

THE ST. CLOUD DEMOCRAT

JANE G. SWISSELM. EDITOR
Thursday, August 30th, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

Republican State Nominations.

Presidential Electors.
STEPHEN MILLER, of Stevens Co.,
WILLIAM F. SPENCER, of Brown Co.,
CLARK W. THOMPSON, of Houston Co.,
CHARLES McCLELLAN, of Goodhue Co.

Alternate.
E. F. DAVIS, R. ORTHMAN, R. HUTCHINSON,
F. M. CROSBY.

For Members of Congress.
CYRUS ALDRICH, of Hennepin Co.,
WM. WINDOM, of Winona Co.

For State Auditor.
CHARLES McILRATH, of Nicollet Co.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court.
A. J. VAN VORHES, of Washington Co.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Convention for the 3d Representative District, will assemble at the Everett School House, St. Cloud, on Saturday September 29th, 1860, at 10 o'clock a. m., to place in nomination one Candidate for State Senator, and three Candidates for Representative. The County of Stevens will be entitled to five, and each of the other Counties to one Delegate.

HENRY SWISSELM, Chairman.
Aug. 30th, 1860.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Stevens County will meet in Convention at the Everett School House in St. Cloud, on Saturday, Sept. 22nd, 1860, at 2 o'clock p. m., to nominate Candidates for County Auditor, County Surveyor and Court Commissioner; and also to appoint four Delegates to the Legislative District Convention, to act with Henry Swisselm, who was so appointed by the last County Convention. St. Cloud will be entitled to four Delegates, and each of the other Districts to one.

STEPHEN MILLER Chairman.
Aug. 30th, 1860.

The Land Sales.

Hundreds of our citizens who have never voted any other than the Democratic ticket, and who are now ardently supporting Douglas, are loud in their curses of Buchanan, for placing the public lands in market; and unless relieved by a miracle many of them will lose their homes.

These men know or ought to know, that Douglas could have carried the Homestead Bill over the Presidential Veto, had he been in his seat and exerted himself for its passage as he ought to have done. They know that the Republicans of the lower house passed another bill postponing the sales of all public lands for ten years, and Douglas could have pushed that measure through the Senate; but he was silent as the grave. Indeed he made no speeches in the Senate during the entire Session, if we except those that were devoted to "My great principle," and Stephen A. Douglas for President.

Then look at the National Platform upon which he is now running, and which the Democratic papers of Minnesota dare not publish. That platform is full of niggerism, but contains not a word about a Homestead bill. Douglas has sacrificed his manhood, and is just as much owned by the South as Breckinridge, and neither of them dare to advocate free homes for free men, or the Negro-drivers would "drop them like a hot potatoe."

Same men who ever expect to secure this great measure, will vote for "Honest Old Abe," and support the whole Republican ticket. He stands squarely upon the Chicago Platform, which fully pledges him and the party to a liberal Homestead law; and let it be remembered that every Republican member in both houses of Congress, when this matter was under consideration, voted in favor of the people and against the Aristocracy of the South.

Reverend Politicians.

Let a clergyman say a word in favor of freedom or Abraham Lincoln, and instantly he is assailed by every Democratic paper in the country. But if a minister of the gospel advocates bondage or denounces the Republican candidates, his language is copied with approbation by every pro-Slavery journal of the land.

When Senator Colquitt, Henry A. Muhlenberg and J. Glancy Jones proclaimed Democracy and occupied the pulpit, and finally abandoned the pulpit for political position, the thunder of these journals was silent; but just now the *Pioneer* and other Douglas papers are publishing an assault made upon Mr. Lincoln by the Rev'd Peter Cartwright, at a Democratic Mass meeting in Illinois. Poor old Peter was a man in his day, but like the Democratic party he has reached his dotage, and wily intrigues are using him for the basest of purposes. Gentlemen the game won't win. We trust that sinking Peter will be saved; but the corrupt party with which he is connected are beyond the reach of mercy.

Douglas and the Union.

Senator Douglas proclaims himself as the special champion of the Union, and denounces Lincoln and Breckinridge as the representatives of sectional and disunion parties. It is customary "to judge a man by the company he keeps," and in order to illustrate his true position, we clip the following from the *Southern Confederacy*, a leading Douglas paper published in Georgia. In reply to a question of his own asking, "What will the South do if Abraham Lincoln is elected?" the editor says: "We answer this interrogatory by simply stating that the South will never permit Abraham Lincoln to be inaugurated President of the United States. This is a settled and sealed fact. It is the determination of all parties at the South. And let the consequences be what they may—whether the Potomac is criss-crossed in human gore, and Pennsylvania Avenue is paved ten fathoms in depth with mangled bodies, or whether the last vestige of Liberty is swept from the American continent, the South, the loyal South, the constitutional South, will never submit to such humiliation and degradation as the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln."

And we answer the question by saying that Lincoln is bound to be elected, and that those who elect him will see to his inauguration. The voters of the South are not all fools by a long shot, and when fairly outvoted, their masses will yield, as minorities have always done. The Potomac won't change its color neither, nor will the travel on Pennsylvania Avenue be at all interrupted, unless it is necessary to give a dozen or two such paltrons as this Douglas editor a hemp elevation, as a warning to traitors. But it is more than probable that even he would escape upon the plea of insanity.

Lake Superior Rail Road.

We are just informed by an intelligent gentleman of Lake Superior, that the contemplated Rail Road, as surveyed from St. Paul to the Lake, is about 200 miles in length. If this be true, we respectfully ask the managers why they do not run their road by way of St. Cloud? They would add but twenty miles to the distance, and by the time of its completion would secure a revenue of \$200,000 per annum between this point and St. Paul or Superior, whereas the projected road passes thro' a wilderness.

Capital and political management may delay the development of the Northern two-thirds of Minnesota; but gentlemen the day will come when you shall have to do us justice. We have as good an agricultural country as decks the face of the globe, and in a little time it will be crowded and cultivated by a million of freemen. We shall then have a railroad from the Lakes via St. Cloud, Sauk Valley and Breckinridge to Oregon, and you have now an opportunity of making 130 to 140 miles of your road a portion of this great thoroughfare. To day we plead for our rights and your interests; you can delay the former and fling away the latter. But a few years will see us in a position to demand justice, and with the aid of Sauk Valley and those interested at the Lake, to build our own railroads and paddle our own canoe.

Our middle aged men will live to see this point the center of our State population, and the seat of Government. Capitalists and politicians may take advantage of our future prosperity if they will. They may delay but cannot defeat it.

Is Douglas a Know-Nothing?

The following article from the *Pioneer*, looks rather suspicious:

"The Douglas Democratic State Convention re-assembled at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 16th, and after adjourning from time to time to allow the Committee on Electoral Ticket to complete their labors, finally selected a full ticket which is satisfactory to the Committee of the Bell and Everett party, who have been present during the entire session negotiating for a representation of the ticket that would bring to it the support of the Americans of the State.—One-third of the electors are members of the American Organization."

And this is but a repetition of what is occurring wherever there is a Know-Nothing organization. In Kentucky, North Carolina, Louisiana the Douglas forces and Know-Nothings have joined hands and are cordially working together. This they have a right to do, and "Old Abe" will flog the brace of them at that, so badly that they won't know themselves. But we refer to this matter for the purpose of asking the six hundred German Douglas men of Stevens County, how they like this nice little Know-Nothing arrangement of their candidate. We also remind the Douglas leaders of Minnesota that for years they have been branding the Republican as the Know-Nothing party; and that the man who shall hereafter bring such charges against our party or candidates is a knave or a fool.

HOPE FOR OUR COUNTRY.

NO. 4.

WHOM DOES IT CONCERN, AND WHO SHALL LABOR?

Four years ago, a Methodist preacher was stamping the central counties of New York in behalf of John C. Fremont and the Republican party. He was noted alike as a sensation preacher in protracted meetings, and as an efficient stump orator in the Presidential canvass. We listened to one of his harangues when, for three mortal hours, he held the audience spell-bound, and made many converts to the faith of the Black Republicans. One of these on returning from the hall, shouted, "Why, Elder, you preach Fremont like the very d—!"

He said in that discourse that he had just come up from Binghamton city, where he thought that unnameable region of which Dante, the poet, said so much, was a little nearer the surface of the earth than in any other place he had ever visited; and that there an auxiliary branch of the Know Nothing party had assumed the guardianship of the Protestant religion. It was said by certain Democrats that, if the Protestant religion had fallen into such hands as his, it was timesomebody took it in hand. At that time there were many croakers predicting anarchy, and civil war and all that, and especially warning the clergy to keep most profound silence at such an awful crisis, declaring that in case of civil war the blood of all the slain would lie at the door of such preachers as should presume to mention the words Liberty and Slavery in the holy place and on the Holy Day.

The good man looks down into the sty of political intrigue and party strife, with a mingled feeling of disgust and indignation, and hesitates as to whether duty bids him advance or recede. If he advance, he is sure to be covered with the slime and filth of slander and defamation from some body, however pure his motives. "If he should stand aloof, and shut his eyes and stop his ears, he must set aside the flag of his manhood and his identity as a citizen. If he shall recognize this fact, and the responsibility it involves, and step out upon the arena of political strife, he feels the necessity of leaving conscience behind or keeping it closely veiled, in order even to gain a hearing. On such times have we fallen. And we ask not who shall take in hand the guardianship of the Protestant religion; but who are responsible for the safe conduct of this nation through the tremendous ordeal before us? Whom does it concern, and who shall labor? We are now within a little more than two months of an election whose results must be such as no patriot can look forward to without thrilling emotion and heartfelt anxiety. While the anxiety of thousands will turn on the question how the issue shall affect their individual interest, their fortune or their promotion, who shall be found "faithful among the faithless," thinking of something else than the leaves and fishes, and working for the right? Shall the good and the faithful have no influence in politics, while their influence in society is its only preservative? Shall it be said, as it has been said, and that with stinging reproach to our institutions, that one common pot-house loaf will carry more influence in politics than four deacons and a dozen ministers? There are ways in which even Christians may lift their voice in favor of liberty and justice in the councils of the nation, without losing their christian character or compromising their christian principles.

One becomes astonished and sickened, in looking through the journals that flood the land, to find how much any and every question to which the word conscience could with any consistency be attached, is avoided and shunned. Every other motive—ambition, party spirit, the show of numbers, the pride of talent and genius—is appealed to, while the fundamentals of truth, equity and honesty are set aside as canting hypocrisy and driveling nonsense. For this cause, thousands of conscientious persons will stand aloof entirely from all civil duties, thinking they can satisfy conscience better to let the ship of state drift whether it will without their concern. Because they cannot attach themselves to a party without voting every one of that party a true man, while all others must be branded as consummate rascals, they see not how their duty of "rendering unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's" can be discharged. We say to such, all the more need of your help. Attachment to a party is unavoidable. But the hope, and the only hope, of our country lies in the action of partisans who will set truth and equity above party, and say of the party to which they belong, "If right, we'll stand by her; if wrong, we'll right her;" and if stranded and wrecked,

we will leave her, taking away all the valuables with us we possibly can. The welfare of our country depends largely upon the action of the masses who can act disinterestedly for the right; who are not to be corrupted by the hope of promotion or emolument, and who will give their vote and influence for men and measures without first asking how much richer or more distinguished it will make them.

The one absorbing question of the day concerns, especially, the christian and the philanthropist wherever he may be found. Shall he fail to inform himself, and look upon the issue before the country as none of his concern? When that system of legislation which is now struggling for the ascendancy in our country—that degrades the laborer and says that all the liberty he can enjoy is freedom from care; that declares that all experiments of free society in the North have proved a failure; that society cannot dispense with its mud-sills, and that these mudsills have no other liberty than that of submitting to the arbitrary will of its turrets and towers—shall have been fairly inaugurated; when, if such a thing could be, the systems of feudal aristocracy and baronial tyranny, against which the struggles of six centuries have been directed, shall have been revived, and as a recent writer has said, "The day shall come when the nature of right freedom will be understood, and men will see that to obey another man, to labor for him, yield reverence to him or to his place, is the best kind of liberty he can enjoy, and as it was of old, when England's feudal lord's lightest words were worth men's lives, and the blood of the vexed husbandman dropped in the furrows of her fields;" so in America the light of centuries of toil in the cause of liberty shall have gone out and it shall be claimed that such is the normal condition of society and we have at length found out the old paths wherein is the good way, then the serfdom of millions without the light and liberty which we now prize above all price, shall tell whom it concerned and whose duty it was to labor.

OBSERVER.

Correspondence of the St. Cloud Democrat.
From Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 22d, 1860.

Yesterday was a lively day in this place. Preparations had been made the night previous for freeing a colored woman held as a slave by a Col. Christmas, of Mississippi, who was stopping at a private boarding house near Lake Harriet, four or five miles back of town. The slave woman while stopping with her master at the Winslow House, had informed some persons in St. Anthony of her desire to be free, and measures had been taken for giving her assistance, when the unexpected removal to Lake Harriet disconcerted the plans of the slave. Finding it impossible to communicate with her while she was at the Lake, and learning that her master purposed to return South, a warrant was obtained from Judge Vanderburg for taking her out of the hands of her master. As large numbers of Southerners are at present stopping at the hotels here and at St. Anthony, and also at the different private boarding houses around the lakes, from whom opposition might be expected, and to prevent the slave being slipped off into the woods or conveyed out of our reach, a posse of twenty-five men accompanied the Sheriff. Some good Democrats in the place, learning that something was in the wind, sent off parties to warn the slave-owners to be on their guard. But their information was uncertain, and fortunately their suspicions were directed more particularly to another point. Still, as we have since learned from the slave, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, two men from this place came to the house and warned them to be on the look out; and at various times during the day when persons were seen approaching the house, the girl was sent into the woods back of the house. After the party started and their direction was fully ascertained, two persons left with a fast horse taking a different route from the Sheriff's party, to notify the people at the house. In order to intercept them, three or four of our company left the wagons and taking a short cut across the fields, came out just in front of their carriage, when the worthy gentlemen not caring to become too conspicuous in their dirty business, turned off by a side path and returned to town. When the Sheriff and posse approached the house—which they did from different directions—the girl was hurried off into the woods; but their coming was too sudden to allow the concealment effectual; besides, the slave girl, while not daring to disobey, yet only went a few rods, hoping thus to favor the finding of her. The party in the house were very willing to have the house searched, and while the Sheriff performed this operation,

others of the party searched the woods.

The girl was soon found, and the party returned to town, where the case was tried before Judge Vanderburg. A large crowd was present. The news had gone all over Minneapolis and St. Anthony, and large crowds of Southerners and their lick-spittle toadies were present to aid and comfort Col. Christmas. It was expected that when the slave girl would be discharged an attempt would be made to carry her off, and care was taken that no favorable opportunity for such an attempt should be offered.

When the Judge declared her free to go where she pleased, Col. Christmas went to her and said, "Come, Eliza; your mistress is at the Winslow House and wants to see you." But Eliza said "no;" and after vainly entreating—a style of speech which among other benefits a Minnesota air has given him—his former property for about ten minutes, he was obliged to communicate the unfortunate state of affairs to the disconsolate "missus" at the Winslow House. The slave was then taken to Mr. W. D. Babbitt's, accompanied by twenty-five or thirty persons as protectors of her new found freedom. At night she was placed where she will be safe.—During the night an attack was made on the house of Mr. Babbitt. Windows were broken; and a person who left the house for aid, was fired at two or three times. Measures will be taken to discover, if possible, the perpetrators of this outrage.

In connection with the slave, I should say that her freedom was promised her years ago, but the promise was broken. A new promise was made that if she would be faithful, she should have her freedom when the child, whose care was her especial business, was seven years old. This child was seven years old a few weeks since, but Col. Christmas had refused to keep his word a second time. When the girl was found in the woods, she said in a low and earnest voice, "I want to be free, but don't tell master I said so." So difficult is it for them to divest themselves of the habitual spirit of submission and obedience, and so little confidence have they in the ability of any persons to protect them from their masters, that many slaves who have implored aid in escaping from slavery, would quail before the eye and the word of their masters, and even deny that they wish to be free. This was not the case in the present instance. She is happy in her freedom, and those who helped her congratulate themselves on this open and manly vindication of our laws and of the rights of humanity. Certain classes of our community are doleful enough—particularly those who are afraid that the "Southerners won't come here because they can't bring their slaves;" and so the poor, miserable, mercenary souls will lose that filthy gain for which they are anxious to barter what little manhood they have.

Great Democratic Mass Meetings.

The following Democratic appointments have been announced by President Buchanan, for Minnesota. The old functionary will either be present in person, or represented by leading Democrats. It is expected that the meetings will be attended by the hard-working farmers in the vicinity of the places designated. The meetings will be conducted by the various Land Officers of the State. Here are the appointments:

At St. Cloud, Monday, Oct. 15 and 29.

At Forest City, " Oct. 22.

At Henderson, " Oct. 15.

At St. Peter, " Oct. 22.

At Chatfield, " Oct. 29.

At Sunrise City, " Oct. 22.

At Portland, " Oct. 29.

Turn out, all you farmers who have pre-empted a small portion of this goodly heritage, and see your possessions sold. You have improved your lands sufficiently to render them desirable and saleable; and as the Democratic party need money to prosecute the political campaign, you must dance to the music. Sale positive, and no postponement on account of weather or distance caused. Four and a half millions of acres must be sold. These will be the liveliest Democratic meetings ever held in Minnesota.

The above hit is from the *Stillwater Messenger*, edited by A. J. Van Vorhes, Esq., the Republican candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court. It is truthful and to the point. The *Messenger* is one of the best papers in the State, and we trust that Van will be elected by an overwhelming majority. A portion of our delegation opposed his nomination because they deemed it improper to confer two State offices upon one county; but the entire delegation admire the editor and the man, and will see to it that he polls the full Republican vote of Northern Minnesota.

—The Mankato *Independent* is now issued as a semi-weekly. The *Independent* is a good, sterling paper, and deserves abundant success.

Alexandria.

This superior town site, located midway between St. Cloud and Breckinridge, is about taking a fresh bound toward prosperity. Mr. Am. Brown, of Indiana, a gentleman of wealth and enterprise, has purchased Judge Gregory's Hotel site, and will immediately move his family to his new home, and commence extensive improvements. We understand that he will erect mills early next spring.

Wheat and oats have yielded incredible crops in that vicinity and are commanding good prices. Oats sell readily at 50 cents. Mr. Darling raised 10 tons of Hungarian grass on two and a half acres, and 35 bush. wheat and 80 bush. oats to the acre.

Judge Gregory removes to, and improves his claim, adjoining the town. There are hundreds of valuable claims awaiting emigrants in this neighborhood. Let our eastern friends take notice and act accordingly.

The Land Sales fortunately do not reach within a number of miles of the place, and the election of "Old Abe" which is now a certainty, guarantees to all who settle in this garden-spot, 160 acres free of cost.

Indian Treaty.

Judge Bailey of Washington, (Commissioner) and Maj. Cullen, Supt. of Indian Affairs, passed through our place on Monday, on their way to the mouth of Red Lake River, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty with the Chippewa Indians of Red Lake, &c., where a meeting is arranged for September 10th. The object of the Agent of our Government, is to purchase all the lands of the Chippewas—their reservation excepted—in Minnesota and Dakota. Earle S. Goodrich, Esq., editor of the *Pioneer*, and several other gentlemen unknown to us, accompanied the expedition.

New Agricultural Paper.

We have received the prospectus of the *Minnesota Farmer and Gardener*, a new paper to be published monthly in St. Paul by L. M. Ford & Co.—each paper to contain 32 pages. It will be conducted by the very best agricultural talent of our State, and every farmer should subscribe for it. Henry Swisselm has been appointed as agent, and will be glad to receive subscriptions. It will be worth its cost a dozen of times over to any intelligent farmer. One copy one year, in advance, \$1. Six copies ditto, \$5.

Indian Depredations.

H. Hull, Esq., who arrived from Breckinridge on last Saturday, informs us that a band of Sioux Indians have stolen several cattle and quite a number of horses in the neighborhood of that place. Messrs Burbank & Co. have lost seven stage horses. Mr. Mills two ditto, and Mr. Spencer two. The horses were, in each instance, we believe, taken out of the stable at night. A troop has started from Fort Abercrombie in pursuit of the thieves, and we trust will overtake and punish them.

Grand Republican Meetings.

Hon. Wm. Windom, one of Minnesota's gallant Representatives in Congress, will speak at St. Cloud on Saturday evening, Sept. 22nd; and Hon. Charles McClure, one of the Republican candidates for Elector, will speak at the same place on the evening of Monday, October 1st, 1860.—Ladies and gentlemen of all parties are invited to attend.

POLITICAL TEXT BOOK FOR 1860.

This invaluable compilation, arranged by Horace Greeley and John F. Cleveland, should be in the hands of every man in the Union who takes an interest in the pending political struggle. It is a general political compendium of the last 30 years, and no partisan speaker should be a day without it. It contains the Platforms of all the political parties; the returns of all the Presidential elections since 1836; a history of the Kansas struggle; a brief account of all the National Candidates, with their most important speeches; and a hundred other matters of interest which we cannot name.—Price \$1: Tribune Association, 154 Nassau St. N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL STATE FAIR.

We hope that our farmers will bear in mind the State Fair which comes off at Fort Snelling on the 26, 27 and 28 of Sept.—The most extensive preparations have been made for a thorough exhibition, and the address will be delivered by the Hon. Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky. Let Stevens County be fully represented.

NEW PAPER.

We have received the first number of the *Anoka Republican*.—It is a neat little paper, and appears to be well conducted. The citizens of Anoka and vicinity should give it a hearty support. Terms \$1.50 in advance.