ST. CLOUD, STEARNS CO., MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1861

THE DEMOCRAT Ogreent Consumitation Avanue And Washbollid and present the stilled

EMBET of the charge One copy, one year, Twenty eaples, one year, (and one por citra to the getter up of the

Plymontment invalibly bemade in advance DESTRUCTION TO SET ME DESSEL Man, day year, "sport to shabo,00

One-fouth of a column one-source (ten lines or less) one week, 1,00 business Carda not over six lines, 5,00 over six lines and under ten; 7,00 lines advertising i Done at legal rates. All Tetterson business to be directed to the by the lith lith. AOTION

ter from Cape Girar-JOB PRINTING or life inds hearly, cherely and expeditionaly

THIS M. MOKELVY. ATTORNET & COUNSELLOR AT LAW ST. OLOUD, lined bes Lower Town.

Will make collections, invest money, buy, cell or iden fand Warrauts, and enter purchase oz dia mese of Real Estate.

od geo. A. NOURSE, ; stuod o (Late or St. Anthony.) FTORNEY AND COUNSELLON AT LAW

Orion in MocLone's (Pagenta) Brock, NEAR THE BRIDGE.

IT. PAULI ble sitegoived se Mis. THE JEPARSONS COONSELLOR AT LAW. Orrica Washington Avanua,

DR. W. B. SIMONTON.

was of Ravine, formerly eccupied by Mr.

PRODUCT METEROTH,

WERCHANT TAILOR Vatings, and Gentlemen's Furnishing he ffiedde and the public be ow her bel dev10 1857-13 shagar but halles there

HENRY W. WEARY, CARRIAGEMAKER.

HAVE removed to my new shop near the Bridgs, where I am prepared to do all kinds of work in the Carriagemuking line. Wagons, carriages and sleighs made in a neat and substantial manner at low rates. Particular attention paid to repairing. 8-n11

Jioqqua Ti Ho BARRETT. Burveyor and Civil Engineer, ST. mctout Duri : well #1

AMERICAN HOUSE St. CLOUD, . . MINN.

undersigned, and the most perfect and amof months divis, pleasantly situated, commands afgreet tien, and is well kept. Travellers stopping there, can take the stages for any desired point.

The Grow Wing stage leaves this house on The Grow Wing stage leaves this house on The Grow Wednesday and Friday mornings. out and achefuly

H. C. WAIT Dealer in Poreign and Domestic Exchange,

BY Land Warrants constantly on hand out obetor sele at a small sevence from New oak prices. Collections made, Exchange have at the lewest current rates, Taxes paid, &c. 1804016ull, July 28th, 286u.

THO MASJONES. BLACESMITH.

L hinds of work done in the best possi-ble minder. Particular attention gives the said on shooting, plow works and re-god, all hinds. Shop in same building W. Weary's Carriage Rop. all

OUR COUNTRY.

Or primal rocks she wrote her name: Her towers were reared on holy graves The golden teed that bore her came Swift winged with prayer o'er occan wave

The Ferent bowed his selemn crest, And open flung his sylvan doors; Meek Rivers led the appointed Guest To clasp the wide-embracing shores;

Till, fold by feld, the broidered land To swell her virgin vestments grew. While Sages, atrong in heart and hand, Her virtue's fiery girdle drew. O Exile of the wrath of kings!

O l'ilgrim Ark of Liberty! The refuge of divinest things; Their record must abide in thee!

First in the glories of thy front.
Let the crown jewel, Truth, be found;
Thy right hand fling, with generous wont,
Love's happy chain to farthest bound!

Let Justice, with faultless scales, Hold fast the worship of thy sons: Thy Commerce spread her shining sails Where no dark tide of rapine runs! So link thy ways to those of Ged,

So follow firm the heavenly laws, That stars may greet thee, warrior brown And storm-sped Angels hail thy cause!

O Land, the measure of our prayers, Hope of the world in grief and wrong, -Atlantic Monthly. 60

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 93 1861. DEAR DEMOCRAT .- It is now more han two months since we arrived in this city, and here we still remain with but litcle prospect of any change. When we came here, we hoped and expected to have been sent forward into the fields ; but instead of that, employment was found for us in the city. Our company was placed in charge of the B. R. Depot, where we still remain. The duty assigned to us is 8 1'. CLOUD wow - tragite viame be Min to guard and protect the depot and other. buildings and property of the railroad company and all government property in that vicinity; and also to meintain good bear from St. Cloud, of which place we tribute to the Citizens of St. Cloud and order in the neighborhood. We are please the Citizens of St. Cloud and order in the neighborhood. We are please the citizens of the country nath situated, and our duties are not diffcult; but to us who have so long been ac-customed to the wide, wide prairies of the West, it is hard to become reconciled to the confinement of city life; and as day after day, we hear of the movements and exploits of our companions in arms beyond the river, we cannot but feel that they have usurped the position which belongs to us, who have spent years, and the best years of our lives in requiring that experience and proficiency which time only can give.

It is the first, and most important duty of every soldier to do with alacrity, and without demur, whatever duty may be assigned him : and we will endeavor to perform without complaint that which falls to our lot. But, we shall never believe that the right men are in the right places, until we change positions with some of the volunteers who are in the vanguard of our advancing army.

A few days after the retrogade move mint of the enemy towards Managers. I procured a pass from the proper authorities, and for the first time, set my feet up on the sacred soil of Virginia, I first di rected my steps to Rt. Albany, which is garrisoned by a conpany of the 14th Mass of which one of my brothers is a member. Together we made a reconnoitre to Bailey's cross roads and Musson's hill, returning by way of Ball's cross roads ; a round of sixteen miles. 6 The aspect of the country is an example of the ruin and devastation consequent upon its alternate occupation by each of the opposing armies ; crushed as it were between the upper and the mether millstone " Many of the kouses" have been destroyed by fire ; others have been utterly torn in pieces, and the materials carried away by piecessal; an occasional one only remaining anhanced A neat brick chapel was in use by our troops as a hospital | Bed places being formed by wrepehing up and seversing each alternate pow Another chapel, a woden structure had evidently been used by our pickets, as it was loopholed for muskerry. and a break work of timber piled up against

The works upon Munatura hills was to the property of the state of th

the hill, within a stone's throw of the sum- had become ignorant and demoralised .-mit. The view from the hill is extensive He believed the rebellion would be crushquarter, but the view of the city is ob- basis than ever before structed by the intervening forests, the It is a very common thing for us to hear dome of the Capital alone being visible. distant and sometimes near reports of Another hill nearly half a mile distant, to- cannonading along the line of the Potom-Munson's, and quite commands it. The at our men at Edwards Ferry from a maskworks upon this eminence are much stron- ed battery over on the Virginia side, withger, and more complete than the former, out doing us any damage; our artillery soon but are without adequate protection to got into position when a few rounds had wards the rear or porthern side. We de- the effect to silence it, is best of a dispute signed to visit Falls Church, the spire of ble, we took a cut across fields, and through enclosing about an acre, and surmounted by a ditch of formidable dimensions. It is situated upon the brow of the heights, two miles distant from the southern excompany occupies the fort at present but rade. We immediately put on our best of Nations was war."— Vattel's Law the number can be increased whenever ne- fixings and turned out again to give him a cessary. The work is complete in itself, and can be held against a formidable force. a very interesting speech. Soon after sup-Four unconnected magazines ensure the safety of the ammunition, a capacious bomb-proof provides a secure retreat for a sufficient reserve, and a never failing well furnishes a supply of excellent water .-The fort and its surroundings are kept scrupulously clean, and neatness and good

order reign throughout. I now receive the DEMOCRAT regularly and as well as my comrades, am glad to

CAMP STONE, MINN, 1ST REG.) mitertsinimba Oct. 5. 1861.

DEAR DEMOGRAT .- Believing that a few lines from the Minnesota Regiment would not be uninteresting to your readers, I will embrace the present opportunity, as I am on Picket, and have a better chance than in campanan frames all y

Although there are several Regiments in convenient distance, each company in our Regiment has to be on Picket duty two days in the week. We are stationed along the river bank in squads from six to &c. ten on each post, at the distance of two or three hundred yards apart. The last time I was on Picket, was a time long to be remembered on account of a severe storm of wind and rain. On the night of Sept. 26th, we were all drenched with rain, while the wind blowed a tremendous gale. most total darkness. I could not help thinking of the pleasant home I might have had had I not exlisted in the army; but I felt more cheerful when I remem! hence I regret that the President has felt bered that we were doing it for our country. It has become customary for the boys to say it rains every time we are on ly war and wicked war, which is now be- has it done for our country, humanity or picket. Picketing is, however, very pleas ant when it is nice weather. In the evening we build a big fire when it is cool, around which we sit talk over the news and tell stories. It is said necessity quick! ens invention; so it was with us. Have destroy the Government. ing an tents, nor any thing to sleep on but the ground, we went to work and made olates the act of Congress passed at the institution of slavery that these mon-last session, and therefore it should be sters are engaged in their wicked work of condemned by all good people. I do not destruction. Slavery is the chief corner substitute for a bed. So much for picket think so! lay, says at limite and satisfactory miorgel

In the afternoon of Sept. 26th, our Bagiment was marched out in regular order to a beautiful grove a short distance from camp, to hear a sermon by pur Chaplain, it being the time set apart by the Presidont as w National fast. He commenced libitery interesting discourse by giving a thort history of the rise and progress of our depublic; he spoke at length of the tages of the course of the progress of the course of t train, to repel attacks in that direction.

in strengthening the position. The Lies- filled by immoral and corrupt men ; while seal to enforce his claim; it shall be a full and taken burg pike passes along the western side of in the South, the people, to a great extert, whose service or labor is claimed, had been in every direction except the northeast ed and the Union established on a firmer It will be observed that the section

Loonfess that I was more than delightwhich can be seen the last mentioned hill, ed to hear of the success Minnesota has ing to see as auch of the country as possi- shooters, will make a splendid Brigade.

We are looking forward with much exwoods, and eventually gained the highway pectation to the arrival of the second Reg. and what are the lawful powers of the near Ball's cross, and arrived at Ft. Alba- iment. The West is turning out bravely Commanding General? ay just as the sun was setting. Fort Al- to fight the battles of our country. I bebiny is an earthwork of the heaviest class, lieve if there had been a few more western Regiments at Bull Run, we would have

gained a victory. We were honored the other evening with a visit from Governor Ramsey. We per the band came out and serenaded him with two or three patriotic tunes, when nothing would satisfy the boys but anoth-

The Position of Senator Wil kinson on the War and the Question of Negro Confisca-

er speech. I .ver sil

PLAIN VIEW, Wabashaw Co. Minn.,

September 27th, 1861. DEAR SIR At a public meeting held at this place last Saturday evening, the undersigned were appointed a Committee with instructions to address a letter to you (and each Senator and Representative) respectfully asking your position on the doctime enunciated by Gen. Fremont, in his proclamation relating to confiscating the negro property of rebels in Missouri.

By answering the above interrogation at your earliest convenience, you will confer favor upon the Committee.

Most respectfully yours, &c., N. G. TEFFT, J. D. JAQUITH, Sugar Com. G. W. HARRINGTON, To the Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, Schator,

BENATOR WILKINSON'S REPLY.

MANKATO, Oct. 7th, 1861. ty of rebels in the State of Missouri ; and property in Man. ing waged against the Government and

reads as follows:

whenever hereafter, juring the present insurrection against the Government of the United
States, any person claimed to be lied to lacor
or service under the law of any State, shall be
required or permitted by any person to whom
such labor or service is claimed to be due, or
by the lawful agent of such person to take for
arms against the United States, or shall be required be permitted by the person to take for
august be permitted by the person to take for
august be permitted by the person to whom
such labor or service is claimed to be due, or
his lawful agent to work, to be employed in or
spectrally forth the control of the person to take for
the lawful agent to work, to be employed in or
spectrally forth the control of the person to the person to take for
the lawful agent to work, to be employed in or
spectrally forth the person to take for
the lawful agent to work, to be employed in or
spectrally forth the person to take for
the lawful agent to work, to be employed in or
spectrally forth the person to take for
the lawful agent to work to be employed in or
spectrally forth the person to take for
the lawful agent to work to be employed in or
the lawful agent to work to be employed in or
the lawful agent to work to be employed in or
the lawful agent to work to be employed in or
the lawful agent to work to be employed in or
the lawful agent to work to be employed in or
the lawful agent to work to be employed in or
the lawful agent to work to be employed in or
the lawful agent to work to be employed in or
the lawful agent to work to be employed in or
the state of the person to without
the state of the person to without
the control of the traitors. They
raise all the grain and provided which all their munitions of war are supplied.

In my judgment we have temporized
with this matter too long already. We
have been afraid that withing and
wantage of our uncertain, vacillating polito, has been rapidly dependent to the person to without
the person to with the person to with the person to with the person to with

employed in hostile service against the government of the United States, contrary to the pro-

person claiming a slave, who shall require course he took in his proclamation. or permit him to take up arms against the United States, or to be employed on any military or naval works against the Govwards the northwest, is a little higher than ac. Yesterday there were nine shots fired ernment, shall torfeit his claim to such labor. This section virtually provides that all slaves who are actually employed in the service of the rebel army shall be free .-But there it stops. The law does not place any limitations or restrictions, whatever, upon the military power of the government. It says what shall be done in a valuable ideas of military state and style given case, but it does not confine the artion of the Government to the case stated but the guards declined to allow us to pro made in raising men for the army. Three in the law. In all other cases than those self with those dignified accessions dos ceed any farther in that direction. Wish- Regiments with the cavalry and sharp enumerated, the law remains precisely as high military rank which are so effective it was before the passage of the act above

What then is the law on this subject?

It is as clearly defined as any principle of the law of nations, that, in times of war, a General has

"The right of weakening the enemy, for disabling him from all means of resistance, * Hence arise, as from their principles, all the rights of war with regard to things belonging ous broadside in their journal. to the enemy." A nation has a right to detrive the enemy of his possessions, and goods, of Nations, page 841.

These principles apply with the same

warm welcome, to which he responded in force to those who are engaged in this reemy to be a loan "He with whom the nation is at open war."

"A private enemy is one who seeks to hurt us, and takes pleasure in it. A public enemy forces claims against us, or rejects ours, and maintains his real or pretended rights by force

That part of the proclamation of Gen.

up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken part with their enemies, in the field, is leulared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if any they have, are declared to be frac men.' The principles of the law of nations,

above cited, confer upon the commanding officer the undoubted legal right to assume the position taken by Gen. Fremont. The ly clear that upon the simple question of policy Gen. Fremont was right. Nobody seems to call in question the propriety of that part of the proclamation which declares that "the property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri. who shall take up arms against the United States, or shall be directly proven to have taken part with their eaemics in the field, is declared confiscated to the public use. But as regards that portion which relates GENTLEMEN :- I received yours of the derful sensitiveness, even here at the of a born leader. - South, Bend (It'l) 27th of September, asking my sposition North. We are told we must pay out our Register. on the doctrine enunciated by Gen. Fre- millions like water ; raise, equip, and send mont in his proclamation relating to the into the field a fabulous number of men, confiscating the negro property of rebels and march from one bloody battle field to in Missouri," but not in time to enable another, until rebellion is crushed out; but while I was on the lookout, gazing over me to answer it at an earlier date. I we must not interfere with tee sacred in ed a kind of impermeable paper suitable the muddy waves of the Potomac, in al. have no hesitation in stating that I heart stitution of slavery. We may take lands for dress goods. Its manner of employ most total darkness. I could not help ily sympathize with Gen. Fremont in the and goods, and houses, money, and all ment is both simple and ingentions. Its position assumed by him in regard to the kin is of property belonging to the rebels. consists in replacing by small frames the disposition to be made of the slave proper- but it will not do at all to interfere with hoops upon which are ballooned the petti-

Now, gentlemen, let me ask you what constrained to modify the proclamation is there is so peculiarly sacred about this insued by that officer. In my judgment stitution of slavery that it should command slavery hes at the foundation of the unho- our special protection and regard? What per religion, that it should be looked upon with the peace of the country. And I confess, so much reverence, and be singled out as that I can see no good reason why a blow the last thing to be surrendered in order. should not be struck at slavery, if such a to save the country from ruin? Why this course would weaken the enemy, and paralvze the arm of him who is laboring to many lives and so much money was gotten But it is said that the step taken by slaveholders who are stabbing at the heart! General Fremont transcends, and thus vi- of the nation to-lay, and it is because of stone of the rebellion which is working to The law of Congress on this subject destroy the country. The black slaves of the South are to-day furnishing all the Sec. 4. And be it further exacts Inc. That sinces of war for the traitors. They

learn ! Whether Fremont is successful as

military commender or not, has nothing to above quoted; simply provides that any do with this question. I approve of the Respectfully your fellow citizen, M. S. WILKINSON.
Messrs. Teffr, Jacobru, and Hab-

BINGTON, Committee. Gen. Fremont.

Fremont, although pre-eminently Amere ican in all his habits of thought, hastelday in his wandering and eventful life some from the observations of the courts of ware like nations. He has surrounded chanin commanding the respect of the ditirem as well as the soldier. Secessioning shoen at these insignia of a power they dread. and special correspondents, who have been in the habit of rushing unannounce linto the pres nee of brigadiers, and shouling, with jovial slaps on the back, Wanythin ponew, Old Boy?" are disgusted with this unusual sulf-respect, and revenge them; selves for a corporal's enubiby a changer

It a man has business that entitles from to occupy a few minutes of Fremont's days he will go to his headquarters, he hand some dwelling in the south of the city. garden-cintured and flag surmounted, and will be stopped at the gate by a dapper soldier, who will call for the corporal clean young fellow in a blue uniform, as jaunty and neat as that of a middy mand. the corporal will take him to an ante-room. where he will await the issue of a com-plicated series of card deliveries, main a grave and reverend valet, who in the course of a long life of usofulbaces heer borne the titles of "Poyton's Niggah." That part of the proclamation of Gen.

Frement to which you direct my attention is as follows:

"The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Misseuri, who shall take white head, which age has powdered, and ushers him to well lighted drawing room, whose furniture is shrouded, whose Brussels is covered with green baize, whose mortified air proclaims, in muffled tones, intet arma stlent drawing rooms there by table where lies a wilderness of papers that no ming must touch, with Major Genoral John Charles Fremont. He is a little thinner, a little grayer

question, and the only question, then, left than in the days of five years ago, when for us to determine is, was it policy for we fought for the good cause under him to assume that position? I am equallinking of his same with freedom's; but the man still is there, grown greater is the process of the suns. In the intensity of the eyes, in the lines that are furrowing cheek and forehead; and the quiet carnestness of voice and phrase, even in what his defenders call his faults, the quick, sharp tone of command in which he add dresses his subordinates, and the atter in noring of conflicting opinion, you rocegto slave property, there seems to be a won- of the people long ago recognized as those

> A pleasant Paris letter in the Courrier des Etate Unis tells this story :

> coats of our ladies. These new-fangled engines are covered with packing canvase upon which you have only to glue, as one a common screen, the acwly invented man er. I han even daid stade good avail tenu

> wants a new dress, her husband has no longer to distress himself with the dist bursement of five or six handied france for twenty yards of velett or thirty of moire antique; all he will have to do will be to buy five or six rolls of twelve sous pasimple as all grand ideas, tend dicoms driv "The father about to matry his daugh-

ter, will not be obliged a long time beforehand to bother himself about her trous-seau—he will limit himself to asking his wife on the day before the wedding What paper shall we glac on to Emily? will reply, ido whatever you think proper—it seems to me that some twenty two cent paper—with a pretty border, you know.—

Phen a will sakes wife without dower and the marriage contract wil stipulate distribe tather in law engages to paper bang his daughter — faire tapilles as fille) for the brist three years.

Sportsmen are having the times shouting prairie chickens as they de ones the city from Minuscots at synthe and with a sure in the morning. The in the morning of the in the city of the cit

sade a very coul on one or two thiesde but got aline he was on the lands of the Led may possibly be set saide.