



"Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,  
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!"

We will receive wheat, oats, corn flour, wood, good butter, eggs, or anything else we can use, in payment of subscriptions to the DEMOCRAT or debts due the establishment. Now is the time to subscribe or settle our bills.

### The News.

The following items comprise all of any interest that came by last night's mail:

#### WASHINGTON, June 3.

The War Department has not received any further details of the last battle in front of Richmond.

No news of public interest has been received from the army of Corinth.

Fremont is still pursuing Jackson with much vigor and there are rumors of an engagement in which our forces have been successful.

Complaint has been made against Gov. Stankey, of North Carolina, for closing the colored schools in that State. He has transcended his instructions, and Secretary Stanton with the approval of the President, has written him a letter requiring the obnoxious law to be repealed.

An official report from the Secretary of the Treasury states the public debt on the 25th of May at \$491,445,984 at an average rate of interest of 4 35-100 per cent.

### Congressional Nominations.

We cut the following from the Lake City Times:

LIEUT. COL. MILLER.—We are in receipt of a letter from the gallant Lieut. Col. who is on duty with his regiment at Yorktown. He has been sadly afflicted with sickness, occasioned by exposure in camp. We hope the people of Minn. will not forget his faithful services both in peace and in war, when our Representatives to Congress come to be elected. From a personal acquaintance, we are prepared to say that no man in Minn. is better fitted for this position. A good lawyer, an excellent, straight forward business man, a pioneer of our State, knowing our wants, a perfect knowledge of the German language giving him unbounded influence with the Germans of our state, a fluent speaker, a firm Christian, and unending integrity eminently fit him for this position.

In this connection we have to say that on the question of locality we claim the Congressional nomination for this part of the State. Col. Miller, if he survive to that time, is of course the man, but in the fortune of war cuts him off we must select another. The Republican party has persistently ignored the Northern part of the State, or rather one half of the State, in its nominations, and unless the rule be changed it must be regarded as a Southern institution. No part of Minnesota is filling up as fast as that great belt of land lying west and north of St. Cloud extending from the Mississippi to the Red River of the North, and the Cariboo Gold mines is now drawing a tide of emigration across from this point of sufficient importance to have secured military protection from the general government. Four years ago there was no means of travel between this and the Hudson Bay Company but private conveyance and travelers camped out all the way. Now there is a daily line of four horse stages and steamboats to Fort Garry with young towns and hotels at convenient distances across to Red River, while much of the way is between fences, through thriving farms and in view of comfortable homes. It is to this part of the State the new emigration must principally come for the homesteads guaranteed by late act of Congress, for here lie millions of acres of their best government lands, and this rapidly growing country has local interests and claims which must not be ignored in their policy of the State.

The Democratic party is always careful to recognize the claims of this district by large nominations whenever they do not expect to elect their ticket, and thus contrive, by flattery our people, to keep them in the Democratic harness. Now it is expected they will nominate Major Cullean, and if they do and the Republicans take a man south of this, he will sweep

these Northern counties, in a way that we believe will secure his election.

True, he is a St. Paul man, but he has large property interests in the Sauk Valley, is carrying on a great stock farm there and his son doing an extensive business in St. Cloud, so that our people would expect him to be more considerate of their interests than any man whose interests lie in the Southern part of the District.

Miller could defeat him in this district, and he is the only man who can.

This is so self evident that any local politician, of the district, professing to be Republican and laboring for the nomination of any other man would lay himself liable to a strong suspicion of coalition with the enemy, and a covert design to secure a Democratic triumph.

### Corinth.

Well, Gen. Halleck has made a spot of work at Corinth, just such as might have been expected. While correspondence and dispatches, sent by his authority, were predicting a glorious victory or bagging of the rebel army at the very least—while we were assured that if not routed in battle it would be starved out and compelled to surrender—while Halleck was hemming them in—drawing the coils of his great serpent around them; they, were quietly moving off—spent six days carrying off their sick, their provisions and ammunition and guns; while the great serpent was taking a sleep waiting for starvation to reduce its prey to proportions as would make him easily swallowed, the prey was burning warehouses full of such provisions as he was unable to remove, and Mr. Serpent waked up one morning, wiggled his tail and raised his wise head to discover that after his tremendous coiling he was about to encircle a few miles of worthless mud embankments, a few houses, some women, children and old men. What a fizzle!

But what right had the nation to expect a different result? Did we not all know that Halleck carefully excluded all information concerning the motions of the enemy? How could we expect him to know when to strike or where, when he deliberately and persistently shut his eyes and ears to the movements he was to countermove? Instead of conquering or capturing the enemy and so retrieving the losses of Pittsburg Landing caused by the ignorance he forced upon his subordinates, he persists in the old course and the army of Corinth is suffered to escape and be ready to fall upon and butcher our men at some other point from which information of their approach is to be carefully shut out. Of course President Lincoln does not interfere with the order which thus sacrifices our men—which draws them further and further into the heart of that ungenial climate as the sickly season approaches, and kills them by weary and profitless marches and countermarches, by disease and privation as well as by the bullets of the enemy, for why, said order was made out of deference to the 'Slave Power'—the public foe which still, to so great an extent, rules in the councils of the nation; it is banded to destroy.

The universal testimony of our armies in the South is that they have not found one disloyal black man—that the information brought by them is always reliable to the extent of the intelligence and opportunities of the informants, while no confidence can be placed in the statements of white Union men of the South. The rules which forbid these royal men from coming within the lines of our army is nothing less than suicidal and so it has proved at Corinth.

### Laws of Marriage

We have been very gravely asked, during the past week, if we consider marriage a crime. Not by any manner of means.—It is the present law which places it in the light of a crime, by annexing penalties to it more severe than those punishing any crime known to the law except murder.—The laws which takes away a woman's right to the society of her children and to the proceeds of her industry, are the penalties of marriage, and if the law does not regard it as a crime we do not know why it should afflict any penalty. It is not us, but common law which places a married woman in the light of a criminal by robbing her of two fundamental, natural rights, her right to the proceeds of her own industry and the custody of her children.

FREE HOMES.—The Homestead Bill will prove a source of great benefit to Minnesota. Our State contains an area of 58,000,000 acres. Of this only about 6,500,000 has been appropriated by purchase or settlement, leaving 47,500,000 acres—an area larger than all New England—still open to free settlement under the operations of the Homestead Bill.

### Mr. Windom's Speech.

On our outside we give copious extracts from the speech delivered on the 20th ult. in Congress, by Hon. Wm. Windom, on the coinage bill. Our space would not permit us to give the speech entire, but do not neglect to read and ponder what we give and be prepared to say when this farce of devotion to slavery, the great enemy of the Republic is to be played out.

### The Hutchinsons Coming.

The Hutchinsons will be in St. Cloud before the 15th, and give one concert.—Notice of the exact time and place will be given in bills; and, of course, everybody will be there. The trouble will be that there is no hall large enough to hold all those who wish to be present, and we do wish the Baptist church could have a rough floor and seats for this and other occasions, during pleasant weather, when a large audience is expected. If the church authorities would thus fit it up they might rent it and soon pay more than the expense.

Amongst all the many attractions offered in the Hutchinson bill not the least is the song prohibited by Gen. McClellan in the army on the Potomac; and those who have heard them often are the most anxious to hear them again. Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

### The Concert

Given by Mr. Samuel's singing class was quite a success. Wilson's Good time, crowded. The singing was in good time, full of spirit and emphasis, but the prevailing tones were sharp sometimes shrill. We as one of the patrons of the class, which was got up as primary, should have preferred that more time had been given to learning the rudiments less to practicing a few pieces for exhibition.

Then, it occurs to us that holding out the idea that the proceeds were to be given to the Soldier's Aid Society, and afterwards voting them to the teacher was a mistake which will injure any future exhibition got up for the soldiers.

### National Agricultural Bureau

A bill to establish a National Bureau of Agriculture, introduced into Congress by Mr. Lovejoy, has become a law. It provides for the establishment of the Bureau at Washington, and the appointment of a Commissioner of Agriculture by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The object, as expressed in the bill, is to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States, useful information pertaining to Agriculture, in the most comprehensive sense of the word, and to procure, propagate and distribute new and valuable seeds and plants. This is an important measure, and the first emphatic recognition by the Government of the great interest of the people. If properly managed it will be of incalculable benefit, not only to the agricultural class, but to all others.

Remember that this bill, fraught with so great benefits to our agricultural people, was introduced by a Republican—that "abolitionist" Lovejoy—passed by a Republican Congress, and signed by a Republican President. When would the Democratic party have done as much to benefit free labor? Never! for all its energies were devoted to extension of slavery and protection of slave labor.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL has been defeated in the House of Representatives by four votes. It provided for the freedom of the slaves of such masters as are found in arms against the Government or giving aid and comfort to those who are. Can any one tell us why we should not "chain-strain" the rebellion by depriving rebels of their most valuable property—why we should not reward with freedom the only class of undoubted loyalists in the South instead of playing sentinel to keep them at work for the benefit of rebellion?

We rejoice to see that our representatives Messrs Aldrich and Windom voted for the bill. Guess we shall have to cross off all the black marks on our backs against Col. Aldrich on the whisky question.—His votes on the question are an honor to the State.

By the following dispatch from Col. Aldrich it will be seen that prompt provision is being made for the protection of emigrants to Oregon and Washington Territory over the Northern route—from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Benton.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

To the St. Paul Daily Press:  
The Quartermaster for the Northern overland route leaves here to-morrow. All right.  
Yours truly,  
YRUS ALDRICH.

G. W. Sprague, of New Jersey, was on the 28th ult., elected U. S. Senator for six years, when the term of Senator Simmons expires. He received 92 votes out of 108. There was no regular nomination in opposition.

Hon. Edward Everett will lecture at St. Paul on Thursday next.

### Blackwood and Secession

In the May number of Blackwood there is an elaborate view of Parson's life of Jackson, in which the writer refers to the Proclamation of Old Hickory, on nullification and argues that a high tariff is sufficient cause for secession and that a Government based on the consent of the people is an absurdity. If this be all, in our system of government, which is distasteful to our British cousins were in a fair way to get rid of the objection so far as the seceded States are concerned by governing them without their consent, which we trust will elevate our plan into a divine institution. If it is the principal of force which legitimizes a government, in Blackwood's eyes, no wonder it sympathizes with slavery; and when we substitute force, in lieu of free, will in governing Secessee of course we come within the pale of British ideas of legitimacy and Divine right.

Blackwood contains the Chronicles of Carlingford, the most interesting fiction we have met for a long time, and this number has a close criticism on Dickens' "Great Expectations," which is rather severe on the great Box. The lady's dress which had been worn for twenty-five years day and night, and had simply grown yellow is a hard hit.

THE ATLANTIC—for June opens with a capital article, "Walking," which with "The health of our girls" we would respectfully recommend to careful reading of all thinkers. "The Horrors of San Domingo" is also a valuable article. The contents of the number are of an unusually high intellectual order. It has less light reading than usual, less fiction, more fact, and Hosea Biglow in his article lends his aid to exploding the idea that May is anything else than a bore. We have so borrowed our ideas from British writers that, after the experience of generations, we persist in looking for pleasant weather in May; and it would certainly be a great advantage if we could make up our minds and calculations for flannels and fires, rubbers, umbrellas, great coats and furs through the capricious, detestable weather of May. We always feel that public thanksgiving should be offered for preservation through another May, and regard December as less trying to health and patience.

### Brilliant Bayonet Charge of the 5th Minnesota at Corinth.

A Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, gives the following:

Tuesday afternoon Col. Purcell, of the 10th Iowa, acting Brigadier General, commanding four regiments from Pope's division, encountered a rebel infantry, and after a sharp fight, compelled their retreat with considerable loss. We lost eight or ten wounded, but none killed.

On Wednesday, the 26th, there was heavy cannonading during the entire day. At ten o'clock in the morning a force of Federal infantry were thrown out to plant a 24-pound Parrott gun upon an eminence commanding a piece of timber on our left, which sheltered the rebel regiment, who so continually and persistently annoyed us. The enemy discovering our intentions, advanced a body of troops to take the gun. Our forces were immediately drawn up in line of battle to wait their approach. Not a man stirred from the ranks until the enemy approached within fifty yards of our lines, when Col. Purcell ordered the 5th Minnesota to charge bayonets. To a man, with bayonets fixed, they moved forward. It was a magnificent charge. Onward they moved with steady tread and unbroken ranks, heeding not the valleys which were poured into their midst so destructively; what mattered it if their comrades bit the dust? What mattered it the death-dealing rifle led huge gaps in their ranks? They closed up and marched on. Ninety rebels were killed outright in that wonderful charge. Hundreds were wounded and the rest fled in confusion. A rebel prisoner captured the next day, who was himself one of those most severely wounded, gives this as the Confederate loss. The casualties to the 5th Minnesota did not exceed forty killed and wounded. This is a new regiment, and this is the first occasion they have been able to show the material of which they are made. The result is highly creditable to the gallant, freedom loving Minnesotians. The enemy repulsed, and the gun in position all day long, the woods were shelled and the rebels driven from its shelter.

—We learn from the Press of the fact that a dispatch had been received in that city from Adjutant French, of the Fifth regiment, announcing that Lieut. David O. Oakes had been shot and killed on the Tennessee river. The deceased resided for some time in Sauk Rapids and leaves a wife and five children.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little girl four or five years old, the daughter of Michael Langhan, of Fountain in this county, was burnt to death one day this week. She had been left alone a few minutes, and when discovered she was so horribly burnt that she died shortly after. It was supposed that her clothes caught fire from some matches with which she was playing.

—Preston Republican.

### Letter from "Ruth Hall."

CHICAGO, May 28th, 1862.

DEAR MRS SWISSELM.—I feel guilty every time I receive a DEMOCRAT, and yet, what have I got to say that will keep its favor in traveling to such a distance? It might, like a welcome plate of soup on a cold day, be piquant and spicy enough here, but cooled and made flat by length of travel, taste unwholesome and sickening in your fresh, green, vigorous region. Gossip, unlike peaches, does not retain its flavor when canned. For instance, what do the busy inhabitants of St. Cloud, each desperately engaged in the bread and butter chase—to say nothing of eggs—care that we in Chicago are knocking, jostling, crowding each other in the same pursuit? That business is wild, may rampant, in its riotous prosperity? that the world is marrying and giving in marriage as recklessly as of old? that theatricals and shows of every kind are flourishing rankly? even that the chivalry, our forced guests, in uniform of rags and butternut with complexion of tawny lemon color, occupy the place where our troops formerly bivouacked, and feed and furiously abuse us mud-sills as of yore; nay, their peculiarities of dress and language, their assumption to which their appearance and education are so inadequate, fails to raise a smile, and they are absolutely forgotten except by those appointed to feed the beasts in Camp Douglas menagerie; now the soldiers appointed to this duty have been promoted honorably to the field of battle our home guards are called upon to take their places as showmen for a season, to which however degrading they may consider the duty they are to participate in once important bit of gossip having lost its savor here would of course be dry husks to Minnesotians.

Only as a philanthropist can you sympathize in the fact that lawyers are becoming obsolete and forced to honest occupation or bold and open theft for bread.—Where the newspaper every day "treats us to fresh and feverish excitement" the petty wrangling of courts fade into insignificance; no hing less than peril of life and limb interest us in war times, as when a woman one day last week walked a rope at a dizzy height from one brick block to another over a stone-paved street, and as the day was very windy there were "hopes," as Pat says, of seeing a pulpy, palpitating mass of flesh and blood dashed at our feet. Of course, with such a prospect, the people were animated and excited, particularly as the entertainment was given gratis. Very selfishly, however, the woman performed the feat safely, and the disappointing populace grumbled homeward. There was also a farce to the play—a warrant was issued for her arrest, and she walked calmly through the line of officers, none of whom endeavored to prevent her, and then they stood to see the afterpiece, the council decreed a fine of one hundred dollars and didn't get it, and so the curtain dropped, and the gas was turned off, and the audience departed.

"It is high noon and the temperature so mild that I do not shudder at the blocks of ice in the show window of the fish-monger's opposite, where silver-sided specimens of the funny tribe repose on their cool, translucent bed, and crimson coated lobsters, brave in new regimentals, enhance their peary beauties; the tiny fountains playing over the bodies fail as in cold days to suggest La Morgue, and the abusers at work on an adjacent building as they retire into nooks in company with bright tin pails, and afterwards stretch themselves on the planks to enjoy the luxuries of rest and a short clay pipe, are objects of envy, not of pity.

From my sanctum, to which too many buildings turn their discolored and unpicturesque backs, there is not much to be seen suggestive of beautiful June. The smoke wreathes from a dyer's chimney, rounded and gilt or purpled by the glistening sun; the delicate greenery of one solitary tree hid in a back yard, yet lovingly lifting its rounded green billows, offering its beauty to Heaven like a prayer, and to myself, perchance to other solitary dreamers, an idol which we worship; a man peddling a basket of plants where the crim-o-fuschias, like blood drops, stain the neighboring greenery; a vender of plaster casts who only ventures out on sunshiny days, and stands looking wistfully with those dreamy eyes tempting me with a charming statuette of Paul and Virginia; little laughing children, intoxicated with youthful blood and fine weather—these alone remind me that summer is at hand.

Yours Truly,  
RUTH HALL.

The Chatfield Democrat says twenty-five immigrant wagons, with the usual accommodations, passed through town, headed West, on Thursday last. We welcome them to our fertile lands and healthy climate.

### An Important and Interesting Letter.

SUPERIOR CITY, LAKE SUPERIOR, May 20th, 1862.

Mrs. Serpent.—The regular mail steamer Water Witch, of Cleveland, Ohio arrived on the 17th, and will run as follows: From Cleveland, June 21, 15th and 25th; July 8th and 21st; August 13th and 20th; Sept. 8th and 19th; Oct. 1st; leaving Superior City from five to six days after departure from Cleveland. Passage and freights reduced.

Are cattle scarce in Stearns and Wright counties? What has become of the drovers? Are they any that in 1860 Detroit exported over 2,000 head of cattle to Lake Superior, nearly 700 miles? The owners of this splendid steamer expect to hear from the Upper Mississippi. The times are short of laborers. I am told that five hundred men at the lowest calculation are wanted. Our people are exporting lumber, shingles, potatoes, (worth 75 cts at mines) etc., on the schooner Neptune and Ford. Cattle are wanted from Minnesota. Your drovers have about 900 miles steaming advantage over Detroit and Chicago, and of course less freights. The Water Witch disposed of one hundred barrels of flour in Superior at about seven dollars per barrel.

What has become of the railroad from St. Cloud, and the Minnesota Spur? In a former letter, I suggested that your farmers should subscribe produce, which in addition to Land Grant certainly ought to accomplish something in the way of laying rails. If you don't hurry, Green Bay will be connected by railroad with Davenport. What public spirited man will go out in Stearns county and get a big list of wheat and produce subscribers. Try it on gentlemen at once. Remember farmers, Lake Superior requires some fifty thousand barrels of flour per annum, nearly four thousand cattle etc, etc, as there are at least thirty thousand inhabitants.—If the Lake Superior railroad is to be built, it must be by the agricultural interest. Therefore I repeat, farmers how many bushels of grain will you subscribe to bring you to market? Remember wheat has ruled here from one dollar upwards for several years past, oats seventy-five to a dollar, etc.

JAS. S. RITCHIE.

### Railroad to Lake Superior.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, June 4.

We publish below the resolutions introduced some time since by Senator Rice in the Senate of the United States, authorizing a surrender of a portion of the Land Grant appertaining to the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad between St. Cloud and St. Vincent, and the application by the State of lands to an amount equal to the quantity thus vacated for the construction of a Railroad to Lake Superior from any point between Stillwater and Crow Wing.

There is reason to believe that the resolutions will pass the Senate and House of Representatives, in which event it would seem that the State's greatest railroad need is not much longer to be postponed.

The resolution wisely leaves the point of divergence from the line of the St. Paul and Pacific road to be determined by the Legislature. This particular furnishes but another proof that Senator Rice desires to defer to the wishes of his constituents, and in presenting the resolution itself, so important in its consequences, he shows that he has at heart their best interests.

We sincerely trust that the measure will at once be adopted by Congress and carried into effect by the Legislature.

Whereas, by an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1857, there was granted to the Territory of Minnesota, lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Stillwater via St. Paul and St. Anthony, to a point between the foot of Big Stone Lake and the mouth of Sioux Wood River, with a branch, via St. Cloud and Crow Wing, to the navigable waters of the Red River of the North, the northern terminus of which was fixed by the Legislature of said Territory at St. Vincent;

And whereas, it is now believed that the public interest requires a change of location of a part of said branch road;

Therefore resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the lands are of the State of Minnesota, is hereby authorized to vacate said branch line at any point between St. Cloud and St. Vincent, and to relocate the same, starting at any point between Stillwater and St. Vincent, and to select an equal amount of land upon the new line, when located, in lieu of that, the said State would have been entitled to upon the line hereby authorized to be vacated and no more, provided, that no part of said lands shall be selected from Indian reservation, or any reservations heretofore made for any public purposes by the United States.

EMIGRATION.—The La Crosse Democrat of Monday, says, "about a dozen immigrant wagons, fifty head of cattle, a drove of sheep, &c, wended their way to the Ferry Landing this morning. Upon inquiry we found they were from Marquette and Dodge counties, and were going into Minnesota in search of new homes. We learn there is a large number of emigrants within a short distance of this place, who are also en route for Minnesota. The experience of the last few years, showing Minnesota to be one of the best grain growing states in the Northwest, is creating a great rush of emigration into that State this spring. We are glad