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GIVES particular attention to the selection and location of Lands for non-residents, &c. All business entrusted to him promptly acted to. v6n15

The Circulation of the Democrat is DOUBLED that of any other paper published above St. Anthony Falls. Let Advertisers remember this!

For the St. Cloud Democrat.

A PICTURE.

BY MIRTHA MAINE.

Bathed in the golden glory that hallows the close of day—

Watching the drifting sea-clouds silently floating away,

On the banks of the fretful river, with feet almost touching its flood,—

In youth's magical grace and purity, a beautiful maiden stood.

A light like the stars of the even shone from her tender eyes,

And the rosy flush of the twilight blushed by her cheek's richer dyes;

And bending o'er her lightly, clasping in his hand,

A noble youth was standing—there's none prouder in our land.

Silent they were, but happy; his warm breath fanned her cheek,

And her sweet eyes were telling the tale no lips can speak;

They stood there till the nightstars above them burned out and shone,

And they thought that earth had never known a joy so like their own.

Slowly the unseen current—the marvellous tide of the years—

Had borne me onward, through sunshine and shadow, joy and tears;

I stood again by the river, amid the sunset's glow,

And I saw again the maiden I had seen in the Long-ago.

The flush from her cheek had faded and the sweet light from her eyes,

And she saw not the waters blushing as they passed at the glowing skies;

I heard her sadly murmur, "Since all life's joy has gone,

Why should I linger, dreaming of bliss forever flown?"

Alas! 'twas the old, story of unworthy doubt and pride;

Life's sweetest event between them, who once stood side by side;

Yet both were true and loving, and they will never know

Another joy so perfect as the love of long-ago.

But the soft and golden glory—the shroud of the dying day—

From the hill and from the valley had slowly passed away!

So the glory and the gladness of young love's tender dream

Fades from the youthful spirit, like the light from the glided stream.

LAKESIDE, MINN., April 10th, 1865.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

FALL OF RICHMOND

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM.

Interesting Description.

[The following letter was not received in time for last week's issue, but is so good and vivid that we cannot forego publishing it at this week.—ED. DEM.]

WASHINGTON, April 3d, 1865.

DEAR DEMOCRAT.—Three rousing cheers for the Union! Three cheers for General Grant! Three cheers for Philip Sheridan, and his "unhappy cavalry men" and three times three for our army everywhere! Richmond is ours! Right and Liberty have triumphed, and Human Slavery is no more!

A dispatch from the front was received at the War Department about half-past ten o'clock to-day, announcing the glorious news that General Weitzel, with his corps of colored troops, entered and took possession of the long coveted rebel metropolis, at eight o'clock A. M. What an envious epoch in the history of the black man! The people of Richmond, it is reported, received our troops with "enthusiastic expressions of joy." Jeff. Davis, the repudiator, President of secession, and king of traitors, with his brother conspirators, made a speedy exit from the city. A conflagration was raging in different parts of the place, which our men were endeavoring to extinguish. Farewell to "Libby Prison," and "Castle Thunder." These infernal dens, where so many of our noble soldiers have starved and died, I trust have this day been reduced to ashes.

When the startling news became known, there was a simultaneous move for the open air. Every one wanted to go to the front and shout. We all felt bursting with condensed joy. In a few minutes the War Department was deserted, and cheer after cheer rent the air.

This soon brought forth the clerks of the Quartermaster-General's Office, the Treasury Department and elsewhere, until thousands congregated in the streets and the park in front of the War Office, eager to learn the cause of such excessive excitement. Loud calls for the Secretary brought that distinguished gentleman to the front facing the park. Mr. Stanton, evidently laboring under great emotion, his face glowing from the quickened pulsations of his heart, proceeded to address the eager multitude before him. His speech was brief and excellent, and almost every sentence was vociferously cheered. I never heard any thing to equal the shouts of blent joy and triumph. The roar of battle to a raw

recruit, could not be more "demoralizing" than was this incessant yelling.

Mr. Stanton appeared solemnly impressed with the obligations the nation is under to the Omnipotent One for our great victory, as his remarks upon this occasion fully testify. In one part of his brief remarks he said: "Let us humbly offer up our thanks to Divine Providence, for his care over us, and beseech Him that He will guide and govern us in our duties hereafter, as He has carried us forward to victory in the past; that He will teach us how to be humble in the midst of triumph, how to be just in the hour of victory, and that He will enable us to secure the foundations of this Republic, soaked as they have been in blood, so that it shall live forever and forever."

The Secretary then read the dispatch from Grant, and again the cheering was tremendous. He also introduced to the great concourse of persons, Willie Kettles, aged fourteen years, as the person who received the dispatch, and the first in the Department to learn the important and cheering news. The crowd called loudly upon Willie for a speech, but he replied, "I can't speak—I feel so."

Vice-President Johnson was next called upon and made a thrilling and brief address, which was loudly applauded. In fact it has been a *loud day*.—

Long before the impromptu rhetoric of the assemblage had been used up, the roar of cannon was mingled with the cheering. A salute of eight hundred guns was fired from three batteries of field artillery, stationed at the corner of 14th and "M" streets—three hundred in honor of the fall of Petersburg, and five hundred in honor of the capture of Richmond. Next came the steam fire engines of the city, a full head of steam on, the valves wide open, screaming frightfully, which for a time strengthened the lungs of the crowd amazingly, and the confusion became worse confounded. Just here the chariot carrying the brass band belonging to a menagerie and circus combination now on exhibition in the city drove up and played "Yankee Doodle," to quick time. This was entirely too much for many, especially those of the bacchanalian persuasion; for fine silk hats and cotton umbrellas were tossed promiscuously into the air, and one might suppose from the indifference manifested by the owners, that they were worth about ten cents per dozen.

Subsequently a crowd collected in front of the State Department, and succeeded in bringing Secretary Seward to the front, who, after the noise had subsided, made a speech somewhat of a diplomatic character, showing very clearly his nice conception of international law. This great statesman required as the crowd cheered with all the vim of veterans. Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, Senator Nye, and others addressed the crowd from the steps of Willard's Hotel, where the congratulations and good cheer were as above represented. The street cars, cabs, carriages and every moving vehicle in the city were profusely decorated with American flags. All the public buildings and most of the private residences hid beautiful flags floating in the air. "A number of ladies made their appearance upon verandas, neatly dressed in white, trimmed with red and blue ribbon. Men promenade the streets singing "We'll rally round the flag, boys," "The Star Spangled Banner," and other national airs. The public schools were closed and the children from some of them marched into the streets singing.

The Departments did not pretend to transact any business, and the work shops and larger stores closed about noon; and all felt the beatings of liberty, rejoiced and were merry.

The negro population of the city were especially enthusiastic in their demonstrations, and added much to the brilliancy of the day. One old lady in front of the War Department grew eloquent and waxed strong in her shouting and praying; going through all contortions of the body incident to a Virginia negro camp meeting.

"The Confederacy has gone up," has been the popular expression upon the street. I have thought to myself that it would be safe to say that a good portion of that bombastic institution would go down, down to the region of heated elements.

The most puzzling question is, Where will Lee, Jeff. Davis & Co. go? Sheridan with his eighteen hundred cavalry and a strong infantry force have not been heard from for a day or two, and are believed to be on the Danville road in front of the retreating and demoralized rebel horde. Grant but three hours march in the rear, and when last heard from pushing his victorious troops rapidly forward. Hancock moving up the Shenandoah Valley with an army calculated to surprise the enemy as to its strength, since in their last issue of Richmond papers they say he had but one or two regiments. Stone- man is already operating in North Carolina, having met with but trifling opposition after leaving East Tennessee. Sherman, with his invincible army of Western troops will be on the alert, and now that his men have had time to be shod anew, they will most undoubtedly "go marching along," and what can become of the rebel army is difficult to conjecture. The end of the war is near, and it may come upon us so suddenly as to startle us.

I forgot to mention that there was a terrible battle fought yesterday near Petersburg. Our losses have been quite heavy, but no estimate has yet been received as to the number. About eight hundred of the wounded arrived here yesterday from City Point, and were conveyed in ambulances to hospitals in the city. President Lincoln is still with the army, of the Potomac. Yesterday during the heavy engagement he remained aboard the steamer River Queen, at City Point, receiving and forwarding dispatches from Gen. Grant. To-day he has gone to the front, and perhaps to Richmond. The city is to be illuminated to-morrow evening in honor of the fall of Richmond, and we may expect a display that will, if possible, surpass that of the night of the 22d of February, when all the public buildings were brilliantly illuminated in honor of the fall of Charleston and the restoration of the flag over Fort Sumter.

Brevet Major-General Robert Anderson has been sojourning in our city for a few days. He is en route to fulfill the order of the President; by raising the old flag over Fort Sumter at noon on the 18th day of this month. It is the identical flag he was compelled to lower by the traitors at that hour of day on the 13th of April, 1861, and permitted to carry North with him, after the Palmetto rag had been hoisted upon our flag staff. Gen. Anderson is accompanied by a corps of distinguished gentlemen who go thither to participate in the interesting ceremonies of unfurling "Old Glory" to the breeze.

Richmond, ours! methinks must fall harshly upon the ear of that class of individuals cognomened "Copperheads," wherever they are to be found. Let the men of St. Cloud, who have unblushingly and openly sympathized with traitors in arms, now bow their heads in shame in this glorious hour of the nation's triumph over treason and armed resistance, and repent of their past folly in aiding an unjust cause by denouncing the efforts put forth by the Government to suppress the rebellion; and to secure a lasting and honorable peace. Slavery, the would-be corner-stone of the rebel government, is forever dead, and buried beyond all power of resurrection; while the superstructure is rapidly mouldering away. If any in your hypochondriac locality entertain hopes for the continuance of this boasted Southern institution, they had better purge their minds of such thoughts and fill them with better things.

Honorable Messrs. Ramsey and Norton are still in the city, but contemplate starting for home soon. Your friend, Sergeant-Major John Hartley, 5th Minn. Vols., has been commissioned by the President as Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers. I will send you further details of the interesting times here if not too much pressed with business that cannot be neglected.

Very truly yours,

WILL KINKRAD.

The Tribune's special says Gen. Grant made the announcement of his way to Washington that he would demigrate to the Government that our military expenses may now be reduced one million dollars per day without interfering with the necessary efforts to suppress the rebellion.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Trade.—Railroad Prospects.—Condition of Missouri.—Orphan's Home.—Petroleum.—

St. Louis, April 8th, 1865.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT.—The Mound City is in a state of rejoicing at the recent decisive victories of our Union armies. She has been stricken down ever since the rebellion began and has been cut off from her legitimate trade. With the return of peace, her loyal people look for a return of business relations with the world, and with high water in 1865, expects considerable trade the entire length of the Mississippi. This she is well prepared to do, as her merchants have large stocks of goods, and freights must be cheap.

There is some stir about the North Missouri Railroad to Iowa, and eventually to have a continuous road to St. Paul. There is no doubt that before a decade of years you can take the cars at St. Cloud and ride on the west side of the river all the way to the Gulf. Such a line would give grand outlets for the supplies of the extreme North and South to find their proper exchange.

The state is tolerably quiet now, and it is hoped the bushwhackers' occupation is gone forever. The coming leaves will settle the question as to whether we shall be cursed with them or not. There is a good deal of migration out of the State but it is composed almost wholly of sympathizers or abettors of treason and guerrillas, and yet they represent themselves as refugees from guerrillas, have been driven out, &c., &c. The more of them who leave the better for Missouri.

The Soldiers' Orphans Home, located seven miles from the city, on the Pacific Railroad, is already in operation and filling up rapidly. No distinction of State or locality made; all are welcome. The Legislature has taxed every corporation's profits one per cent. every year to help endow and maintain it.

There is some petroleum on the brain in this State, and some oil has been discovered, but not in alarming quantities. In Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and nearly every western state prospectors and oil smelters have found indications. Have you not petroleum under the marble beds in your State?

The bridge question across the Mississippi river here is being agitated, and the bridge will doubtless be built. It now takes an hour to cross the mails and passengers, which is very annoying.

A very large Elevator (but two larger in the U. S.) is being built on the levee and is rapidly approaching completion.

Our merchants are bringing freight from the Eastern seaboard via New Orleans, a line of ocean steamers and river boats running in connection have been fully established, with a capital of five millions of dollars. A good deal of produce is finding a market through the same route.

At the election on Monday last, the entire Radical city ticket was elected by the usual majorities. Among those left out in the cold, was your old friend and former citizen of Minnesota, G. W. Curtis, who was a candidate for City Comptroller.

The late freshets have done an immense amount of damage to the Railroad hereabouts. The Iowa and Missouri Railroad lost twelve bridges and was damaged over \$100,000, and will not be in running order for six weeks. The Pacific has not run a through train for ten days, until to-day.

Unless the coal snap now on has killed the buds, we shall have a large crop of peaches this year.

DRAFTING AND RECRUITING TO ORANGE

EXPENSES TO BE REDUCED.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, April 13, 6 P. M.

My Gen. John A. Dix.

The Department after mature consideration and consultation with the Lieutenant General upon the result of the recent campaign, has come to the following determination, which will be carried into effect by appropriate orders to be immediately issued:

1st. To stop all drafting and recruiting in the Loyal States.

2d. To curtail purchases for arms, ammunition quartermaster and commissary supplies and to reduce the expenses of the military establishment in the several branches.

3d. To reduce the number of general and staff officers to the actual necessities of the service.

4th. To remove all military restrictions upon trade and commerce so far as may be consistent with public safety. As soon as these measures can be put into operation they will be made known by public order.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ABOUT MINNESOTA.

From "Minnesota, as a Home for Emigrants."

THE SUPERIOR SLOPE

It is an area of 15,000 square miles. It is traversed by ranges of hills parallel with the Superior shore, which stretch westward to the heights of land that separate the Superior from the Mississippi basin. The hills are sandy, with a small growth of wood; the intervening valleys have a good soil and are well wooded, but are often swampy and imperfectly drained. The rivers of this section are numerous, generally short, and often fall in beautiful cascades over ledges