

Educational Department.

EDITED BY PROF. JABEZ BROOKS.

Upon opening an Educational Department in the Volunteer this week, it may be well briefly to state its design.

It will be devoted exclusively to the promotion of the interests of Common Schools—first, of this City and County—and, so far as discussions of questions connected with this subject of public and more general interest may conduce to such result, also of the State.

For the want of a State Educational Journal, the teachers have no public means of communication with each other. We venture to suggest that if other newspapers—one in each county—would devote a column a week to this purpose, it could have none other than a beneficial influence on the Schools of the State.

We ask the co-operation of the teachers of the County in sustaining this department. It is yours; write for it. Send us sketches of your school experiences—your failures, your successes, make it an avenue for an interchange of thought, opinion, and feeling.

We ask the same of School Trustees, Examiners, in short, of all friends of Common Schools, who are willing to do something towards building up a vigorous and successful school system for the State.

It will especially come within the scope of this department to speak of the improvements in the methods of teaching; to keep teachers posted in school text books, by giving candid and independent notices of new ones as issued and introduced; and to treat upon any and every topic that will help to make the teacher better fitted for his work.

All communications for this department will be addressed to the undersigned.

JABEZ BROOKS.

Our Field of Labor.

Every intelligent teacher who desires to know and to do his duty, will find three fields of labor, no one of which he can neglect and be innocent. The first and most important is his school. He has agreed for a certain sum to perform a certain task, and common honesty requires him to be faithful in the discharge of that duty. But more than this; he has a responsibility resting upon him to do all in his power for the intellectual and moral training of his charges, and woe to that teacher who fails to meet it manfully and faithfully.

The second field of labor should be the district, town and county in which each teacher resides. He who confines his labors to the school room, however well he may do there, has a poor idea of the importance of his calling. His out-door influence should be as carefully and energetically exercised as his in-door. "Am I my brother's keeper," is the language of guilt. In this day of concentrated effort, he who neglects to unite his energies with those of his fellow laborers around him, comes far short of his duty.

The third field for the faithful teacher is, his State, his Country, and the World. "The field is the world," said the Saviour, and he who is unwilling to work in any or all parts of it, "is unfit for the Kingdom." We may choose our immediate field of labor, but if we fail to use our influence in behalf of any other field and with any other laborers, we are verily guilty.

We have received the annual report of the Secretary of State and ex-officio Superintendent of Public Instruction, but too late for examination this week. We shall give attention to some of the subjects discussed in it, next week.

It is much better to be taxed for the education of the boy than for the ignorance of the man; for the one or the other we are compelled to be taxed.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.—A man buys a pair of boots worth five dollars, and pays for them with a twenty dollar bill, receives the boots and fifteen dollars in change, the merchant subsequently discovers the bill to be counterfeit. What is his loss? Who will send us an answer to this?

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.—Christian Education is peculiarly necessary in our country, because it is only from a popular piety can spring that popular liberality which must sustain religion here. We have no king to issue his mandamus for collections in all the churches; but we have what—blessed be God, experience has hitherto proved to be far better, we have a free people and a free Christianity. And the spontaneous exertions, and the free will offerings of these have, in proportion to their means, achieved far more than the most powerful monarchy and the best church establishment in the same space of time.

Maxims, rules, and theories are excellent in their place, and of immense aid to one whose life is but a reflection of the Saviour's likeness, but of little use without it. Let our first work be with ourselves. Let us aim at the high point of bearing his image, and exhibiting his spirit. Then shall we understand the meaning of Christian Education.—Pres. Appleell.

THE TRUE TEACHER.—Give me the teacher on whose desk blooms the bouquet culled by a loving pupil's fingers; whose pleated brow and winning smile are more potent auxiliaries than ferules or frowns, whose eye, magnetic with kindness, whose voice electric with love for his calling, wakes up into smiling action all that is best and noblest in the sympathetic, flesh young hearts before him.—Pussy Fern.

The Volunteer.

J. H. PARKER: : : Editor.

Red Wing, February 4, 1862.

Arm the Militia.

Under a recent law the militia of the State is now organized, or ought to be, and every man of suitable age is now a soldier, in reserve. Our frontier, for a distance of three hundred miles is threatened by the most subtle, cunning, desperate and merciless foe that ever shed the blood of man. The Sioux Indians are, if all accounts are true, preparing for a bloody war next summer, and it will not be waged against our armed soldiery, but against our defenseless women and children on the frontier. If they try they can avoid the vigilance of the soldiery and inflict an incalculable amount of injury upon the white citizens. The constant fear to which the frontier residents of this State are subjected on that account, is doing more to depopulate our State than anything else can do; and unless something is done to give assurance of safety to them, the State will be nearly ruined by the exodus of its inhabitants. They want an assurance that they shall be protected to the full extent of the ability of the Government.

Now, in addition to that protection which is afforded by the presence of soldiers, the frontier citizen militia ought to be armed. There are arms enough in the armory at St. Paul to put a rifle into the hands of every person able to use it, in the frontier counties.

We hope the papers throughout the State, particularly in the more exposed counties, will urge, will demand this, and we feel assured the Governor will grant it.

A Divided North.

The Chicago Times says: "The full significance of the expression 'a divided North,' is steadily forcing itself upon the country." The wish, in this case, is father to the belief. Commencing with a threat to keep up a "fire in the rear," the Chicago Times and all that class of quasi traitor journals have been steadily, earnestly, and persistently, laboring to divide the North on the question of the preservation of the Union; and because, encouraged by the boldness of those journals, persons who have always been traitors at heart take courage and speak out their treason, those rebel-sympathizing journals flatter themselves with the belief that the North is divided. The North is not divided; there is one universal voice for war until rebellion is put down, echoing and re-echoing through the entire North, whose harmony is scarcely marred by the whimpering cries of disunionists and their sympathizers.

A Mystery Cleared Up.

When the Legislature met Pres. Driscoll, Esq., of the St. Paul Union, (Aldrich's organ) was immediately nominated for incidental printer. That led us, as a matter of course, to regard Aldrich's chances for election to the United States Senate as pretty good, inasmuch as the election of the publisher of his paper as incidental printer seemed to indicate numerical strength; and we were not a little surprised (though much gratified) when, on a show of hands, he had only twelve supporters. The mystery, however, is to our minds, cleared away by the fact that the St. Paul Press was not a candidate for the State printing, and is exceedingly jubilant over the election of the Union. Probably the Aldrich man and the Democrats united on the Union, the Pioneer to do the work and get half the profits.

Halt-Track and Seward.

The Chicago Tribune has sounded the note of war on Halt-Track and Seward, and we shall not be disappointed to see them both decapitated in a short time. There is one thing about the Tribune in its favor; that is it hates do nothing Generals and do nothing officials. The Tribune charges that Seward fitted out the Banks expedition for the purpose of supplanting Butler, who was somehow in the way of the successful accomplishment of his schemes.

We say let every man in the nation be sacrificed before we acknowledge that we are only as a rope of sand, to be rent in twain, and scattered to the four winds of heaven, at the beck of every malcontent traitor in the nation. Let the Government be vindicated and that right quickly.

New York Politics.

The New York Legislature has been organized by the election of Mr. Callioet, of Brooklyn, a war Democrat, to the speakership. His election was the result of a compromise between the loyal Democrats and the Republicans. All the other offices of the House are Republicans.

The traitors of the House were striving to stave off the organization, so to prevent the election of U. S. Senator, but the Union has again triumphed.

It is now confidentially believed, that the Hon. Preston K. King will be returned to the Senate.

The French in Mexico.

European news represent the French as very sanguine of speedy victory in Mexico, while advices direct from Mexico represent that the French are badly beaten. Four thousand French rested by 800 Mexican cavalry—14,000 French routed by 10,000 Mexican infantry—all important communication cut off, and forced to abandon all they have ever gained except Orizaba. It is not a very encouraging or promising picture.

Bankrupt Law. We are gratified to find that the subject of a Bankrupt Law is receiving considerable attention.

The Legislature has passed, and the Governor has approved a Memorial to Congress, requesting them to pass such a law. The Memorial sets out:

That during the financial crisis of the year 1857 and succeeding years very many of the most active and energetic citizens of the State of Minnesota were overwhelmed and borne down by debts, contracted in good faith and with every supposition on the part of the debtor that he would be able to meet his liabilities, but which the sudden depreciation of property and the amount of indebtedness render him wholly unable to pay. That the debtor is thereby deprived of his energies and the State of his usefulness.

We can but hope such a law will be passed before Congress adjourns.

The Northwest's Canal.

To Senator Rice belongs the honor of having conceived the scheme of the future glory of this State. He has introduced a bill into Congress, (and that bill will become a law) to cut a canal from the head waters of the Minnesota river to Lake Winnepeg. By cutting a canal of one mile in length, a water communication of nine hundred miles is secured, through the most fertile region of the Northwest. Let the work move on. Let the rebellion be put down, let peace be restored to the country, and we shall see strides in the race of civilization and improvement that utterly confounds the imagination.

Great Mortality in Chicago.

Chicago has a population of 125,000 inhabitants. During the year 1862 there were in that city 2,575 deaths, or equal to about one in every forty nine. This is an awful mortality, especially in the entire absence of any epidemic; but it is no more than we expected to hear from that city.—We were there on business last June, and the river that flows through the very centre of the city was a perfect bed of pestilence. The water was as black as ink and about as thick; its fragrance was anything but delightful. Indeed we expected to hear that the entire city was swept with the flame of death from such a cess-pool of disease. We congratulate the living that only one out of every forty-nine of their numbers has been murdered by that pestilence-breeding stream, whereas we expected that not more than one in that number would escape.

Advance in Cotton Goods.

Within a few days cotton and woolen goods have gone up like a balloon. The New York Herald says, "heavy standard sheeting is quoted at 35@37 cents, heavy shirting at 30 cents, drills and jeans at 32@34 cents." The causes for this are many.—First cotton goods are very scarce, the supply being far less than the demand. See only, the wonderful depreciation of currency—a dollar of which is now worth only about 62 cents. One victory at Vicksburg would bring both gold and cotton down as fast as it went up. That is the key to the whole thing now, it is the tower of strength to the rebellion. The rebels are making a desperate effort to hold it, but it must fall soon.

More Rebel Pirates.

The rebels have another war vessel afloat called the Florida. She is about the size, and of the model of the Alabama, was built in England for the rebel service, is commanded by Lieut. J. N. Moffit, formerly of the United States Navy, and has already committed terrible depredations upon our commerce. Still another, of larger size than either of those now afloat, is fast drawing to completion on English stocks, to be commanded by Lieut. Mourey, another Government pauper.

Vicksburg.

Once more our forces are before Vicksburg. The rebels are making desperate efforts to hold the place, but we can never give it up. Gen. Grant is now about to attack it with 100,000 men. McClernand is at work on the ditch to cut them off from the river.—Now look out for stirring news.

GLENNON, MINN., Jan. 29th, 1862.

At a special meeting of the members of Company "F," Sixth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His inscrutable providence to take from our midst our esteemed friend and fellow-townsmen, the late Hon. Wm. H. WELCH, of Red Wing, Minnesota.

Resolved, That we, the members of Company "F," Sixth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, learn with deep regret and heartfelt sorrow, of the death of this, one of our most worthy and highly respected citizens. That while we are aware that our loss is his gain, we can ill spare the daily example and influence of his highly christian life while he has been permitted to remain with us.

Resolved, That in his death the State of Minnesota, and especially the City of Red Wing, has suffered an irreparable loss.—That his place may not soon be filled, and that the bereaved friends and family have the warmest and heartiest sympathy of our whole Company.

Resolved, That the family of deceased and also the press of Red Wing be each furnished with a copy of these Resolutions. [Signed] J. LOCKYER, Wm. H. WELLS, CHAS. R. BAUER, Committee.

On motion of Mr. Rice, in the Senate, on Thursday, an amendment was added to the military appropriation bill, appropriating \$5,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

The iron clad Monitor gun boat Weehawken rode out the terrible gale of Wednesday, and safely reached Hampton Roads. This storm establishes the seaworthiness of these iron-clads, as waves thirty feet high rolled over her deck.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 23.—5.30 P. M.

A telegram has been received from Porter aboard the U. S. Steamer Black Hawk at the mouth of White River, Jan. 20, as follows:

We have taken St. Charles, Duvals Bluff and Desare, and our light draught boats are of the White river. We captured at Duvals Bluff two eight inch guns with carriages, a number of small arms, ammunition, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

Genlemen connected with a foreign legation have just received a letter stating that the French Government opened correspondence with the British cabinet about the pirate Alabama's depredations. That Drury L. Huys' opinion is that the tacit consent of England to launching and fitting out of a privateer is in direct violation of the spirit and letter of the treaty of Paris, and constitutes a breach of the law of nations. It is also stated that the British cabinet has taken the matter under consideration, and is now trying to extricate itself from the matter.

New York, Jan. 24.

A special to the Tribune, dated Washington 22d, says:

It may be positively stated, that Gen. Butler will resume the command of the Gulf. His headquarters will first be at New Orleans, and soon at a higher point on the Mississippi. The determination in regard to him was arrived at immediately after his departure from Washington for the North; it was the inevitable result of his conferences with the President and heads of the Department.

New York, Jan. 26.

The Tribune has the following from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, dated 25th:

A Brigadier General commanding a division was yesterday placed under arrest by Gen. Burnside, for denouncing the policy of the Administration upon the slavery question, and expressing his sentiments. This General has lately been expecting his promotion to the rank of Major General and assignment to the command of a corps.

The World's Washington dispatch says a very important report, said to be founded on good authority, in reference to the Army of the Potomac, has reached me to-night. It is that the Army of the Potomac is to be virtually disbanded, and the greater portion of it sent to the West to co-operate in the grand campaign soon to be inaugurated.

A small portion of it will be retained; just enough to protect the reserve.

This morning Burnside resigned over the command of the army to Gen. Hooker. As soon as the change was known, the principal officers waited on Gen. Burnside, and took leave of him with regret.

It is understood that Major General Franklin, and Major General Sumner have also been relieved from their commands of the right and left grand divisions of the army of the Potomac, but the news of their successors has not yet been divulged, nor is it known who has been appointed to take the place of General Hooker.

The Herald's dispatch says as one of the results of the recent Republican caucus, it is intimated that the demand for a reconstruction of the cabinet will be urged with pertinacity and that if a change should not be made before the first of March Congress, in imitation of the British Parliament will pass resolutions declaring a want of confidence in the present Cabinet.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 26.

Southern dates of the 19th show that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commands all the rebel forces in the Southwest, and can mass 150,000 men at Vicksburg.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held to-night to ratify the President's Emancipation Proclamation. Speeches were made and resolutions were adopted approving the President's action.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.

Clement L. Vallandigham has announced that he has yielded to the wishes of his friends, and will be a candidate for Governor at the next Democratic Convention.

The steamer Glendale brought 1,600 bales of cotton, at the cost to the shipper for transportation of \$8 per bale.

The officers report that the Vicksburg expedition numbers over 100,000 men under Gen. Grant, McClernand and others.—They have left for work in hand, and bloody it is expected to be.

New York, Jan. 28.

The Tribune special dispatch states that Gen. Burnside yesterday informally tendered his resignation as an officer of the army, to the President, but Mr. Lincoln declined to receive it, remarking that he had other fish for him to fry. Burnside rejoined that he hoped to be set to work at once; he would willingly accept any command, he cared not how small, but he was reluctant to wear a Major General's stars while doing nothing to earn his honors or his money.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 29.

The Senate to-day passed the House resolution asking Congress to appropriate \$25,000,000 for emancipation purposes in this State by a vote of 26 to 2.

NEWBERN, (no date).

Gov. Stanley's resignation was sent hence to Washington by the last mail. It is based on the President's emancipation proclamation which he strenuously opposes. Army and navy Union citizens here are strongly averse to the appointment of a successor, as the office is not only regarded as needless, but a serious obstacle in the progress of our arms. Gen. Foster is accepting the services of negroes for garrison duty notwithstanding the remonstrances of Governor Stanley.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 28.

Several officers of the ninetieth Illinois regiment, Irish legion, have tendered their resignations, being unwilling to serve under the Emancipation Proclamation and the Confiscation acts. Gen. Hamilton approves their resignations, and recommends their dismissal without pay or emolument, on the ground that they may be either cowards or rebels.

New York, Jan. 30.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Tribune states that the Harriet Lane is

blockaded in Galveston Bay. The rebels are fortifying the island and fitting out the Harriet Lane. A large number of rebel troops are concentrating on the island to resist our attack.

Commodore Bell's fleet is large and amply sufficient to retake Galveston but his desire is to recapture the Harriet Lane and not destroy her.

CAIRO, Jan. 29.

The forces under Gen. McClernand, are now in the vicinity of Vicksburg.

Two brigades were engaged, when the Captain left in opening the famous Cut-off, of which so much was heard last summer.

The river is bank-full at Vicksburg, and high enough to rush through the canal at a fearful rate. He thinks it will be a perfect success. He thinks that should this channel become large enough to admit the passage of boats, the rebels for the present will be allowed to hold Vicksburg, while the Federals turn their attention to matters further South.

In his opinion, it would take 150,000 men to storm their fortifications at Vicksburg. Our gun and mortar boats could shell the city from where they lie on the north side of the river bend; but even if it were entirely destroyed, the fortifications, which extend for miles back, would be as formidable as ever.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

A Havana letter of the 24th states that the pirate Florida arrived there the 21st from Mobile, coaled during the night, and went on a cruise the 22d. She chased a bark from Portland, but the bark escaped.—The pirate then captured and burned the brig Windward, from Mantanzas, four miles from shore. Her cargo (molasses) belonged to a Spanish merchant. On the 23d, off Cardenas, the pirate captured and burned the brig Cora Ann of Maine. She was burned only one mile from shore. Soon afterward the pirate destroyed two more brig.

A schooner arrived at Havana reporting the pirate last seen steering for the Bahamas under British colors.

The United States steamer Remy returned to Havana on the 23d, having been fired upon by a Spanish man-of-war. The American consul ordered the Remy to proceed, and the gunboat Onida was sent as convoy. The Remy had the American flag flying when fired into, and had mails and government dispatches on board.

The gunboat Wachusett arrived at Havana on the evening of the 22d, twelve hours after the pirate left, but called immediately and went in pursuit.

The rebels in Havana are in high glee.—Ex-Consul Helm, secession agent, holds receptions every week. Mylor Wood's daughter was present at the last one.

Two vessels with cotton arrived at Havana on the 23d.

The pirate Florida is commanded by J. Newland Moffit, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

The Edinburg arrived from Liverpool on the 15th.

The French official documents explaining the foreign policy of the French Government were distributed among the Legislative corps.

These documents say meditation in America is postponed in consequence of the refusal of England and Russia to join France. The Emperor has not refrained from acquiescing the Cabinet at Washington, that his Government is still ready to negotiate, provided the American Government desires that France should facilitate the task of peace either alone or collectively, in whatever form may be pointed out to her.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

The U. S. steamer Aurora on the 10th captured the English steamer Rising Dawn with a cargo of 2,638 bushels of salt and a large quantity of lucifer matches, soap, coffee and gunny bags. She was from Nassau, N. P., and was trying to run the blockade.

The U. S. steamer Ottawa on the 21st captured the schooner Hatawan with ninety nine bales of cotton, trying to run out of Charleston.

On the 8th inst., the steamer Traffic (formerly the Huntress) of Charleston, while attempting to run the blockade, was destroyed by fire. Her crew and passenger were saved by boats from the quakers.

The following portion of news by the Biobia is highly important.

Advices from Mexico confirm the reported defeat of 4000 French under Gen. Berthier, by 800 Mexican cavalry. It occurred in a fog at 2 o'clock A. M., Dec 18th. The French were completely routed. The Mexican Gen. Presida had captured a convoy from Jalappa for Perote.

The Mexican Gen. Neyreche with 10,000 men made a sortie Puebla and attacked a French division 14,000 strong at Acogate eight miles from Puebla completely routing the latter. The French had to retreat to Oaxahaca. The French communications were almost cut off.

Jalapa and Tampico are abandoned by the French.

The small pox is raging at Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

The Navy Department has received a report of the court of inquiry into the Galveston affair. One of the witnesses, a rebel, testified that 110 men were landed from the Harriet Lane. If so, the loss of life cannot be so great as was previously reported.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.

The iron clad Chickasaw, is ready for launching. She is built on the Monitor pattern.

The iron-clad Osage, will be ready in about three weeks.

The negro decision of Judge Clover will go to the Supreme Court.

New York, Jan. 31.

The Times special says the Administration is engaged through eminent counsel, in preparing to bring before the Supreme Court the power of the President in times of rebellion, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. The Administration is determined to settle this question immediately, as there are many cases springing up daily.

The Wisconsin case is that one which the administration expects to make the issue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

General Franklin, at his own request, is to have a court martial.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 29, 1862.

Vigorous measures are in progress to secure the return and prompt punishment of deserters now absent from camp.

A heavy snow storm accompanied by a north-east wind, set in on Tuesday night, and ceased at an early hour this morning.

A portion of the snow melted almost as fast as it fell, but the remainder this morning measured about eight inches on a level. The condition of the roads is indescribable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. It is said that a despatch has reached here from Gen. Dix, from Ft. Monroe, to day stating that he had been informed by a telegram from Gen. Peck, in command of our forces on the Black Water, that in an interview which had just taken place between that officer and the rebel Gen. Pryor, who commands the rebel force facing Gen. Peck's army, that he had information of a very recent engagement near Savannah, in which the rebels had suffered defeat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

(Special to Press.)—The House Military Committee has agreed to report in favor of an appropriation of \$250,000 as indemnification to Minnesota for expenses incurred in the Sioux War. They will oppose Gov. Ramsey's further request for \$100,000 more to which the Senate has agreed.

The New Orleans representatives have arrived, and warmly urge the arming of negroes there, as the only salvation for Louisiana.

The canal around Vicksburg which Gen. Grant is digging, is a new one, that of Gen. Williams having proved a failure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

(Special to the Tribune.)—Gen. Butler has had several interviews with the President and Secretary of War, who formally renewed the proposition that he shall go back to New Orleans, to resume command of the Department of the Gulf and Texas, and the troops which Gen. Banks will lead thither, but with additional powers and responsibilities, including those attached to the organization of an African army on the Mississippi.

It is said that Butler now hesitates about accepting the command in the shape offered, fearing that the means to be given him, are altogether disproportionate to the end to be accomplished.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.

Morgan with a considerable force is reported crossing the Cumberland, above and below Rowena, either to cut railroads or to obtain possession of certain points in Northern and Central Kentucky.

New York, Feb. 1.

A letter from the army of the Potomac in the Times, says that Burnside has been offered a new department, embracing North and South Carolina, with 30 days to decide whether he will accept the command.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 1.

The Richmond Dispatch says: We learn from Vicksburg that appearances indicate an early renewal of the fight there. Five thousand Yankees are at work on the canal opposite the city.

Their attention is to float their transports through when the river rises, and land their troops below.

The force of the enemy's fleet is 107 boats including 14 gunboats. There may be more arrivals of gunboats before the fight begins. The strength of the Yankee army will possibly be 80,000 men.

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. 3, 1862.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance and by virtue of a license from the Probate Court of the County of Dakota, in the State of Minnesota, we will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at