

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 Breckenridge to Fort Abernethy be made with Messrs 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 justness and propriety. We entertain the opinion that a rural will cheerfully exempt 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 At all events we can give it a fair trial; and if it disappoints the expectations of its friends it can be repealed.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.

As 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 homestead, 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 certain part, 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 paid by the owner on the execution and collected at execution.

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 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 year's 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 thereon stock in trade not exceeding four hundred dollars in value; the library and implements of any professional man; all of which articles he shall intend 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 the 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. SIMLEY, Governor.

### THE PRE-EMPTION LAW

1. The settler must never before have had the benefit of pre-emption under the act.  
2. He must not, at the time of making the pre-emption, be the owner of 200 acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States.  
3. He must settle on and improve the land, in good faith, for his own exclusive use and benefit, and not with the intention of selling it on speculation; and must not make, directly or indirectly, any contract or agreement, in any way or manner, with any person or persons, by which the title which he may acquire of the United States should inure, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person except himself.

4. He must be twenty-one years of age and a citizen of the United States; or if a foreigner, he must have declared his intention to become a citizen, before the proper authority, and receive a certificate to that effect.  
5. He must build a house on the land, live in it, and make it his exclusive home; and must be an inhabitant of the same at the time of making application for pre-emption. (Until lately a single man might board with his nearest neighbor, but the same is now required of a single as a married man, except that if the settler is married, his family must also live in the house.)

6. The law requires that more or less improvement be made on the land, such as breaking, fencing, &c.; but pre-emptions are granted where a half-acre is broken and enclosed.  
7. It is necessary that no other person, entitled to pre-emption, reside upon the land at the same time.  
8. No one is permitted to remove from his own land, and make pre-emption in the same state or territory.

9. The settler is required to bring with him to the Land Office a written or printed application, setting forth the facts in his case of the 1st, 2d and 3d requirements here mentioned, with a certificate appended, to be signed by the register and receiver, and make affidavit to the same.  
10. He is also required to bring with him a respectable witness of his acquaintance, who is knowing to the fact of his settlement, to make affidavit to the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th requirements here mentioned, with the same set forth on paper, with a corresponding blank certificate attached, to be signed by the land officers.

11. The pre-emptor, if a foreigner, must bring with him to the land office, duplicates of his naturalization papers, duly signed by the official from whom they were received.  
12. A minor who is the head of a family, or a widow, may also pre-empt, their families being required to live on the land.

The settler is required to file a written declaratory statement of the intention to pre-empt, before he can proceed with his pre-emption.  
FEES.—1st. The fee required by the register, for filing a declaratory statement, is one dollar.  
2d. For granting a pre-emption the register and receiver can receive fifty cents.

### Thaddeus Stephens.

This gentleman who has been elected to the next Congress, from Pennsylvania, was a member in 1850; and on the 20th of February of that year, delivered a speech of which we give an extract below. He will be apt to add greatly to Mr. Buchanan's felicity during the last years of his reign.

"I am opposed to despotism throughout the world. In my judgement, not only the Slave States, but the General Government recognizing as it does, slavery, is a despotism. \* \* \* Despotism does not depend upon the number of rulers. It may have one ruler or many. Home was a despotism under Nero; so she was under the Transylvanians. Athens was a despotism under her Thirty Tyrants; under her Four hundred Tyrants; under her Three Hundred Tyrants. \* \* \* In this government, the free white citizens are the rulers—the sovereigns as we delight to be called. All others are subjects. \* \* \*

"The rulers and the ruled are of all colors, from the clear white of the Caucasian tribes to the swarthy Ethiopian. The former by courtesy, are called white, the latter black. In this government the subject has no rights, social, personal and political. He has no voice in the laws which govern him. He can hold no property. His wife and children are not his. His labor is another's. He and all that appertain to him are the absolute property of his rulers. He is governed, bought, sold, punished, executed, by laws which he never gave his assent, and by rulers he never chose. He is not a serf, merely, with half the rights of men, like the subjects of despotic Russia; but a naked slave, stripped of every right which God and nature give him, and which the high spirit of our revolution declared inalienable—which he himself could not surrender, and which man could not take from him. Is he not, then, the subject of a despotic rule. \* \* \*

"The slaves of Athens and Rome were free in comparison. They had some rights—they could acquire some property; could choose their own masters, and purchase their own freedom, and, when free could rise in social and political life. The slaves of America, then, lie under the most absolute and grinding despotism, that the world ever saw. But who are the despots? The rulers of the country—the sovereign people! Not merely the slaveholder who cracks the lash. He is but the instrument in the hands of despotism. That despotism is the government of the Slave States, and the United States, consisting of all its rulers, all the free citizens. Do not look upon this as a paradox, because you and I and the sixteen millions of rulers are free. Nicholas of Russia is free. The grand Sultan of Turkey is free. The butcher of Austria is free. Augustus, Anthony and Lepidus were free while they drenched Rome in blood. The thirty Tyrants, the Four hundred Tyrants, the Three Thousand Tyrants, were free while they bound their countrymen in chains. You, and I, and the sixteen millions, are free, while we fasten iron chains, and rivet manacles on four millions of our fellow men; tear their wives and children from them; separate them; sell them and doom them to perpetual, eternal bondage. Are we not then despots—despots such as history will brand and God abhor.

### NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of "Whitney & Co.," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
Kingston Minn. A. P. WHITNEY,  
August 25 1858. G. A. NOURSE,  
Nov 11.

## 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 Gibraltar, the fall of a dynasty, the triumph of a usurpation, the birth of an heir to royalty, the death of a Nicholas or Wellington, in any country which touches the Mediterranean, the Bosphorus, 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-civilized 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 of 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 Bourse, whose transactions will have closed an hour or so before ours can begin. A revolution in Paris, an important vote in Parliament, 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 life is being effected by the little wire stretching across the ocean's bed from the coast of Ireland to that of British America and an 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 indispensable 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 unparalleled aggregate of more than 200,000 subscribers, 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 of the Republicans of the country, and of every rational being who desires 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 love and labor for the return of National thrift, prosperity, through the Prosperity of American Industry by wisely discriminating duties on imports—all who favor National Progress through internal development and mediation rather than by external aggression 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 enormous Federal expenditures by abolishing or diminishing 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 death of employment or inadequate recompense—every scheme, especially that which 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 its frankness in avowing its convictions and ability in maintaining them. We appeal, then, to those who believe that an increase of 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 will send us such names from post offices at which we have no subscribers. Whatever additions may be made to our circulation will be paralleled by increased efforts and expenditures to make our issues more valuable and useful than they have hitherto been.

### TERMS:

DAILY TRIBUNE, per annum -- \$6.00  
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.  
1 copy 1 year, \$3 50  
5 copies 1 year, \$11.25  
2 copies 5 10 " to 1 address, 20.00  
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.  
1 copy 1 year, \$2 50  
5 copies 1 year, \$8  
3 copies 5 10 " to 1 address, 12  
20 copies, to one address, and any larger number at the rate of \$1 per annum.  
20 copies, to address of each subscriber and any larger number, at the rate of \$1.20 each. \$24  
Any person sending us a club of 20 or more will be entitled to an extra copy.  
Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms always cash in advance. All letters to be addressed to  
HORACE GREELY & CO.,  
Tribune Buildings,  
No. 154 Nassau street, New York.

### NOTICE.

APPLICATION HAVING BEEN MADE TO ME by Maria Ann Rausch for a letter of administration on the estate of Joseph Rausch late deceased of said County who died intestate; it is therefore ordered that Saturday the 11th day of December A. D. 1858 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at my office at St. Cloud be the time and place appointed by me for hearing and determining said application. And all persons interested in said estate are notified to appear and show cause at that time why said application should not be granted.  
DAVID SINCLAIR,  
Judge of Probate, Stearns Co., Minn.  
Nov 25.

## SAINT CLOUD.

St. Cloud is the point at which the Red River crosses 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 corallian; 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 live, 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 hardy 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 indigenous 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 mills are of an ever-increasing force to men, horses and oxen, who are to be supplied with provisions clothing and fuel. The soil is waiting for an opportunity to produce unlimited quantities of food, without troubling the farmer crushing clouds; 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 of the ground, and there is no likelihood of the supply running out, as the most fertile 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 back on these slings in the woods; and seldom disappear, as the most genuine 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 from one to five hundred dollars, and speculators have had 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 transferring it to a farm of timber and stone, with building, fencing and fuel, and as the land on the West side of the Upper Mississippi 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 begun with Commissioner Manypenny and concluded at Washington in Feb. 1855 and ratified by the Senate March 2d 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 corporate 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 this to the name of St. Cloud; by this name

it was incorporated in the winter of '55. The Land Office was removed in April '58, from Middle Town, which is inhabited by Indians and Catholic and Walden German Catholics.—The Catholic chapel is here, and the best factory 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, drawing, 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 planing mill, saw factory; and of a good flouring mill are this moment putting 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 dromes 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 correctness of this view of the case is now proven. The third week of May is here, potatoes sell at 25 cents per bushel, corn \$1.00, wheat \$1.25, oats 80 cents, 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 bug-bear 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 have, last year, before they emigrated. It is evident that they went to other localities as they came here to eat, deposit 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, Minneapolis 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 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 50; oats 40 to 50; and potatoes 200 to 300 bushels to the acre. At Pembina, [200 miles north of Breckenridge] ex-Gov. Ramsey says, "on the 2d of October, 1851, water melons and cantelopes were served to us for dessert, and the first frost that occurred 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 prairie; 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 31 of March, 1857, or forfeit its franchise as well as the lands donated to it.

Breckenridge is also at the point where Gov. Stevens' survey of a route for the Pacific rail road crosses the Sioux Wood river, an examination of the Western States, and a reference to the writings of Gov. Stevens, ex-Gov. Ramsey 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, Breckenridge.  
May 10, 1858. if

### 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 just cause of offence to any.

May be wear a fanatic; but no conviction could be stronger in our mind, than the feeling 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 consciences 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 desperation.

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 names 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.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY  
J. J. O'SHANNESSEY, ENGRAVER,  
COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTER,  
Corner of Randolph and Dearborn Streets,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

Wedding and Visiting Cards, Door Plates, Notary Public's Dies and Presses, Drafts, Invoices, and Labels of every kind promptly executed and sent by Express. A pack of the very best glazed or Bristol Cards with names for two Dollars by a new and beautiful process without cost of Plate equal to the very choicest. Engraving samples when required on receipt of Post Stamps.  
1 yr J. J. O.

### ATTENTION.

WHOLE interests in the flourishing towns of ST. CLOUD & EAST ST. CLOUD. Lots, single or in quantities, to suit purchasers, at reasonable rates. A rare chance for safe investments. All communications to be addressed to  
G. & J. H. TAYLOR, St. Cloud, M.T.