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The St. Cloud Democrat.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

JANE G. SWISSELM, EDITOR.

Thursday, May 7 1863.



Forever float that standard sheet! When 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 old bills.

Glorious News from Hooker.

Last night's dispatches bring glorious news from Hooker's army.

The New York Post of the 4th says:

The battle of Sunday was renewed on Monday morning. The enemy appeared to have forces equal in number to our own, and his successive attacks were made with desperate spirit. The destruction of the railroad bridges over the Massaponax and Matapony creeks, south of Fredericksburg has certainly been accomplished, and the road to Richmond is thus cut off from the enemy.

Eight hundred prisoners, including an entire regiment—the 23d Georgian—were brought to Washington this morning, and marched down Pennsylvania Avenue to the old capitol prison.

The Washington Republican of the same date has the following:

"Our advices up to noon to-day, are that the victory of Gen. Hooker's army is more complete than was at first reported. All the most sanguine could have hoped for has been realized. We congratulate ourselves on the fact, connected with this movement, which cannot at present be stated, but when it is completed they will develop themselves, and be appreciated."

The rebel Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee is a prisoner in Washington. Maj. Gen. Evans, of South Carolina, is also a prisoner in our hands. There is reported captured over 5,000 prisoners. Fredericksburg was captured by Gen. Sedgwick, where our troops displayed the greatest bravery.

There has also been fighting near Suffolk, in which our troops came off victorious.

It is said that Gen. Sherman has opened the attack on Vicksburg, though no results are given.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 27th, 1863.

DEAR WILL.—The army of the Potomac has been moving, moving for two weeks. The stray officers have been gathered in, and one does not now see one, in Washington, for every ten who were visible a month ago. They have been restricted to twenty pounds of baggage—something of a change since McClellan used to have forty two-horse wagons to carry his personal effects, when but two were allowed to a regiment. The camps have been broken up and the men put in motion to accustom them to change of place. Extra baggage of officers and men, in great quantities, has been sent to this city. The hospitals opposite Fredericksburg have been emptied and the sick, eleven hundred, sent here, where they are comfortably disposed in the different hospitals. For two weeks everything has been in readiness to march upon the enemy whenever the roads will permit, but rain, rain, mud, mud. In each of the past two weeks there has been forty-eight hours steady rain beside storms; but this is the fourth successive day of dry weather. If it continues dry four days longer the mud in the streets here will all be dry except the very deepest chuck-holes; and we may safely opine that the fields and country roads will be in good condition for the progress of our army.

People generally think there will be a battle this week but it is more probable there will be a rain and it must be out of the question to move artillery before the winter mud has dried. If it had once dried a rain would not be so much hindrance; for, it would only make surface mud; but rain on mud six months old makes the question of firm bottom a very uncertain question.

People may as well be patient. This delay is only the closing up of the old McClellan, got-ready, rule. Since Gen. Hooker took command it has been simply impossible to get the army out of the mud in which that arch traitor had stranded it. The danger now is that Gen. Hooker will not wait until a forward movement can be made to advantage.

The time of the two-years men expires the first of June. So the War Department has decided, while the men contended that it was the first of May, the difference being that between the time of volunteering and the time of being mustered into service. Gen. Hooker is of course anxious to give these men, who compose about one-third of his army, a chance to meet the rebels during the time they calculated their service due their country; and, at least, he will do his best to bring on an engagement before they are mustered out.

It is thought that but few of these troops will re-enlist.

You of course know of the new policy adopted about arming the blacks. I was let into the secret of this purpose some weeks before it became public, by an agent of the colored men of New York who visited the President and related to me the particulars of his interview. I wrote an account of it for the Chicago Journal, and was not surprised to see the strong ground taken in General Thomas' speech. There is no doubt that the President is very much in earnest in the matter; and that he will do what he thinks is best to make the colored soldiers efficient. But, like all his other measures, it is half way. In adopting a new policy he should by all means intrust the carrying out of that policy to men who have been its advocates and champions when it was unpopular—to the men who have had the wisdom and statesmanship to see, in advance of others, what they have taken at second hand.

It is a fixed rule in governments that when a new policy is adopted, the old ministers retire and the new order of things has a fair trial by being intrusted to the management of its friends.

Gen. Thomas has been one of the most stringent opponents of any anti-Slavery measures in the management of this war; and when events have proved how appear as if consistency, self-respect and respect for men whose judgments have been proved to have been so much superior to his own demand that he should resign, so of Seward and Halleck, so of all the pro-Slavery, conservative officers. They should resign or be displaced. It is unjust and preposterous to attempt to inaugurate a great and important national policy and place it on trial, in the hands of its persistent enemies, while its early friends are to be held responsible for the success of the measures they devised and urged; and, are carefully excluded from all places where they might assist to give it efficiency.

It is nothing more nor less than dishonest, unmanly, mean for these old pro-Slavery conservatives to steal the thunder of Generals Fremont, Hunter and Cameron. Had these men been permitted to carry out the plans they announced would have been through with the rebellion now; but it required two years of war, the loss of two hundred thousand lives, and more millions of treasure than any one could count and a dozen copperhead victories to bring our old fogies to see what live men perceived at the first; and now, they have the hardihood to come forward as the representatives of the policy they kept back just as long as they could.

It is unjust and unfair in President Lincoln to permit these men to retain their places under the circumstances and to continue to deny Gen. Fremont an opportunity to carry out his own policy.

Now, you must not send a copy of this letter to any of those gentlemen—unless there is some hope they might be induced to read it—for, as I depend on their forbearance for bread and butter, it might be inconvenient to get a note informing me that I have been transferred to the Exterior Department.

(P. S.—Will some of our Maine Prairie farmers please plant a row of potatoes on my account, in case the bread and butter should fail?)

The colored men of the District have been notified to appear before the President on Wednesday, day after to-morrow. It is expected that regiments will be raised here, but the regulations are that all the officers are to be white men. I do not see that colored men can do much about raising troops; but the world moves; and if they prove as good soldiers as their friends think they will, their merits will be acknowledged in the right to fill the offices as well as the ranks.

It will be glad news in Minnesota homes

that our farmers are no longer to be taken from their plows to preserve rebels from the indignity of being shot by negroes—that our homes are not to be desolated to keep the slaves at work raising corn for the rebellion—that our women and children are not to be left to the scalping knife of the savage while our men are away fighting to leave a country and government for cowards, traitors and colored men.

All classes of men should share the privileges of our free Government; but they should also bear their share of the burdens. If black men have homes here they should fight for them—they should do their full share of the fighting. Their lives are no more precious than those of white men, and why should they be spared all the toils and dangers of war while our rivers were red with the blood of the noblest in the land, dying for a country in which all may find homes?

Let the black man fight and win the liberty our government has guaranteed to him. This is the sentiment of all who desire the success of the government in putting down this rebellion.

Those who talk of "negro equality" and an "Abolition war" are men who are altogether deceived by demagogues, or traitors who seek to aid Jeff. Davis in his attempt to break the Union into fragments. It has been proved by a sad, a bloody and costly experience that the North cannot conquer the rebels with the left hand while using the right to sustain and defend them. We cannot conquer them while we are guarding their property and standing over their heads to keep their unwilling laborers at work.

Had we begun at first with the purpose of simply conquering them without reference to Slavery—of treating them and their property according to the common law of war even without availing ourselves of the special international laws in regard to slaves—had we just let slavery alone—let the rebels take care of the State institutions and the slaves look out for themselves, it is probable we should have crushed the rebellion without emancipating one thousand slaves. But the Copperheads of the North instituted such a hue and cry about "the Constitution" and the Constitutional rights of rebels who were in arms to destroy the very Constitution—rights, that honest people thought there really would be something wrong if we did not first of all make it our business to take care of and defend that very system for which they were striking at the heart of the nation. So we waged an olive branch war in which we stood hat in hand before our old masters, catching, returning and keeping at work their slaves; and begging their honors to take note that we were their most obedient, dutiful and subservient servants.

We followed this trade until we had spent so much blood and treasure and so strengthened our enemy that it became impossible for us to conquer him without not only withdrawing our protection from him, but also asking the co-operation of the men we had offered to help him hold as chattels to the latest generations.—Thanks to the friends of Slavery at the North, emancipation and arming the Freedmen have become necessary to the preservation of our national life. God make the wrath of man to praise Him. Slaveholders and their Northern tools have abolished Slavery and converted the slaves into free-soldiers of the Union.

To re-enslave them is now impossible, but they will not render near so good service to the Union cause as they would under the proper leaders.

With a commission to raise as many colored soldiers as he could and lead them against the rebels, Gen. Fremont could clean out the nest of rattlesnakes in twelve months. To them his name is a host. Since 1856 they have been waiting to hail him as the deliverer—waiting and watching for his coming, as the Jews waited for the Messiah.

Those who have been amongst them say that the stupidest negro from the most remote plantation lifts his head in eager attention at the name of Fremont and asks "When is Massa Fremont comin'?"

That they make good soldiers appears to be conceded, and those who object to employing them, simply prove that they do not want their friends, the rebels, flogged, as only men with a heart in the work can flog them.

28TH.—I did not send this last evening, and to-day it rains—a good steady rain which promises to have the gift of continuance for two days at least. Patience, General Hooker, patience! It may be that the Lord does not intend you and your army to break the back bone of the Rebellion. He may be reserving this honor for Fremont and his black legions; for "the Lord lifteth up the humble and condescendeth to men of low estate."

When this army does meet the enemy, let not the people be too sanguine of victory. It is by no means certain that the traitors are all weeded out; and as McClellan's minions defeated Pope and Burnside by refusing or neglecting to obey orders, at the critical moment, so Hooker may be defeated. The Departments here are swarming with traitors.—Treason has been traced to the room of Adjutant General Thomas—to the very spot where his official business is transacted. This was done more than a year ago and there the matter stopped. Lately his

chief clerk has been arrested together with his brother who is also a clerk in one of the Departments, but both are performing their official duties. Traitors turned out on evidence given before the Potter Committee have been reinstated and promoted through the active exertions of radical Republican Senators. It is treason, treason, treason all around about—paid treason—official treason; and I have no doubt there are traitors in positions to defeat Hooker. So that I look forward with great solicitude to the event of a battle.

Some people believe the revelation of the dying Knight of the Golden Circle, which says that Hooker's army is to be drawn to Richmond, while Lee steals a march by way of Warrenton and bombards Washington. I should be sorry if they are right in thinking this will actually happen. Still, if it should come to that, the Lord's will be done, for then the Copperheads of the North are to take up arms; and then wouldn't the Lord and His armies make clean work of it. Let them make every marble palace of this city a heap of ruins, let every traitor don his armor and show his head—let the people the loyal people know their enemies and feel that this is really a struggle for national existence and we will be stronger with Washington a smouldering ruin and a million Northern traitors in arms than we are to-day.

The people, the freemen of the West and East would then know what was to be done and do it, in the style of our Puritan fathers.

P. S.—Since writing the above I learn from a gentleman just from Hooker's army, that a number of the two years New York regiments are under arrest for mutiny. Claiming that their time of service is out, they insist on disbanding and going home. Amongst that portion of the army the McClellan feeling is so strong that the men refuse to read the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and would drum any one out of camp found circulating anything reflecting on the military career of their pet leader. This is as one might expect.—The men who would stand on a technical quibble to avoid meeting the enemy they volunteered to fight, and desert their country's flag on the eve of a battle, are McClellan men of course—and in favor of war or peace principles.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

Two Persons Killed near Ft. Abercrombie and Two near Pomme de Terre.

Mr. Silas Foote, of St. Cloud, one of the Murderers.

From the St. Paul Press of the 6th.

A messenger arrived here last night from Fort Abercrombie with dispatches which lay the "stage," found "last Saturday" the bodies of two men who had been murdered by the Indians near Otter Tail crossing twenty-nine miles this side of the Fort. One of them was a soldier, a member of Capt. McLarty's company, 8th regiment, and the other was a citizen named Foote; Foote, in company with the soldier, had started from Pomme de Terre with some cattle, intending to drive them to Fort Abercrombie, when they were waylaid and murdered. Mr. Foote was in the employ of Mr. Jas. B. Mills, of St. Cloud, who has the contract for supplying the Fort with beef.

Capt. McLarty, who is stationed with his men at Pomme de Terre, reports that two of his men have been murdered, but delayed sending particulars until another day. It is supposed, though not particularly stated, that they were in company with the persons whose bodies were found on Saturday.

Some Chippewas reported at Georgetown, a short time since, that they had seen a party of seven Sioux, on the Sheyenne river, and these are thought to be the ones who committed the murders. There are no settlers in that section of country, and the only depredations that can be committed will be upon detached parties similar to the above.

A messenger who came down last evening gives the information that the bodies of two soldiers had been found within a half mile of Pomme de Terre, where is a military post with a full company of infantry. They had gone out hunting geese eggs, and when thus wandering off were murdered by some skulking party of Indians. It seems that it has been the custom of soldiers to go about in ones, twos and threes, hunting and fishing.

Mr. Foote, one of the men murdered near Ft. Abercrombie, was a citizen of this place, and a brother of S. R. Foote, who had the exciting adventure with Indians last August near Green Lake. He leaves a wife and six helpless, dependent children.

The beautiful effect of President Lincoln's leniency in keeping and feeding the Sioux murderers captured and condemned last fall, instead of hanging them as justice and mercy demanded, is becoming more apparent day by day.

We can give our experience in a very few words. "COSTAR'S" Real Extirminator is the simplest, safest, cheapest and surest remedy; the most perfect hair-restoration meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it properly prepared according to directions, will eat it, and every one that eats it, will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where the medicine was taken.—Lake Shore [Mich.] Mirror.

See advertisement in this paper. Sold by S. Marlatt.

FIRE IN ST. ANTHONY.—On Wednesday afternoon of last week, a fire broke out in St. Anthony, destroying two dwellings and four barns. The loss is estimated at \$6000, about one half covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

LOCAL NEWS.

Subscriptions, advertisements and orders for job work can be left at the Post Office.

A local article for this week's paper on the criminal case tried before P. C. Ransom, Esq., last week, is unavoidably crowded out.

THE NEW COUNCIL.—Will meet at B. Overbeck's, on next Tuesday evening.

REMOVED.—The U. S. Land Office has been removed to Receiver Gilman's new building, one door east of M. C. Wait's Banking Office, on Washington Avenue, where Messrs. McClure and Gilman are prepared to attend to the business of the office, and give homesteads in this beautiful State to all who come for them.

MILITARY ITEMS.—On Sabbath evening Company E, 8th Minnesota Regiment, arrived in town from Fort Ripley en route to Paynesville to relieve Capt. Wilson's Company of cavalry which leaves that point this morning for Fort Ridgely.

On the following evening Company A, of the same regiment, stopped here, while going to Richmond to relieve Capt. Henderson's company of Cavalry, which is to report at Fort Ripley.

THE RETIRING COUNCIL.—The "old Council" met for the last time on Tuesday evening, and as will be seen, transacted a great amount of important business. The financial exhibit, which will be published next week, shows that the affairs of the city have been managed in a prudent and economical manner, and that they are left in a good condition by the retiring band. The resolution of Ald. Burbank, given in the proceedings, relative to the Mayor and Recorder, we can heartily second. To the Aldermen, and foremost among them Alderman Burbank, an equal amount of credit is due for their exertions for the welfare of the city, and that too at an outlay of time and labor that was perfectly gratuitous, they having voted themselves no pay. This Council has inaugurated a policy which if carried out will prove of great benefit to the city.

CAUCUSES.—On Friday evening last a caucus was held at Broker's Hall to make nominations for the Town election. P. C. Ransom, Esq., was called to the chair and A. B. Curry, Esq., chosen Secretary of the meeting. The following nominations were made: For Mayor, L. A. Evans; for Recorder, J. H. Place, for Aldermen, Joseph Broker, E. M. Tobey, Lewis Clark and L. Robbers. Mr. Curry declined a renomination for Recorder, though his name was twice passed by the caucus, on account of business duties, and for the same reason, H. C. Burbank Esq., declined again to be nominated for Alderman.

On Saturday evening another caucus was held at Geo. Shafers. B. Overbeck was chosen President and E. Loanardie, Secretary. The nominations were as follows: For Mayor, S. B. Pinney; for Recorder, J. P. Wilson; for Aldermen, John Zapp, B. Overbeck, E. Loanardie and Jos. Howard.

TOWN ELECTION.—As there were two tickets in the field on Monday last, and both made without regard to the political sentiments of the candidates, there was a good deal of friendly strife between the different applicants for public favor and lucrative (?) positions. The official returns are as follows, and it will be seen how close was the contest:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. For Mayor: L. A. Evans (62), S. B. Pinney (65). For Recorder: J. H. Place (62), J. P. Wilson (64). For Aldermen: Jos. Broker (58), E. M. Tobey (59), Lewis Clark (62), L. Robbers (56), John Zapp (68), B. Overbeck (64), E. Loanardie (67), Jos. Howard (63), Scattering (2).

The successful ticket was elected by majorities ranging from one to three.

LUMBER.—Is now higher than at any time since 1857. This result is produced by the scarcity of logs, there not having been yet sufficient water in the river to bring down the spring "drives," by the increased price of labor and the great demand for lumber for building purposes. Dealers, knowing that in case there should be no rise in the river they could obtain their own prices for their lumber, which must be had, hold that on hand at high figures. We give below a list of prices, including the highest and lowest of all our lumber yards:

Table with 2 columns: Lumber Type and Price. Common boards: \$10.50-\$13. Dimension lumber: 12a 14. Siding: 12. Flooring: 12. Fencing: 16. Clear lumber: 20.

RETURNED.—Capt. Lueg, of Co. G, 4th Min. Regt., near Vicksburg, returned on Thursday evening last, having received leave of absence for three months on account of the injuries he sustained almost a year ago by his horse falling on him, having not yet healed. They are of such a character as to prevent his performing active duties. He reports his company as being in good health.

On Saturday evening Captain Inman, of Co. D, same regiment, returned home from Fort Snelling, having arrived at that place a few days previously from Gen. Grant's army.—Capt. Inman, when on a former visit home, had been chosen Chaplain of the First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, but being unable to obtain his transfer papers, returned to the regiment and was then successful. On last Friday forenoon he was mustered in at Fort Snelling as Chaplain. Captain I. says there are but two men of Co. D, in hospital, and that the health of Gen. Grant's army is excellent. He returns to Fort Snelling this morning to assume his duties as Chaplain of the regiment.

AN ACT OF INJUSTICE.—We mentioned last week that this Division of the Second Collection District had been joined to the Granite City Division; and while giving the fact, we said we still, unable to offer any reason in explanation. The first intimation the people had of the change was the notice received by Asst. Assessor Noel, informing him of the consolidation and that his services were no longer needed. No cause was assigned; no explanation given; and the people of this County are still in doubt why they are compelled to do business with, and rely for information on, an officer living far beyond its limits. We mention that our own County especially, for it is to it that the great injustice is done, as the revenue yielded was fully three-fourths that of the entire division as it formerly stood, and almost that much as it is now consolidated.—Then, why is it that the Assessor is chosen from another County? For reasons of economy? Scarcely; for the revenue of this division was more than six times that of the one to which it is annexed, and it is not customary to merge a large district in an inferior one.—So far as we can learn the fault is not with Assessor Noel, for Mr. Morrison, the Assessor of the District, has frequently spoken in flattering terms of the neatness, promptness and correctness of his returns. To the people of the division he gave universal satisfaction, and was a popular officer. As his successor lives far removed from the bulk of the business to be performed and people to be accommodated, and knows nothing of the situation of a majority of the business men of the division (viz. in this County) the injustice of the action will be readily seen, and it can be ascribed to nothing but personal favoritism. We trust that Mr. Morrison will speedily remedy this wrong, and either reinstate Mr. Noel or appoint as Assessor one of the citizens of this place.

BRIVITIES.—E. M. Tobey, Esq., returned on Tuesday evening from the East. His large stock of goods is almost all here. Teams are busy hauling stone for the foundation of the new Court House. For the past two weeks our citizens have been luxuriating on asparagus raised in the open air. Going into Burbank's, Tobey's and Bennett's stores the other morning we found them all crowded with customers, many of whom were patiently waiting their "turn," although the accommodating clerks were doing their best. Business in every department is lively.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mr. John Welsh, residing near Fair Haven, in this County, is very anxious concerning the whereabouts of his son Henry P. Welsh, who enlisted in the First Regiment when it was being formed and with it left the State. He served in its ranks until about the first of May 1862, when he received his discharge on account of disability. Leaving the regiment, he went to Boston to visit his father and had having purchased a through ticket to St. Paul via Niagara Falls and Detroit started home on the 19th of May, since which time nothing has been heard of him. He was about 21 years of age, four feet eight inches high, fair complexion and lightly built. Mr. Welsh has been unable to obtain any knowledge concerning the fate of his son, and at the time of leaving Boston he had on his person \$172 in money, it is feared he may have met with violence. Any one able to furnish information concerning this young man, will confer a favor by addressing either Mr. Welsh or this office. Exchanges please notice.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT.—The most rigid analysis by good chemists has failed to discover anything in the Chemical Saleratus which can, when properly used be in the least detrimental to health. While the women of our country entertain sentiments widely different upon other matters, all concur in a verdict that the Chemical Saleratus is the only infallible article in use for light and sweet bread.

FREMONT MILLS FLOUR AND FEED STORE.—Family flour, (spring and winter wheat) bran meal, &c., kept on hand, at wareroom on St. Germain street. The highest cash price paid for wheat. C. H. H. BAKER.

Proceedings of the Town Council. OFFICIAL. St. Cloud, May 5th, 1863. PRESENT.—L. A. Evans, Mayor, Ald. Robbers, Burbank, Overbeck and Broker. Ald. Overbeck reported that he, with Ald. Robbers, had examined the work done on the ladders and found that an error had been made in estimating said work, and recommended the issue of a warrant on the Treasurer for \$5.50 in lieu of the 4 32 ordered to be drawn at the last meeting of the Council; and on motion the report and the recommendations of the Committee were accepted and adopted.

Jane G. Swisshelm's bill for printing was presented and the same being approved, a warrant was ordered to be drawn on the Treasurer for \$56.28, being the amount of said bill. The Town Marshal made the following report, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Office of the Town Marshal, Saint Cloud, May 5th, 1863. To the President and Aldermen of the Town of St. Cloud. In accordance with a resolution of April 28th, 1863 I herewith submit a report of the Am't of Taxes collected on Real and Personal Property as shown in the following account, to wit: To Am't of Tax List returned to me by the Recorder as follows: Taxes on Real Property: \$391.80. Personal do: 106.33. Capitation: 73.00. Total: \$570.13.

By Am't collected and deposited in the Treasury in Legal Tender notes: \$273.75. Cash on hand of Marshal: 33.78. Capitation Tax not collectable: 10.00. Personal and Capitation Tax Uncollected: 14.90. Taxes on Real Property uncollected: 237.70. Total: \$570.13.

All of which is respectfully submitted. C. GRANDELMAYER, Town Marshal. Which report was received and ordered filed. On motion of Ald. Burbank the Town Attorney was requested to deposit the revenue