

LEGAL.

MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT. HAVING been made in the payment of the sum of Five Hundred and Seven Dollars (\$507.00) principal and interest which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on a certain Mortgage, bearing date the 31st day of October A. D. 1857, executed by John Jones of the town of Sank Rapids Benton County State of Minnesota to Chauncy A. House of the same place and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for said Benton County on the 31st day of October A. D. 1857 at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day in book "17" of Mortgages on pages 120 & 121.

Now therefore by virtue of a power of sale contained in said Mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided notice is hereby given that the premises described in and covered by said Mortgage to wit: Lot No. Four (4) in block No. twenty-three (23) in the town of Sank Rapids County of Benton as surveyed and platted by C. B. Chapman in July 1854 and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for said county. Also lot No. three (3) in block No. three (3) and lot No. ten (10) in block No. four (4) in Leech's addition to Sank Rapids as surveyed by R. D. Lancaster in 1850 and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for said county in book "A" of town plats, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto in anywise appertaining will be sold at public auction on the 31st day of February A. D. 1859 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at "Day's Hyperborean Hotel" in Sank Rapids in said Benton county to pay and satisfy the debt and interest then due on said Mortgage and costs of sale as allowed by law.

CHAUNCY A. HOUSE, Mortgagee.

Dated December 15th A. D. 1858.

HALL & MOORE Attorneys.

dec16,68.

MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT. HAVING been made in the payment of the sum of Eight Hundred and Sixty Dollars and Sixty Cents (\$860.00-100) principal and interest which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on a certain Mortgage executed by Lewis Clark and Burnham Hensen to Stephen Emerson, bearing date the 11th day of June A. D. 1856 and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Benton County on the 25th day of June A. D. 1856 at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day in book "A" on pages 226, 227 & 228.

Now therefore by virtue of a power of sale contained in said Mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that the premises described in and covered by said Mortgage to wit: Lot No. one (1) of Section No. Twenty-eight (28) in Township No. Thirty-seven (37) North of Range No. Thirty-one (31) West, in the County of Benton State of Minnesota containing Eighteen and 40-100 acres according to Government survey, the map or plat of which said survey is on file in the United States Land Office at St. Cloud, Stearns County, Minnesota. Also the East-Half of the Northwest quarter of section No. Thirty-four (34) in Township No. Thirty-seven (37) North of Range No. Thirty-one (31) West, in said County of Benton and containing Eighty acres according to the Government survey, the map of which said survey is on file in the United States Land Office at St. Cloud aforesaid; together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto in anywise belonging or appertaining will be sold at public auction on the 4th day of February A. D. 1859 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at "Day's Hyperborean Hotel" in Sank Rapids in said Benton County to pay and satisfy the debt and interest then due on said Mortgage and costs of sale as allowed by law.

STEPHEN EMERSON, Mortgagee.

Dated December, 15th A. D. 1858.

HALL & MOORE Attorneys.

dec16,68.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS default has been made in the condition of the payment of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by D. W. C. Dunwell and Mary Dunwell, his wife, of Dakota county, in the State of Minnesota, and William E. Harshorn and Sarah M. Harshorn, his wife, and William Colter, of Ramsey county, State aforesaid, to H. M. Gorin, of the State of Missouri, which mortgage is upon the lands hereinafter described, and was given to secure the payment of the sum of \$8,347 88-100, with interest, on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1858, and which mortgage bears date the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1857, and was duly recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Stearns county, Minnesota, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1857, at 7 o'clock P. M., in book A of mortgages, on pages 227, 228, 229 and 230, and the sum of \$7,500 00-100 is now due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage, and no suit nor proceedings have been instituted or had at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, nor any part thereof.

Now therefore by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that the lands and premises lying in the county of Stearns, in the State of Minnesota, and described in said mortgage, as follows, to wit:

The equal, undivided one-half of lots numbered one [1], two [2], nine [9] and ten [10], in block numbered D, and of the hotel and furniture thereon, in the town of St. Cloud, according to the plot and survey of said town, as surveyed by John L. Wilson, and on record in the Office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Stearns aforesaid, and in the county of Benton, together with all and singular the furniture, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, will be sold at public sale by the sheriff of the said county of Stearns, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy and pay the amount now due upon said principal sum and interest, secured by said mortgage aforesaid, and the cost and expenses of said sale allowed by law at the front door of the Stearns House, in said county of Stearns, on Monday, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock, A. M. of that day.

H. M. GORIN, Mortgagee.

VAN ETREN & ORRICE, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

oct 21-lawt.

PRE-EMPTION NOTICE. St. Cloud Land Office. To the proprietors of the town of Yarmouth and Joseph H. Tyler: You are severally notified that on the 14th of January 1859 at 10 o'clock A. M., at the above named Land Office I shall offer proof of my right of pre-emption to the South east 1/4 of the North west 1/4 and lots No. 2, 5 and 6 of section 2 township 122 N. range 29; and you are required to appear on said day to offer proof of your right to said land if any you have.

HENRY GREEN.

NOTICE. WHEREAS my wife Louisa Miller has this day left my bed and board with-out any provision I therefore warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

VINCENT MILLER.

St. Cloud Dec. 7, 1858.

dec9,48.

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 320 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 or speculating; 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 improvements thereon, and must be an inhabitant of the United States at the time of making applications 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 to 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 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. 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.

ALEXANDRIA. DOUGLAS COUNTY. This town is beautifully located in one of the finest Agricultural Regions in the North West. It is in the centre of the County and is admitted by all to occupy a natural Point for Town. Farmers in quest of Superior Land—of claims combining Timber, Water, and Prairie; Invalids seeking health and a comfortable residence where hunting and fishing may be indulged in to any extent; or the lover of the beautiful in nature; will at Alexandria find their several tastes gratified.

Situated on the State Road to Breckenridge and Fort Abercrombie—equally distant from either—under the management of men possessing the utmost energy, Alexandria bids fair to be one of the largest inland towns in Minnesota. The Country to the South and West is Prairie and Timber in the finest proportion while to the North and East there extends an unbroken body of Woodland the greater portion of it being of good size and quality. The Prairies and Lakes in the vicinity deserve particular mention. "Eden Prairie" is ten miles long and from one to one and a-half miles wide, with timber along the sides and is well watered. It offers superior facilities to Farmers and at many points along are beautiful building spots on the shore of a beautiful lake. "Garden Door" and "Sedge" Prairies are also worth the attention of Farmers being of moderate size; high upland, and entirely enclosed with timber. These Prairies all diverge from the Town Site and are accessible to the State Road. Lakes "Agnes" and "Winnona" skirting "Eden Prairie" charming bodies of water and for picturesque beauty cannot be surpassed. Within one, two and three miles are Lakes "L. Honedien" "Charles" and "Darling" connecting and forming a sheet of water 20 miles in extent. These lakes are grand and beautiful. Along their banks are thousands of claims—a country capable of supporting dense settlements, and to those seeking homes in the West is presented country possessing extraordinary attractions. The Company offer the most liberal inducements to actual settlers on the Town Site. Letters addressed to the Executive Committee, John Ball, Wm. Kinkead, or Judge Gregory, Alexandria, or to George F. Brott, St. Cloud, will be promptly answered.

Alexandria, Sept. 30 1858.

J. W. METZROTH, MERCHANT TAILOR, DEALER in Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Gentlemen's Furnishing goods, to the inspection of which he invites his friends and the public.

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 Cleveland, M. A. KING, SECRETARY.

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

B. THOMPSON, WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER, Main Street, Upper Town, ST. ANTHONY, M. T. WATCHES, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on the shortest notice. All work warranted, and entire satisfaction guaranteed.

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 Abercrombie be made with Messrs Allen and Chase—a proposition having been made by them which was deemed reasonable. H. M. Rice.

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 usurper, the birth of a heir to royalty, the death of a King, holes or Wellington, in any country which touches the Mediterranean, the Buxine, 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 most civilized and a large portion of the most 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 telegraph 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 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 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 on the 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 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 the Republicans—those who hate all forms of oppression, and desire that every national 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 development and melioration rather than by external aggression and extension—all who would rather leave the National resources to the Pacific than to the purchase of copper, iron, 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 our Public Land to actual Settlers, and every hopeful plan, intended to diminish the sum of human misery from death 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 \$20,000, 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 writers chosen from among the best in the country, we believe that even those who dislike the politics of our sheet concede to 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 send 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 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 TERMS: DAILY TRIBUNE, PER ANNUM -- \$6.00 SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE -- \$3.00 WEEKLY TRIBUNE -- \$1.00 1 copy 1 year, \$3 1/2 5 copies 1 year, \$11.25 2 copies " 5 1/2 " 10 " 1 year, \$20.00 1 copy 1 year, \$2 1/2 5 copies 1 year, \$8 3 copies " 5 1/2 " 10 " 1 year, \$12 20 copies, to one address, and any larger number at the rate of \$1 per annum. \$20 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.

ST. ANTHONY BOOK STORE J. HECHTMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOKS, STATIONARY, WALL PAPER, FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c. Three doors above the Tremont Hotel. St. Anthony, Minn. vol1no13,1 June, 10, 1858

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

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 Sank 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 hardy Germans, with sturdy wives and children, cultivating the soil and working at mechanical employments.

The subsoil is sand and although the soil 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 Ache" 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 moderate habits who like to drink, will find good 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 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 best filled of our prairies is quite equal to any killed off, and never enters. Our venison is fine at ten cents per pound, rabbits, prairie hens, prairie 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 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, and the 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 tuck 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, but boys here at from one to five hundred dollars, and speculators can have the same lots at five to fifteen hundred.

In some of the river town, oak, 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 reared 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, 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 Winnebagos 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 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 incorporated 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 "old settler." 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 the town the name of St. Cloud; by this name

it was incorporated in the winter of '55 '56. The Land Office was removed in April '58, from Sank 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 gong bell in Stearns county and has also the distinction of being the first audible in Sherburne and Deacon 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 morning puffing away within half a dozen rods of our office. We have from the six steam boat arrivals here weekly and the smallest proportion of drones we have ever seen in any live.

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 fall 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 proved. The third week of May is here, potatoes set 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 bug-bear 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 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 and 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 overflows. 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 give to Major Wood as the average of their crops; wheat 20 to 40; barley 40 to 80; 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 22d 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, 1851.] 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 these 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 Gove's 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 center 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, May 10, 1858. tr

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 be convinced that the feeling that the Lord has prepared us by a long course of discipline, to stand publicly as the advocate of the oppressed or 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 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 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 delinquency 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 recalcitrant 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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