

The Volunteer,

J. H. PARKER, Editor.

Red Wing, December 31, 1862.

The Year 1862.

We fondly hoped ere the year 1861 should have closed the rebellion would have been strangled, crushed, killed, by the huge ananconda that so slowly, though apparently surely, wound its immense coils around the monster rebellion. But alas! we were doomed to bitter disappointment. The year wore wearily on, the ananconda expanded, stretched itself, and laid itself down to sleep, and the rebellion was not crushed. It grew in proportion, in strength, in power, in character. The tolling bell ushered in the year 1862, and the hopes of the despairing patriots of the land were revived, as the balmy breezes and genial sun of spring unlocked the icy embrace of winter, and once more set the soldiers of the Union loose upon the enemies of the country; nor were those hopes altogether in vain. The capture of the whole sea coast of North Carolina, of the city of New Orleans and surrounding country; the victories of Somerset, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, of Shiloh, Corinth, and of Antietam, tell that the campaign of the closing year has not been an altogether inactive one. Our navy, late so insignificant now the most imposing and formidable, and effective of any in the world; our army, double its former proportions, shows that men in power have not been inactive. But over all the hopeful incidents of the past year falls the appalling shadow of sixty thousand of our brave fellow men—fallen, some the willing and necessary sacrifice for their country, but many, Oh! how many, the victims of imbecility, avarice, carelessness, negligence, and treachery.

And now the year is closing, its errors cannot be recalled, its misfortunes cannot now be averted—what of the coming year? Shall we witness its close too, with the nation rent in twain? Shall we add other thousands to treason's victims? Shall we say of the future as of the past. This war is not ended, this rebellion is not crushed, because we have been afraid to hurt our enemies? God forbid! Let all the mighty power of the Government be brought to bear against the enemies. Let her snare her foe, as of old the servants of the most high God, snare their foe, from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof. Where the enemy is weakest, there let the blows fall fast and heaviest. Let us hurt them in their persons, then trade and then property, until they shall cease this rebellion and bow before the majesty of the laws.

Leniency in war is not mercy. War is an extreme measure, and it should be prosecuted with extreme vigor. Let us hope for the best.

To-morrow is the beginning of the new year. To-morrow is to be a way mark in the history of the world. On that day millions of bond men shall awake to a life of freedom. Freedom and religion will assert its right over a land long sunk in political and religious might. To-morrow, Abraham Lincoln will perform that deed that will make his name immortal through all time; he will emancipate the slaves of every rebel in the land, and the emancipation of the slaves of loyal men is soon to follow, not perhaps by arbitrary power, but by the free will of the master.

Fanatics and Semt traitors may cry abolition, radical, and how for constitutional rights as much as they please, but events will show that the safest and surest way of saving the Union and making the constitution effectually, is to remove the bone of contention. Slaves are elements of power and strength to the rebellion, and it has become a military necessity to free them; and it is our opinion that the Almighty, who cannot look upon sin with the least degree of allowance, has a hand in the matter. Slavery is a sin against God and against man. While the nation was at peace, it was out of the power of any man in the Union, to interfere with the institution of any state of the Union, or with that which was recognized therein as property; but by their open defiance of the constitution, the rebels have placed themselves beyond its protection, and cannot now complain of any degree of reason, or any prospect of sympathy, if the natural results of their acts fall upon them. One of the plainest, and most natural results is, for the government to deprive them, as fast as it can, of their power to do the government hurt. That power being to a large extent represented in their slaves, it becomes an act of self-preservation to deprive them of their slaves. And it ought to be done; no man doubts the property of depriving them of any other objects of property, and before any man objects to this measure, we ask him to tell us why.

Deprived of their slaves, it is to be hoped the rebels will have enough to do to raise provisions to live upon, and their ranks will dwindle away till the Federal victory shall be easy, swift and complete.

PAZZ FIGHT—The great prize fight, between the English champion Jim Mace and Tom King has taken place, and the Her. Henry Ward Beecher was not there. Tom King won the champions belt after fighting twenty-one rounds, lasting thirty-eight minutes. Now it is rumored that Mace is to challenge King. We have only to pay who hope they will both be killed.

Another Murfreesboro Affair.

On the 20th inst., the rebels made a feint on Jackson, Tennessee, sufficient to draw our forces from Holly Springs to the support of those at the former place. The real design of the rebels was to weaken our forces at Holly Springs sufficient to make the capture of that place a sure thing. There Gen. Grant had accumulated a large amount of provisions and ammunition, and there he had made a sort of central depot. The rebels by capturing the place, and destroying the supplies there, and also the railroads to so great an extent that they would be valueless for immediate use, hoped to force Grant to fall back, or at least to delay his forward movement. After the larger part of our force had been sent away, and during the same evening, the commander of that post received information that the enemy were advancing to capture them; yet, when the enemy arrived there they found the defenders of the Union asleep; that mighty fanatical contenting himself by sending out a few pickets, every one of which the rebels killed. Two hundred of our men were killed and wounded, 1,200 taken prisoners, and half a million dollars worth of stores destroyed, delaying the work of the army thereby more than ten million of dollars can repair.

We have headed this article "Another Murfreesboro Affair," but its injury to the cause far exceeds that. It differs from it in character only in being a case of criminal negligence, while that was criminal cowardice. For that the officers implicated were dismissed from service, (a very light punishment.) What will be done in this?

Indian Executions.
So far as the death of an Indian will or can atone for the murder of an innocent white person, that atonement was made last Friday by the hanging of thirty-nine of the condemned Indians. Almost every one of them, according to their own confessions, were innocent; but not half so innocent, we opine, as their victims. The Colonel commanding had taken the precaution to proclaim martial law, and forbid the sale or use of ardent spirits. The result was that perfect order was maintained.

Now, what will be done with the rest of the Indians? If Government will not punish them we say let Government give them up, and the State authorities will investigate their cases. By the laws of this State every one who aids in committing a murder is guilty of murder, and to say the least about it, those unhung devils, in human form, can easily be convicted of aiding in the very murders the thirty nine have just been hung for committing.

Rebel Lying.
As a specimen of the dastardly lying trickery with which the rebel journals "whistle to keep up their courage" we give the following from the Richmond *Despatch*, which we need not say to those who know the character of our Northern soldiery, is a pitiable lie, and must soon rebound with effect against the perpetrator:
"The wounded Yankees who have been brought to Richmond from the Fredericksburg fight, are found in their praise of the determined valor of the rebels, and unite in declaring they got the worst whipping at Fredericksburg they have ever received, and that the battle there will end the war."
The battle there is, perhaps, (and God grant it may be) the beginning of the end, but the end will not be while a single rebel dares lift his hand against the Government.

Will Traitors Ever be Hung!
The country is again appalled at the audacity with which dishonest men pray upon the vitals of the nation. Scarcely three months ago we were shocked by learning that New York was swindling our country out of millions, and now it has just been discovered that those same demons have been perpetrating a more extensive robbery. It is time to stop this "love pat" business, and to commence hanging those caught stealing from the Government.

Minnesota First.
The Minnesota First has again been under fire, though this time they came out with less punishment than is their wont.—The following list of casualties we copy from the New York *Tribune*:

KILLED—None.
WOUNDED—Lt. T. Sinclair, B. slightly; Lt. C. B. Heflinger, D. slight; Capt. J. J. McCullum, F. foot; Corp. Savage, D. foot; Joseph Schomaker, A. face; Joseph Richardson, F. slightly; T. Kelly, D. hand; E. B. Robinson, B. foot; J. M. Davis, B. slight; C. Gore, B. slight; J. Sweet, slight; W. W. Heroush, F. slight; L. L. Barnes, C. shoulder.
MISSING—Corp. Irwin, D.; Private John Hawser, A.

Some Potatoes.
The editor of the *Alta California* has been presented with a sack of potatoes, containing three only, each weighing twenty pounds.—*Chicago Tribune*.

What of that? It is a common thing here in Minnesota to raise potatoes so large that they cannot be put into a sack at all. And as to bragging about a potato weighing only twenty pounds, it only shows conclusively the poverty of the soil from which it grows. Here in Minnesota it is no uncommon thing to see three men, and a yoke of oxen tugging away at one of our big potatoes trying to get it on a Fairbanks Scale, which always fails to reach figures high enough to weigh the monster vegetable. Two or three such would make a decent man a meg!

Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 25, 1862.

No movement by either army, and no indications of a renewal of hostilities.

The President has stopped the assessment on disloyals in Missouri, ordered by Schofield, in view of recent manifestations of willingness of the people to adopt the emancipation policy.

The rebels have been driven from Charlottesville, Va. We lost two killed.

The *Tribune* says African soldiers should be employed to aid banks in Mississippi, and Garrison forbids New Orleans and on the coast.

Gen. Foster arrived here Wednesday, from N. C. He had an interview with the President, Secretary of War, and General Halleck, from whom he received assurances that all reinforcements needed would be sent to his department immediately.

New York, Dec. 25.
A vessel from St. Thomas, reports the rebel schooner R. Krasov, ran the blockade at Wilmington, Nov. 24th, and arrived at St. Thomas having a cargo of cotton rosin turpentine, and 3 guns in her hold.

Investigation into funds on the Government show that out of \$1,600,000, was paid out in this city alone from the special appropriation of \$3,000,000 for recruiting, organizing and drilling volunteers, nearly one half was paid on fraudulent accounts.—Nearly 1,000 persons have been engaged in the matter but they are not all implicated.

Baltimore, Dec. 26.
Gen. Keyes moved from Romney and took possession of Winchester on Tuesday. Gen. Jones, with 2,500 rebels, occupied Winchester the previous week, but had gone towards Staunton.

Miller's forces were at Middleton, intending to move towards the Winchester railroad. Their encampments were destroyed by the rebels.

Great destitution exists among the people of Winchester.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.
[Special to *Pioneer*.]—Authority has been given to Col. Ewing, of Kansas, to raise three more regiments for Indians, for service as Home Guards in the Indian Territory.—The line officers of these regiments are to be Indians.

General Foster, who is still here, reports his army in excellent fighting order. He captured fourteen cannon, and succeeded in carrying them into Goldsboro. His loss was 200 in all.

The Secretary of the Interior has approved of the recommendation of Commissioner Dole, that money be sent to Major Galbraith the Sioux Agent, to pay arrearages due employees of the Sioux Agency.

Mr. Dole has also directed that money be sent to Agent Galbraith, to enable him to pay all outstanding accounts against the Agency, for supplies furnished, &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.
Mrs. Secretary Smith and other ladies presented all the Hospitals in Washington and Alexandria, with a Christmas present of several thousand turkeys.

Thurlow Weed affirms that his paper, the *Albany Journal*, has not been sold to any body.

The committee of Ways and Means propose to present to the House an amendment to Mr. Rice's bill. Its leading features are to issue more Treasury notes, and to make one, two or three year loans.

Chase's banking scheme has been introduced.

The Senate Committee to investigate relative to transportation for Banks' Expedition, are making good progress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.
Gen. Porter presented, through his counsel, a written protest against the acceptance of certain evidence on the part of the government which he had deemed inadmissible.

[Special to *Tribune*.]—Official information from Mexico represent the condition of the French army as most critical, the ranks being thinned by sickness and want of whole some food. Agents have been sent to this country for supplies of various kinds and empowered to make large contracts for future use. These facts having reached the Mexican Minister here, he has entered his solemn protest against such supplies being allowed to go forward. Secretary Seward, however, declines to interfere. The complaint is made that he even extends to the French privileges denied to Mexicans.—Whatever cause may exist for the charges, it is unquestionable that much ill feeling is engendered in the Mexican Embassy.

There certainly is no occasion for the general air of doubt that seems to surround men's opinions in regard to the President's policy after January 1st. His antecedents, his measures, and his late declarations, all coincide to impress upon us the fact that he will justly sustain the affirmations made in his proclamation of September.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.
The *Press* this morning publishes what purports to be a retaliatory proclamation of Jeff. Davis. It is over a column long.—Gen. Butler and all his officers, if taken, are to be hung. All soldiers taken prisoners are to be paroled. Negroes found with arms in their hands are to be immediately hung, and also all Federal officers taken in command of slaves.

Davis declares Butler a felon, deserving of capital punishment, and orders that he be no longer considered or treated as a public enemy, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and when captured, the officer capturing him shall instantly hang him.

All commissioned United States officers taken are not to be released on parole or exchanged, until Butler shall have met his punishment for his crimes; and that all commissioned officers in the command of Butler be declared not entitled to be considered soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but robbers and criminals, deserving death, and that each of them, whenever captured, be reserved for execution. Proclamation dated Richmond, December 23rd.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.
Opposing influences are still at work with the President, to influence his action on the Emancipation Proclamation. Eberidge, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and other leading Tennesseeans, have petitioned the President to exempt their State from the operations of the Proclamation. They entertain strong hopes of success.

The proposition of Secretary Chase to raise \$200,000,000 loan, at 7 1/2 per cent, elicits considerable discussion. The Senate Finance Committee are said to be unfavorable to the project, while the House Com-

mittee sustains it. It has not, however, been formally considered by either.

Minister Adams and President Johnson of Liberia, at London have made a treaty, placing the people of Liberia on the same footing with the most favored nations. The treaty is here, and will be up for confirmation after the holidays.

The majority of the Senate still maintain a hostile attitude in regard to the President's refusal to accept Seward's resignation; and the House is rapidly becoming involved in the controversy. The return of Seward is known to be contingent upon the rejection of portions of the ultra-radical programme; while the continuance of Chase is also contingent, though on other grounds.

The Committee on the conduct of the War regard the result at Fredericksburg as much less serious than has been feared. They place the total casualties at about ten thousand; killed, one thousand; and of the generally disabled, seventeen hundred, or one third, will die. Most of the other wounded will be again fit for duty.

The nomination of a successor to Judge Smith will not be sent in until after the holidays.

News received from the Cherokee Nation states that the loyal land disloyal Indians are slaughtering each other.

Sigel, in McDowell's Court of Inquiry, to day, charged McDowell with neglect to reinforce him with cavalry at Waterloo. He characterized McDowell's treatment of brother officers as discourteous and improper—breeding a lack of confidence which should exist between corps d'armee. Sigel was brought forward on cross examination.

Iowa City, Dec. 25, 1862.
[Special to *Chicago Tribune*.]—Intelligence has just been received here of a queer dead lock in the proceedings of the Legislature of Dakota Territory. Both branches of that body convened in seventh session at the new capitol building in Yankton on the 1st of December. The Council effected an immediate organization, but in the House six of the fourteen members were contestants, and for six days there were but eight sitting members. These members were equally divided in political sentiment, and for five days the balloting for speaker stood four to four.

At last A. J. Harlan (Dem.) was elected Speaker, and M. B. Smith, Clerk. Four of the contested seats were soon after filled, making the whole number of Representatives twelve. On the 9th inst., six of the members, feeling themselves aggrieved at what they denominated the arbitrary rulings of the Speaker, withdrew in a body from the hall, leaving the House without a quorum.

The seceders, with three contestants, subsequently assembled at the hall, were sworn in by Gov. Jayne, and effected an organization. Thus there were two distinct Houses of Representatives, each claiming to be legal, one devoted to the interests of Gov. Jayne, and the other to Todd.

On the 19 inst., the Council and the minority House, both being of the Todd persuasion, met in joint convention and notified the Governor that they were ready to receive his message. He sent back an answer to the effect that he did not recognize the House as a legal body, and therefore had no communication to make. The next day he sent his message to the Council alone, but that body returned it, accompanied by a resolution informing the Governor that his message could only be received in joint convention of the two Houses. This matters have remained until the present time. The real contest is waged with reference to the Delegation of the Territory in the next Congress. Jayne was elected last fall by a clear majority, but Todd claims that fraudulent votes were cast, and the Legislature is a dead lock, occasioned by the scramble for the certificate. Up to the latest dates from Yankton there were no signs of yielding on either side.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.
[Special to *Tribune*.]—An important committee is daily expected here from New York, representing the money interests, to tell the Government what they are and what they are not ready to do with their wealth.

From what is known of their views it is judged probable that they will necessitate a change in the financial scheme proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and possibly a change in the Cabinet.

Mr. Chase's financial scheme proposes that he may borrow nine hundred millions of the terms mentioned in his report, at his own discretion also, that no banks now existing shall be allowed to enter into the proposed national banking system, that is they must first reorganize under a new charter.

As the 1st of January approaches a degree of desperation is manifested by pro-slavery leaders of the Wood and Valindigham school, which is believed to be fully warranted by the impending blow at their favorite barbarism.

A bill has been proposed by members of the Committee of Ways and Means a majority of whom are to approve it, which will be presented to the House as substitute for Secretary Chase's bill.

Its leading features are a further omission of Treasury notes, and short loans on one or two or three years.

No notice is taken of the banking part of Chase's scheme.

Gen. Banks is believed to have reached New Orleans by this time.

It is believed that his orders contemplate the continuance of Gen. Butler there in a subordinate command, but those who know the character of that officer anticipate his speedy return to the North.

The Senate committee charged with the investigation relative to transports for Banks expedition, hold daily sessions and have already examined a number of important witnesses.

General Headquarters, State, of Minn.
Special Order No. 53.
HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTH WEST, ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 26, 1862.

Companies A, B, F, H and J, of the 3d Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, will rendezvous at Fort Snelling, and companies C, D, E, G, and K at Winona, on or before the 10th day of January, 1863, preparatory to marching South.

Those Companies which have not been paid will receive their pay before marching, the necessary funds having been provided for that purpose. By Command of Brigadier General H. H. Sibley.

R. C. OLIX,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

We call the attention of our readers to the letter of S. B. Foot, Esq., on the first page.

BURNED TO DEATH.—We have to record this week one of the most horrible scenes that has ever occurred, and one that will make the blood of the relatives freeze with agony.

Two men were burned to death last week at Henderson, under the following circumstances: Edward Fossenden and Joseph Bonney, members of Co. D, 10th Regt for the offense of drunkenness were taken and lashed up in the jail by Lieut. Davis, where they were kept eight days. On the eighth day by some means, they obtained liquor, and while in a state of intoxication, set fire to their jail and were burned to death before help could be obtained.

There are the facts as they are reported to us, and of course we only give them as reports. If they are true a mountain of responsibility rests upon somebody for not keeping a proper guard around the jail.—Lieutenant Davis, we understand, has been summoned back to Henderson to attend an investigation of the matter.

MARRIED.
On the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in this city, by the Rev. J. W. Hancock, Capt. R. B. SMITHER, and Miss HATTIE A. BALDWIN.

On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. David Brooks, at the residence of Rev. Jabez Brooks, in this city, Rev. — THORP and Mrs. C. E. CHAMBERLAIN.

Chattel Mortgage Blanks for sale at this office.

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Richmond Taken!
When will it be?—Is the question.

McClellan has been tried—Burnside is at the helm, but old Sigel is

DEATH TO THE REBELS.
JOHN H. MUES,
IS clearing out his large stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

At prices that

DEFY COMPETITION!
CALICOES are sold as low at retail as they can be bought in Milwaukee at wholesale.

SUGARS at exceedingly low prices!
In fact everything in the establishment is sold cheaper than what it can be replaced for at present.

If you want to buy your Goods cheap
CALL AT
JOHN H. MUES,
Red Wing, Dec. 25, 1862.

PROBATE NOTICE.
State of Minnesota, County of Goodhue, ss. In Probate Court, the heirs at law and all persons interested in the estate of Chase, H. County, late of said County deceased, are hereby notified that an application of Lemuel Briggs, administrator of said estate, for further time to administer upon said estate, has been filed and will be heard at the Probate office, in the city of Red Wing, in said county, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated Red Wing, Dec. 20, 1862.

CLINTON G. REYNOLDS,
Judge of Probate.

Metal Warehouse.
Vandevoort, Dickerson & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, &c.

AND DEALERS IN
FINNEN'S METAL SCALES.

99 and 201 Randolph street, Chicago.
P. O. Box 3167.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Goodhue, ss. John A. Tarbox, vs. A. H. Jacobs, Defendant.

YOU are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you and your property attached to satisfy the demand of John A. Tarbox, amounting to the sum of forty-four dollars and ninety-six cents, \$44.96. Now, unless you shall appear before Thomas McManes, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County, at his office, in Pine Island, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt. Dated Pine Island, this 17th day of December, A. D. 1862.

JOHN A. TARBOX.

TAX NOTICE.
THE Tax Duplicates for the Town of Red Wing for the taxes of 1862, have been placed in my hands for collection. Persons wishing to pay their taxes can do so by calling at the office of Towne & Pierce.

J. W. HANCOCK, Treasurer of the Town of Red Wing.

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.

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 can be bought in the city.

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

NEW ARRIVALS

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS,
TOYS AND TOY BOOKS,
AND CUTLERY.

Also a large variety of Goods suitable for the

Christmas Holidays!

At the

Old Book and Fancy Goods Store

OF

E. P. LOWATER,

Near the Post Office, Red Wing, Minnesota.

PAPER RAGS taken in exchange for goods.

Dec. 8, 1862.

Bennett's Photograph Gallery,

Over Kellogg's Drug Store, opposite the

Red Wing Home.

AMBROTYPES, FERROTYPES,
MELANOTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHS
made in superior style in any kind of weather.

CARTE DE VISITE AND VIGNETTE
PHOTOGRAPHS,

ALL the rage.

SELF-SEALING DIAMOND

PHOTOGRAPHS,

Ten for one dollar.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS FOR SALE.

ALSO

Views of Red Wing.

Every person having two dollars worth of

work done will, in addition to the work, receive

a ticket entitling the holder to a share in a

magnificent OIL PAINTING of

Niagara Falls,

worth forty dollars. When fifty tickets are

thus disposed of the Painting shall be drawn

for and the Picture delivered to the one drawing

it.

CALL SOON—Have your children's pictures

made before the cold weather comes on.

Red Wing, Nov. 8, 1862.

War with the Indians

The Rebels have invaded the North with an

overwhelming force, and McClellan has moved

up the Potomac to meet them, and if possible

cut them off.

THE MERCILESS SAVAGES

on our Northern Frontier have commenced

War upon us, marked by all their usual bar-

barity—men, women and children are indist-

riminately murdered; desolation, ruin and

death are their sure foot prints.

Viewed in all its bearings, the present seems

to be the darkest hour in our National history.—

Yet, notwithstanding all these things,

T. L. ADAMS,

Sole proprietor of the

Saddle & Harness

ESTABLISHMENT.

Continues to carry on the business at the old

stand on Main Street, near the Red Wing

Hotel. He has constantly on hand a full as-

ortment of

CUSTOM MADE

HARNESS,

SADDLES,