

all the lawyers engaged, except his own brother-in-law whom all felt it improper to ask to appear in the case, on account of his family connection. His lawyers got up a paper, and a meeting of the defendants was held, not half of them were present and all felt that they wanted to be done with the fellow. Their agent represented that if they agreed to what was on the face of the paper the suit would be ended; and the matter left with us to settle. Without legal counsel, without apparently understanding its full import, they voted to accept it as a compromise, and brought it to us for our opinion. It would have been hard for them to make a bargain, we would not have sanctioned provided it left us to face our enemies, without the clog of feeling that we could never become in offering our opinion on any subject but our words might be tortured into grounds for legal prosecution of our friends. We had grown nervous and impatient on this subject. The Company knew that we felt our hands tied by their generous but unwise interposition between us and these fellows; and knew that we were much better able to maintain the freedom of the press alone, than with their aid, as then afforded. Their agent was authorized to close the bargain; and to say that he had they are thought to have been greatly overreached in the matter is no discredit to either.

An honest unsuspecting business man to conclude a bargain with three unscrupulous lawyers, was an uneven arrangement. That part of the paper which had been presented to the company as unimportant notes; and no part of the agreement of the company, was solemnly inserted in the papers which were signed. The most contemptible quibbling; and trapping, and technical cheating were employed to get the agent to make the company responsible for anything we might publish on the subject of the destruction of the press, or matter through what medium. Thus, fully betraying their real motives in this suit. They filed in this but so far succeeded in their lagging as to procure the publication of a card in the *Visitor* which could easily be interpreted as an abandonment of the ground the citizens had taken in the resolutions pledging themselves to sustain us. No such abandonment was intended by those who voted for the compromise; and we feel more secure, to day, of their sympathy and assistance than ever before. They have unintentionally placed themselves in a false position in the eyes of the world, in order to oblige us and to let the burglars out of the frying pan into the fire.

They agreed that the note, prepared as it had been, by Mr. Shepley, should be published without comment and without repetition. It would not do to let it come into our hands. Little donkey Jimmy was quaking in his boots lest some opening should be left through which, we could get to his specimen composition. He need not have been so nervous, for to our mind, the document does not require comment. The facts already published and the note itself show, that Jimmy, by dint of superhuman exertion has succeeded in getting the neighbors to vote that two, on his behalf, may say what they believe. His wife is a decent woman and that the destruction of the press did not grow out of Jimmy's opposition to our politics; but from Jimmy's stupidity in believing that his lady looked so much, so very much, like a dreadfully ugly, vulgar woman we had seen away down South that the portrait of the one most certain, he meant for the other. They say that that portrait "as applied to Mrs. Shepley is highly improper; and this is just what we have been saying all the time. We can't help it if Jimmy is a stupid fellow; but Jimmy is not to be blamed for it. And as to the political cause of the deed, which so many contend is a square back down on the part of the company. It is only a quibble. Politics all know, was the direct cause of all the preliminary private attacks of this clique; and of that first public insult in Jimmy's lecture. There were those engaged in getting up that lecture who calculated that we would resent it in such a way as to put them all on the defensive. They no doubt expected us to give them an excuse for resorting to violence. As Mr. Shepley had the misfortune to be a poor judge of pictures he readily mistook an ugly coquette for a representation of his wife; and the catastrophe was precipitated. So the company signed no untruth in saying the press's destruction grew out of Mr. Shepley's unaccountable belief that it was his handsome wife who sat for that ugly picture. If that lady would not deem it impertinent in us, we would suggest that next time she writes a lecture and sends out her little man to de-

ver it, it might have some higher object in view than the ruin of the public position and private reputation of one of her own sex who had never injured her; as it is a general idea that, with all the glory he has won by that operation, it has no end.

To the General, his James and his little monkey doctor; we send greeting, that we never felt better in our life; and are under many obligations to them for the warm sympathies of our neighbors who have furnished us with the tools we love for the labor in which we glory; and placed us in a position we would not exchange for a Emperor's throne. May the Good Lord make us humble and enable us to carry out our present resolve to be tolerant and to these fellows so long as they behave themselves, that is if the General hands over those lots.

For the St. Cloud Democrat.
THE SHEPLEY SUIT.
Mrs. Swisshelm.

Please allow me to say, that as one of the proprietors of the *St. Cloud Visitor* I entirely repudiate the card published in the last number of said paper, by a portion of the stockholders. I attended the meeting at which the card was presented, and moved and insisted upon several amendments, all of which were rejected, upon the ground that the paper as it stood was Mr. Shepley's ultimatum, and that justice could not be expected at law, as it was alleged, because the District Judge was under the control of the plaintiff and his attorney, and a Stearns County Jury would be packed to inflict the penalty upon the defendants. I also contested the adoption of the card, protested against its passage, and have therefore a right to be heard. The meeting was unanimously directed to be published with the proceedings and card; and for reasons entirely satisfactory to the hearers, and with which I have no fault to find, it did not appear.

The following were the reasons that governed my action upon that occasion:

First:—I did not believe that in this district or any other, there could be found either a Judge or Jury, so ignorant or corrupt, as to be influenced to award the Plaintiffs a verdict of damages; and was anxious to give them the best opportunity to undecieve my fellow members.

Second:—I did not believe that the article complained of, was in any general sense construed to be an attack upon Mr. Shepley; but that it was descriptive of a class, and was so generally understood, and especially by his unmanly legal complaint, as served upon the defendants, violent and unarrantly appropriated it.

Third:—I did not believe that all the sequences arising from the first publication of said article, were not the result of political motives or feeling. I believe, the reverse of this, and so did many of the stockholders, otherwise they would not have pointed to the political predilections of the Judge and Jury, as an argument for settling the case, upon almost any terms.

Fourth:—Had I so believed, I should have been driven to the conclusion, that Mr. Shepley commenced the assault upon Mrs. Swisshelm by his lecture, was beaten in his own game by her criticism, and then by way of revenge, violated his neighbors building at the midnight hour, and carried away the type, part of the press, etc. which he knew to be private property.

Fifth:—In that event he would have been a niny in manhood, a coward in controversy, and a burglar in law; and instead of conciliation, concession or compromise, the company or any good citizen should have indicted him accordingly.

Viewed therefore in any aspect, I am clearly of opinion that the company was not bound legally or morally, to humiliate itself to Mr. Shepley; and that under all the circumstances he ought to have been arrested with the law to which he so precipitately appealed.

STEPHEN MILLER.

We beg our readers to remember in this connection, that Stephen Miller is a Pennsylvania dutchman, that we have it on the best authority that Gen. Lowry "manages the dutch" in this county; and that it is evident, from this, they are very badly managed. We call the General's attention, especially, to Stephen Miller, Harry Mitchell and our worthy postmaster, familiarly known "Jo Edlebrock. They are all three dutch; and none of them obey orders.

Brother Stephen is an old editor. He edited the *Harrisburg Pa. Telegraph*, the official State organ, during Gov. Pollock's administration; and all through the campaign which elected him. He has thereupon, editorially, of "whipping his weight in wildcats"; and is a little jealous that we

should have all the sport of managing, even, his little clique woman-whippers.

Mr. Shepley has alarmed some folks by swearing "terribly in Flauders" that he Jimmy Shepley, "would put that suit through if he—should freeze over".

They were willing to make any arrangement rather than detain him, here with a prospect of being locked out at hour; but friend Stephen insists there is no danger as no such event can take place without Jimmy being under the ice.

THE ST. CLOUD DEMOCRAT.

When we authorized the Printing Company to pledge 'The St. Cloud Visitor' to defend on "the subject" of the destruction of our office, we did so, simply to get our friends out of our way; and to circumvent three lawyers. The men pledged their honor that the *Visitor* should not discuss "the subject". We have pledged our honor that the paper we edit will discuss any subject we have a mind. As we are about to be only democrat in this county, we conclude to quit visiting; and go to work to proclaim the doctrine of the old Jefferson school—"liberty throughout all the land; and to all the inhabitants thereof. If these fellows destroy our office again, as they now threaten to do, we will go down to Hennepin County; and publish the *St. Cloud Democrat* there.

A BOW.!!!!!!

The two imps of the *Democrat* would beg leave to state that their brethren of the *Visitor* decamped last week to survey their proposed annual under the Mississippi, taking with them the gingerbread kindly furnished by Mrs. H.—(the Lord bless her) and never saying thank'ee; and that several young ladies accepting their invitation to call they locked the door and denied them admittance. It may be they had received the whisky and were applying it to the press. We beg the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Cloud not to look upon these scampas as specimens of printer's devils. We of the *Democrat* are—ahem! the nicest kind of fellows; will always be grateful for small favors; and larger ones in proportion. We do not deal in ways or works of darkness; and look upon their plan of making a tunnel to get to East St. Cloud as quite preposterous. We prefer going over on Fowler's ferry, that is if he takes *dead heads*. We think it would be a Christian idea if the Ladies of St. Cloud would follow Mrs. H.—'s example and send a few loads of Gingerbread, Peanuts, &c. all of which (the Ladies included) would be thankfully received at our den, second story of Mitchell's large wareroom.

HO! FOR FRAZER RIVER!

The first party for the Frazer River gold diggings, by the Minnesota route, through the valleys of the Red River of the North, the Assiniboin and the Saskatchewan, will leave St. Paul on July 26th. The credit of organizing this advance party belongs to some enterprising young men of Faribault, who arrived in this city with complete appointments a few days ago. We give their names E. C. Hinde, Joseph Hooke, J. W. Jones and James Elphinstone Smith.

While all of these gentlemen seem well qualified for the adventure they have undertaken, one, Mr. Hinde, was over the Plains in 1849, and another, Mr. Jones was connected with Capt. B. R. Marcy's exploration of the Red River of Louisiana in 1852.

At this place the Faribault party have been joined by three gentlemen who held prominent positions in Col. Noble's party for constructing a wagon-road from Fort Ridgely to the Missouri river. Their names are as follows: G. C. Burnham, Charles Goodrich and W. Ellis Smith.

We are assured by Col. Noble that no better men for such an enterprise could be selected.

The best wishes of the whole community will attend the party, who, with every arrangement complete, have thus led the way where thousands are destined to follow. With them we confidently believe there will be no such words fail, and the public may expect to receive frequent communications of their progress. Ellis Smith was an Engineer to Col. Noble's party and will make a careful report from time to time.

The pioneer party of the Minnesota and Pacific Overland Emigration is constituted as above; but we are informed that they are receiving numerous applications from volunteers.

St. Paul Times.

The party passed through St. Cloud in fine spirits. One of their wagon-beds is a boat for navigating streams. Other parties have passed through since; and the impression here is that the route presents no serious obstacles to travel. Men from the Hudson Bay region, when passing with the trains this summer, have stated that there are military posts and a road, from the Selkirk Settlement to Puget Sound.—As long trains of carts pass from Selkirk to St. Paul every year and some come from beyond the Red River valley there must be a road the greater part of the way.

MRS. SHEPLEY.—We want to say distinctly, that we have never, publicly or privately, directly or indirectly made any statement against Mrs. Shepley's character as a virtuous woman, that we do not know of anything to be said against it. Up to the time of our "damning with faint praise" her husband's brother-in-law we had a calling acquaintance with her; and never saw anything to make us dream of her being other than a virtuous woman. More than this, she is a person of lady-like accomplishments and many good qualities, though we do not think her a model woman. We say this simply to satisfy our own sense of right. Having said this we state that we did not urge the Printing Co. to settle this suit because we feared legal investigation; but that, in a case where our words are to be defended we must be defended. As the suit was brought our witnesses were nearly all on the defence while we, the true defendant must be principal witness, we now, re-affirm, re-assert and re-endorse our review of Mr. Shepley's lecture, every line and every word of it.—We are ready to maintain that it is a perfectly legitimate criticism of a perfectly legitimate subject. That its publication is justified and was required, not only by the laws of self defence but by our duty to the public, as a guardian of public morals.

Mr. Shepley, in his lecture gave us a long drawn out panoramic picture of his ideal woman, which might be taken as a class or a separate individual. He exhibited her in any light and attitude he thought calculated to win applause. He challenged for her the public admiration, he besought the public imitation, dwelt with enthusiasm on all her arts of catching a husband, her preliminary dalliances and final appropriation. He exhibited her in the parlor, the bed chamber and hall, dwelt upon her maternal anguish both at the birth and death of her children, laced up her silken bodice, and counted the throbbings of her heart as she rested on the bosom of her lord. He drew aside the curtains of her partition chamber, and called special attention to her anguish.—He lifted her embroidered skirts and exhibited her ankles. He threw back the flowing sleeve to show the rounded arm, and wove love chains out of her ringlets. He sent her out "walking as for a wager before the wind" covered to the throat with long waist and masses of hoops and crinoline. He spread out her crinoline and hid a man under it. He undressed her; and made her pass before the audience in slightly veiled limbs, with half closed eyes, mincing gait and languishing airs, with waist under her arms, and neck bosom bare. In short he "trotted out" his model animal; and led her round and put her through her paces. With the avowed and laudable purpose of moulding public sentiment to accept coquetry as the chief end of woman.

We took a handful of our old type; furnished it up into a mirror, turned it at an angle to catch the reverse view of a coquette as we had seen it exhibited by several individuals during the course of eighteen years. He caught sight of the beauty and pronounced it a picture of his wife.

It occurs to us that if it is, his portrait must have been her picture too, and have been so intended; and that he having placed her before the public has no right to complain if they see her with other eyes than he does; We cannot tell how our portrait could have applied to her if his did not, as ours is simply the reverse of his; and was so intended. As such and as a faithful picture of that class of women he thrust upon the public attention as models for their sex, we will defend our criticism to the last.

We are willing to try the case here in Stearns County, and would be, even if we did not know that in the midst of all his lying and blustering to frighten the Printing Co. his lawyers acknowledged they dare not bring the case to trial and this County; and that it would operate against their client to ask a change of venue and thus acknowledge that he could not come before a jury of his neighbors.

John Marvin, a lad, wounded and captured, a young grey eagle last week out at Grand Lake. He measures six feet across the wings; and is as disconsolate a looking young rogue as ever was put in limbo. On the same day W. Smith caught forty large fish in that lake, with hook and line; and since that R. A. Smith killed a full grown eagle there. He is stuffing the skin; but we have not heard the size. Grand Lake is twelve miles west of St. Cloud; and it is there we go to rusticate.

On the 1st we ate green corn from seed of our own planting.—Ripe tomatoes are coming into use, green peas are 7 cents a quart, new potatoes, 25 per bushel.

THE HUNT.—Several parties have arrived here and gone on up to Red River to attend the Buffalo Hunt, although the Pasha did not come. Amongst them are two English gentlemen; and reporters for *Leslie*, and *Harper*. A large number of persons intended going, but for various causes, principally fear of mosquitoes, gave it up. The last heard from the advance party, they had driven into a swollen stream, where their wagon bed floated off, and some of their baggage was lost.—Our informant says he left U. C. Andrews in water up to the neck holding by a branch hunting his watch, in a very limp collar while A. Kinkead of Alexandria was fishing for a carpetbag, with a forked stick, and *Leslie's* reporter was diving after the beans holding a twenty pound piece of captured mess pork in his teeth. May success attend them!

—of some time our contemporaries have been making an ado about gold in Minnesota; and we thought they were amusing themselves, but it does appear as if they are in earnest. Folks are digging gold in our state and making wages. It is also stated that coal has been discovered. We hope this is not a mistake, but doubt it, as there are larger beds of peat; and Providence would hardly supply us with both.

BANK NOTES.—Last fall Shepley and Barnstow were associated here as bankers.—We had reason to believe they had less than no capital. A Gentleman informed us last winter that Shepley, talked of issuing notes in the name of the firm to answer for a circulating medium. We stated positively that if he attempted it, we would advertise the concern as a swindle, and that he was at liberty to state this to Mr. Shepley.

This was one of the offences which drew down upon our head the implacable wrath of this clique, a wrath which does not appear likely to spend itself soon.

A HOUSE.—We were to day through the dwelling just completed by J. Fowler of the ferry. It is situated on Second Avenue, surrounded by a neat white fence with an old gnarly oak at the kitchen door; a green yard in front and a vegetable garden in the rear. It has a wood shed, pantry kitchen and closets, a bath outside and in; a billowy white, parlor dining room, chambers and hall all flooded with light; and the whole establishment makes one of the most easy, sunny, inviting looking homes we have seen in any place; it is offered for rent six months, or for sale; and we do not know when we have felt poverty so much of an inconvenience as now that it hinders our buying it as we would like.

A Banking Bill.—Our Legislature has passed a banking bill, which appears to give general satisfaction, to guard very carefully against fraud, and will greatly aid to establish a sound currency.

The *Atlantic Monthly*, for August, is here and is the richest no. we have seen. The poetry in our last issue of the *Visitor* "November and April" should have been credited to the monthly.

WHEAT.—We have had warm showers and hot suns which has struck some of the late wheat with rust; and retarded the harvest; but for two days the weather has been bright.

The contract for grading that part of the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad lying between Stillwater and St. Paul, was let a few days since to M. A. G. Fink of Philadelphia.—The *La Crosse Democrat* says that sixty rascally Irishmen are laying the track of the road which is to connect that place with way down east; and that, if they are not stopped they will be within 14 miles of that place, in a few days. Send them a barrel of whiskey and bundle of shellies, friend *Democrat*, and we will warrant a postponement.

D. P. of Detroit Mich. wishes to know what work he can get that will give the latest and most reliable information about Minnesota. So far as we know, "Minnesota and Dacotah" by C. C. Andrews Esq. of St. Cloud, is the book he wants.

Rev. Philips—has returned with his family, and taken the dwelling of D. Hyke on First Avenue. He had formerly been installed Pastor of the Baptist Church of St. Cloud; and enters upon his charge with a promise of great usefulness.

WANTED.—Wheat, oats, corn, beans, potatoes, butter, cheese, pine lumber, firewood, or any thing else that is worth money in exchange for the *St. Cloud Democrat*.

We send this number of our paper to some friends who are not subscribers.—Will they endorse the principle of woman's right to discuss the laws which govern her; and the importance of maintaining the principles of the freedom of the press, of human freedom and human progress in the vanguard of civilization, by aiding us in getting subscribers to the last paper published on the way to the buffalo pastures by Gov. Stephens' route to the Pacific.

We have personally assumed the responsibility of maintaining these principles here, and earnestly ask the aid and sympathy of the friends of freedom and reform.

The hard times have induced us to offer the *Democrat* and *Atlantic Monthly*, the best magazine published in America, or the *Democrat* and *Godey's Lady's Book* for \$3.50 a year, making the *Dem.* but 50 cts. a year as these magazines are \$3 to single subscribers. *Arthur's Home Magazine* and the *Dem.* we can furnish for \$3; and we would be ever so glad if ever so many people would "embrace this opportunity" of sending us ever so many dollars. And hoping these few lines may find all their readers enjoying the blessing of a good many more dollars than falls to the lot of the writer, we remain ac.

Rev. Dudley Chase, son of Bishop Chase of Ill. has arrived in town with his family, taken possession of G. W. Curtis' dwelling on Second Avenue, and entered upon his pastoral charge of the P. E. Churches of St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids.

STREET MAKING.—The men folks of all sorts and descriptions have been at work grading the streets; and building bridges over the ravines. They had a merry, busy time; and have made substantial improvements.

A Rail Road Train at Sea.
On Crossing the bridge of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, at Vincennes, the traveler westward witnesses a novel sight in railroading. Before him is a lake, the Wabash Valley overflowed, over six miles wide, and longer than the eye can reach. Across this sea the trains run on a trestle work that sticks out just four inches above the top of the water. Nothing is seen on its broad surface save these two iron rails around which the water-judy and whirl, and dash madly against the slender frame, which seems to tremble under their force. All over the lake are whirling eddies, carrying dig trees swirling round and round. These soon made your head swim, and you feel that the trestle work is certainly moving; the bottom seems to be undermined and is moving, while the top is tipping over against the current, and you expect every moment to hear the splash of the whole train going down into the sea. But it isn't so, and there is no danger, frightful as it looks. But new we come to a place that really seems fearful. We are in the middle of the lake. It is just twilight. Almost out of sight of land—nothing but a waste of waters on every side of that long, solitary railway train; we leave the straight line, and go curving southward like a snake's track. Why? Simply because the flood has carried the trestle work away from its straight course, and left it in a zig zag line, and half upset, at that; some distance below where it originally stood. So taddy upset was this trestle-work, that in some places the road on one side was two feet lower than the other, and it seemed as though it wanted only the weight of the train to throw it entirely down. The lower rail had however, been taken up, and timbers placed on that side to bring it up as high, and in some cases a little higher than the other so as to throw most of the weight on the upper side. It was also brazen up and stayed as well as could be done in the present state of the flood. On this half overturned, rocked and tottish looking trestle-work, our train crept cautiously along. A railroad train out at sea, with iron enough about it to anchor it safely at the bottom, and creeping along on a shaky trestle-work, that the engineer is afraid to jar for fear he may jar it down. Workmen are busy now in bracing up and strengthening this part of the road, and before my letter reaches you it will no doubt be perfectly safe. The damage to the road by the flood is much greater than I had supposed; and the officers have great difficulties to surmount, in making these repairs one of which was that men could hardly be obtained to work in this lake for any price, because the Wabash overflow is regarded as "unhealthy water."

Cor. *Cincinnati Gazette*.

THE GOLD FEVER IN THE NORTHWEST.
The Frazer river gold discoveries will be likely to turn the stream of emigration into the Northwestern States and Territories, and direct the course of travel to the Pacific overland, probably by Gov. Stevens' emigrant route. The advantages are, that on that route supplies are plenty, good guides abundant, and it is safe from Indian annoyances. Should these gold fields turn out as prolific as expected, the vast region of the Northwest, including British America, will receive a stimulus that will divert the tide of population and improvement into that quarter, and open an immense field of country to American and European colonization.

Philadelphia Ledger