

WOOD.—We want wood, and as there are a number of our subscribers who were to pay in wood, and the season for getting in crops is over, we hope they will make it convenient to bring along our wood just as soon as possible.

WANTED.—In payment of subscriptions, wood, flour, meal, meat, butter, or anything else good to eat, especially wood!

COUNTY ORDERS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Mr. Seward's Speech.

We should have been glad that this speech was a little easier to be understood—that it had a little more of the Ben Wade ring in the metal; but it may be that it is a very good speech, very manly, and fully up to the requirements of the time. The following passage favors this view.

"I dread, as in my innermost soul I abhor, civil war. I do not know what the Union would be worth if saved by the use of the sword. Yet, for all this, I do not agree with those who, with a desire to avert the great calamity, advise a conventional or unopposed separation, with a view to what they call a reconstruction. It is enough for me, first, that in this plan, destruction goes before reconstruction; and secondly, that the strength of the case in which the hopes of the nation are held consists chiefly in its remaining unbroken.

Congressional compromises are not likely to save the Union. I know, indeed, that tradition favors this form of remedy. But it is essential to success, in any case, that there be found a preponderating mass of citizens, so far neutral on the issue which separates parties, that they can intervene, strike down clashing weapons, and compel an accommodation. Moderate concessions are not customarily asked by a force with its guns in battery; nor are liberal concessions apt to be given by an opposing force not less confident of its own right and its own strength. I think, also, that there is a prevailing conviction that legislative compromises which sacrifice honestly-cherished principles, while they anticipate future exigencies, even if they do not assume extra-constitutional powers, are less sure to avert imminent evils than they are certain to produce ultimately even greater dangers.

But we do not exactly know what to make of this one:

Congress, in the present case, ought not to be impulsive. It ought, if it can, to redress any real grievance of the offending States, and then it ought to supply the President with all the means necessary to maintain the Union in the full exhibition and discreet exercise of its authority. Beyond this, with the proper activity on the part of the Executive, the responsibility of saving the Union belongs to the people, and they are abundantly competent to discharge it.

By "offended" here, does he mean seceding States; and if so why did he omit all allusion to the slight causes of offence which Union States might claim to have, in the "unreasonable seizures and searches" to which their citizens are subjected in the "offended" States—in the laws of those "offended" States which make it felony to bring suit before a United States Court to test the Constitutionality of laws which imprison and sell free citizens of other States, for the crime of landing at their ports—in the amiable practice of tarring and feathering and hanging men for a suspicion of holding opinions inimical to Slavery—in the pleasant practice of imprisoning and fining ladies for teaching children to read, and other acts of paternal solicitude. Is Mr. Seward in favor of upholding the constitutional rights of freedom of speech and the press in the "offended" States in consideration of the offending States repealing the laws designed to protect their citizens from kidnappers. Does Mr. Seward propose to change his last classification of the States, as "Labor and Capital" States for that of "offended and offending States"? Does he mean by the term "real grievances" to say that South Carolina has been really aggrieved by the election of Mr. Lincoln or some other act or acts of the offending States? Not by the election, for in another passage he distinctly denies that said election is sufficient cause for secession; and of course he does not admit that it is a grievance to be redressed.

He says a very great deal about the inestimable value of the Union, and intimates that without it the ships and citizens of the free North would be treated with contempt by the civilized world. So, the Union must be preserved.

The Cotton States say to us—"We despise, abhor and loathe you. We spurn, spit upon, defy, and tar and feather you. You are a low-bred, contemptible, negro-stealing, wooden-nutmeg selling set of tin pedlars, who would sell your souls, if you had any, for a dime. You are a set of greasy mechanics, and small-listed farmers—the mud-sills of society, not fit to associate with a gentleman's body servant.—We will have nothing to do with you.—Get out dog!"

To all of which Mr. Seward very blandly replies, with a low bow: "True, my dear sir, but your adherence gives us importance in Europe. Deprived of your countenance and partnership we should fall into utter contempt in the eyes of the civilized

world; and so my dear friend, permit me still to call you so, we cannot afford to part with you."

This is very polite—very like a merchant who has a new stock of goods on hand; and it may be that it all belongs to a higher state of civilization than we are able to comprehend; but to tell the truth we like the talk of the Cottonites the best of the two. We can understand it; but we cannot understand how Mr. Seward the announcer of the "Irrepressible Conflict," has suddenly come to the conclusion that "the different forms of labor" in the offending and offending States, "if slavery were not perverted to purposes of political ambition, need not constitute an element of strife in the Confederacy." Pity he did not mention that saving "if" in his other announcement. In that Irrepressible Conflict speech he certainly took ground that the strife was inherent in the two systems, or forms of labor. Now it is in the perversion of one of them. We think this a very "liberal concession" to be made by an "opposing force confident of its own right and its own strength," and should think more of the courage of the conceder if it had been made some place else than in the face of "a force with its guns in battery."

It appears to us that Mr. Seward in playing coon might have stayed quietly in his tree until Captain Scott examined his powder to see if it were dry. We do not believe the Captain's gun will go off after all—have an idea the cap is not waterproof—think the gun dropped in Charleston harbor, and that the barrel is rusty, the lock full of sand and that it will certainly miss fire in spite of the skill of the gallant Captain—think Mr. Seward should have given him a chance to pull the trigger once, before coming down.

On the subject of slavery in the territories, we cannot tell whether Mr. Seward is in favor of maintaining the Chicago platform, or Mr. Adams' proposition to divide it, giving slavery one half and letting freedom take her chance for the other. We have read what he says about it three times but are doubtful of understanding him.—So, we copy the passage in hopes our readers may be clearer headed.

Thirdly. While I think that Congress has exclusive and sovereign authority to legislate on all subjects whatever in the common Territories of the United States, and while I certainly shall never, directly or indirectly, give my vote to sanction or establish slavery in such Territories, or anywhere else in the world yet the question what constitutional laws shall at any time be passed in regard to the Territories is, like every other question, to be determined on practical grounds. I voted for enabling acts in the case of Oregon, Minnesota, and Kansas, without being able to secure in them such provisions as I would have preferred; and yet I voted wisely. So, now I am well satisfied that, under existing circumstances, a happy and satisfactory solution of the difficulties in the remaining Territories would be obtained by similar laws, providing for the organization, if such organization were otherwise practicable. If, therefore, Kansas were admitted as a State under the Wyandot Constitution, as I think she ought to be, and if the organic laws of all the other Territories could be repealed, I could vote to authorize the organization and admission of two new States which should include them, reserving the right to effect subdivisions of them, whenever necessary, into several convenient States; but I do not find that such reservation could be constitutionally made. Without them, the ulterior embarrassments which would result from the hasty incorporation of States of such vast extent and various interests and character would outweigh all the immediate advantages of such measure. But if the measure were practicable, I should prefer a different course, namely: when the eccentric movements of secession and disunion shall have ended, in whatever form that end may come, and the angry excitements of the hour shall have subsided, and calmness once more shall have resumed its accustomed sway over the public mind, then, and not until then—one, two, or three years hence—I should cheerfully advise a convention of the people, to be assembled in pursuance of the Constitution, to consider and decide whether any and what amendments of the organic national law ought to be made. A Republican now—as I have heretofore been a member of other parties existing in my day—I nevertheless hold, and cherish, as I have always done, the principle that this government exists in its present form only by the consent of the governed, and that it is as necessary as it is wise to resort to the people for revision of the organic law when the troubles and dangers of the State certainly transcend the powers delegated by it to the public authorities. Nor ought the suggestion to excite surprise. Government, in any form, is a machine; this is the most complex one that the mind of man has ever invented, or the hand of man has ever framed. Perfect as it is, it ought to be expected that it will, as often as once in a century, require some modification to adapt it to the change of society and alterations of empire.

We do wish Senator Wade or Thaddeus Stephens, or some one else of that ilk would translate this whole speech into good, plain Anglo Saxon. No doubt they understand it all; and as Mr. Seward's speeches have great influence with the people, they should be carefully rendered into the vernacular of the people. This speech ought to be translated into both German and English.

His plan of so amending the Constitution as to forbid the North ever interfering with slavery in the States, looks to us like a formal surrender in all the States, of what has already been virtually given up in one half of them, viz, freedom of speech and the press, and the equal use of the mails. Insert such a clause, and who cannot see that a pro-slavery Supreme Court may and will decide that any utter-

ance of anti-slavery sentiments is an interference with slavery in the States.—Would not this establish a censorship as rigid as ever was maintained in Austria? Oh, for a little senatorial back bone!

Diphtheria.

During the past week there have been several new cases of diphtheria in our immediate neighborhood. They have been promptly treated according to our plan, and were all cured. This confirms our belief that in the earlier stages at least, the diphtheria is only that form of putrid sore throat with which we have been perfectly familiar from childhood; and an attack of which has long ceased to cause us the least uneasiness. For fifteen years we have used no other remedy than to put some slight bandage up around the ears to protect them, and that part of the throat immediately below the ears from cold, in going into a cold room or out of doors, to hold a handkerchief lightly over mouth and nostrils so that the breath we inhaled should be warmed by the heat of that just exhaled. Then, every few hours wash out the throat by dropping a few drops of spirits of camphor on brown sugar letting it dissolve in the mouth, run down around the tonsils, when we gargled with and threw it out; and next time we ate the sugar and camphor, ate as much acid fruit as was pleasant with soft cooked fresh eggs, and tender, boiled steak as much as satisfied all demands of hunger, and drank half a glass of good beer, porter or pale ale two or three times a day.—But all drinks must be taken at blood heat. We cannot understand how cold can be otherwise than fatal in diphtheria, for just so far as the throat is diphtheritic it is dead. Decay, after the death of an organized body, is arrested by cold or heat. If the body is to remain dead, cold will preserve it *status quo*; but if it is to be restored to life, as in the case of a drowned person, or the extremities of a person dying, it is always heat that is applied.

Our old Pittsburgh doctors were imperative in this matter of heat in putrid sore throat, but after we began to study modernisms, we half concluded that this was but a part of an exploded system which denied cold water in all cases of sickness. We had read nearly all the Hydropathic works published, and were half converted to the opinion that cold water was a general panacea. We tried it on putrid sore throat, and have no idea we could have survived it twelve hours—do not believe we could recover from the slightest attack, if we took an occasional drink of anything cold, or inhaled an occasional breath of cold air. Time and again we have brought on a new set of ulcers by a drink of cold water or a draught of cold air before the throat was sufficiently healed to bear it.

With us the first symptoms of diphtheria are a general languor and feeling of fatigue, with a dry spot in the throat. This spot has a tickling or itching sensation. To one looking in the throat there is an ash colored spot visible just where we feel this dry itching. Sometimes in a few moments another and another spot will appear and soon this spot will begin to protrude not like a pimple raised in the centre; but the entire surface of the spot flat, and raised up from the surrounding parts like a knob. Then it feels like a bone or some other hard substance sticking fast; and the itching gradually becomes a slight stinging pain. The throat swells, and swallowing becomes painful sometimes impossible. If we are in the kitchen, when we feel the first spot we wet a finger, touch it on salt and apply it immediately to the spot—if in the office we wet a finger in spirits of turpentine, and apply that—if in our chamber we touch it with camphor. We are careful never to let it have two minutes of a start. Spirits of Camphor, as sold by apothecaries, should be made one half or two-thirds water to be used on sugar as a gargle.

ACCIDENT.—The Mercer (Pa.) Dispatch, of the 16th, gives an account of a fatal occurrence whereby one friend was innocent cause of the death of another.—On the Thursday preceding, the deceased, A. M. Trotter, a young man aged 20, with a friend, James Young, each having a gun, repaired to a wagon shop near their boarding place, previous to starting on a hunt. While Trotter was engaged, Young picked up the former's gun, not knowing it was loaded, and pointed it at him, when it went off, the charge entering Trotter's left breast, killing him almost instantly.—A coroner's inquest was held, when it was proved that the young men were the best possible friends, and that the accident was the result of culpable carelessness. Persons handling firearms should be extremely careful in what direction they point them; as this same practice and carelessness has cost many lives.

Advertising.

As a majority of our Merchants and business men either do not know enough or are too penurious to advertise, we clip the following remarks from prominent papers, for their interest, and that the other may know they injure themselves more than any one else by their "wont-pay-to-advertise" system. The Philadelphia Daily Enquirer says:

BONNER made a fortune by advertising, and scores have followed his example with entire success. He knew that the time had gone by for the slow, easy, plodding business habits of our ancestors, and that tact, quickness and enterprise ruled supreme. The public are exacting. They are not content, as formerly, to ransack a number of unassuming stores to satisfy their wants, but rattle along our streets to the establishment of the dealer who has made himself known through the columns of the public press. We repeat, then, ADVERTISE! Every dollar spent in giving publicity to your business is returned, with profit and interest, by the consequent increase of patronage ADVERTISE!

Hunt's Merchants Magazine, among other pieces of advice to merchants and traders says:

Notoriety or publicity is an indispensable element of success to the merchant, the manufacturer or the mechanic, who would give a wide and speedy circulation to the commodities and productions which he seeks to exchange for money. He may have capital, skill, convenient position, punctuality, industry and honesty—every possible fitness for his business—and all is nothing if he has not sufficient notoriety. This notoriety, let it cost more or less he must purchase or provide for as he purchases his stock of goods. And it must, in extent, bear a certain relation to the business he would do; it must be both positive and comparative. People must not only know him and his business, because otherwise they will find and trade with those who are better known. To do a successful and profitable business, a merchant must advertise—no matter what he sells.

The example and precept of one of the most successful business men America has seen, may be worthy of attention at the present time; Mr. GIRARD wrote:

"I have always considered advertising liberally and long, to be one of the great mediums of success in business, and prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dumbest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as, by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

From the Salem (Ohio) Republican we clip the following instructive paragraph:

LOST A SALE.—A gentleman came into our office, the other day, (as they frequently do, for similar purposes,) to look up the name of some Book Merchant in Alliance. He glanced over the Times, and not such an advertisement could he find. The result was, more than likely, that he procured elsewhere what the Alliance man might have sold, had he been sharp enough to advertise. In this day, people expect to find such information in newspapers. What magnificent managers these "penny wise and pound foolish" business men are who don't advertise. They know so much!

The Chatfield Republican contains the following item which serves as a fruitful lesson to our St. Cloud business men. They should understand that the business prosperity of a town is generally reflected through the columns of its local papers; and in that way Eastern persons judge almost entirely of the activity and thrift of a town. The following is the paragraph:

Wonder if Eastern people judge this town by our advertising columns? If they do God help those who are waiting for an Eastern emigration. A man looking over our paper finds that the business of Chatfield is done through two stores one milliner shop, two hotels, two tailor shops, and half a dozen law offices.—Promising town ain't it? But then we assure our friends east it is better than this show of business would indicate.

The very same is true with regard to St. Cloud. Merchants and others appear to forget that not only their business, but their real estate is benefited by a good show of advertisements in their local. Let our people begin immediately and rectify their mistake, and we will guaranty them a full return.

—The last official act of Mr. Holt before leaving the Post Office and going into the War Department, was to shut off the mails to the State of Florida. This was done in consequence of the state authorities intercepting U. S. Government letters. Mr. Holt abolished the Post Office at Pensacola, which was the only distributing office in the State, and consequently all Florida mail matter will have to be sent to the dead letter office.

KANSAS.—A bill for the admission of Kansas as a free State, passed both houses of Congress, by a large majority, and will, no doubt, receive the signature of the President.

Letter from Superior.

SUPERIOR, LAKE SUPERIOR, Jan. 18 Ed. St. Cloud Democrat: I hand you a few extracts from a report published in the Detroit Advertiser, showing some of the items shipped from Detroit in 1860 to the Lake Superior region, viz:

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| Butter, 329,824 lbs. | Malt, 3,740 bags. |
| Candles, 3,805 " | Meal, 2,818 " |
| Cattle, 2,275 head. | Meal, 266 bags. |
| Corn, 11,117 bu. | Oats, 107,828 bus. |
| Eggs, 638 bbls. | Pears, 421 bbls. |
| Flour, 22,947 bbls. | Potatoes, 20,760 bus. |
| Hams, 499 tes. | Sheep, 552. |
| Hogs, live 423 | Soup, 1,705 boxes |
| do dressed 87. | Whiskey, 1,219 bbls. |
| Lard, 256 kegs. | Wagons, 63. |
| Pork, 2,448 bbls. | |

I am unable to furnish the items shipped during the same period from Cleveland and Chicago to Lake Superior. There has been a very large increase over the exports of 1860. From these facts Minnesota Farmers may judge of the extent of the future demand for produce, cattle, &c. upon the completion or part completion of a Railroad to Superior. Of course the population of the copper region will increase in a rapid ratio from year to year. Navigation opens on the Lake sometime before the opening of the St. Mary's river and the ship canal. The miners are generally short of fresh beef, hams, pork, mutton, butter, oats, corn, wheat, hay, potatoes, eggs, &c., &c., and numerous cargoes of these articles would meet with a ready market at fair rates before the arrival of the fleet of steamers and vessels from the lower lake ports. People who have been feeding upon ham and salt pork for a month or so before the arrival of a steamer, would hail with delight the arrival of a fine drove of Stearns County cattle from Superior. It would please me greatly to see the Neptune leave our harbor on the first week in April, with a full load of cattle, feed, &c. for Ontonagon, (160 miles distant.) Last year the first drove reached there from Superior several days prior to the arrival of the steamers from Cleveland and Detroit. The amount of copper shipped from Lake Superior in 1860 exceeded 9,000 tons, worth about \$3,000,000. The Minnesota mine raised copper ore and produce to the amount of \$712,500. In former articles written for the DEMOCRAT, I urged upon merchants and drovers of Stearns County visiting Superior at the opening of navigation, and sailing per first opportunity for Ontonagon or Portage Lake, and prove to the Mining Agents and merchants there that, for cattle, produce, &c., Stearns Co. and Minnesota cannot be beat. Hoping to see a large delegation from St. Cloud to make contracts with the miners,

I remain, &c.,
J. S. RITCHIE.

—We have received from the Tribune Association the Tribune Almanac for 1861. As a work of reference it is very valuable. It contains the platforms of the parties in the late election, election returns from all the states, popular vote for President in 1852, 1856 and 1860, table of temperatures for North America, and a large amount of other valuable matter. Price thirteen cents, postpaid. It can be had at the Book Store.

LIBERTY AND THE UNION.—Mr. Seward tells us that "public liberty, our own peculiar liberty, must languish, for a time, and then cease to live," if the Union of the North with Southern men-stealers is dissolved. He goes on: "And such a liberty! free movement everywhere, *thru' our own land*, and throughout the world; free speech, free press, the freedom of every subject to vote on every law, and for or against every agent who expounds, administers, or executes." That is to say, our rights in these various particulars depend on our being confederated with men and communities that systematically deny and trample upon them, and who hang or tar and feather us on the bare suspicion that we intend to exercise them! Is this statesmanship?—Anti-Slavery Standard.

CONCESSION.—P. and W. met on Main Street the other day, just after a fresh batch of "Crisis" news had come in, and says P.:

"I have been studying hard to think what concessions we can make to the South more than we have already made.—We have conceded everything demanded, and everything imaginable. We have granted all they ask of us politically, and as to social compromises, we have sent them preachers to tar and feather—we have sent them 'schoolmasters' to insult and imprison; we have—in fact, I don't know what we could do for them that we have not done, and overdone."

"But I have thought of one more concession I suppose we might make," says W.

"And what is that?" anxiously demands P.

"You observed the item in this morning's paper, that they barreled up an Abolitionist, and rolled him into the Mississippi River the other day?"

"Yes—well?"

"Well, if that thing is to be continued, it will cost them considerable for cooperation. Don't you think we ought to make one more concession, just for the sake of fraternal peace, and—furnish them with barrels?"—Zenith (O.) News.

TELEGRAPHIC.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 24.—The volunteers are engaged in mounting and arranging their cannons. Carpenters are making ladders, and the utmost bustle prevails.

The United States Steamer Wyandotta is anchored westward of Fort Pickens, under the guns of the Fort, for the purpose it is supposed, of assisting Lieutenant Bland; and pilots have been notified that they may bring United States vessels inside of the harbor, if the vessels carry a flag of truce.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24.—The Legislature has appropriated \$40,000 for carrying on the postal arrangements of the Federal Government.

Lieutenant Mead has returned to Fort Sumpter.

The military services extended to the State by the Ostomba Indians of South Carolina, have been accepted by the Government.

Jeff Davis is in town.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 24.—Gov. Brown at the head of 700 troops this A. M., demanded the surrender of the U. S. Arsenal. His demand was complied with, the troops in charge saluting the United States Flag before hauling it down. The United States troops are to be sent to New York.

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 26.—At ten minutes past 1 o'clock this afternoon, the vote on ordinance for immediate secession was taken, yeas 113, nays 17. The Convention has adjourned to New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Committee on Military Affairs have prepared for the benefit of the soldiers of Fort Sumpter \$1,150 to indemnify them for musical instruments, clothing, furniture, &c., lost in precipitately leaving Fort Moultrie, and such remuneration is recommended to all officers of the Fort.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Fifty artillery men from New York arrived this morning, and immediately left for Fort Wadsworth to relieve the marines there temporarily on duty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The rumor was rife here to-day that Gen. Scott has received new intelligence relative to the designs on the Capital by secession invaders, which caused him much anxiety.

The Grand Jury has made three presentments of ex-Secretary Floyd; first, for mal-administration in office; second, for complicity in the extraction of bonds; and third, for conspiracy against the Government. It is expected that the indictment will be ready on the action of the Jury to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—[Herald's Correspondence]—I learn from a gentleman who had an interview with Mr. Lincoln, at Springfield, within the past week, that the latter in discussing the existing state of affairs, expressed himself as follows: "I will suffer death before I will consent or will advise any friend to consent to any concession or compromise which looks like buying the privilege of taking possession of this Government, to which we have a constitutional right; because, whatever I might think of the merits of the various propositions before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of menace, as leading to the destruction of the Government, unless it is the wish, and at the consent of all hands that our system shall be brought down to a level with the existing disorganized state of affairs in Mexico. But this thing will be thereafter as it is now, in the hands of the people, and if they desire to call a Convention to remove any grievances complained of, or to give new guarantees for permanence of vested rights, it is not mine to oppose."

In this conversation, Mr. Lincoln urged no objection to the Border State of Ethiopia proposition as a future basis of agreement, if the Republicans, as a party, desire it.

The most intense excitement exists in certain Congressional circles in consequence of the fact leaking out that the Howard select Committee of the House has positive evidence before them of a conspiracy existing in this city and vicinity to overturn the Government, in which certain prominent officials and citizens of Washington were implicated.

It is not true that Mr. King, the first assistant postmaster general, refused to hold any communication with ex-Senator Yulee. He simply declined to show him the papers he asked to see, relative to the abolition of the post office and discontinuance of the mail to Pensacola. The interview was respectful on both sides.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 27.—The Kentucky legislature yesterday almost unanimously adopted the Virginia resolutions which are so constructed as to require the Federal Government, to protect slavery in all the Territories now held or hereafter to be acquired south of 30° and to guarantee the right of slaves through free states.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—The First Baptist church in this city was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss \$8,000 to \$10,000. Insured \$5,000.

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 24.—A fire this morning destroyed the building occupied by Joseph O. Bartlett, for a Dry Goods store. Nothing saved. Loss on building and goods, \$20,000. Insured for \$6,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—The Nashville sunk near Unknown, Kentucky, yesterday. Loss, \$15,000 on boat and on cargo \$40,000, mostly insured.

HALIFAX, Jan. 24.—The Steamer Niagara from Liverpool on the 14th, arrived here to-day. She brings \$1,080,000 in specie.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—Pat. McHugh for killing his wife, was hung in the jail yard at 10 o'clock to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—Judge McCaled, of the United States District Court, resigned to-day in consequence of the secession of Louisiana.