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"The Democrat."

Wishing, at the present time, to increase our circulation, we will give a premium of

Ten Dollars in Gold
and a copy of the DEMOCRAT to any one sending us the largest list of new subscribers—not less than 20—by the 1st of February, 1861. To the person sending the next largest list of not less than 10 subscribers—we will give

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and a copy of the DEMOCRAT. To the person sending the third list—of not less than 5—we will give a copy of the

"ATLANTIC MONTHLY" FOR ONE YEAR. And to all sending lists of three or more subscribers, we will give a copy of the DEMOCRAT gratis.

We will take in payment of such subscriptions, Cash, in advance—or, wood, furs, game meat, flour, grain, meal, butter, or any other kind of marketable produce, at fair market prices; said produce to be delivered invariably in advance.

Any one having leisure in the coming season of leisure, may make something for him or herself as well as for us, by getting us lists. Terms, \$1.50 per annum. Specimen copies sent to any address when requested.

P. S. The papers in said lists will be sent to any number of post offices required.

WOOD.—We want wood, and as there are a number of our subscribers who were to pay in wood, and the season for getting in crops is over, we hope they will make it convenient to bring along our wood just as soon as possible.

WANTED.—In payment of subscriptions, wood, flour, meal, meat, butter, or anything else good to eat, especially wood!

Secession and Treason.

By our telegraphic reports it will be seen that South Carolina has passed an ordinance of secession, and that James Buchanan by the wrath of God, President of the seceded States, has ordered the commander at Fort Moultrie to surrender if attacked, and to deliver over the U. S. arms on demand of South Carolina. This last is calculated to exasperate Northern men to the point of sending an army to retake the property thus treasonably given up; but we trust that even this will not be allowed to force the Free States into a war with their weaker neighbors. As a pecuniary matter it would not pay. All the U. S. property in the South is not worth the cost in dollars of storming Fort Moultrie; and there can be no glory to be won in such a war. To fight the Cotton States would be the old Mexican war cowardice done over again—a strong man striking a cripple. To the South we would have the North yield everything but principle. To recede from the position assumed that Freedom is national, Slavery sectional, would stamp the Northern States with cowardice. It would so stamp them because the rights of others are at stake, because it is a question of world-wide interest—a principle on which our government was founded, because the Northern States have just voted in defiance of all the argument which could be brought to bear on the subject, to reiterate this principle, and to yield to threats what is denied to reason is the part of a poltroon. But as regards U. S. property, all the world knows that the Free States could hold or retake every dollar's worth in the South, and their forbearance to do so can bring no disgrace, and involves no moral wrong. Let the South keep the property in their hands, and go in peace.

If this report of Buchanan's orders is correct, he has undoubtedly committed overt acts of treason against the Government he has sworn to serve; but he is scarcely a free moral agent. The burden of his sins lie at the door of those who elected him—a man in his second childhood to perform duties which require the best capacity of the best minds in the full vigor of life. Mr. Buchanan must be all of eighty-four years of age; and what could any one expect of him but imbecility especially when it is known that he has always drunk copiously of whiskey. Colonel Benton and John Quincy Adams kept their mental vigor to the last, but they were strictly temperate.

When the American people placed a wine-bibber and a dotard in the Presidential chair they had no reason to expect of him a different result. They have no right now to curse Mr. Buchanan, for there is not one man in ten thousand at his age, who would be fit to fill the place he occupies. Let the great, Free North, be patient, and not allow itself to be driven to any act of rashness by the bluster

of a set of bullies and the driving of a man who has long outlived the age of action, of one who should have been getting with his great-grand children on his knee, telling fairy tales all the year, he has been presiding over the destinies of a great nation.

Let South Carolina have Fort Moultrie and the United States arms. She needs them all, and we do not. She may think she has a moral right to the property in her borders, and what do we want with forts and arsenals there? We certainly do not want to hold her as a subjugated province, even if she were worth a tenth of the cost, which she is not. Let us give a hearty good-by! to our peppery neighbors, and treat Mr. Buchanan with the leniency his age demands.

Correspondence of the St. Cloud Democrat.

A Good Time in Douglas County.

A JOLLIFICATION AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 10, 1860.

DEAR DEMOCRAT:—The Republican Club of this County, on learning the glorious news that the party had succeeded in this (the Third) District, and that J. H. Van Dyke, our citizen and candidate for Representative, had triumphed over Peter L. Gregory, the Town-site Squatterite, determined to have a grand jubilee and jollification, and then, in an appropriate manner, having won the victory, adjourn *sine die*. Accordingly on Thursday evening last, a company of some fifty ladies and gentlemen, members of the Club, with their families assembled at the residence of Myron Colony, the Secretary of the Club to celebrate the auspicious event. Mr. Van Dyke was introduced to the assembly by Joseph A. James, Esq., President of the Club, and was received by hearty, unanimous and prolonged cheers. He thanked the company in a neat and appropriate speech, promising that if the news of his election was true—which was almost too good to believe—he would pledge himself to be true to the interests of his constituents and to the principles as indicated by the Platform which the party had adopted. He complimented the Club upon their activity and enterprise, and averred as his belief that they had contributed largely in winning the unexpected victory in this District.

After he closed the Club was called to order by the President, and the following song written for the occasion, by Mr. Colony, was sung with applause, by Henry Cook, Esq.:

Oh, all ye true Republicans
Come gather far and near,
We have tidings from the battle
You will all rejoice to hear;
We have met the vile disunionists
And laid the rascals low,
For the people have uprising
And struck the mighty blow.

Oh, the wrongs that are righted
Oh, the heavy loads made light,
When the people raise their voices
In their manliness and might;
Corruptionists and demagogues
Soon find it is no go,
And wilt before the ballot box
As will an early snow.

There were Breckinridgers, Bellites
And Douglasites a few,
All jumbled up together
Into one mighty stew;
But there's nothing left unfinished,
Complete their overthrow,
For we smashed them all together
And sent them down below.

Then health to honest Abraham
Columbia's worthy son,
Confusion to his enemies
Bad luck to every one;
While he reigns may our happy chorus
With blessings overflow,
Then the people will be joyful
That they struck the mighty blow.

After the song, Mr. Samuel B. Cowdry—who was our candidate for Representative last year—addressed the meeting at some length. He gloried in our success in this hitherto stronghold of the Democracy, and remarked that such of our opponents as had not gone up Salt River, had hunted up hollow basswoods and gone into winter quarters.

His speech was frequently cheered and long and vociferously at its conclusion.—The Glee Club then sang, with stormy applause, the following song—also written for the occasion by Mr. Colony—to the air of *Uncle Sam's Farm*:

There has been a mighty struggle,
But the smoke has cleared away,
And the cause of right has triumphed,
And completely won the day,
Now the Homestead Bill shall pass, my boys,
And each shall have a claim,
Which we clearly are entitled to,
Since we have won the game.

From the mines of California,
The pirates of Mexico,
And the shops of Pennsylvania,
The shafts shall rise again;
For these hardy sons of toil, my boys,
Rejoice the news to hear,
And will gather up their household goods
And seek the wild frontier!

Chorus—Westward ho! &c.
We feel a pride in owning homes,
Though rude our cabins be,
And we want no slaves to till our soil,
Or bend the cringing knee;
We love our glorious Union, boys,
Her patriots, old and young,
And will help to string all traitors up
As high as Haman hung!

Chorus—Westward ho! &c.
We love our Representatives;
The Colonel, bless his soul!
Has got a heart as large and warm
As Paddy's whiskey bowl!
We've made Van Dyke Assemblyman,
How gloriously he ran!
He made the Valley Dutchmen swear,
And beat the "Town-site man!"

Chorus—Westward ho! &c.
Three cheers for honest Abraham,
And for our righteous cause,
Three cheers for our great Yankee Land,
And for our Country's Laws,
Three cheers for Colonel Aldrich, and
Three cheers for Windom, too,
Three cheers for everybody else,
Oh! Yankee Doodle Doo!

On the conclusion of this song the President delivered a farewell address to the Club, which I regret your limited space will not allow you to print entire. But that you may know something of the zeal of the Republicans here, I send you as much of it as relates to

THE HISTORY AND SERVICES OF THE CLUB.

It is now just about twelve months since a few persons in this assemblage met together for the purpose of forming a club to promote the interests of the Republican party in Douglas County, and since that time we have not failed to meet regularly once a month. Like other associations of a similar character, our club has had its enemies, we have been traduced and vilified by our opponents, the leaders have been charged with selfish motives, and in short, no stone has been left unturned to break up our organization and defeat its purpose. But all these difficulties have been overcome, and our noble little band still "lives, moves and has a being," and I believe it is in a great measure owing to the efforts of this club that we are enabled to meet together to-night and rejoice over the result of the election in this County and District. The prime cause of the success of this association notwithstanding the difficulties it was on all sides beset by, was this, we started at the outset with this motto, "in union there is strength." Situated as we were in this hot-bed of Democratic fraud and scull-duggery, we felt the responsibility of our position, and went to work with the resolve that the 3rd Senatorial District "must and shall be redeemed." This Club commenced its labors when there was no political excitement and it might be supposed there could not be much interest felt in its prosperity, but not so, the night was never so dark and dismal, the storm was never so terrible, or the extreme cold of this hyperborean region so intense, but that the officers and a goodly number of the members of the club (although some of them had many miles to come) were always to be found at their post.

We have had some grumblers in our ranks, poor, nervous souls who cannot see an inch ahead of their nose, who were continually harping at what they considered our folly. "What is the use of these night meetings, there will no good come of them," said they, "you had better stay at home and attend to your business."— "What! this club has done no good?— Well, now, let us see what the club has done. In the first place, in the face of the most bitter opposition both in our own ranks and out of them, this Club drew the party lines, feeling it to be the only sure means of success, and determined at once to fuse with no party, sect, or creed, but on the great principles of Republicanism they would stand or fall. The next thing was to ascertain the politics of every man in this County as well as the counties lying north and west, and every new settler that came in his politics were ascertained, and duly registered in a book kept for the purpose. Through the instrumentality of this club, speeches and documents were placed in the hands of every man of the North-West part of the District. In order to carry on the campaign successfully, it was deemed necessary to have some funds. We applied to the State Central Committee, and also the Executive Congressional Committee for the necessary funds, but in vain. Nothing daunted, however, the club assumed the expense, sent men to watch the polls at Pembina,

and other out-of-the-way places, and through the vigilance of these men, those stupendous frauds of Pembina and Otter-Tail have been prevented and this Egypt of Minnesota, has been redeemed. That this county should be represented in the State Convention, held at St. Paul was deemed of the utmost importance. The Republicans of the County met in convention and selected a member of this club as their delegate, who being short of funds and for want of a better conveyance walked the whole distance, (nearly 200 miles), through the blistering rays of an August sun, and hobbling into the Convention foot-sore and weary, he was received with three rousing cheers, and as a reward for his indomitable pluck was unanimously chosen as one of the secretaries of that Convention.

Through the instrumentality of this club, this county together with all the counties comprising the north-western part of the District were represented in the District Convention, held at St. Cloud.— We demanded a Representative. We said to that Convention give us Vandyc for our standard bearer, and we will pledge ourselves to carry the North-West, that convention yielded to our demand. Mr. Vandyc received the nomination, and whether our pledge was redeemed or not, I refer you to the returns of the late election. These are some of the things that our club has accomplished. We started with the determination to carry the North-West at all hazards, and judging from the returns that have been received, I think we have been eminently successful. Then let us hear no more grumbling.— Say what you will, this club has been a tower of strength to the Republican party, for it has succeeded in purging this sink-hole of Democratic fraud and corruption.

"The Rail-Splitters Banner" was then sung by Mr. Barr, and the Club adjourned *sine die*, with uproarious cheers. A feast of good things was then served by Mrs. Colony, and music and dancing became the order of the evening, which was kept up until the wee sma' hours proclaimed the near approach of morning. Mrs. Colony presided at the piano and unweariedly furnished all the music for the occasion. We had a good time generally and everybody felt well.

Yours &c.
V. R. T.

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.—The New York Times' correspondent, writing on the 12th, says:—"Hon. CYRUS ALDRICH, of Minnesota, is mentioned by many here for the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the incoming Administration. His long experience as Land Officer in the West, together with his thorough knowledge of the details of our land system, pre-eminently qualifies him for the position."

If Col. Aldrich will accept of the position, which we very much doubt, a more fitting appointment could not be made. His eminent business capacity, great energy of character, and familiarity with our land system and frontier population, peculiarly qualify him for the place.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.—We observe that a number of our exchanges are suggesting the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, as Post Master General, under President Lincoln. A more prudent Counselor, or better head of the Department, could not, in our opinion, be found in the country. We should deeply regret his absence from the House of Representatives, but in any public capacity in which he may be placed, the country may rely with implicit confidence upon his honor, capacity and integrity.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 20. The Herald, of this city, publishes an address of Gov. Medary to the citizens of Kansas, in which he announces his resignation.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 21.—Sen. Johnson was burned in effigy Saturday night.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 21. At three o'clock this morning a fire occurred in a tenement house owned by John A. Pavenport, and occupied by twenty six families. An entire family, consisting of Michael Colbert, his wife and four children, were burned to death.

ADAMS, N. Y. Dec. 21. A fire occurred here early yesterday morning which consumed nearly one-half of the business portion of the town.—Twelve buildings were burned and property to the value of \$50,000 destroyed. About \$25,000 was covered by insurance. The origin of the fire was in Stearns & Webster's dry goods store, from a chimney which had burnt out in the evening.

The London Post reiterates the statement on good authority that Princess Alice is betrothed to Prince Louis of Hesse. Louis Napoleon is reported to have declared to the Bishop of Marsailles with much sarcasm, that the temporal powers of the Pope must be put down. A St. Petersburg letter says the Czar has signed a decree for emancipating all the serfs of Russia. The decree is to be proclaimed on Jan. 1st.

On account of the great press of telegraphic matter, we are compelled to omit our local, and many other articles of interest. We wish to give our readers the very latest telegraphic news

TELEGRAPHIC.

The South Carolina Convention.

The Convention, called by the Legislature of the State, met at Columbus on the 17th. D. F. Jameson was chosen President. On motion the Convention resolved to adjourn to meet at Charleston on the 18th at 4 P. M.—The members arrived in the latter city at 10 o'clock P. M. of the next day, and were received at the depot with a salute of 15 guns. A battalion of State Cadets, under Major Stevens, were drawn up on the arrival of the train. The convention met at 4 P. M., at Institute Hall. About 150 members were present, and the galleries were crowded with spectators.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Furlan. Mr. Rhett's resolution that a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States was amended by inserting seven members, and was adopted.

After the appointment of several committees, the Convention adjourned to meet on the next day at 11 o'clock. Met next day as per adjournment, and after some incidental debate on the subject of the mails, the special order being the resolution relative to the secession portion of the message of the President of the United States was taken up.

Mr. McGrath spoke of the forts as the property of South Carolina.

Mr. Mills—I have not the least idea that the President of the United States will send reinforcements here. In a conversation, and subsequently in a written communication, I know this to have been said to him: "If you send a solitary soldier to these forts, the instant the intelligence reaches our people (and we will take care that it does reach them in good season) the forts will be taken, because they are necessary to our safety." Mr. M. spoke about the repairs to Fort Sumpter, and mentioned the cause of the resignation of Secretary Cass. At Fort Moultrie there were only sixty-five men with five or six musicians. Capt. Anderson is in want of troops. He (Mills) felt the necessity of being watchful, lest a few persons from Charleston should surprise the fort in the night. Let us wait a while, as all the repairs will be to our advantage. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Dentville introduced a resolution for a committee of safety, and it was made a special order for for to-morrow.

Mr. Meminger introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of nine members to draft a summary statement of the causes justifying South Carolina in withdrawing from the Union.

Mr. Hayes introduced the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The causes which have produced a separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union have emanated from the States north of Mason & Dixon's line, which use hiring labor only.

WHEREAS, It has not been against the Union States that South Carolina has opposed her sovereignty, but against the usurpations of the government in violation of the constitution; therefore,

RESOLVED, That a commission be sent to each of the slaveholding States bearing a copy of the ordinances of secession, and proffer that the same shall be transmitted to Congress now in session; and said Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to treat for the delivery of the forts, magazines, and light houses, and also for all other real estate and appurtenances thereto within the geographical limits of South Carolina. And that the authority to treat upon these subjects be extended to the last day of January, 1861. Provided, in the meantime, that the said forts, magazines and other places be allowed to remain in the condition in which they may be at the adoption of this ordinance, and that they shall be further empowered to treat upon the subject of all other property within the present Union.

RESOLVED, That three Commissioners be appointed to carry an authenticated copy of the ordinances of secession to Washington, to be laid before the President, with the request that the same shall be transmitted to Congress now in session; and said Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to treat for the delivery of the forts, magazines, and light houses, and also for all other real estate and appurtenances thereto within the geographical limits of South Carolina. And that the authority to treat upon these subjects be extended to the last day of January, 1861. Provided, in the meantime, that the said forts, magazines and other places be allowed to remain in the condition in which they may be at the adoption of this ordinance, and that they shall be further empowered to treat upon the subject of all other property within the present Union.

RESOLVED, That the Chair announced the committee to draft a summary of causes for the secession of South Carolina, also four standing committees.

Mr. Rhett's resolution for a committee of thirteen to provide for the assembling of a committee of the seceding States and form a constitution, was adopted.

We, the people of South Carolina in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, that the ordinance adopted by us in the convention of the 23d of May, 1778, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified, and all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of the State, ratifying amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed; and the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved.

The ordinance was passed unanimously, by 107 members, at quarter past one.

The news spread rapidly, and a crowd collected which did some immense cheering.

Mr. Miles moved that the Clerk telegraph to the members at Washington.—Carried unanimously.

The ordinance was ordered to be engrossed on parchment, and is to be signed by the President and members at half past 6 o'clock this evening at Institute Hall, and it is to be placed in the archives of the State.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Dec. 21. The convention met at noon. A prayer

was offered, in the course of which God was invoked to unite the people of the South in the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Gen. Adams moved that they go into secret session.

An amendment to appoint a committee to invite the Governor, Postmasters and Collector to be present, was made. The whole subject was temporarily postponed.

R. Barnwell Rhett, chairman of the committee on an address to the Southern States read a long and able paper reviewing the injuries done South Carolina while in connection with the Union.

The committee refused to print the address until finally adopted, and it was made the special order for Saturday.

Judge Wardlaw made a report by ordinance amending the Constitution of the State of South Carolina.

After some other important matters the convention went into secret session, excluding all but members.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 22. The Convention met at noon to-day.—Several reports were received and referred. No report has yet been made on Postal matters and the Customs, but it is generally conceded that when it is made it will provide as follows: that the Revenue laws of the United States be adopted; that the Collector of the Port take the oath of allegiance to the State of South Carolina, and that Postal matters remain unchanged.

The Convention then went into secret session on such portion of the President's Message as referred to the property of the United States within the limits of South Carolina.

Mr. Rhett's address to the people of the Southern States has not yet been received.

Mr. C. D. Melten was appointed to prepare the credentials for the joint commission to Washington, and sworn to keep the strictest secrecy in regard to them.—The accredited papers were delivered to the commission to-day to go to Washington with full power. The Commissioners took a Secretary with them, who is allowed \$10 per day and his traveling expenses. The Convention has adjourned till Monday.

The Secession Movement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20. The Herald's despatch says Caleb Cushing is about to proceed to South Carolina, under instructions from the President, to make strenuous efforts to prevent secession.

Senator Douglas has decided to support Crittenden's proposition for restoring the Missouri Compromise line.

The Times publishes a letter from Buchanan to a citizen of Philadelphia on secession. It is very long. It cites various articles in the Constitution, showing that they are entirely inconsistent with the alleged supremacy of State laws, and the claim of absolute sovereignty is entirely irreconcilable with the Constitution. It is clearly his opinion that no State can secede from the Union, as it is impossible to destroy the Union except by revolution.

He says: I have, after grave reflection determined not to pursue that line of conduct which, although it might be legal, would end in civil strife and the overthrow of our present form of government. Although it would appear that my line of duty was plain and rugged, yet I am firmly persuaded that instead of restoring order and obedience, I would have caused war. The only means I have now at my command centre in exhortation to the people as a nation to implore assistance from an overruling Providence to avert the dangers which now beset our beloved land.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19. All the intelligence, public and private, from the South, shows that the progress of disunion sentiment is onward, and is becoming predominant even in states where the Union feeling was supposed lately to strongly prevail. Tennessee is likely to be carried away with it, in spite of the counsels of John Bell. It is making fearful progress in Eastern Virginia, and in some parts of Maryland, including the city of Baltimore. It runs like wild fire through the South. In fine, it is now the commonly accepted opinion that the present Union is to be broken up, and that a new construction will take place. The great danger is in the difficulty of this reconstruction. It is no easy matter to break up the government; it will (for the same reason) be difficult to reconstruct it. Let one refer to the history of the adoption of the present Constitution, and it will be seen with how much difficulty it was finally formed, though circumstances were then so much more favorable to it than now.

Great sympathy is expressed by the Southern and conservative members of Congress for the suffering of the mercantile and working classes of the North. Private letters to members from New York say that over one hundred and sixty good firms and names went to protest during the last two days, and that hundreds of honest and industrious laborers are almost at the starving point. Similar disastrous intelligence comes from the cities West, North and East, mingled with fears of an outbreak from the masses, which will prove destructive of property and life.

The Cabinet are unanimous in the opinion that it would be not only unwise and injudicious, in the present disturbed and excited state of the Southern people, to send additional force to Fort Moultrie, but that it would certainly result in a collision between the State and federal troops.—General Scott, it is understood, coincides with this opinion.

Mrs. Anderson, wife of Major Anderson, in command at Fort Moultrie, has called upon the President within a few days and demanded that he increase the force at that place, or she will take his neglect to do so as an intentional and wicked