WASHINGTON, July 17, 1858

Editors of the *Pioneer & Democrat*:

The Postmaster General has this day directed that a contract for carrying the mail from St. Cloud via Breckinridge, to Fort Abercrombie be made with Messers Allen and Chase—a proposition having been made by them which was deemed reasonable.

Respectfully. H. M. Rice.

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all events we can give it a fair trial; and if it disappoints the expectations of its friends it can be repealed.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 land 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 charged able 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 houshold 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 tackle for teams, 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 exceedind four hundred dollars in value; the library and implements of any proffessional 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 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, Governer.

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

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

30.30 acres in Section 6. Town 30, Range 21, at $5—$151.50.

177.96 acres in Section 3, Town 30, Range 21 at $5—$889.80.

129.09 acres in Section 3, Town 29, Range 21, at $5—645 45

40 acres in Section 3, Town 30, Range 21, at $5—200.00.

FILLMORE COUNTY,

160 acres in Sections 3 and 4, Town 102, Range 8, at $10—$1600.00.

HOUSTON COUNTY.

240 acres in Section 10, Town 103, Range 5, at $5—$1200.00.

480 acres in Sections 11 and 12, Town 103, Range 5, at $5—$2400.00.

SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN.

26 lots in "McKenty's Addition," at $100—$2600.00.

COTTAGE HOMES.

Lots 12 and 35—$1500.00.

CODO.

Lots 2 and 3 of Block 30—$600.00.

HUDSON, WISCONSIN.

60 Lots in McKenty's addition—$1500.00.

Total amount of sales, 13,286.75.

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; G. Moore of Grand Lake refused $1,500 for his, twelves miles west of this.

A one fourth interest in 180 acres, one mile East was sold for $800; and claims are in demand at prices almost equal to those of 18 months ago.

LIME. LIME.

A FULL supply constantly on hand, by the subscribers, at their kiln in Lower St. Cloud. R. A. SMITH, & CO.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO'S NEW MAGAZINE,

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, ART AND POLITICS.

ITS AIM WILL BE

FIRST: In Literature, to leave no province unrepresented, so that while each number will contain articles of an abstract and permanent value, it will also be found that the healthy appetite of the mind for entertainment in its various forms of Narrative, Wit, and Humor, will not go uncared for. The publishers wish to say, also, that while native writers will receive the most solid encouragement, and will be mainly relied upon to fill the pages of the ATLANTIC, they will not hesitate to draw from the foreign sources at their command, as occasion may require, relying rather on the competency of an author to treat a particular subject, than on any other claim whatever. In this way they hope to make their Periodical welcome wherever the English tongue is spoken or read.

SECOND; In the term ART they intend to include the whole domain of æsthetics, and hope gradually to make this critical department a true and fearless representative of Art, in all its various branches, without any regard to prejudice, whether personal or national, or to private considerations of what kind soever

THIRD: In Politics, the ATLANTIC will be the organ of no party or clique, but will honestly endeavor to be the exponent of what its conductors believe to be the American idea. It will deal frankly with persons and with parties, endeavoring always to keep in view that moral element which transcends all persons and parties, and which alone makes the basis of a true and lasting national prosperity. It will not rank itself with any sect or *caste*, but with that body of men which is in favor of Freedom, National Progress, and Honor, whether public or private.

As an earnest of the material at their command, they subjoin the following list of literary persons interested in their enterprise; wishing it, however, to be distinctly understood, that they shall hope for support from every kind of ability which desires the avenue of their columns, and in the remuneration of which they shall be guided purely by their sense of intrinsic merit:—

W. H. PRESCOTT,	EDMUND QUINCY,
R. W. EMERSON,	T. W. PARSONS,
WM. C. BRYANT,	J. T. THROWBRIDGE,
H. W. LONGFELLOW,	MRS. H. B. STOWE,
REV. F. H. HEDGE,	MRS. GASKELL,
N. HAWTHORNE,	MRS. L. M. CHILD,
J. G. WHITTIER,	MRS. KIRKLAND,
O. W. HOLMES	MRS. PIKE,
J. R. LOWELL,	MISS ROSE TERRY,
J. L. MOTELY	W. COLLINS,
G. W. CURTIS,	G.
H. MELLVILLE,	SHIRLEY
PROF. C. C. FELTON,	E. M.
PROF. F. J. CHILD,	JAMES HANNAY,
E. P. WHIPPLE,	C. W. PHILLEO.

The Publishers will aim to have each number of the magazine ready in time for distribution and sale, in the more remote parts of the country, on or before the first day of the month for which it is intended.

TERMS.—The ATLANTIC MONTHLY can be had of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a Number.

Subscribers remitting three dollars, in advance, to the publishers, will receive the work for one year, *post paid*, in any part of the United States within 3000 miles.

A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers, and to postmasters and others who act as agents, to whom specimen numbers will be furnished without charge.

The Publishers will not be responsible for contracts made by agents. All persons ordering through that medium must look to them for their supply.

All communications for the Atlantic mus be addressed to the Publisher.

OHIO STATE AND UNION LAW COLLEGE.

This institution has been removed to Cleveland, Ohio. Degrees are legally conferred, and Students upon graduating may be admitted to practice. For circulars, address at Cleveland,
M. A. KING, SECRETARY

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

1858--59.

THE successful laying of the trans-Atlantic Telegraph Cable marks a new era in the history of Human Progress. Henceforth Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa lie within an hour's distance from our shores, and the battle which decides the fate of a kingdom, the capture of a Vienna or Gibralter, the fall of a dynasty, the triumph of a usurpation, the birth of an heir to royality, the death of a Nicholas or Wellington, in any country which touches the Meditterranean, the Euxine, the Black Sea or the German Ocean, will be published in New York the next morning, if not on the very day of its occurrence. In a moment, as it were, we have been thrown into the immediate intellectual neighborhood of the whole civilized and a large portion of the semi-barbarous world. The rise and fall of stocks in London or Paris will henceforth be reported from day to day in the journals of our seaboard cities. The boldest operators in Wall Street will refuse to buy or sell until they have read the quotations of that day's business in the Royal Exchange and at the Bearse, whose transactions will have closed an hour or so before ours can begin. A revolution in Paris, an important vote in Parliment, an insurrection in Italy, a fire in Constantinople, will be discussed around the breakfast tables of New York a few hours after its occurrence. A mighty though silent transformation in the conditions of human existence has just been effected by the little wire stretching across the ocean's bed from the coast of Ireland to that of British America and one inevitable result of this must be an unexampled community of feeling and interest among the nations of Christendom, and a consequent desire for a more intimate acquaintance with each others doings through the medium of the Newspaper Press. It seems hardly possible that thousands should not henceforth read their own journals, who have hitherto been content with an occasional glance at those taken by their neighbors; while many who have hitherto been content with a Weekly issue will now require a Semi-Weekly or Daily. In short, Intelligence, always a vital element of growth, in wisdom, success in business, or enjoyment in life, has now become indespensible to all.

—THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, now more than seventeen years old, which was the first journal in the world that appeared regularly on an imperial eight sheet at so low a price as two cents, and which has attained the unparrelleled aggregate of more than 200,000 subscriptions, respectfully solicits its share of the new patronage which the Metropolitan Press is henceforth constrained, at a heavy weekly cost, to deserve. It asks especially the patronage and active favor the Republicans of those who hate all forms of oppresion, and desire that every rational being shall be free to employ his faculties in such innocent manner as he shall deem best—of those who would extend Liberty and limit Slavery—but it further appeals likewise to all who look and labor for the return of National thrift, plenty, prosperity, through the Prosperity of American Industry by wisely discriminating duties on Imports—all who favor National Progress through internal developement and melioration rather than by external aggresion and extension—all who would rather have the National resources devoted to the construction of a railroad to the Pacific than to the purchase or conquest of Mexico, Nicaragua or Cuba—all who would retrench radically our present inordinate Federal expenditures by abolishing or immensely reducing the Army and Navy, and expending the money thus saved on works of beneficence which will endure to bless our children—all who profoundly realize that "Righteousness exalteth a nation," and that no real advantage can ever accrue to any person or community from acquisitions or successes achieved by means which contravene the laws of Eternal Right. The free allotment of limited portions of the Public Lands to Actual Settlers thereon, and every hopeful plan intended to diminish the sum of human misery from dearth of employment or inadequate recompense—every scheme especially that seeks to help the unfortunate by enabling them and teaching them to help themselves—must command our earnest sympathy and cooperation.

Within the present year, THE TRIBUNE has provided itself with a new and faster Press at a cost of $30,000, merely that some of our subscribers may receive their papers a mail earlier than they otherwise might do. With correspondents at the most important points throughout the civilized world, and a staff of writers chosen from among the best in the country, we believe that even those who dislike the politics of our sheet concede to it frankness in avowing its convictions and ability in maintaining them. We appeal, then, to those who believe that an increased circulation of The Tribune would conduce to the political, intellectual and moral well being of the Republic, to aid us in effecting such increase. As we employ no traveling solicitors of subscriptions, we ask our present patrons in every locality to speak to their neighbors and friends in our behalf: we shall gladly receive from any friend lists of those who would receive and read a specimen copy of one of our editions, and shall be particularly grateful to those who may send us such names from post offices at which we have now no subscribers. Whatever additions may thus be made to our circulation shall be paralleled by increased efforts and expenditures to make our issues more valuable and useful than they have hitherto been

THE TRIBUNE is printed on a large imperial sheet folded in quarto form, and mailed to subscribers on the following

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1 copy 1 year,	$3	5 copies 1 year,	$11,25
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HE who cannot take a hint, can not comprehend a long explanation.

TAKE counsel of one greater and one less han yourself, afterward, from your own opinion.

SAINT CLOUD.

St. Cloud is the point at which the Red River trains cross the Mississippi on their way to St. Paul, which proves it to be the natural junction of land travel between these two great arteries of trade. It is at the present head of steam navigation on the Mississippi. Boats run regularly, during the Spring and early Summer months, from St. Anthony to this place.

The map gives its position correctly with reference to all the most important points in the territory, but the peculiar beauty of its location, and fertility of the surrounding country cannot be transcribed. Within fifteen miles of St. Cloud, on opposite sides of the river, and at different points of the compass are eight lakes, varying in size from 1 mile to 5 miles in circumference, all, save one, beautiful, exceedingly, three of them at least, deep enough to float a man-of-war. Wooded banks, clean pebbly shores plentifully mixed with cornelian; and waters abundantly supplied with fish.

When Gov. Stevens made his survey of a northern railroad route to the pacific, in '53, he camped "on the western side of the Mississippi, below Sauk Rapids." The place was nameless—the present site of St. Cloud: but it is here his route leaves the river. In the summer of '55 a claim cabin was built on the spot where we now write, a good saw mill, the frame of a large Hotel and eight other dwellings were put up that summer. This last fall there were three hundred and thirty-two votes polled in the precinct. Not the votes of Indians or Half Breeds, for there are none here. A majority of the inhabitants of the county are hardly Germans, with sturdy wives and children, cultivating the soil and working at mechanical employments.

The subsoil is sand and although the soil is from one to three feet deep, a rich black loam supporting a rank vegetation, the drainage is so perfect and the air so pure, that breathing is a perpetual pleasure. As yet, our physicians have discovered no diseases peculiar to the climate, no indigenious complaint except the "Minnesota Appetite" which requires one-fourth more treatment than a modest Pennsylvania or Ohio attack of a corresponding disease.

Any body who wants to drink whiskey in peace had better not come here, for the treaty by which the land was acquired from the Sioux, forbids its introduction; and the Legislature has passed a law enforcing that provision; but people of moderate means and industrious habits who have children to educate, will find few places where the opportunity for correct moral training, healthy development of muscle, and the means of pecuniary independence are better combined.

There are immense tracts of pine lying above, from which the mills at St. Paul, St. Anthony and the Minnesota Valley are supplied. These employ a large and ever-increasing force of men, horses and oxen, who are to be supplied with provisions clothing and feed. The soil is waiting for an opportunity to produce unlimited quantities of food, without troubling the farmer crushing clods; while the Mississippi from St. Paul to Little Falls can afford to turn a mill at almost any point and has water power enough to do the manufacturing for a Continent.

Our natural meadows produce a grass from four to six feet high, and the beef killed off our prairies is quite equal to any stall fed we have ever eaten. Our venison is fine at ten cents per pound, rabbits, prairie hens, partridges, ducks, &c., plenty. Thousands of bushels of acorns for the hogs that are not here to eat them. Fuel for the labor of cutting and hauling off the ground; and there is no likelihood of the supply running out soon, as the "Big Woods" extend from this place some twenty miles or more, down this side of the river, and from eight to twelve miles back. Our prairies are all dotted with strips of wood land, "Oak Openings" which just look like old orchards, dense thickets of plum trees bearing delicious fruit, grape vines, doing likewise, thousands of acres of hazel bushes and strawberry vines, engaged in the same business; while some hundred acres are in the cranberry trade and turn out an article, which for quantity and quality cannot be excelled. The blackberries, red raspberries and hops tack up their shingles in the woods; and seldom disappoint the most sanguine expectations of their customers. There is still land ten or fifteen miles back which settlers can get, at government price, by building a cabin and living on it until it comes into market. Actual settlers can buy lots here at from one to five hundred dollars, and speculators can have the same lots at from five to fifteen hundred.

In some of the river towns back, places that will be pleasant villages, lots can be had gratis by those who will build and live on them.—This, in places where a house can be built for fifty dollars, that would be a palace compared to the dens rented in large cities for 4 and 5 dollars per month, while the lot, with only the aid of a grubbing hoe and a few days labor, would bring vegetables to feed a family, and every township has 600 acres appropriated to the support of schools.

Seventy thousand acres are appropriated to a State university. A fine building has already been erected for the use of that institution. It is situated at St. Anthony, built of stone on an eminence commanding a view of the falls, and no State in the Union has a better foundation for a good system of popular education. No other prairie State is so well timbered as Minnesota and no State more abundantly supplied with clear water. In the country surrounding St. Cloud and as far North and West as we have any reliable account, settlers find no difficulty in locating land on a running stream or transparent lake with plenty of timber at hand for building, fencing and fuel, and as the land on the West side of the Upper Mississipi is only open to pre-emption, there is little opportunity for speculators, and settlers have assurance of neighbors and that rapid increase in the value of their lands and in social advantages which arise from the system of land in limited quantities to actual settlers.

The country around St. Cloud, west of the Mississippi was purchased of the Indians in a treaty made with them by Hon. Alexander Ramsey and Luke Lea in 1852 and ratified by the senate the same year. The Sioux had owned the land from 1827 but had not occupied it, and it was used as a hunting ground by the Winnebagoes whose land reached within four miles north of St. Cloud. Their country was ceded to the United States by a treaty began with Commissioner Manypeny and concluded at Washington in Feb. 1855 and ratified by the Senate March 3d of the same year. In May following they removed to their reservation on the Blue Earth river and only since that time has Stearns county claimed kindred with civilization. The first house within the corporated limits of St. Cloud was built by James Hitchens, for General Lowry. James Hitchens being the first white man who slept in a house here is entitled to the distinction of being the "oldest inhabitant." The site of Lower St. Cloud was taken up as a claim by Martin Woolly, a Norwegian, who sold his right to George F. Brott who surveyed and platted it in the spring of '55. About the same time John L. Wilson surveyed and platted what is now called middle town, which adjoins and lies higher up the river, while General Lowry surveyed and platted upper town, called Lowry's Addition, the winter following. It was Mr Wilson who gave thne tow the name of St. Cloud; by this name it was incorporated in the winter of '55 '56.—The post office was removed in April '58, from Sauk Rapids to Upper town. The post office is in Middle Town, which is inhabited by industrious and well-to-do German Catholics.—The Catholic chapel is here, and the bell belonging to it, is the first church going bell in Stearns county and has also the distinction of being the first audible in Sherburne and Benton counties which corner on the opposite side of the river. There too is a school kept by a company of Benedictine Nuns where music, drawinn, needlework and German are well taught by ladies of polished manners; and unusual proficiency.

Lower Town has two protestant churches, in process of erection one, about completed. We have a public school in the Everett School house, and a handsome Library dedicated by Hon. Edward Everett. The engines of an excellent saw mill and plaining mill, sash factory; and of a good flouring mill are this moment puffing away within half a dozen rods of our office. We have from five to six steam boat arrivals here weekly and the smallest proportion of drones we have ever seen in any hive.

In the fall of '56 Grasshoppers came in a cloud and settled down in this and adjoining counties, destroying the greater portion of the crops. They deposited their larvae and died. Early in the spring of '57 the young brood came out and made such havoc that serious fears of famine were entertained by a large portion of the people; but they left in July, and so many of the late crops survived, that with the full crops of particular places, where they did not appear, there was a large amount of food. In autumn it became a question whether there was enough for winter consumption with what the people had the means of purchasing from below. The German settlers were generally of the opinion that there was not, and the Priests sent commissioners to Dubuque to ask contributions. When this became known in Lower St. Cloud Indignation meetings were held, and strong resolutions passed condemning the measure as altogether unnecessary, and one calculated to do the country great injury by preventing emigration in the spring. The Corectness of this view of the case is now proven. The third week of May is here, potatoes sell at 25 cts. per bushel, corn $1,00, wheat $1,25, oats 80 cts. and we have heard of no instance in which any have suffered for want of food; while a very large proportion of the emigrants who had last year designed emigrating to this point have been deterred by this bugbear cry of famine, and have gone elsewhere. The time is now past at which the Grasshoppers appeared last spring, and the minds of the people are set on rest as the question of whether they left larvae, last year, before they emigrated. It is evident that they went to other localities as they came here to eat, deposite their eggs and die. There is no sign that they have left any deposits here, and as everybody is putting in a crop of something good to eat we expect next fall to be encumbered with a surplus of the good things of this life, and to inundate St. Anthony, Minneappolis and St. Paul, with vegetables and grain after supplying the Pine regions and the laborers on the Rail Road.

BRECKENRIDGE.

THIS town is situated on the Sioux Wood river, and is the Western terminus of the Minnesota and Pacific railroad; the point laid down by Capt. Pope on his map as the head of steam navigation on the Red river; the Valley of the Red river is about twenty miles wide on either side of the stream, and about five hundred miles long; the surface is level and drained by numerous streams which are skirted with elm, ash, bass wood, white wood and pine of the largest growth, the remainder of the valley is prairie, composed of rich, black loam free from sand barrens or swamps. Red river is a deep, slow stream, has no islands, sand bars or snags to obstruct navigation; the banks are about 25 feet high, and not subject to overflow; many of the tributaries of the Red river are strongly impregnated with salt, and indications of iron and coal are numerous in the vicinity. The farmers of the valley of the Red river gave to Major Wood as the average of their crops; wheat 30 to 40; barley 40 to 80; oats 40 50; and potatoes 200 to 300 bushels to the acre. At Pembina, [200 miles north of Breckenridge,] ex-Gov. Ramsey says, "on the 24 October, 1851, water melons and cantelopes were served to us for dessert, and the first frost that occured was on the night of that day." [see address before the Minnesota Agricultural Society, Oct, 10th, 1856.] Two large settlements have long existed on Red river—Pembina and Selkirk, both of which yearly raise a large surplus of the products of the farm; the whole valley of the Red river is rapidly filling up with an energetic and intelligent population; the country being exceedingly healthy, and should the indications of iron and coal lead to the discovery of those minerals as large as is anticipated, this valley will soon be swarming with a population engaged in agriculture, mining and manufacturing, supplying eastern Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri with the products of their labor and skill; the Minnesota and Pacific railroad will be placed immediately under contract as by the terms of its charter it must be finished from Stillwater to St Anthony within two years, and completed to Breckenridge within ten years from the 3d of March, 1857, or forfeit its franchise as well as the lands donated to it.

Breckenridge is also at the point where Gov. Ogsteven's survey of a route for the Pacific rail road crosses the Sioux Wood river, an examination of the Western States, and a reference o the writings of Gov. Stevens, ex-Gov. Ramsay or the Congressional documents containing the reports of Maj. Long and Capt. Pope, cannot fail to convince that such is the geographical position of Breckenridge; that all that portion of the Territory of the United States which lays west of the Mississippi and north of the head waters of the Minnesota rivers must forever be tributary to that city, and that Breckenridge is to be not only the commercial centre for the north-west, but will forever be the gate city on the great north-west highway of nations.

Breckenridge is now being improved by the Proprietors, who are erecting dwellings for themselves, a hotel, grist mill, saw mill, a shingle and lath machine, &c.

For further particulars enquire of

HENRY T. WELLS. Minneapolis,
R. CHUTE. St. Anthony,
CHAS. N. M'KUBBIN. St. Paul,
Executive Committee,

Or to GEO. F. BROTT, Breckinridge.

May 10, 1858. tf

The Democrat.

Our Prospectus will be found on our third page, and we ask the friends of the freedom of the press and of the principles there laid down, to aid us in maintaining them. We feel that in our advocacy of them in St. Cloud we have been milder and more conservative than we have ever before been in our character of writer for the Press. We feel, that except our large share of human weakness, our life has been such as to give no justcause of offence to any.

May be we are a fanatic; but no conviction ould be stronger in our mind, than the feelng that the Lord has prepared us by a long course of discipline, to stand publicly as the advocate of the oppressed of our own sex, as a representative of woman's right, under God, to choose her own sphere of action. We have chosen ours with direct reference to the final account, and those who make it the subject of sarcasm, ridicule, or coarse personal abuse, may calculate to meet all that is terrible in earnestness of purpose.

We are so certain the Lord is on our side, that it is quite impossible for us to fear any force on earth. Dying is not difficult, yielding impossible. We have not sought the control of a press here, but when it was offered us we looked upon it as a command from the Great Master to go to work in His vineyard. Our conscience acquits us of having used it otherwise than in the service of God and man. It is thus we still hope to use it, and not to gratify any feeling of revenge against those who have sought our injury with such singular pertinacity and despe-ration.

We shall make no personal war upon any, but those who attack us, had better calculate the cost of supplying territory and munitions for the war that will surely ensue. We fight all our battles on the enemy's ground, and always use his weapons, so that he who makes personal war upon us had better be sure of his defensive armor. Let him make our private domestic relations the object of his public sneers, and he may calculate to defend his own.

We look upon all politicians, whether in office or out, as fair subjects of editorial comment in all their political relations.—We do not recognize any man's right to privacy in any attempt to govern the people. We never kept a political secret and think we never will. The people are the proper source of political power, and have a right to know all the purposes and plans of those who dispense power and patronage. Whenever we can trace a political wire up to the handle, we shall direct public attention to that point, no matter where it is, or what is likely to be the consequence. We believe this is a duty which every editor owes the public, and we shall have to get in a new supply of cowardice before we shrink from it

To those who feel that these, our purposes, are right, we appeal for aid in carrying them out. The difficulties with which we have to contend are very great. A large majority of the people of St. Cloud show the best disposition to aid and sustain us, but in addition to the general commercial crash, this county has had to contend with the loss of the greater portion of two crops by the devastation of grasshoppers.

Our enemies have shown themselves unscrupulous and active. Their written threats, of more serious violence, stand uncancelled, while their private efforts to injure our reputation, to cover our name with most odious epithets, and gross crimes, are still actively pursued. We are without prisons, or regularly organized judiciary, and those who take the responsibility of these attacks are totally irresponsible, as well as artful and unscrupulous. They have already deprived us of a hope to which we had long looked forward, a quiet, humble, little home of our own. The preparation we had made for building, is now as money lost, for it is not thought safe for us to attempt living alone. Our office must be so situated, that with our debility it is impossible for us to have proper supervision of it, for the press must be placed where it can be guarded, without hiring men for that purpose.

We are not wont to make pitiful appeals for help, but we should be recreant to duty now, not to state the facts, that those who love the American principles of freedom of speech and freedom of the press, may know that here, in this nominally free State, it is in danger of being crushed.—The *Democrat* is no longer a local organ, although we shall make it a prominent object to make known the resources of northern Minnesota; but the great object of its life is to vindicate the freedom of the press. For this, men here, of both parties, have contributed to purchase the material and incurred a large expenditure in publishing it. Men of comparatively small interests are active and efficient as any, and we are anxious that the responsibility thus assumed may not fall too heavily upon them. Our terms of subscription are as low as we can make them, and to all who favor us with subscriptions, we shall try to give the worth of their money. The people of St. Cloud have acted nobly their part in this matter, and to the friends of truth and justice abroad, we now appeal to aid us in our struggle for the right.

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1 yr J. J. G.

☞ Henry Ward Beecher in his "Life Thoughts," says:

"The Bible society is sending its Bibles all over the world—to Greenland and the Morea, to Arabia and Egypt; and it dares not send them to our own people. The colporteur who should leave a Bible in slave's cabin, *would go to heaven from lowest limb of the first tree.*