

THE GOODHUE VOLUNTEER.

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

VOLUME 7, NO. 30.

RED WING, GOODHUE COUNTY, MINN., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1863.

WHOLE NO 392.

The Volunteer,

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

J. H. PARKER.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per annum, in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For lines or less make a square.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
1 sq. ft.	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$0.75	\$0.50	\$0.25	\$0.10	\$0.05	\$0.02	\$0.01	\$0.00
2 sq. ft.	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	0.50	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.00
3 sq. ft.	4.50	3.00	2.25	1.50	0.75	0.30	0.15	0.07	0.03	0.00
4 sq. ft.	6.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	0.40	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.00
5 sq. ft.	7.50	5.00	3.75	2.50	1.25	0.50	0.25	0.12	0.06	0.00
6 sq. ft.	9.00	6.00	4.50	3.00	1.50	0.60	0.30	0.15	0.07	0.00
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Business Cards, (six lines,) 50 cts. per year. All advertisements continued until ordered out.

Business Cards.

WARREN BRISTOL,
Attorney at Law,
RED WING, MINN.
Front office, over C. McLaughlin's Store.
153-71y

W. W. PHELPS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RED WING, MINN.
MINNESOTA
153-71y

JAMES H. PARKER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
RED WING, MINN.
And Notary Public.
Particular attention given to the collection of claims against the United States, growing out of the war, for soldiers' ARREAR PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, EXTRA PAY OR PENSIONS.
Office in the Goodhue Volunteer building.
Red Wing, March 25, 1863.

C. & J. C. McCLELLAN,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law,
RED WING, MINN.
Special attention given to the collection of claims against the United States for PAY AND BOUNTY of soldiers killed in battle or dying in the service of the Government.
Office in Brand's new building, next door to the Red Wing House.
Red Wing, March 25, 1863.

FRANK IVES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RED WING, MINN.
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Special attention given to collecting.
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET.
153-71y

CITY
Drug & Book Store,
Dr. A. H. JONES,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Periodicals, Blankets, Fancy Goods, Photograph Albums, Wall Paper, &c., &c.
Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.
Red Wing, Dec. 3, 1862.

GOODHUE COUNTY
DRUG STORE.
A. J. CLARK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
FATS, OILS, GLASS, CANNERS,
Dye-Staffs, Hair and Cloth Brushes,
PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY SOAP,
TOBACCO, &c., &c.
Perfumery, Red and White Lead, Zinc Paint, &c.
Red Wing, Minnesota.
153-71y

BOOTS & SHOES.
BARCLAY & MILLER,
Plum street, Red Wing, opposite the Kelly House, are manufacturing
BOOTS AND SHOES,
In the most workmanlike manner, and at
MODERATE RATES.
Repairing done to order at short notice.
Red Wing, Sept. 17, 1862.

G. R. STERLING & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LEATHER, & SHOE FINDINGS.
Manufacturers of every kind and style of
Men's, Boys', Women's and Children's Boots
and Shoes.
Repairing done neatly and at moderate
prices. In the New Brick building, corner
Main and Plum streets. Come and see us.
G. R. STERLING & CO.
153-71y

W. E. HAWKINS
Painter, Glazier
PAPER HANGER,
All orders promptly attended to and faithfully executed.
Red Wing June 1860.

THE CELEBRATED
ROLLS
PANING MILL.
Manufactured and for sale by
ASHTON, COOK & BETCHER,
Near the Kelly House,
RED WING, MINNESOTA.
153-71y

HICKMAN HOUSE.
We have justly furnished and opened the Hickman House, formerly known as the Hack House, PLUM STREET, Red Wing, and are now prepared to accommodate all who may favor us with their patronage.
We have just built
A COMMODIOUS STABLE,
for the accommodation of teams.
HICKMAN BROTHERS.
Red Wing, May 15, 1863. 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.

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.
153-71y

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.

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. FREESTENT, Proprietor.
Red Wing, Oct. 15th, 1862.

A. W. ESPING,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
MAIN ST. WEST OF LUSH ST.
WATCHES
CLOCK,
Jewelry,
neatly repaired.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Red Wing, - - - Minnesota.
153-71y

"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
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.
WILLIAM F. CROSS.
153-71y

O. BERG,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
A full assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
constantly on hand.
TAILORING AND REPAIRING
done to order promptly and at reasonable rates. Shop in WILKINSON'S BLOCK.
Red Wing, June 25th, 1861.
153-71y

City Bakery,
ON BUSH STREET, near RED WING HOUSE
CHAS. L. R. THACHER, Proprietor.
A good assortment of
FRESH BAKED BREAD,
Cakes, Pies, Crackers &c. always on hand.
Yeast is always kept.
Those who wish to have bread delivered at their homes can leave their orders.
153-71y

REPRESENTATIONS.
Having taken the stand on
PLUM ST. near the Kelly House
the subscriber is prepared to accommodate the traveling community with whatever in the line of refreshments they may want.
Board by the Day or Week, also furnished with lodging, CHEAP.
Here is the ONLY PLACE in the CITY where a person can call for what he wants, and pay for only what he gets.
O. ANDERSON.
153-71y

APPLES—green and dried—dried Cherries, Prunes, Pearl Barley, Rice, Raisins, English Currants, &c., for sale by
HARDAR.

Educational Department.
EDITED BY
PROF. JABEZ BROOKS.

Teacher's Institute.
Among the agencies that may be put in operation for the education of teachers, none will compete with Teachers' Institutes in efficiency and economy. It is an agency peculiarly adapted to a new State.

It must be obvious at a glance that Teachers' Departments in Colleges or Academies, and a State Normal School united, are entirely inadequate to the service required of them. Of about 3000 teachers in the State, not one in ten can be furnished from both sources combined. Very few of the teachers in the schools of the State are normal graduates, probably not one in 200; and doubtless one half of the teachers now engaged in teaching are upon their first term.

Whence shall new recruits be supplied? The main, if not the sole, reliance must be on Teachers' Institutes.

These organizations are, it is true, of short duration, but when properly conducted they awaken an intense professional interest.

Instruction in the sciences is properly regarded as of secondary importance yet from the principles of classification and habits of study inculcated, even this becomes valuable. The great difficulty in the way of improving the profession, has been in the isolation of the individuals making up that profession. But in these gatherings, teachers from different parts of the same county, or even of different counties meet and exchange their views, thus opening a large field of comparison and stimulating to far more extensive and successful efforts for improvement.

The teacher's spirit is here awakened. There is a certain sentiment, almost indescribable, that should pervade the breast of every teacher. A love for his occupation, and a lively zeal in its prosecution, are indispensable to successful instruction. With this sentiment teachers will generally succeed ever with limited scientific attainments, for this same spirit will cause them to prepare themselves by close study and thought to meet any difficulties which they may encounter.

If, therefore, the present Legislature should deem it inexpedient to make an appropriation to the State Normal School, we would respectfully suggest that it make an appropriation for the purpose of holding Teachers' Institutes. Let this appropriation be placed in the hands of the State Superintendent, who shall have power to employ competent instructors, and to designate the counties in which Institutes shall be held. In order to secure the attendance of teachers upon these Institutes, let a certificate be given to each teacher that attends, and let them be employed, all other things being equal, preferably to others.

The benefits of such Institutes would be at once demonstrated. Those who attend these Institutes would apply their acquirements immediately to their schools. They attend for the express purpose of doing so. Their minds are awakened to the instruction given, because the necessity and time of its application are pressing. The great improvement possible in a short time is thus made, and we earnestly believe that this is the cheapest mode of practical instruction in the art of teaching that can be encouraged by the State.

Action of the Legislature on the State Superintendent.
Mr. Wakefield from the Committee on Education reported back the bill providing for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction without recommendation. Reported to committee of the whole in committee of the whole the bill was taken up and considered. Mr. Wiswell moved that when the committee rise it recommend the bill back with a recommendation that it lie upon the table, which was adopted. When the Committee rose the report of the Committee was divided so that the report of the committee to lay upon the table the bill providing for a superintendent of Public Instruction could be voted upon separately, and the yeas and nays being called there were yeas 12, nays 16, so the report of the committee was adopted and the bill lies upon the table.

We send a copy of the Volunteer this week to as many of the Teachers in the County, and to some of our friends, and would call their attention to this department of the paper, earnestly wishing to secure the co-operation in striving to elevate the teachers profession, and to build up a vigorous and successful school system for the County and State. We propose to discuss all matters that relate to the science of education and art of teaching, giving special attention to the practical part of school teaching, such as, organization of schools; lessons; objects and modes of study; with means of securing it—objects, conditions and requisites of recreation, with specific

methods—school business—recreation—objects and methods of school government—object lesson system, with illustrations—science of form, with modes of teaching—the system of instruction in moral lessons, with examples, in short everything that will make the teacher better fitted for his business. Of course we shall prepare articles or these subjects with much more interest, if we know that we are really in communication with the teachers and friends of schools for whom we write them. Let us then work together, teachers, trustees, examiners, and all. Send in your names for the Volunteer, and let us talk to each other every week. Send in your tributes of school-teaching history, reports of your schools, of institutes, &c. &c.

We are under obligations to some one at St. Paul for copies of the Annual Report of State Superintendent, and of the Board of Regents of the State University. Will they please accept our thanks.

Miscellaneous Reading.
Patriotic resolutions from twelve Ohio Regiments in Rosecrans' Army.
[Special Dispatch the Chicago Tribune.]
MURFREESBORO, Tenn, Feb. 13, 1863.

Last night an earnest and enthusiastic meeting of Ohio officers was held, for the purpose of taking some measures to show the sentiment that exists in this army with regard to the prosecution of the war, the adoption of dishonorable compromises and the incipient treason which has developed itself in the North. The utmost unanimity prevailed, and a committee was appointed to draft an address, to be presented to all the Ohio regiments, for their adoption or rejection. The following persons constituted the committee:

Col. W. B. Walker, 71st; Col. E. H. Phelps, 33; Col. J. M. Connell, 17th, and Lieut. Col. F. W. Lester, 17th Ohio.

Col. Connell, a life long Democrat, drew up the resolutions, which were heartily endorsed by all members of the Committee, both Democrats and Republicans. It has already been presented to a half dozen regiments, and not a single man has yet failed to endorse it.

The cheers with which the address was received by the Ohio regiments, this evening have sent a thrill of joy to the heart of every loyal man in the country.

The address begins by ignoring all party politics, declaring only for the Government of the United States. It asks with earnest emphasis why any but a traitor should desire the severance of the Republic, or to throw obstacles in the way of the earnest prosecution of this war, whose sole object is the preservation of the Republic from those who, by armed force, are seeking to destroy it. On any portion of the people consent to a dismemberment of the nation? Assuredly not. Why then manifest fictitious opposition which can only encourage the common enemy?

This war must be prosecuted, or all it is waged for given up. All evils can be remedied at the ballot box save the rebellion of men in arms. This can only be prevented by vigilance. Can compromise avail? The rebels disdainfully fling back in our faces all propositions for compromise and declare that nothing will suit them but the acknowledgment of their bastard nationality.

They look upon their Northern friends as allies in the way which they are prosecuting against the Union, and will regard them in no other light. The speeches and resolutions of these sympathizers in the North are quoted in the South only to prove to the deluded people in that section that there is a large party in the North who think that this infernal rebellion is right, and are willing to submit to disunion.

People of the North, you must either acknowledge this rebellion to be right, and that your Nationality is a sham, or you must as a man, sustain the war against traitors. We intend to protect you, and you must not desert us. We have suffered now too much to be willing to agree to anything, save the absolute unconditional restoration of the Union without consultation with traitors. Arms have been invoked to destroy the Government, arms can only save it.

Your enemies ask for no cessation of hostilities. Shame upon you to now anticipate them, you are right, they are wrong—Shame upon you, you are willing for your holy right to submit to their rule. Spare your sympathies for miserable traitors, justly confined in prisons at home, and give them to your friends, your relatives, your brothers, who are sacrificing their lives for all for you on many a bloody battle field.

If some miserable demagogue amongst you must roam forth their treason, let them keep it at home. We want none of their life letters, speeches, or papers here. We know for what we engaged in an Abolition

war. We have sunk all party consideration in devoted loyalty to our country, and whatever names unholy traitors may apply to us we will, by every means that Providence puts in our hands, sustain the Union, so help us God.

The army of the West is in terrible earnest. Earnest to conquer, and destroy armed rebels. Earnest to meet, force with force. Earnest in will and power to overcome all who desire the nation's ruin.

Ohio's one hundred thousand soldiers in the field, citizens at home, potent in either capacity, ask their fathers, brothers and friends by their firesides and in their peaceful homes to hear and heed this appeal, and to put an end to covert treason at home, more dangerous now to our material existence than the presence of armed hosts of misguided rebels at home.

Col. M. B. Walker, of the 31st Ohio, then presented a resolution embodying the above sentiments, which was unanimously adopted. The address and resolutions have so far been presented to about a dozen Ohio regiments, and adopted without a dissenting voice.

The Troubles of our Enemies.
While we of the North are pretty unanimously depressed by the present situation of our military affairs, and while we have a faction who clamorously proclaim and magnify all our failures, it is no slight comfort to find that our enemies have their anxieties and troubles. We know our own evils, weaknesses, and dangers. We are naturally disposed to exaggerate them during a long interval of partial inactivity. But we cannot so well know the discouragements of our enemies, and when they make any voluntary confessions, it is pleasant and profitable to listen to them.

The Richmond Examiner, one of the most candid and independent journals in the South, has an article under date of the 20th, which it has done us good to read. The truth-telling Examiner says, to start with:

It is not altogether an empty boast on the part of the Yankees that they hold all they have ever held, and that another year or two of such progress as they have already made will find them masters of the Southern Confederacy.

This should encourage us if anything can beside a brilliant victory, and the absolute necessity of "brilliant victories" may seem so pressing, when we see through rebel eyes how our steady advances look to our enemies. Says the Examiner:

They who think independence is to be achieved by brilliant but inconsequential victories, would do well to look with the natural eye at the magnitude of Yankee possessions in our country. Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, are claimed as constituent parts of the Confederacy; they are as much in the power of Lincoln as Maine and Minnesota. The pledge, once deemed foolish by the South, that he would "hold occupy and possess" all the forts belonging to the United States Government, has been re-deemed almost to the letter by Mr. Lincoln. Forts Pickens and Morgan we still retain, but, with these exceptions, all the strong holds on the seaboard, from Fortress Monroe to the Rio Grande, are in the hands of the enemy.

The hug of the "Anaconda," after all our ridicule, begins to be felt, and the rebels are apprehensive that movements more threatening than a mere contraction of his folds, are soon to be made.

We quote again from the Examiner:
Very consoling and very easy to say that it was impossible to prevent all this, and that occupation of the outer edge of the Republic amounts to nothing. Drewry's Bluff and Vicksburg give the lie to the first assertion, and the onward movement of Rosecrans towards Alabama, and the presence of Grant in north Mississippi, and Curtis in Middle Arkansas, to say nothing of Banks at New Orleans and Baton Rouge, set at rest the silly dream that a thin strip of sea-coast truth is in the possession of our foe. The truth is, the Yankees are in great force in the very heart of the Confederacy; they swarm on all our borders, they threaten every important city yet belonging to us, and nearly two hundred thousand of them are within two days' march of the Confederate Capitol. This is no fiction. It is a fact so positive that none can deny it.

Now we advise any of our readers who have had too much talk of late with croakers and copperheads, to read and re-read succinct and powerful drawn pictures of the troubles of the rebels—troubles compared with which ours are not fit to be mentioned in the same connection—that is so far as our military operations are concerned. The internal difficulties created by a malignant and desperate opposition are far graver and more threatening.—*Mississippi Sentinel.*

Returning Confidence.
Ten days ago Gold was at sixty per cent. premium. At the present time of writing it is at fifty-two and one-half per cent. premium; and weak at that. We of course, can not foresee what may happen to depreciate the currency below the present valuation, but it seems as though a reaction of the Gold market had fairly commenced, and would continue until a healthy state of affairs is again brought about.

The inflated value of Gold has been attributed to many causes, but we believe that the following are among the most influential. First, the direct efforts of the Northern secessionists and Wall-street Brokers, to discredit the National currency. These efforts have been incessant. Such journals as the New York World, have never allowed a day to pass without some malicious assaults upon the credit of the Government, and the Treasury Note system particularly.

Secondly, the distrust which has prevailed among our business men, to a greater or less extent, as to the final issue of the war. This has not arisen so much from doubts in regard to the valor of our soldiers, as the skill of our Generals, as from the threatening aspects of our policies at home. They have seen a large and once honorable party in the North, led practically by politicians and by newspapers who have commenced a crusade against the Government, which, if persisted in, can only terminate in the utter disintegration of the various sections of the old Union, and in utter, hopeless, bloody anarchy. It is an undeniable fact that the greatest rise in the value of Gold has occurred since the partial success of this party has emboldened its leaders to avow their real sentiments.

Fortunately, as we believe, they were too confident, and too soon unveiled their real purposes. In New York those democrats who have the most stake in the country have already begun to recoil from the programme of the more violent copper-head.

We are assured, on the most reliable authority, that the same reaction is taking place in Illinois, the prospect of remorseless, internecine war in every neighborhood serving to cool off the ardor of extreme partisanship.

The increasing probability of the adoption of a system of finance, which shall save the country from the "money famine" of the Wall Street sharks, has had much to do with the restoration of public confidence, and the consequent decline in the value of gold.

With practical men, who are not afflicted with too much "nigger on the brain," the growing assurance that the government will avail itself largely of the military services of the slaves, has contributed to increase their confidence in the success of the Union cause.

Again the incapables and do-nothings have been pretty well weeded out from high military positions, and now our commanders are, as a whole, men who hate rebels and mean to whip them without unnecessary delay.

The government is determined, the army is eager to revenge past defeats and eclipse past victories, and the large majority of the Northern people need only organization to take care of the Tories. Unless some dire misfortune befall us, the public confidence now beginning to grow in strength, will be firm and constant. Let no man despair of the Republic.—*Mississippi Sentinel.*

During the month of November last, 12,000 bales of cotton were shipped from England to the United States.

Gen. Hooker has made a demand that he shall have the power of promotion. It was granted, and hence-forward both officers and privates will be advanced on the ground of merit.—*Exc. Ang.*

Gen. Burnside has furnished the President a long list of disloyal and fault-finding officers in the army of the Potomac.

Nearly \$10,000 has been paid for furs at this place since the season commenced. A. F. Ackerman has an offer skin which measures six feet and two inches in length. He is supposed to be one of the early furs.—*St. Paul Tribune.*

Our attention has been attracted, this (Thursday) morning, to a big load of flour barrels. There appeared to be about one hundred and twenty piled upon the sled. They are intended to be used at Red Wing in packing flour. We have learned they are manufactured by our enterprising neighbors at Wabashaw.—*Irish City Times.*

Common.—Mr. A. Shipley, of Princeton, Green Lake County, has just sent 25 gallons of Superior Whisky from the Cape, raised on this side of the Lake of Geneva.—*Exc. Ang.*

If we grasp quicksilver, it slips through the fingers, and this is apt to be the case with most silver.

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