matters of social, political, and religious interest

Those very men who now so wickedly incite rebellion and bloodshed at home by their false charges and maddening taunts, may live to see the day that they will repent the madness of their acts. Such things only estranges the people who should be united as one man, in brotherly love and patriotic devotion to the Union of this nation.

We thank God that there are men of sense and good judgment at the head of affairs in this country, who will hold a tight rein over these mad caps, who would, if let loose, give us a repetition of those horrible scenes that bring a shudder at the name of Paris.

McClellan.

We have read innumerable criticisms on McClellan, both before and since his release from the command of the army of the Potomac; but the most amusing of all is that of our friend Littlefield. He says, 'McClellan knows how to drill and discipline an army, but his great fault is his *want of confidence in himself as a leader.*' Circumstances hardly justify the criticism. Not only has he all needful confidence in himself, but such a superabundance of that qualification that he is charged with entirely disregarding the express orders of his superiors, and assuming to act on his own responsibility—contrary to such orders.

Fremont.

It is rumored that an important command is soon to be assigned to General Fremont. We hope if that is the case, he will be allowed to 'stick' this time. Nothing is more suggestive of doubt and uncertainty than to witness the constant changes that are going on in the army. To-day a general—to-morrow a prisoner—the next day a general, and so on to the end of the chapter.

Senatorial.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature the Democrats have a majority of one on joint ballot. It is said that Buchanan and Cameron are both candidates for the Senate, and the contest will be an exciting one. Both want to go to the Senate to make their records clear. They had better let that job out.

What a pity it is that some people will never have sense enough to know when it is time for them to die.

Associated Press.

We are glad to learn, as we do by the daily Chicago papers, that a movement is on foot to form a Western Association of the Press. Now we are compelled to accept just such telegraphic reports as the New York monopoly choose to send. Under an independent association the character of dispatches could be greatly improved, and, by securing reliable and honest agents, truthful dispatches could be secured.

CHANGED.—We learn from the St. Paul papers that the headquarters of the army of the Northwest has been removed to Madison, Wisconsin, whither General Pope is going; and that General Sibley is to have the immediate command of Minnesota. We cannot see the need of the change. How is it about the late report that Rice was to supercede Pope? Who knows?

Arrested.

Four of General McClellan's Staff have been arrested. We do not know what the charges against them are.

MISSOURI.—The election in Missouri was a perfect triumph of the emancipation policy embraced in the proclamation of President Lincoln. Let the work move on.

THE funeral of Mrs. General Scott took place at St. Thomas' Church, in New York, Wednesday afternoon, the remains having arrived from Rome on Saturday. The body was cased in an oak coffin, lined with lead. The plate bore the following inscription:—"Mrs. Maria Mayo Scott, wife of Lieut-General Scott, born in Richmond, in 1789, died at Rome, June 10th, 1862."

THE new rebel iron-clad Merrimac is below Fort Darling and may be expected further down in a few days.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

LEBANON, Ky., Oct. 28th, 1862.

FRIEND PARKER:—I am at a loss to know what to write you. You have already learned that the Grand Army of the Ohio, commanded by Major General Don Carlos Buell, chased the confederate army under Bragg, into the State of Kentucky, and then chased it out again, after giving Bragg the best show in the world for plundering the State, and then all the *show* he could ask for getting out with his plunder, which he succeeded most admirably in doing, and is now enjoying the fruits of his raid 'under his own vine and fig tree,' with 'none to molest or make him afraid.'

The *great, wonderful,* and *strategic prodigy* of the Louisville *Journal,* Don Carlos Buell, has fizzled, played out—and if reports be true, to the infinite delight and gratification of the whole army. He is relieved from command of them, and when the true history of this 'chase' shall be written, the people will only wonder that it was not done sooner.

I think that he will find very few apologists for the manner in which he has conducted this celebrated chase after secesh.—This vast army has been unceasing in its efforts to carry out, to the letter, all the orders howevermuch it came in contact with their comfort and convenience, that were issued from General Buell. The have traveled by forced marches, from Battle Creek, near Chattanooga, through the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, on the very heels of the confederate army, but have not been allowed to place a single obstacle in their way. No, they must go on unmolested and undisturbed. 'Hold on boys a little longer; Buell's anaconda is not quite ready.' 'In a few days more' says the Louisville *Journal,* 'Buell will astonish his friends, and confound his enemies.'

He has to day one of the finest armies the world ever saw, standing aghast, appalled, and chagrined at the failure in not bagging Bragg and his whole crew at the battle of Perryville.

The most miserable subterfuge is brought into requisition to screen him from the punishment he so richly deserves. When the Louisville *Journal,* 'or any other man' says that Buell did not know that there was a general engagement, it simply *lies*; and every officer in his army knows better. The two divisions that lay near Buell's camp all that eventful day, knew full well from the reports that were constantly coming in by couriers from General McCook, asking for reinforcements, and which he, (McCook,) mentions in his report as being sent for that purpose, these, with numbers of others sent back for ammunition, after fighting for hours, give the *lie* to any man or paper that would apologize for Buell's imbecility in conducting the battle. No reinforcements were sent until five o'clock in the afternoon, and then our brigade, (Bob McCook's old one—now commanded by General J. B. Steedman,) was ordered, or I might say *went* forward to the field, and barely in time to save a most complete rout of the forces that had been engaged the most of the day. As the glorious old brigade formed into line, we could see two long lines of the rebels steadily and rapidly advancing, closely following the broken and detached masses of Rosseau's division, who were worn down by the incessant fighting of seven or eight hours, against fearful odds. Our battery—Company I, Fourth United States Artillery—was quickly in position, and so accurate and rapid were their discharges of shot and shell that in about twenty minutes 'Secesh' backed out, and sought shelter out of sight and range.

Our brigade was drawn up in close supporting distance. The fire was so sharp and spirited from the enemy that the men were ordered to lie down to prevent accident or injury, and thus we lay until the firing ceased, without discharging a musket shot. Five men in the brigade were wounded—none killed.

The whole affair turned out a complete failure, and to-day Kentucky is no better off than one year ago, and this army has got to fight its way to the South again.

Somebody should be held responsible for this. I am firmly convinced that there is most damnable imbecility or damnable treachery somewhere in the management of this war.

The mail call has just sounded, and I must close.

No Commissioners have yet reported to receive our votes. Something is wrong somewhere.

* * * * * * * *

I have finished this letter at Bowling Green, where we now are. I do not know how long we shall remain here. The regiment is now enjoying the best of health.

UNCLE TOM.

Transfer of Headquarters.

It was reported yesterday that General Pope and Staff were ordered to Madison, Wisconsin, where the Headquarters of the Northwest are to be located.

Brigadier General Sibley is to have command in Minnesota.

If General Pope is to retain command in this Department, we cannot see the necessity of his removal from here, or the utility of his location at Madison, Wisconsin.—There may be a military necessity in the premises, however, which we, with a civilian's simplicity, fail to understand.—*St. Paul Union.*

VIOLATING THE LAW.—Postage currency is selling at eight per cent premium in New York. This is in direct violation of the law.

WHAT NEXT?—Major Rhett of Charleston, who shot Col. Colhoun in a duel lately, it to be tried for murder. This will be a novel sight in South Carolina.

TROOPS have been arriving in Washington rapidly during the past week. Not less than ten thousand entered the city in two days.

Telegraphic News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

The following is the order relieving Gen. McClellan:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 182.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, Nov. 5, 1862.

By direction of the President of the United States, it is ordered that Major-General McClellan be relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac, and that Major-General Burnside take command of that army. By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 10, 1862.

The following order was issued by Gen. Burnside on taking command of the army in accordance with general order, issued by the President of the United States:

I hereby assume command of the army of the Potomac. Patriotism and the exercise of my every energy in the conduct of this army, aided by the full and hearty co operation of its officers and men, will, I hope, under the blessings of God, ensure its success. Having been a sharer of the privations with them, I feel that it is not as a stranger I assume command. To the 9th army corps so long, and intimately associated with me, I need say nothing. Our history is identical; with diffidence for myself, but with a proud confidence in the unswerving loyalty and determination of the gallant army now entrusted to my care, I accept its control with the steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail. A. E BURNSIDE,

Maj.-Gen. Com'dg.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 11.

The draft was interrupted in Ozaukee County, by fair amazons of that locality, who assaulted the Commissioner with clubs and stones, and for a while put his life in jeopardy. The men were inclined to let the draft go on peaceably, but the women would not allow it, and it had to be stopped.

The Commissioner has telegraphed the Governor for aid.

The Commissioner is now in this city, and represents that he was very badly treated. Even after he had started to leave the place where the row was commenced the crowd continued to assault him, the men by that time having joined in with the women.

The draft trouble is more serious in Ozaukee county than at first reported. At Port Washington the rioters picketed the town, and an assault was made upon the Commissioner. They tore down his house and stole his money. They also tore down Tomlinson's mill. Judge Downs had his leg broken. They also broke into the Masonic Lodge and cleaned that out, having an old spite against it. At 3 o'clock this morning the crowd was increasing, and they avow that they will not be drafted.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 12.

It is rumored that Fort Darling has been additionally strengthened by a heavy case wall of solid rock, and a shroud of iron mail over its most exposed portions.

A new earthwork has recently been thrown up on the James river by the rebels, near the Point of Shoals, intended for five guns of heavy calibre.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 6.

Gen. Beauregard has ordered non combatants to leave Charleston with their moveable property. He has also ordered all the slaves to be removed. This is done in order to avoid embarrassment and delay in case a sudden necessity should arise for the removal of the entire population.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

The *Herald* has the following special dispatches:

Union refugees are preparing to return to Murfreesboro.

Preparations are being made to elect Representatives to the present Congress from districts in Tennessee, on the occupancy by the Federal troops. Governor Johnson will probably soon issue a proclamation to that effect.

The first mail since September 2d, arrived to day.

Provisions are coming in abundantly.—The reports in Northern papers of rebels shelling and burning part of Nashville, are utterly unfounded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

Lord Lyons who returned to Washington yesterday, paid a visit of courtesy with Secretary Seward.

Gen. John C. Fremont has not been ordered hither, but visits Washington on leave asked for and granted a month ago.

It is ascertained on inquiry, that no resignations have been received from the officers in the army of the Potomac, since the change of commanders, and that officers who are not disposed to continue in the service in consequence of the change, will find no difficulty in being relieved.

The story about the alleged iron clad vessel, which ran the blockade off Charleston, is traceable here to an event that occurred over a month ago, and which was soon after published.

The Flambeau's rifled guns make no impression upon the blockade runner, simply because none of the random shots struck her; the rebel steamer ran by the Flambeau during the night.

Much that is said about the rebels being reinforced with iron clad vessels from Europe, bears no confirmation at the Navy Department, which is not indifferent to obtaining facts on that subject.

Nov. 14.—Gen. Fremont has been ordered to report for duty.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

The steamer Champion from Aspinwall, brings $717,000 in treasure. The St. Louis brought down in addition to San Francisco, a cargo of $950,000, Mexican treasure, and 66 bales of cotton.

Anhogina, the great stronghold to Arbaleda's party, has submitted quietly to Mosquera. It will be likely to end the war in New Grenada.

For the last eighteen months the most gigantic system of fraud against the Government has been going on by means of forged bills on the subsistence department.

The facts are, that Solomon Kohnstahn, broker, and G. B. Tracy, broker, have been in the habit of purchasing bills on the subsistence department in this city, for half, and sometimes one fourth their apparent value. Some parties were employed to hunt up contractors who have subsisted men and some of the latter were led to sign bills for subsisting one thousand men where they had really provided for but one hundred. As many are implicated in those frauds, and quite a number of them already in custody, Kohnstahn and Tracy were arrested Tuesday and taken to Fort Lafayette. Runners confess having seen $10,000 worth of these bills, and another acknowledges a still larger sum, a great deal of which were fraudulent.

It is supposed the whole will amount to not far from a million dollars.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

[*Times* special]—The French Government has demanded full and immediate indemnity for all injuries inflicted upon French citizens by Gen. Butler.

"The immense armament now nearly ready at Marseilles, is being painted," was the commentary in diplomatic circles on this requirement. Our State Department therefore, in announcing, that there will be no difficulties leading to a rupture of relations, merely informed the French minister in advance that it is ready to back down to any extent from Gen. Butler's acts, and that no defense of that officer's conduct, and no adequate examination of the French complaints will be made as a bar to this further effort to conciliate them.

The Spanish minister has addressed to our government a demand for an apology for the burning of a vessel in Spanish waters, by one of the ships of Commodore Farragut's fleet. This, it is complained, was made more heinous by insults to a Cuban magistrate, who remonstrated against this wrong done in a neutral port.

Nov. 14.—The *Herald's* dispatch intimates that Gen. Butler's removal is probable.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

An extensive defalcation in the Custom House has been discovered. Clerks in the liquidating department have been suspended. The amount is variously estimated at from $150,000 to $250,000.

It has been done by means of wrong entries, and subsequently the books were destroyed to prevent discovery.

TRENTON, Nov. 14.

Lieutenant Colonel A. P. Colburn and J. C. Duane, of the engineer corps, both belonging to the staff of General McClellan, were sent to Washington under arrest.

It is said that the orders were received by an officer in the United States Army in this city, and that person named repaired at once to Washington to place himself at the disposal of the authorities.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.

The Washington *Star* of this afternoon says, we have information from the front representing that a considerable portion of Jackson's force is making its way over the Northwestern Virginia Turnpike towards Cumberland, Maryland. We are inclined to doubt the accuracy of this news, so far, at least, as to the extent of the rebel force marching in that direction. If it is true, Jackson designs to divert as large a Union force as he can from the serious work now before Burnside. The ruse is an old one of his which will hardly win this time.

We apprehend the rebel authorities are just now bending every nerve to strengthen their army between the Rappahannock and Rappidan.

Floyd's entire force has been recalled from Western Virginia, and if not already arrived at Gordonsville, will all have been gathered there in a few days.

Bragg's movements, too, have been mysterious for more than a week past, and the rebels of Virginia sincerely believe that he is rapidly moving up by railroad to join Lee's army.

But for the recent stay of our advance of the army of the Potomac, all the rebel efforts to strengthen their forces to meet the shock of the battle soon to come off, if the advance be not altogether abandoned, would have been too late, for by to day an engagement that would have placed Richmond and Gordonsville in General McClellan's grasp, would heretofore have been fought and won.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

The *Tribune's* special correspondent from Burnside's army telegraphs that on Wednesday our front was fifteen miles beyond the Rappahannock south of Warrenton. The rebels, reported to be Stonewall Jackson's corps, are in strong force near our advance.

A Lynchburg paper says that the number of desertions daily from the rebel army is startling, and that they are often the best class of soldiers. It adds that the Confederate Government is fully alive to the evil, and is enforcing the death penalty in the case of every deserter.

A negro came into our lines at Rappahannock Station, and reports that an outpost of the enemy is in the ravine opposite the bridge. The force consists of seven companies of infantry and some cavalry. At Brandy Station, five miles further south, there is a large force from Longstreet's army.

This country has been so completely desolated by war, that starvation threatens the inhabitants.

Two resignations in consequence of a change of commanders have been reported to Gen. Doubleday, from his division.—They were endorsed with the recommendation that the applicants be dishonorably discharged from the service.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The *Herald* prints a memorial, now being signed by merchants, financiers and others, recommending the return by Government to specie payments on all bills from $20 down, and the issue of legal tender coupon bonds, of $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, each having twenty years to run, and bearing interest at 4½ per cent.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says, Gen. Von Alden will probably succeed Gen. Wadsworth as Military Governor of the District of Columbia. It also gives a rumor that Col. G. H. Crossman will succeed Gen. Meigs as Quartermaster General. The latter is to have an important command.

It is said that a Deputy United States Marshal has gone to Trenton to arrest two more members of McClellan's staff.

The board of Aldermen, to-day, adopted resolutions tendering McClellan the hospitalities of the city.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

It is reported that the rebels have occupied Thornton and Chester Gaps, in Burnside's rear, in force.

The Government has recommended through the Commissioner of Agriculture, the practicability of preparing flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton. Results of the most important character to the manufacturing interests of the United States are promised by the perfection of this valuble invention for making from unrotted flax a substance resembling cotton.

The English Admiralty is engaged in the construction of a vessel which is expected with a fifth of the Warrior's tonnage to carry the full thickness of the Warrior's armor, and to solve the problem of an effective iron cased ship which shall be neither immoderately large, nor immoderatly expensive.

WHAT A SHIP'S SAILS COST.—At the present price of cotton duck, a suit of sails for a ship of 1,900 tons would cost not less than $5,500, not including bolt rope manufacture, &c., reconing 7,500 yards for the suit at an average price of 75 cents per yard. For a ship of 1000 tons, No 3 duck is used which weighs one pound to the yard, a fact that will give some accurate idea of the amount of cotton used; as well as the weight of a suit of sails.

General Headquarters, State of Minn.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 68.

I. All Captains and Commanding officers of Independent Companies in the Volunteer State Militia, that have rendered any service during the present Indian War, except such as may have already complied with the following requirements, are hereby directed, forthwith to furnish to this office a full and complete muster roll of their respective companies, together with a report showing the time when such companies entered the service, and an account of the services rendered.

II. All Quartermasters of such Companies, of Posts, or of Expeditions, acting or having octed under State authority, excepting such as may have already done so, will forthwith file in this office, a full and correct account of their doings as such Quartermasters, while acting under State authority.

III. All Boards of Appraisers, appointed by orders from this office or otherwise, to make appraisement of horses or other property taken for military service in behalf of the State in the present Indian War, and all persons who have acted in that capacity, who have not already done so, will forthwith report to this office all property by them apprised, and the names of the owners thereof.

No claims for services on the part of Companies, officers or privates, or for property taken by such Companies, will be audited by the Board of Auditors now in session, until the foregoing requirements are complied with. By order of Commander-in-Chief,

OSCAR MALMROSS,
Adjutant General.

HOW VIRGINIANS GET THEIR SALT.—The man who, heretofore, was "not worth his salt" was regarded as a poor excuse for humanity; but things are different now in rebeldom. The following notice, cut from the Richmond *Whig,* of Oct. 21st shows how the people of Virginia get their salt:

NOTICE,—The first instalment of the issuing of the Henrico county SALT will close on next Saturday.—All citizens living in the county for the last twelve months and upwards, having not recieved their salt, will procure a certificate from a Justice in their district, and call at the County Court House of said county and get their instalment. One and a half pounds for each member of their family, at *five cents* per pound.

oct2'—5t ELIJAH BAKER.

A STONE WITH A HEART IN IT.—A noble and notable instance of patriotism and benevolence combined is related of Amasa Stone, the great railroad man of Cleveland. He was among those drafted in Cuyahoga county and, upon learning the fact, he bid $200 for a substitute. Shortly after a man applied for the position, and Mr. Stone wrote a check for the above amount. Mr. S., on making inquiries regarding the pecuniary affairs of the man, learned that he was poor and had a wife and seven children dependent upon him. He recalled the check for $200, and wrote one for two thousand dollars, and gave it to the subsitute. Cleveland should be proud of such a citizen.

The President takes the result of the New York election quite philosophically, and will, doubtless, profit by the lesson. When Col. Forney inquired of him how he felt about New York, Mr. Lincoln replied: "Somewhat like that boy in Kentucky, who stubbed his toe while running to see his sweetheart. The boy said he was too big to cry, and far too badly hurt to laugh."

The Assistant Secretary of the treasury states that the principal of the loan of 1862 due in Dec'r next, will probably be paid in legal currency; the interest accrued to that time will be paid in gold. Under impression that the principal was to be paid in gold there has been quite a speculation in the 1862 sixes.—*Philadelphia Press.*

GEN. BUTLER has taken possession of plantations below New Orleans, and is setting the contrabands to work.

Clubs! Clubs!

NOW is the time to subscribe for MAGAZINES and NEWSPAPERS, as the Clubs are being made up at the Post Office.

All interested please take notice.

Red Wing, Minn., Nov. 18, 1862. v7n17w3

The Magazine for the Times!

Peterson's Magazine,

The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies.

This popular monthly Magainze will be greatly improved for 1863. It will contain

One Thousand Pages of Reading!
Fourteen Splendid Steel Plates!
Twelve Colored Fashion Plates!
Twelve Colored Berlin Work Patterns!
Nine Hundred Wood Cuts!
Twenty-four Pages of Music!

All this will be given for only TWO DOLLARS a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

Thrilling Tales and Novelettes

Are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson." In 1863, in addition to its usual quantity of shorter stories, Four Original Copyright Novelettes will be given, by Ann S. Stephens, L. C. Moulton, Frank Lee Benedict and the Author of "The Murder in the Glen Ross." It also publishes

FASHIONS AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS

Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantan-maker. Also, several pages of Household and other Receipts.

☞ It is the Best Lady's Magazine in the World. ☜

TRY IT FOR ONE YEAR.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, one year	$ 2 00
Three Copies, for one year	5 00
Five Copies, for one year	7 50
Eight Copies, for one year	10 00
Sixten Copies, for one year	20 00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS:

Three, Five, Eight or more copies make a club. To every person getting up a club of Three, Five, Eight or Twelve copies, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1863 will be given, or engraving for framing, "Bunyan Parting from his Blind Child in Prison." To every person getting up a club of Sixteen, two of either the premiums will be sent.

Address, post-paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Specimens sent gratis, when written for.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT has been made in the condition of a mortgage dated September 30th, 1857, made, executed and delivered by L. D. Hart to Abijah Hard, and duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds in and for Goodhue county, Minnesota, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1857, in book "3" of Mortgages, on pages 457 and 458, which mortgage is upon the following described lands, situated in said Goodhue county, to wit: The south-east quarter of the north-east quarter, and twenty acres off of the south side of the north half of the north east quarter of section twenty-six, in township one hundred and nine (109) north, of range number sixteen (16); and was given to secure the payment of the promissory note of L. D. Hart, dated September 30, 1857, for the sum of three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty-three cents, payable to the said Abijah Hard or bearer, and due on the 9th day of September, 1858.

And whereas there is now due on said note the sum of $437.91-100, and no suit or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virture of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed, and said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Red Wing, in said county, on the 12th day of January, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the amount that shall then be due on said note and mortgage and the costs and expenses of said sale. Dated Red Wing, November 18th, 1862. ABIJAH HARD,

v7n17w7 Mortgagee.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage dated September 30th, 1857, made, executed and delivered by John J. Rhinehart to Abijah Hard, which mortgage was given to secure the payment of a promissory note bearing date September 30th, 1857, made by the said Rhinehart payable to the said Abijah Hard, for the sum of five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty-six cents due and payable on or before the 9th day of September, 1858. Said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said county of Goodhue, on the 2d day of October, 1857, in Book "3" of Mortgages, on pages 455 and 456, and conveyed, subject to defeasance, the following described land, to wit: The north east quarter of section twenty-four (24) in township number one hundred and nine (109) north, of range number sixteen (16). And whereas there is now due on said note the sum of seven hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirty-five cents, and no part thereof has been paid. And whereas no suit or other proceeding at law or equity has been had or instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed, and said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county, at the front door of the Court House, in said county, on the 12th day of January, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the amount that shall then be due on said note and mortgage, and the costs and expenses of said sale—Dated Red Wing, November 18, 1862.

ABIJAH HARD,
v7n17w7 Mortgagee.

Kerosene Lamps.

WE have the best lot of KEROSENE LAMPS, and the largest stock of

KEROSENE OIL,

in the place, and will sell the same as cheap as they can be bought in the city.

Nov. 12, 1862. Q. BUNCH & CO.

25 SACKS of DRIED PEACHES, just received and for sale by

Nov. 12, 1862. Q. BUNCH & CO.

Family Groceries!

WE have just replenished our stock of Family GROCERIES, and have now on hand a

GOOD AND FULL STOCK

of the same, all of which will be sold

CHEAP FOR THE READY.

Q. BUNCH & CO.

Red Wing, Nov. 12, 1862. v7n16t.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ABOUT the last of July, 1862, one fine night, the wheels disappeared from my carriage, and have not been heard from by me since.—The wheels were of the value of forty or fifty dollars. All persons are notified not to purchase them. Any person giving me information where they may be found, or leaving said information at the VOLUNTEER office will be liberally rewarded.

MRS. HULDAH FREEBORN.

Red Wing, Nov. 12, 1862. v7n16w2

TAKEN UP.

ABOUT the middle of October, 1862, a white Cow, with a brass knob on one of her horns, about twelve years old, and also a white Steer Calf (the calf of said cow), came to my place in the town of Belle Creek, where they have been ever since. The owner can have said cow and calf by proving property and paying charges.

MICHAEL CAVANAUGH.

Belle Creek, Nov. 11, 1862. v7n16w3

TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber about the last of July, 1862, one yoke of large red Oxen between eight and nine years old, one is a trifle smaller than the other and of a little lighter color; both of said cattle have stars in their foreheads, the spot in the smallest one's forehead being the largest, and the largest one has some white between the forelegs. Also, a white Cow with red ears, her right horn is a little lopped with a piece broken from the tip. The owner can have said cattle by calling on the subscriber at his farm in the township of Belle Creek, section 15, range 16, town 111, and proving property and paying charges. JOHN IGO.

November 11, 1862. *v7n16w3

ESTRAY.

ON the 8th of September, 1862, a dark red Cow strayed to my farm, in the township of Featherstone, and has been there ever since and is now there. Said Cow is about 4 years old, and of a brownish color about the head. She had a short rope attached to her head when she was taken up. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

Dated Red Wing, Oct. 15th, 1862.

v7n13w3 THOMAS FEATHERSTONE.

TAKEN UP.

STRAYED into the enclosure of the subscriber at the town of Stanton, in Goodhue county, Minnesota, on the 12th day of October, 1862, a light red cow, with a white spot on her head, and a small white spot on each of her hind legs. Said cow has slender horns, and is in good condition for beef. The owner can have her by paying charges. Dated Stanton, Oct. 22d, 1862. F. G. HASERICK.

v7n15w3

ESTRAY,

ABOUT the first of September, 1862, a brindle cow strayed to my farm in the township of Wacoota, and has been there ever since and is now there. Said cow is about eight years old, and has a white face and one lop horn. She has a bell on marked E. I. Y. The owner can have said cow by proving property and paying charges. Dated Red Wing, Nov. 1st, 1862. [v7n15w4] A. HOWE, Jr.

ESTRAY.

CAME into my enclosure on the 20th inst., a large white and red cow, from six to eight years old, mostly white with red ears and small red spots on her fore parts. The owner can have her by calling on the subscriber at Frontenac and paying charges.

JOHN FREDERICK.

Frontenac, Oct. 27th, 1862. *v7n15w3

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I Harry Klock did on the fifteenth day of October, take up one sorrel mare, two years old, the left forefoot white and the left hindfoot white up to the gambrel, with the right hindfoot speckled up to the gambrel, with a small white spot on the hip and a white strip in the face, also a white spot on the right side of the neck in the shape of ell. Dated at Warraw, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1862.

J. E. WRIGHT,
v7n15w3. Justice of the Peace.

A LARGE lot of New Hams for sale cheap at Q. BUNCH & CO.'s.

STRAY COLT.

STRAYED From Featherstone Prairie about three weeks since a mare Colt, one year old last spring, light bay color, a small white star in the forehead, with black mane and tail.—Whoever will return the same to John Watson or give information as to where she may be found will be suitably rewarded.

JOHN WATSON.

Featherstone, Sept. 10th, 1862. no8v7w3

POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST between Red Wing and J. Boughton's on the Mader road, a black Pocket Book containing several notes and bills of accounts. The notes are drawn payable to several different parties, and are worthless to any person but myself. Any person returning the above to me will suitably rewarded.

C. C. JOHNSON.

Red Wing, Sept. 20, 1862. v7n9tf

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Goodhue } ss:

To E. A. Fessenden, the above named defendant:

YOU are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you and your property attached to satisfy the demand of George W. Cook, amounting to the sum of thirty-five dollars ($35). Now, unless you shall appear before FRANK IVES, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in Red Wing, on the 27th day of November, 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt. Dated this 31st day of October, 1862. GEORGE W. COOK,

v7n15w4 Plaintiff.

"Time is Money."

Keep correct time and you will never be late to your Business.

THE subscriber having returned from the war has resumed the business of MAKING AND REPAIRING

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

at his old stand, in Parkhurst's Store, RED WING, Minnesota. All Watches and Clocks repaired by him are warranted to run one year, with proper usage.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., Kept constantly on hand for sale at low figures.

n14v7ly WILLIAM F. CROSS.

A. W. ESPING,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
MAIN ST. WEST OF BUSH ST.

WATCHES
CLOCKS,
ALSO
Jewelry,
neatly repaired.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Red Wing, - - - Minnesota.

n93 n14v6-1y

WAGON MAKER & BLACKSMITH.

THE subscriber has lately erected a large and convenient building on the corner of PLUM AND FIFTH streets where he is now

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING
WAGONS, BUGGIES,
CUTTERS, SLEIGHS,
BOBBS, &c., &c.,

On the shortest notice and in the most workmanlike manner.

He has also connected with his establishment a

BLACKSMITH SHOP,

where all work pertaining to that business will be neatly and promptly done. All Wagons and Carriages made from the best of Eastern timber, and warranted for two years.

S. A. FREISTEDT.

Red Wing, Oct. 15th, 1862. no12v7ly

C. BERG,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

A full assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods

constantly on hand.

TAILORING AND REPAIRING

done to order promptly and at reasonable rates. Shop in WILKINSON'S BLOCK.

Red Wing, June 5th, 1861. n14-1y.

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 & Dickinson's Bank and A. W. Esping's Jewelry Store.

Red Wing, May 23d, 1862.

n44v6:6m A. GROSS.

HICKMAN HOUSE.

We have just furnished and opened the Hickman House, formerly the Hack House, and can now accommodate the traveling public.

We have just built

A COMMODIOUS STABLE.

or the accommodation of teams. 42-6m

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 may favor him with their patronage all the comforts of a home while sojourning in the city. JOHN LYONS,

Proprietor.

Red Wing, Sept 24, 1862. v7n9ly

Bailey House.

TEN miles from Red Wing, on the Mantorville road.

Accommodations for man and beast furnished at reasonable rates. Good Stabling and plenty of water.

J. V. H. BAILEY, Proprietor.

n83a nv6-n10:1y

Hay Creek House.

SIX miles from Red Wing, on the Zumbrota road. Good accommodations for both man and beast at reasonable rates.

JOHN HACK, Proprietor.

LIBBY HOUSE.

NOS. 54, & 58 WATER STREET NEW YORK, Three doors above the Hudson River R. R. Depot.

THIS HOTEL is CONVENIENTLY SITUATED for business men visiting New York. The proprietor takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has recently refitted and furnished 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.

n76a v6-n7:1y.

FURNITURE.

On Bush Street, near the Red Wing House. All kinds constantly on hand. Repairing and Turning done to order. Also, all kinds of Coffins.

JOHN CORELL.

n49a n43:1y.