

The English-Kansas Bill.

We ask the candid attention of all our readers to the following extract from the speech of Senator Seward, on the bill which was passed in Congress admitting Kansas into the Union, if she will accept the Leocompton Constitution, and refusing her admission under any other.

Mr. Crittenden is a southern man and his amendment to the Leocompton bill said expressly that the Constitution should be subjected to a direct vote of the people of Kansas. If a majority were in favor of it, Kansas should be proclaimed one of the States.

Read Mr. Seward's remarks: I have to state in the first place, that the bill makes up and presents to the people of Kansas, and to the country, a fictitious or false issue. When I say false, I mean a foreign or fictitious question substituted for the true one.

The House of Representatives, in their bill of the admission of Kansas, treated the matter in the same way. They passed the Minnesota bill, and copied from it into their Kansas bill, which they sent to the Senate, a provision by which Kansas should receive a dowry exactly equal to that of Minnesota.

From the beginning of this debate to the end, there was no discussion, no question raised about the amount of the dowry, or the giving it, or the withholding it, and it was never heard of.

Then the speaker goes on to show that Mr. English makes this undisputed question of dowry take the place of the real question at issue.

I show the Senate next, a second false issue presented in this new bill, an issue raised concerning the actual amount of population in Kansas. The committee of conference find that there is just population enough to make a slave State, and by no means enough to make a free State, and by no means enough to make a free State.

Mr. President, I have shown that this bill gives to the people only a show of choice between freedom and slavery. I have next to show that it provides for overriding, counteracting, and defeating that very shadow of a choice if it shall be in favor of freedom.

Upon what grounds is this bill, thus shown to be so deeply objectionable, recommended to us? First, it is recommended as a compromise. The honorable chairman tells us that when there is a difference there can never be a settlement unless there is a compromise; the House of Representatives has given away something; the Senate has given away something, though everybody, except myself, has failed in finding out what there is given or gotten. Still we are to accept it as a compromise.

dozen years hence, but you hope, nevertheless, that in the mean time she will be demoralized, and come at last a slave State. I tell you, moreover, that when she shall come as a free State, as she will, you will be unable to satisfy yourselves upon the forms she has gone through in attaining that happy condition. Sir, we shall not deceive ourselves. There is no freedom for Kansas under this bill.

Mr. President, while I am speaking I learn that this bill, of so much evil omen, has passed the House of Representatives, and that the battle there is ended. I confess, for you sir, that it produces on my mind, if some disappointment, no discouragement. I confess that I was prepared for this conclusion, and that now when it has come (for what remains to be done here is a matter of course) it is to me utterly indifferent. This I have known all the while; that this was to be our last defeat or our first victory.

Kansas will live and survive your persecution; she will live to defend, protect, and sustain you; and the time will come, when her elder sisters, now so arrogant, Louisiana, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, will repent all the injustice they have done her. Her trials have been imposed on her for nought. She has been made to take the position, the dangerous and hazardous position, of being the first to vindicate practically by labor, by toil, through desolation through suffering and blood, the principle that freedom is better for States and for the Republic than slavery.

The Twenty Fifth National Anti-Slavery Subscription Festival.

The undersigned who have for so many years done what they could to promote the Anti-Slavery cause through the medium of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will, as usual hold their (Twenty Fifth) Anniversary at the close of the year, with the same purpose of still further strengthening the beneficial influences of that Society.

At the beginning, before the principles and measures of the cause were understood, we could not, with the slightest hope of success, ask of the public direct contributions of money. We therefore devised an annual Bazaar, for the sale of contributions of articles; and it afforded an opportunity of great usefulness both permanent and social, to the cause.

But the changed state of the public mind now suggests directness in the method of increasing the usefulness of this anniversary; and we propose this year to give our usual sums and take up our customary collections, by direct cash subscriptions; and we entreat the friends at home and abroad, who have hearts to cooperate with us, to do the same, nothing doubting that the result will much exceed the sum (\$3,000) raised last year.

To our Southern friends we present this certainty, with increased hope of their cooperation in consequence; for, as now better than they, know the extent of the grief and pain of slavery, so none have a deeper interest in using the most effectual means of putting an end to the common sin and suffering of our native land.

The money we have annually raised has hitherto been used to sustain the National Anti Slavery Standard, the organ of the American Anti Slavery Society. But by following the recent indications of the executive committee of that Society, in making individual efforts to place that paper on a self-supporting subscription basis, we shall enable the committee to appropriate the result of our efforts to the sustentation of faithful and eloquent lecturers now so much needed, in far greater numbers than ever before.

By this plan we may accomplish double the amount of service to our cause; and thus furnish its friends and our own with a two-fold motive to continue and increase their contributions.

No words from us at this late day are needed, to stimulate a prudent generosity, by defining all the means that go to change the mind and heart of a great nation on the central question of its policy; or to kindle a sublime one, by commendations of a course identified with every thought that is ennobling and holy, with every hope that is august and magnificent, with every idea that is consoling and beautiful, with every effort that is enlightening and bene-

volent, with every association that history or poetry, or patriotism, or philanthropy, or Christianity, or life, or death, have sanctified and blessed.

We cordially and respectfully invite the members and friends of the American Anti Slavery Society to meet with us at the close of the year (time and place named hereafter) to receive our subscriptions, our good wishes and our thanks, and to meet with us on an occasion, which as the end of one quarter of a century of labors and the beginning of another, will be one of no ordinary commemorative and prospective interest and importance to our cause.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. The proprietors of East St. Cloud have had an advantageous offer for the greater part of that property, by a New York company. It is doubtful if they will accept it, as last year they refused an offer for three hundred lots, which, if accepted, would have made the remainder worth more than it is all worth now; but it will require a long course of persistently bad management to prevent East St. Cloud property rising rapidly in value.

There never was a time when a small capital could be better invested in St. Cloud than it can be to-day, and how we should rejoice to see thousands of men of small means securing homes now, when proprietors are short of cash, and have notes to pay.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, WASHINGTON April 9th, 1858. J. N. MASON, Esq.

Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 15th ult., I have to inform you that Sec. 27, T. 123 R. 28 west, in the Sauk Rapids District, appears to be outside of the six mile limits of the Branch Line of the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad, and if so your claim on said Section will be good, provided you have complied with the pre-emption laws.

The right of the road attached to the odd numbered sections within the six mile limits of the route from the dates of survey, making and staking off the same, from point to point, on the face of the ground. But the odd sections outside of the six and within the fifteen mile limits of said road and branch line continued subject to pre-emption until the 16th of January last, at which time they were selected for the road by the authorized agent, and ceased to be pre-emptible, except to persons who had made bona fide settlements prior to that date.

Very Respectfully, &c., THOS. A. HENDRICKS, Commissioner.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO'S NEW MAGAZINE, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, ART AND POLITICS.

ITS AIM WILL BE: FIRST: In Literature, to leave no province unrepresented, so that while each number will contain articles of an abstract and permanent value, it will also be found that the healthy appetite of the mind for entertainment in its various forms of Narrative, Wit, and Humor, will not go ungratified. The publishers wish to say also, that while native writers will receive the most solid encouragement, and will be mainly relied upon to fill the pages of the ATLANTIC, they will not hesitate to draw from the foreign sources at their command, as occasion may require, relying rather on the competency of an author to treat a particular subject, than on any other claim whatever.

SECOND: In the term Art they intend to include the whole domain of aesthetics, and hope gradually to make this critical department a true and fearless representative of Art, in all its various branches, without any regard to prejudice, whether personal or national, or to private considerations of what kind soever.

THIRD: In Politics, the ATLANTIC will be the organ of no party or clique, but will honestly and fearlessly represent of what its contributors believe to be the American idea. It will deal frankly with persons and with parties, and which alone makes the basis of a true and lasting national prosperity. It will not rank itself with any sect or party, but with that body of men which is in favor of Freedom, National Progress, and Honor, whether public or private.

As an earnest of the material at their command, they subjoin the following list of literary persons interested in their enterprise; wishing it, however, to be distinctly understood, that they shall hope for support from every kind of ability which desires the avenue of their columns, and in the remuneration of which they shall be guided purely by their sense of intrinsic merit.

W. H. PRESBOTT, R. W. EMERSON, W. C. BRANT, H. W. LONGFELLOW, REV. F. H. HEDGE, N. HAWTHORNE, J. G. WHITTIER, O. W. HOLMES, J. R. LOWELL, J. L. MOTLEY, G. W. CURRIE, H. MELVILLE, PROF. C. C. FELTON, PROF. F. J. CHILD, E. P. WHIPPLE, EDWARD QUINCY, T. W. PARSONS, J. T. TROWBRIDGE, MRS. H. B. STOWE, MRS. GASKELL, MRS. L. M. CHILD, MRS. KIRKLAND, MRS. PIKE, MISS ROSE TERRY, W. COLLINS, SHIRLEY E. M., JAMES HANNAY, C. W. PHILLES.

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SAINT CLOUD.

St. Cloud is the point at which the Red River or Mississippi on their way to St. Paul, crosses the natural junction of land travel between the two great arteries of the West. It is at the present head of steam navigation on the Mississippi. Boats run regularly, during the Spring and early Summer months, from St. Anthony to this place.

The map gives its position correctly with reference to all the most important points in the territory, but the peculiar beauty of its location, and fertility of the surrounding country, can be described only in a few words. It is situated on the opposite sides of the river, and at different points of the compass are eight lakes, varying in size from 1 mile to 5 miles in circumference, all, save one, beautiful, exceedingly, three of them at least, deep enough to float a man-of-war. Wooded banks, clean pebbly shores plentifully mixed with cornelian; and waters abundantly supplied with fish.

When Gov. Stevens made his survey of a northern railroad route to the Pacific, in '53, he camped "on the western side of the Mississippi, below Sauk Rapids." The place was nameless—the present site of St. Cloud; but it is here his route leaves the river. In the summer of '55 a claim cabin was built on the spot where we now write, a good saw mill, the frame of a large hotel, and other buildings were put up that summer. This last fall there were three hundred and thirty-two votes polled in the precinct. Not the votes of Indians or Half Breeds, for there are none here. A majority of the inhabitants of the county are hardy Germans, with sturdy wives and children, cultivating the soil and working at mechanical employments.

The soil is sand and although the soil is from one to three feet deep, a rich black loam supporting a rank vegetation, the drainage is so perfect and the air so pure, that breathing is a perpetual pleasure. As yet, our physicians have discovered no diseases peculiar to the climate, no indigenous complaint except the "Minnesota Appetite" which requires one-fourth more treatment than a modest Pennsylvania or Ohio attack of a corresponding disease.

Any body who wants to drink whiskey in peace had better not come here, for the treaty which forbids the introduction of the same, has passed a law enforcing that provision; but people of moderate means and industrious habits who have children to educate, will find few places where the opportunity for correct moral training, healthy development of muscle, and the means of pecuniary independence are better combined.

There are immense tracts of pine lying above, from which the mills at St. Paul, St. Anthony and the Minnesota Valley are supplied. These employ a large and ever-increasing force of men, horses and oxen, who are to be supplied with provisions clothing and feed. The soil is waiting for an opportunity to produce unlimited quantities of food, without troubling the farmer with crushing clouds; while the Mississippi from St. Paul to Little Falls can afford to turn a mill at almost any point and has water power enough to do the manufacturing for a Continent.

Our natural meadows produce a grass from four to six feet high, and the beekfield of our prairies is quite equal to any stall fed we have ever seen. Our venison is fine at two cents per pound, rabbits, prairie hens, partridges, ducks, &c., plenty. Thousands of bushels of acorns for the hogs that are not here to eat them. Fuel for the labor of cutting and hauling off the ground; and there is no likelihood of the supply running out soon, as the "Big Woods" extend from this place some twenty miles or more down this side of the river, and from eight to twelve miles back. Our prairies are all dotted with strips of wood land, "Oak Openings" which just look like old orchards, dense thickets of plum trees bearing delicious fruit, grape vines, doing likewise, thousands of acres of hazel bushes and strawberry vines, engaged in the same business; while some hundred acres are in the cranberry trade and turn out an article, which for quantity and quality is not to be excelled. The blackberries, raspberries and hops lack up their shingles in the woods; and seldom disappoint the most sanguine expectations of their customers. There is still land ten or fifteen miles back which settlers can get, at government price, by building a cabin and living on it until it comes into market. Actual settlers can buy lots here at from one to five hundred dollars, and speculators can have the same lots at from five to fifteen hundred.

In some of the river towns back, places that will be pleasant villages, lots can be had gratis for those who will build and live on them. This, in places where a house can be built for fifty dollars, that would be a palace compared to the dense rented in large cities for 4 and 5 dollars per month, while the lot, with only the aid of a grubbing hoe and a few days labor, would bring vegetables to feed a family, and every township has 600 acres appropriated to the support of schools.

Seventy thousand acres are appropriated to a State university. A fine building has already been erected for the use of that institution. It is situated at St. Anthony, built of stone on an eminence commanding a view of the falls, and no State in the Union has a better foundation for a good system of popular education. No other prairie State is so well timbered as Minnesota and no State more abundantly supplied with clear water. In the country surrounding St. Cloud and as far North and West as we have any reliable account, settlers find no difficulty in locating land on a running stream or transparent lake with plenty of timber at hand for building, fencing and fuel, and as the land on the West side of the Upper Mississippi is still open to pre-emption, there is little opportunity for speculators, and settlers have assurance of neighbors and that rapid increase in the value of their lands and in social advantages which arise from the system of land in limited quantities to actual settlers.

The country around St. Cloud, west of the Mississippi was purchased of the Indians in a treaty made with them by Hon. Alexander Ramsey and Luke Lea in 1852 and ratified by the senate the same year. The Sioux had owned the land from 1827 but had not occupied it, and it was used as a hunting ground by the Winnebagoes whose land reached within four miles north of St. Cloud. Their country was ceded to the United States by a treaty begun with Commissioner Manyey and concluded at Washington in Feb. 1855 and ratified by the Senate March 3d of the same year. In May following they removed to their reservation on the Blue Earth river and only since that time has St. Cloud county claimed kindred with civilization. The first house within the corporate limits of St. Cloud was built by James Hitchcock, for General Lowry. James Hitchcock being the first white man who slept in a house here is entitled to the distinction of being the "oldest inhabitant." The site of Lower St. Cloud was taken up as a claim by Martin Woolly, a Norwegian, who sold his right to George F. Drift who surveyed and platted it in the spring of '55. About the same time John L. Wilson surveyed and platted what is now called Middle town, which adjoins and lies higher up the river, while General Lowry surveyed and platted upper town, called Lowry's Addition, the winter following. It was Mr. Wilson who gave the name to St. Cloud; by this name

it was incorporated in the winter of '55 '56.—The Land Office was removed in April 1858, from Sauk Rapids to Upper town. The post office is in Middle Town, which is inhabited by industrious and well-to-do German Catholics.—The Catholic chapel is here, and the bell belonging to it, is the first church going bell in Stearns county and has also the distinction of being the first audible in Sherburne and Benton counties which corner on the opposite side of the river. There too is a school kept by a company of Benedictine Nuns where music, drawing, needlework and German are well taught by ladies of polished manners; and unusual proficiency.

Lower Town has two protestant churches, in process of erection one, about completed. We have a public school in the Everett School house, and a handsome Library dedicated by Hon. Edward Everett. The engines of an excellent saw mill and planing mill, saw factory; and of a good flouring mill are this moment puffing away within half a dozen rods of our office. We have from five to six steam boat arrivals here weekly and the smallest proportion of dross we have ever seen in any hive.

In the fall of '56 Grasshoppers came in a cloud and settled down in this and adjoining counties, destroying the greater portion of the crops. They deposited their larvae and died. Early in the spring of '57 the young brood came out and made such havoc that serious fears of famine were entertained by a large portion of the people; but they left in July, and so many of the late crops survived, that with the full crops of particular places, where they did not appear, there was a large amount of food. In autumn it became a question whether there was enough for winter consumption with what the people had the means of purchasing from below. The German settlers were generally of the opinion that there was not, and the Priests sent commissioners to Dubuque to ask contributions. When this became known in Lower St. Cloud indignation meetings were held, and strong resolutions passed condemning the measure as altogether unnecessary, and one calculated to do the country great injury by preventing emigration in the spring. The correctness of this view of the case is now proven. The third week of May is here, potatoes sell at 25 cts. per bushel, corn \$1.00, wheat \$1.25, oats 80 cts. and we have heard of no instance in which any have suffered for want of food; while a very large proportion of the emigrants who had last year designed emigrating to this point have been deterred by the dearth of bread of famine, and have gone elsewhere. The time is now past at which the Grasshoppers appeared last spring, and the minds of the people are set on rest as the question of whether they left larvae, last year, before they emigrated. It is evident that they went to other localities as they came here to eat, deposit their eggs and die. There is no sign that they have left any deposits here, and as everybody is putting in a crop of something good to eat we expect next fall to be encumbered with surplus of the good things of this life, and to inundate St. Anthony, Minneapolis and St. Paul, with vegetables and grain after supplying the Pine regions and the laborers on the Rail Road.

BROCKENRIDGE. THIS town is situated on the Sioux Wood river, and is the Western terminus of the Minnesota and Pacific railroad; the point laid down by Capt. Pope on his map as the head of steam navigation on the Red river; the Valley of the Red river is about twenty miles wide on either side of the stream, and about five hundred miles long; the surface is level and drained by numerous streams which are skirted with elm, bass wood, white wood and pine of the largest growth, the remainder of the valley is composed of rich, black loam, free from sand, barrens or swamps. Red river is a deep, slow stream, has no islands, sand bars or snags to obstruct navigation; the banks are about 25 feet high, and not subject to overflow; many of the tributaries of the Red river are strongly impregnated with salt, and indications of iron and coal are numerous in the vicinity. The farmers of the valley of the Red river gave to Major Wood as the average of their crops: wheat 30 to 40; barley 40 to 50; oats 40 to 50; and potatoes 200 to 300 bushels to the acre. At Pembina, [200 miles north of Breckenridge], ex-Gov. Ramsey says, "on the 2d October, 1851, water melons and cantelopes were served to us for dessert, and the first frost that occurred was on the night of that day." [see address before the Minnesota Agricultural Society, Oct. 10th, 1856.] Two large settlements have long existed on Red river—Pembina and Salkirk, both of which yearly raise a large surplus of the products of the farm; the whole valley of the Red river is rapidly filling up with an energetic and intelligent population; the country being exceedingly healthy, and should the indications of iron and coal lead to the discovery of those minerals as large as is anticipated, this valley will soon be swarming with a population engaged in agriculture, mining and manufacturing, supplying eastern Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri with the products of their labor and skill; the Minnesota and Pacific railroad will be placed immediately under contract as by the terms of its charter it must be finished from Stillwater to St. Anthony within two years, and completed to Breckenridge within ten years from the 3d of March, 1857, or forfeit its franchise as well as the lands donated to it.

Breckenridge is also at the point where Governor Stevens's survey of a route for the Pacific railroad crosses the Sioux Wood river, an examination of the Western States, and a reference to the writings of Gov. Stevens, ex-Gov. Ramsey or the Congressional documents containing the reports of Maj. Long and Capt. Pope, cannot fail to convince that such is the geographical position of Breckenridge; that all that portion of the Territory of the United States which lies west of the Mississippi and north of the head waters of the Minnesota river must forever be tributary to that city, and that Breckenridge is to be not only the commercial centre for the north-west, but will forever be the gate city on the great north-west highway of nations.

Breckenridge is now being improved by the Proprietors, who are erecting dwellings for themselves, a hotel, grist mill, saw mill, a shingle and lath machine, &c. For further particulars enquire of HENRY T. WELLS, Minneapolis, R. CHUTE, St. Anthony, CHAS. N. M'KUBBIN, St. Paul, Executive Committee, Or to GEO. F. BROT, Breckenridge, May 10, 1858, if.

The Visiter. Our Prospectus will be found on our third page, and we ask the friends of the freedom of the press and of the principles there laid down, to aid us in maintaining them. We feel that in our advocacy of them in St. Cloud we have been milder and more conservative than we have ever before been in our character of writer for the Press. We feel, that except our large share of human weakness, our life has been such as to give no just cause of offence to any.

May we be aware a fanatic; but no conviction could be stronger in our mind, than the feeling that the Lord has prepared us, by a long course of discipline, to stand publicly as the advocate of the oppressed of our own sex, as a representative of woman's right, under God, to choose her own sphere of action. We have chosen ours with direct reference to the final account, and those who make it the subject of sarcasm, ridicule, or coarse personal abuse, may calculate to meet all that is terrible in earnestness of purpose.

We are so certain the Lord is on our side, that it is quite impossible for us to fear any force on earth. Dying is not difficult, yielding impossible. We have not sought the control of a press here, but when it was offered us we looked upon it as a command from the Great Master to go to work in His vineyard. Our conscience acquits us of having used it otherwise than in the service of God and man. It is thus we still hope to use it, and not to gratify any feeling of revenge against those who have sought our injury with such singular pertinacity and insupportable.

We shall make no personal war upon any, but those who attack us, had better calculate the cost of supplying territory and munitions for the war that will surely ensue. We fight all our battles on the enemy's ground, and always use his weapons, so that he who makes personal war upon us had better be sure of his defensive armor. Let him make our private domestic relations the object of his public sneers, and he may calculate to defend his own.

We look upon all politicians, whether in office or out, as fair subjects of editorial comment in all their political relations.—We do not recognize any man's right to privacy in any attempt to govern the people. We never kept a political secret and think we never will. The people are the proper source of political power, and have a right to know all the purposes and plans of those who dispense power and patronage. Whenever we can trace a political wire up to the handle, we shall direct public attention to that point, no matter where it is, or what is likely to be the consequence. We believe this is a duty which every editor owes the public, and we shall have to get in a new supply of cowardice before we shrink from it.

To those who feel that these, our purposes, are right, we appeal for aid in carrying them out. The difficulties with which we have to contend are very great. A large majority of the people of St. Cloud show the best disposition to aid and sustain us, but in addition to the general commercial crash, this county has had to contend with the loss of the greater portion of two crops by the devastation of grasshoppers.

Our enemies have shown themselves unscrupulous and active. Their written threats, of more serious violence, stand uncancelled, while their private efforts to injure our reputation, to cover our name with most odious epithets, and gross crimes, are still actively pursued. We are without prisons, or regularly organized judiciary, and those who take the responsibility of these attacks are totally irresponsible, as well as artful and unscrupulous. They have already deprived us of a hope to which we had long looked forward, a quiet, humble, little home of our own. The preparation we had made for building, is now as money lost, for it is not thought safe for us to attempt living alone. Our office must be so situated, that with our debility it is impossible for us to have proper supervision of it, for the press must be placed where it can be guarded, without hiring men for that purpose.

We are not wont to make pitiful appeals for help, but we should be reluctant to deny now, not to state the facts, that those who love the American principles of freedom of speech and freedom of the press, may know that here, in this nominally free State, it is in danger of being crushed.—The Visiter is no longer a local organ, although we shall make it a prominent object to make known the resources of northern Minnesota; but the great object of its life is to vindicate the freedom of the press. For this, men here, of both parties, have contributed to purchase the material and incurred a large expenditure in publishing it. Men of comparatively small interests are active and efficient as they, and we are anxious that the responsibility thus assumed may not fall too heavily upon them. Our terms of subscription are as low as we can make them, and to all who favor us with subscriptions, we shall try to give the worth of their money. The people of St. Cloud have acted nobly their part in this matter, and to the friends of truth and justice abroad, we now appeal to aid us in our struggle for the right.

Correspondence of the Times. WINONA, June 10th, 1858. WORK COMMENCED ON THE TRANSIT RAILROAD.—Yesterday the Transit Railroad broke ground on their Road. The contract has been awarded to Mr. A. De Groff, reliable contractor throughout the United States. The terms of the contract are, thirty miles to be graded by the first day of January, 1859, and seventy-five miles to be graded and fifty in running condition by the first day of January, 1860. I believe this is the first work done by the Railroad Companies in our State. About two thousand people were present, and speeches and cheers were abundant. Mr. De Groff has about fifty men to work now, and is adding to the number rapidly. It is intended to have a force of one thousand five hundred men at work by first of July.

This is what the people expected when they voted so enthusiastically for the Loan, and we are glad to record the Transit Railroad as the first to show themselves ready to fulfill their promises. Truly Yours, MINNESOTA.

"If the conference bill pass, Kansas may come into the Union as a Slave State, or she cannot come in at all. That is the issue."—Richard South.