

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 Lecompton Constitution, and refusing her admission under any other.

Mr. Crittenden is a southern man and his amendment to the Lecompton bill said expressly that the Constitution should be subjected to a direct vote of the people of Kansas.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Twenty years hence, but you hope, nevertheless, that in the mean time she will be demoralized, and come at last a slave State.

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.

Kansas will live and survive four centuries; 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.

LIME. LIME. A FULL supply constantly on hand, by the subscribers, at their Mill in Lower St. Cloud.

LAND OFFICE. To Daniel F. Banks. You are hereby notified that on Thursday, the 17th day of June, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., proof will be offered at the Land Office at St. Cloud, in support of the claim of Thomas Tollington, to pre-empt the south-east quarter of section No. 24, township 122, range 27 west, and south-west quarter of north-west quarter of section No. 19, township 122, range 26 west, to which you are an adverse claimant; at which time and place you will be required to offer proof in support of your claim to said land.

NOTICE. Territory of Minnesota, ss. In Justice Court. County of Stearnes. To T. A. Holmes and Geo. Staller or the Holmes City Land Company, you are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been served against you, and your property attached to satisfy the demand of Xaver Popping amounting to sixty seven dollars.

Gentlemen, I can hardly trust myself to speak of this passage in the history of my country. No greater crime against liberty has been anywhere committed during this century.

The unfortunate and discreditable circumstances under which the instrument was clothed with the regular and technical forms of law, have been fully exposed.

Land Office. St. Cloud, May 10th 1858. Plats of the following Townships has this day been received to wit: Township 44 N. R. 31 West.

Preemptors are required to file Declaratory Statements within three months from this date. W. A. CARUTHERS, Register.

ATTENTION. WHOLE interests in the flourishing towns of ST. CLOUD & EAST ST. CLOUD.

Lots, single or in quantities, to suit purchasers, at reasonable rates. A rare chance for safe investments. All communications to be addressed to G. & J. H. TAYLOR, St. Cloud, M.T.

OHIO STATE AND UNION LAW COLLEGE. This institution has been removed to Cleveland, Ohio. Degrees are legally conferred, and Students, upon graduating, are admitted to practice. For circulars, address at Cleveland, O. M. A. KING, SECRETARY.

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 surveying, 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.

Second: In the 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 endeavor to be the exponent of what its conductors believe to be the American idea. It will deal frankly with persons and with parties, endeavoring always to keep in view that moral element which transcends all parties and parties, and which alone makes the basis of a true and lasting national prosperity.

EDMUND QUINCY, J. T. PARSONS, J. T. THORNBURGH, Mrs. H. B. STOWE, Mrs. GASKELL, Mrs. L. M. CHILD, Mrs. KIRKLAND, Mrs. PIERCE, Miss ROSE TERRY, W. COLLINS, G. SHIRLEY, E. M. JAMES HANNAY, C. W. PHILLIPS.

The Publishers will not be responsible for contracts made by agents. All persons order through that medium must look to them for their supply. All communications for the Atlantic must be addressed to the Publisher.

SAINT CLOUD.

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

When Geo. Stevens made his survey of a northern railroad route to the Pacific, in '53, he passed by 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 eight other dwellings were put on the site. This last August 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 a 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 whi-key in peace had better not come here, for the treaty by which the land was acquired from the Sioux, forbids its introduction; and the Legislature 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 Minnesota City 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 best of our soil is by no means inferior to any still fed we have ever eaten. Our venison is fine at ten 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 the 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 cannot be excelled. The blackberries, red raspberries and hays tuck 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 by those who will build a cabin on the spot. This, in places where a house can be built for fifty dollars, that would be a place compared to the dens 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 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, they removed to their respective lands on the West side of the Upper Mississippi is only 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 given with Commissioner Manypenny 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 Stevens 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 "old 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. Brett 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 the name of St. Cloud; by this name

it was incorporated in the winter of '55-'56.—The Land Office was removed in April '58, 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 Scandinavia, and has also the distinction of being the first andible in Sherburne and Benton counties which corner on the opposite side of the river. There 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 dromes we have ever seen in any live.

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 Priest 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 sufferer 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 this bug-bear 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 the question of whether they left alive, last year, before they emigrated. It is evident that they went to other localities as they come here to eat, depositing their eggs and so. 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 a 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.

WOOD RIVER. 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 level is drained by numerous small creeks and rivers, each with a large wood, white wood and pine of the largest growth, the remainder of the valley is prairie, 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 lead and coal are numerous in the vicinity. The farms of the valley of the Red river give to Major Wood as the average of their crops: wheat 30 to 40; barley 40 to 80; 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."

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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 desperation.

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 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 recreant to duty 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 Visitor is no longer a local organ, although we still 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 any, 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.

N. N. SMITH, Dealer in Real Estate, Office on River Street, opposite the Ferry, SAINT CLOUD, M. T.

LAND OFFICE. Cr. Cloud, May 27, 1858. The following plats have this day been received at this office: Tnsnip 124 N. Range 29 West 5th Merid. " 123 " " 30 " " " " " 122 " " 31 " " " " " " 125 " " 31 " " " " " 124 " " 31 " " " " " 126 " " 31 " " " " " Pre-Emptors are required to file their declaratory Statements within three months from this date. A. W. CARUTHERS, Register.

Wanted.—Several cash subscribers to fill the Visitor, lists and three lines to fill this column up snug, and tight.