THE ST. CLOUD DEMOCRAT
JANE G. SWISSHELM, EDITOR
Thursday, August 26 1858.

We send this number of our paper to some friends who are not subscribers. Will they endorse the principle of woman 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.

TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH:

The Eastern world is wild with joy over the completion of the telegraph between this country and Great Britian. The event can scarce be overestimated, as are calculated to hasten the time "when nations shall no more rise up against nations."

Queen Victoria has sent the following message.

Valentia Bay via Trinity Bay.
August 16, 1858.

To the Honorable the President of the United States:

Her Majesty desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work; in which the queen has taken the deepest interest.

The Queen is convinced that the President will join her in fervently hoping that the Electric Cable which now connects Great Britain with the United States, will prove an additional link between the nations whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem.

The Queen has much pleasure in thus communicating with the President, and returning to him her best wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

To which our President responds in a manner well calculated to gratify and do honor to the people he represents.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1858.

To Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britian.

The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of Her Majesty, the Queen, on the success of the great international enterprise accomplished by the science, skill and idomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious, because far more useful to mankind, than was ever won by conquerer on the field of battle. May the Atlantic Telegraph, under the blessings of Heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence, to diffuse Religion, Civilization, Liberty and Law throughout the world. In this view will not all nations of christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in their places of destination, even in the midst of hostilities.

[Signed,] James Buchanan.

The Directors on the Great Britain side thus consecrate the new era to God and Humanity in this short message to the Atlantic Telegraph Co. New York.

Europe and America are united by Telegraph. Glory to God in the highest—on earth, peace and good will to men.

In the midst of the general joy, the man who tied these two worlds together, becomes a hero; and we copy from the *New York Times* the following sketch of his life.

"Cyrus West Field, who will be remembered in all time for his connection with the Oceanic Telegraph, was born at Stockbridge in the year 1822. Upon arriving at a proper age he came to the city of New York, and commenced business under the training of A. T. Stewart, the eminent merchant. He subsequently became the head of one of the largest houses in the city engaged in the manufacture and sale of paper. Four years ago, in a social party, composed of some four or five of our eminent business men, the subject of connecting Europe with America was broached. Mr. Field at once became impressed with the idea of its feasibility, and turned the whole energies of his mind to bear upon the subject. He very soon, with others, formed an association in this city, composed of Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshal O. Roberts, Chandler White, S. F. B. Morse, and David Dudley Field, for the purpose of effecting a communication between the Eastern and Western world. As a first step, Mr Cyrus W. Field, with his brother, David Dudley and Chandler White, went to Newfoundland, and after overcoming many legislative difficulties, procured a charter, under which they constructed a line of telegraph from St. Johns, Newfoundland, across that island of more than 300 miles, through a sterile wilderness, composed of rock, forest, and morass.—Then followed the submarine telegraph across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the first one attempted to be laid, as our readers will remember, failing last. Hence it is that Mr Field multiplied himself for future triumphs, for, undismayed, he immediately ordered a new cable; then, against all seeming possibility of success, secured the one at the bottom of the Gulf, and thus finally relieved the company against all material loss. A telegraphic communication with Cape Breton was thus accomplished, connecting with the then existing lines in Nova Scotia. The company then procured grants and charters for lines from Prince Edward's Island; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Maine, and Canada. All these things accomplished, Mr. Field started for England, and there, by unremitting efforts, succeeded in establishing the Atlantic Telegraph Company for the purpose of connecting the European and American continents. What Mr. Field has had to do to bring about this wonderful consummation is familiar to the world. Failure after failure never damped his ardor or lessened his enthusiasm, and on the memorable occasion when the cable, apparently without cause, untwisted as it was paying out from the Agamemnon, when all were despondant, it was stated that Mr. Field alone was sanguine and sure of success. Such energy, such determination, to triumph, has creative power, and is only to be found in characters illustrated by Columbus, Franklin, and other discoverers who have led the way in the advancement of civilization, and been the eyes of it were, of the world in which they lived and had material association."

BACKBONE.

To dress and sit, and walk genteely,
To bow with ease and grace!
To speak in accents soft and mealy,
To wear a studied face;
These, and like goodly gifts and graces,
Are well enough I own;
But what we want in this soft age,
Bone—backbone.

A heart to feel, a mind to think,
Despite each base control,
A tongue to speak, a hand to work,
The purpose of the soul—
By these and other goodly tokens,
It may be surely known,
If this or that, without the body;
Is bone—backbone.

Give me a man that's all a man,
Who stands up straight and strong,
Who loves the plain and simple right,
And will not yield to wrong;
Who deals with firm untrembling hand,
To every one his own;
Oh! a blessed thing in anybody,
Is bone—backbone.

Homestead Exemption.

We give our readers to day the Homestead exemption Bill of Minnesota. There is, as we observe, quite a diversity of sentiment as to its justice and propriety. We entertain the opinion that a rascal will cheat you exemption or no exemption; and this law may shield honest debtors from the severity of unfeeling creditors, until such time as they can accumulate a sufficiency to pay their entire indebtedness.—At all events we can give it a fair trial; and if it disappoints the expectations of its friends it can be repealed.

AN ACT FOR A HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SEC. 1. That a homestead consisting of any quantity of land, not exceeding eighty acres, and the dwelling house thereon and its appurtenances, to be selected by the owner thereof, and not included in any incorporated town plat, or city or village.—Or, instead thereof at the option of the owner, a quantity of land not exceeding in amount one lot being within an incorporated town, city or village, and the dwelling house thereon and its appurtenances, owned and occupied by any resident of this State, shall not be subject to attachment, levy or sale upon execution, or any other process issuing out of any Court within this State. This section shall be deemed and construed to exempt such homestead in the manner aforesaid, during the time it shall be occupied by the widow, or minor, child or children of any deceased person who was when living entitled to the benefits of this Act.

SEC. 2. Such exemption shall not extend to any mortgage, thereon lawfully obtained, but such mortgage, or other alienation, of such land by the owner thereof, if a married man, shall not be valid without the signature of the wife to the same, unless such mortgage shall be given to secure the payment of the purchase money or some portion thereof.

SEC. 3. Whenever a levy shall be made upon the lands or tenements of a householder, whose homestead has not been selected and set apart by metes and bounds, such householder may notify the officer at the time of making such levy, of what he regards as his homestead, with a description thereof, within the limits above prescribed, and the remainder alone shall be subject to sale under such levy.

SEC. 4. If the plaintiff in execution shall be dissatisfied with the quantity of land selected and set apart as aforesaid, the officer making the levy shall cause the same to be surveyed, beginning at a point to be designated by the owner, and set off in a compact form, including the dwelling house and its appurtenances, the amount specified in the first section of this Act, and the expense of such survey shall be chargeable on the execution and collected thereupon.

SEC. 5. After the survey shall have been made, the officer making the levy may sell the property levied upon and not included in the set-off, in the same manner as provided in other cases for the sale of real estate on execution, and in giving a deed of the same, he may describe it according to his original levy, excepting therefrom by metes and bounds, according to the certificate of the survey, the quantity set-off as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. Any person owning and occupying any house or land not his own, and claiming said house as a homestead, shall be entitled to the exemption aforesaid.

SEC. 7. Nothing in this act shall be considered as exempting any real estate from taxation or sale for taxes.

SEC. 8. No property hereinafter mentioned or represented shall be liable to attachment, execution or sale, or any final process issued from any court in this State:

First. The family bible.

Second. Family pictures, school books or library, and musical instruments for use of family.

Third. A seat or pew in any house or place of public worship.

Fourth. A lot in any burial ground.

Fifth. All wearing apparel of the debtor and his family, all beds, bedsteads, and bedding, kept and used by the debtor and his family; all stoves and appendages put up or kept for the use of the debtor and his family; all cooking utensils, and all other household furniture not herein enumerated, not exceeding five hundred dollars in value.

Sixth. Three cows, ten swine, one yoke of oxen, and one horse; or in lieu of one yoke of oxen and a horse, a span of horses or mules; twenty sheep and the wool from the same, either in the raw material or manufactured into yarn or cloth; the necessary food for all the stock mentioned in this section for one year's support, either provided or growing, or both, as the debtor may choose; also, one wagon, cart or dray, one sleigh, two plows, one drag, and other farming utensils, including tools for trades, not exceeding three hundred dollars in value.

Seventh. Provisions for the debtor and his family necessary for one years support, either provided or growing, or both, and fuel necessary for one year.

Eighth. The tools and instruments of any mechanic, miner or other person, used and kept for the purpose of carrying on his trade or business, and in addition thereto stock in trade not exceeding four hundred dollars in value; the library and implements of any professional man; all of which articles hereinbefore intended to be exempt, shall be chosen by the debtor, his agent, clerk, or legal representative, as the case may be.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to exempt any property in this State from execution, or attachment, for clerks, laborers or mechanics' wages.

SEC. 10. All laws inconsistent with provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

GEO. BRADLEY, Speaker of the H. of R.
WM. HOLCOMBE, Pres't Senate.
Approved August 12th, 1858.
A. H. SIBLEY, Governor.

NEW BRIGHTON, PENNA, July 27th '58.

MRS. SWISSHELM:

Respected Friend

I was west when I first heard of your being mobbed and your Press destroyed, and it was then only by a small paragraph in a daily paper, but recently I met a person on the cars, from Minnesota, that claimed to be acquainted with all the circumstances connected with the transaction, giving a detailed account of the affair, which I did not believe, and very plainly told him so. He manifested a very unchristian disposition towards you, justifying the outrage on old state charges, and want of responsibility, that pained my ire so that I felt like laying aside the Quaker for the time being, and chastising him in the Cars. He refused to give his name and threatened to publish him; notwithstanding his statement was not believed, yet the disturbance sufficient to enlist my warmest sympathies in your behalf, and induced me to write you a line informing you that you have many warm and true friends in our village,—friends that the name of Mrs. Swisshelm, or "Jennie Deane" being in trouble, would enlist their hearts warmest sympathies towards you, even those who have went down into the vale of sorrow with you, and whose prayers have been offered to the throne of Grace for your welfare and deliverance from the trials that beset you, and the snares that are laid to entangle you.

In conclusion I will admit in extenuation of combativeness to which we allude, that I have my doubts if the peaceable society would not be entirely right, if they would imitate the entire course of your persecutors.

I was on the Pacific Railroad, and enquiries while you were there—that I was not aware of your being in that region, or I should have tried to have seen you, as a friendly greeting from you would have been sufficient for me to have extended my trip a little further when on a trip of enjoyment. But I felt sure, aware of your leaving the Saturday paper I saw your farm advertised for sale, but I did not think you would leave it for a far off home in the West; although Heaven may be as near you as at the Vale, yet heart need not wish a more pleasant place to live. But I was not arraigning you for going there, for if a person can only get their own approval, it matters little whether others approve or disapprove, for in the secret recesses of our own hearts, is the place to try such cases, and happy indeed is the person who steers their course through life so as to secure their own peace of mind. In fulfilling of the various duties through life devolves upon them.

And your little daughter "Nettie" how is she? I suppose she is grown almost a woman, give my love to her. She would not speak to me the last time I saw her or you in Mozart Hall in '54, but there was such a crowd!

When I look back to our first acquaintance when similarity of principles brought us together, and we fought the battles of freedom under your leadership, I prayed then for the greatest diffusion of our principles' but diffusion has lowered the standard or platform, so that it is only a simple opposition to the present administration, but that may be a means of future success; but at times I feel disheartened when I look at the work that is yet to be done, but a trust in Divine Providence with a proper use of our own powers and means, and leave the results to be developed hereafter is all we can do.

My wife joins me in love and sympathy to you, farewell.

Respectfully:
JAMES WILSON.

We are deeply grateful to our old friend for his sympathy; and assure him that we are not in trouble; but only at work; battling with political corruption, and immoral social customs. The fellow whom he met is no doubt an ex-butcher of New York who left St. Cloud about that time; and who had been most industrious here in circulating the tales of gross slander which this clique are constantly concocting, in the hope of ruining our influence here.—At the time he left they thought us as good as dead; and from his view we do not wonder our friend was alarmed for us.—We have passed that crisis, and are ready for any other they can get up.

Our friends at a distance need not fear for us, for we are surrounded by as faithful, true hearts as we have ever sought in any place.

As for what brought us here; do you forget, Friend James, that in the history of Redemption, an ass's colt was sent for? He went with out knowing wherefore, but "the Lord had need of him." We came West much in the same way, have found work and regret nothing we have left behind.

Nettie is well and growing; love to all the dear friends in the pleasant village under our glorious old Western Pennsylvania hills.

We think the anti-slavery ranks have taken no backward steps since the time you mention, Friend. Our theory is the same; and the fact, that for the time being, they may be only contending for the right, of white men to make their own laws; no more proves that they have abandoned the ultimate object of universal freedom, than the fact of a set of workmen being engaged in digging a cellar proves that they have given up the idea of building a house.

The School Board of St. Paul have resolved to pay the expenses of any school for African children, in the city, which shall be kept three months in the year, and have a daily attendance of fifteen pupils. Why not avoid the expense of separate schools; and send them to the nearest, like other children? Our experience in school teaching proves that the little black folks become immense favorites with their pale faced neighbors.

ITEMS.—The army has entered Salt Lake City. Their entrance is said to have presented a very fine appearance, making a line of march ten miles long, extending from the mountain gap quite through the city to the barrack beyond.

The people of Minnesota are everywhere returning thanks to the Legislature for enfranchisement.

To hermetically seal fruit or tomatoes take any form of porcelain or glass vessel, or any stone vessel which has been used for keeping fruit or milk. Put it into cold water and let it boil, take out and dry it, fill immediately with the fruit boiling, have ready a quantity of hot wax made of one part gum shelac, two parts tallow, or one of lard, two parts beeswax and ten parts resin. These ingredients should be boiled and stirred until well mixed.—Tie muslin over the mouth of the vessel half worn will answer; and with a brush or bit of rag tied to a stick apply a coat of the wax taking pains to have the muslin well cemented around the edges of the vessel. In five or ten minutes put on a second coat. The wax should be slightly below boiling point, will cool before the fruit; and make a covering completely impervious to the air. A tin vessel injures either fruit or tomatoes. The tension of taking plants upon which has been used it, that the wax is proved; and it penetrates the sides and bottom, but in using the pores are filled.

MORE ABOUT THE CROPS.—Mr. John Becker an enterprising farmer residing three miles west of St. Cloud informs us that from two bushels of Siberian seed wheat sown upon one acre of land he has raised forty bushels of very superior grain. He also raised 150 bushels of good oats from seven bushels of seed, upon two and a half acres of land. If any of our subscribers can beat this we would be pleased to hear from them. He desires us to say that he feels deeply indebted to Messrs. Ketchen and Herbert, for the handsome manner in which they threshed out his crop, and that he heartily recommends the machine and its operators to the farming community.

There is only one objection to people who "mean well," and that is they never can spare time to carry out their meaning.

TOBACCO.—In order to be perfectly posted, we got a friend two days since to visit a tobacco crop growing upon the river bank two miles below this, and make an examination. He is a good judge or at least *ought to be*, and reports remarkable yield. He measured several of the leaves, which he found to be two feet six to two feet nine inches in length, and sixteen inches in breadth. The crop is robust, healthy and promising in every respect, and will be ready for cutting in a week or ten days. So we go, Corn, Tobacco and Sugar cane in a climate the idea of which a few years ago was coupled with eternal snows.

BERRIES. Our citizens go out daily in parties to pick blackberries; and come home with buckets of fruit far superior to any we have seen grown in Pennsylvania. Great quantities are sold at 5 c's per quart. The cranberry marshes are also loaded with fine fruit.

MILLS. St. Cloud wants another large flouring mill. N. N. Smith sends away hundreds of bushels of grain weekly, that he cannot grind. There is a fine water power at Rockville, Stearns County; in a rich wheat growing region where a mill is much wanted; and the proprietors would give liberal inducement to any person erecting one.——

MONEY.—As there is a considerable amount of Wisconsin money circulating in this region we call attention to the list below of discredited banks. They are classed as *doubtful*; as our people will be shipping produce below they had better be on their guard about the money they accept. As farmers do not generally take detectors we conclude to have a Bank Note list prepared for our next issue; and to have it crefully corrected weekly for the benefit of our Minnesota readers.

MONETARY QUOTATIONS.

Corrected weekly by Bidwell's Exchange Bank, Third Street, few doors West of Jackson st., St. Paul.

St. Paul, Aug 19, 1858.

Exchange on New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis remains steady at 1 selling @ ¼ to ½ buying. On Chicago ⅜ selling. Gold coin selling at ¼ @ 1. Considerable animation has taken place in City Scrip, on account of the small amount in circulation. Sales have been made the past few days readily at 75 @ 80 cts. County in fair request at 70c.

The McKean County Bank, one of the wild cats of Pennsylvania, has lately suspended.—Its value is very doubtful.

We also have advices of the failure of the Hatters Bank of Conn., and of the discontinuance of Messrs. Cook & Sergeant, Bankers, of Davenport, Iowa, of redeeming the notes of the Bank of Florence, Nebraska, which have formed the principal portion of the currency of the eastern part of Iowa.

Twenty-seven Banks of Wisconsin have lately been discredited at Chicago. The following are the names of the Banks:

Arctic Bank, Eagle Point.
Bank of Eau Claire, Eau Claire.
Bank of La Point, La Point.
Bank of Manitowoc, Manitowoc.
Bank of Menekn, Gordon.
Bank of North America, Superior City.
Bank of Oconto, Oconto.
Chippewa Bank, Pepin, Dunn County.
Clark County Bank, O'Kelleville.
Laborers' Bank, Kinnie.
Lumbermens' Bank, Centerville.
Manitowoc County Bank, Two Rivers.
Marathon County Bank, Eagle River.
Mercantile Bank, Beaver Dam.
Northern Wisconsin Bank, Astoria.
Oakwood Bank, North Pepin.
Oconto County Bank, La Porte.
Oneida Bank, City of Berlin.
Shawanaw Bank, Shawanaw.
State Security Bank, Genevva.
Stiles Stock Bank, Eau Claire.
St. Croix River Bank, Brinkerhoff.
St. Croix Valley Bank, St. Croix Falls.
Tarrant's Bank, Eagle Point.
Waupaca County Bank, Waupaca.
Wisconsin Valley Bank, Mineville.
Wisconsin Pinery Bank, Stevens Point.

Later ST. PAUL, Aug 21st.

At a meeting held by the Banks of Madison on the 17th inst., the following resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That we will receive at equivalency at par, the notes of all such Wisconsin Banks as will redeem their circulation, either at Madison or Milwaukee in New York exchange, at one fourth of one per cent less than the current selling rate of exchange at such places.

Resolved, That notice be given to all banks located at inaccessible points for redemption, that the notes of such banks as refuse to comply with the foregoing arrangement, will be assorted for convertible purposes.

The presumption is, that most if not all of the rejected Wisconsin Banks, will make arrangements to have their notes redeemed in accordance with the above resolutions in which event they will be received on the same footing as other Wisconsin funds.

The Bank of Manitowoc and Bank of North America, have made arrangements for their redemption at Chicago.

It must be interesting and pleasant to the Democratic iron workers of Pennsylvania to learn that the extensive contract for iron pipe for the Washington water works has been given to a company in Glasgow, Scotland.

ACCIDENT. On Tuesday last Joseph Simon who resides here, was at Wheeler's mill, six miles below, had all the fingers of his left hand cut off by the saw. He was brought up to St. Cloud to Dr. Hunter, who dressed the wound.—We hope his neighbors will all take an interest in lightening this affliction to an honest, industrious, man who for life must require unusual kindness from those around him.

We neglected to say in our last issue, that in Meeker County's school of competing the female teachers and finished specimens are all to come from Paris. We think this new, however, several ladies of St. Cloud have been spoken of as likely to have situations in the institution, all of whom would be honorably preferred.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—The following is a list of the sales recently made by our old and enterprising land-dealer, Col. McKenty.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

[illegible] acres in Section 6, Town [illegible], Range [illegible], at $[illegible]—$[illegible].

177,[illegible] acres in Section 4, Town [illegible], Range 21 at $[illegible]—$[illegible].

120,[illegible] acres in Section 6, Town 29, Range 21, at $[illegible]—$[illegible].

[illegible] acres in Section 6, Town [illegible], Range [illegible], at $[illegible]—$[illegible].

FREEMAN COUNTY.

160 acres in Sections 3 and 4, Town 100, Range 8, at $10—$1600,00.

HUBBARD COUNTY.

240 acres in Section 10, Town 100, Range 5, at $5—$1200,00.

480 acres in Sections 11 and 12, Town [illegible], Range 5, at $5—$2400,00.

STEARNS, WRIGHT.

26 lots in "McKenty's Addition," at $100—$2600,00.

CORTLAND HOUSE.

Lots 13 and [illegible]—$[illegible],00.

CONE.

Lots 2 and 3 of Block [illegible]—$[illegible],00.

HOUSE, WRIGHT.

60 Lots in McKenty's addition—$[illegible],00.
Total amount of sales, [illegible].

We are glad to inform Col. McKenty that he does not make *all* the sales. Mr. Freeman this present month sold a claim eight miles north of St. Cloud for $1,000; C. Moore of Grand Lake refused $2,500 for his, twelves miles west of this.

A one fourth interest in 150 acres, one mile East was sold for $300; and claims are in demand at prices almost equal to those of 18 months ago.

HOW TO SAVE YOUR SOUL.—Some delicate hand endorses the following with "please copy." Do we suppose it has come with the endorsement of some lady who has tried it;

"HOW TO SAVE YOUR OWN SOUL.—Is consists merely in melting together tallow and common resin, in the proportion of two parts of the former, to one part of the latter, and applying the preparation hot to the soles of the boots or shoes in such a way that it will penetrate the leather will absorb.—One substantial former declares that this little receipt alone has been worth more than the price of five years subscription to the newspaper publishing it."

The old and erroneous idea that the whole region of the Rocky Mountains north of the 4th parallel is a sterile region, presenting an almost unbroken surface, is completely refuted by Gov. Stevens' explorations. One of the officers of his party, Lieut. Saxton, says in his report "I said that my previous views of the Rocky Mountain range are, so far as this section is concerned, entirely erroneous. Instead of a vast pile of rock and mountains almost impassable, I find a fine country, well watered by streams of clear, cold water, and interspersed with meadows covered with a most luxuriant grass.

The following important note has been overlooked in our cupboard; or it would have appeared sooner.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1858.

Editors of the *Pioneer & Democrat*:

The Postmaster General has this day directed that a contract for carrying the mail twice a week from Washington to Fort Abercrombie be made with Messrs. Allen and Chouteau a proposition having been made by them which was deemed reasonable.

Respectfully. [illegible]

A SERIOUS KILLING BY THE VIGILANCE FARMERS.—The Vigilance (Minnesota) of June 26, gives full particulars of the killing of Dr. Mitchell, by Parker Williams, near Lake Pepin.

"As soon as Mr. Williams was made aware that his daughter had been taken from Dr. Mitchell, he [illegible] to where Mitchell was [illegible] and demanded his daughter upon which Mitchell, who [illegible] house upon [illegible] Williams, and a struggle ensued between the parties, in the course of which Mitchell was killed by a blow from a club in the hands of Williams. [illegible] will be tried at the next term of the district court [illegible] day.

DEFECTIVE PAGE