

THE ST. CLOUD DEMOCRAT.

JANE G. SWISHELM,

"Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward."—EXODUS, CHAP. XIV. VERSE 15.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The St. Cloud Democrat.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

JANE G. SWISHELM, EDITOR.

Thursday, June 25 1862



"Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!"

We will receive wheat, oats, corn flour, wood, good butter, eggs, or anything else we can use, in payment of subscriptions to the DEMOCRAT or debts due the establishment. Now is the time to subscribe or settle old bills.

For Congress from the 2d District,
COL. STEPHEN MILLER.

The Fourth.

We trust the citizens of St. Cloud will make a matter of conscience of contributing toward the picnic, on the Fourth. There is to be a charge for dinner, and the proceeds are to go toward paying for the instruments of the Brass Band. The Band owe a debt of \$180 for their instruments and have paid \$30 apiece for instruction. The instruments belong to the place, so that when a member of the Band leaves, he leaves his instrument for his successor. The Band is therefore, a St. Cloud institution, and one eminently creditable to the place. Its members are among our most substantial and influential citizens—men whose interests are identified with the place; and we should show an appreciation of their prudence and public spirit by giving them a benefit that will be a benefit. Those who will contribute provisions should have them ready early in the day, and teams will go round to collect them.

Mr. Everett's Lecture.

The opening passage of this lecture, as written down on the spot, by Mr. Brewster, was given *verbatim* in our last number. It was descriptive of the scenery on the Upper Mississippi, and a reference to the character of that stream as a ligament to bind the states.

He then gave a historical synopsis showing the causableness of the rebellion. The South first demanded a protective tariff and when every pound of cotton used as clothing or candle wick, in New England, was imported, a duty of three cents per pound was laid upon cotton, for the express purpose of fostering the culture in the Southern States. So of sugar. Up to the time of secession the North paid a duty of two and a half cents per pound on sugar in order to favor the sugar planters of the South. Under this policy cotton grew to be King. But so soon as it reached the point where it no longer needed protection, the policy of a protective tariff was repudiated and made the excuse for the nullification measures of South Carolina. He regretted that that hydra had not been permitted to run its course, and meet its reward meted out by Jackson. Had it done so there would have been no secession in '61, but the nullifiers had been met by compromise instead of confiscation. He, himself, had voted for the compromise measures brought forward by Henry Clay, but now felt the policy was a mistake.

The South, so far from being imposed upon by the North, had carried all her measures and controlled the government. She asked for the purchase of the Louisiana territory, and it was purchased. She proposed the Missouri Compromise, and it was made. She demanded the annexation of Texas, and it was annexed. Thus involving us in an expensive war

with Mexico. Of the territory acquired there she demanded all, and California was only permitted to enter the Union, on her own application as a free State, by giving the South the bonus of The Fugitive Slave law which was peculiarly obnoxious to the North. Emboldened by her success she demanded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which she had proposed and which had been most reluctantly accepted by the North, and it was repealed. She conspired to break up and divide the Democratic party and thus made the success of the Republicans certain, and then made that success the pretext for secession. She complained that some of the Northern people found fault with her institutions and used hard words towards her. Ho, Mr. Everett did not by any means justify or palliate this offence, but the South had used as many hard words as the North. The cotton states which pretended to secede on account of insecurity of slave property, had never lost twenty slaves by Northern liberty bills or the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. The Border States did not profess to have cause for secession, but seceded to testify their approval of the right of secession. He drew a glowing picture of the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, and characterized it as the greatest outrage in the history of civil war—thousands of men, fully armed, and equipped and drilled, with (we forget how many batteries) attacking a garrison of 29 men who must have surrendered in a few days from want of provisions. The object of South Carolina, in that bombardment, was blood. They would shed blood compel retaliation and so force the Border States to take sides. He dwelt upon the cost of agony, blood and treason which the war thus begun, had cost the nation and affirmed that all that had yet been done towards crushing the rebellion was but the beginning. The nation is now preparing for an effort to which all former efforts were but as child's play to preserve the Union, and the Union must and shall be preserved. He drew a picture of the blessings of free government and the folly of secession, should it succeed. The tie which binds the Free States would be a rope of sand and anarchy would reign. Each separate state would secede from every other State—which idea by the way, we believe to be one grand mistake. There would no more fugitive slaves return—which would be very horrible—Virginia would lose, we forget how many millions annually which she formerly realized from the sale of her surplus slaves—which would be very distressing to First Families who raise sons and daughters for market.—Mr. Everett used one word, but we forget it, from which one might infer that he disapproved of this Virginia trade in "likely young niggers," and it was the only one in the entire lecture which cast a shadow of blame on the Divine Institution. He spoke of his own four years of labor in trying to strengthen the fast breaking bonds of brotherhood between the States by recalling the memory and services of Washington. He wound up with an eloquent appeal to men, women and children, to come to the rescue of the imperiled Union, to come with guns, swords, plows, spades, reaping hooks, earnest words, knitting needles and all other means in their power to save the Union.

His sentences were long, flowing and parenthetical and once he ran his parenthesis up against the last word of the sentence with something like a rebound. In personal appearance he is tall, and well advanced toward corpulence so that he wears an ample vest. His hair is white and is worn well thrown back and the phrenological developments of the forehead would make one wonder how he has achieved the reputation he has. The face is large in proportion to the head and slopes slightly backward from the point of the nose. There is a want of firmness and concentration in every feature; and his muscles and joints appear loose, while speaking he keeps constantly stepping forward and back, to the right and left, with a gliding, catlike motion, bowing and gestulating as he goes. When he wishes to convey an idea of completeness, he spreads out the fingers of both hands like

a pair of fans and places them on his coat bosom with the middle fingers pointing to the center. When he begins to be emphatic he closes the two middle fingers of the right hand and points upward with the first and fourth fingers, and when he adds more emphasis he spreads out all the fingers of the left hand and holds that aloft also, both palms to the audience.—When he goes off into a burst of eloquence he spreads out all his digits, reaches up his arms toward the ceiling and makes them shiver with a kind of palmed motion.

Altogether his appearance is characteristic of the man who "never originated an idea, or put an old thought into a new form." Still he is doing a good, we may say a great work now. The Lord works by a great variety of instrumentalities, and Everett, without one throb of sympathy for the downtrodden millions of the earth is contributing his mite toward putting down that spirit of slavery which tramples, in time, on the rights of all, by showing the utter lack of apology or excuse for the rebellion. It has raised, in order to extend and exalt itself beyond and above all that is called god. Men attend to and are influenced by his array of facts and merely selfish arguments who would stop their ears against any higher, nobler, more christian, more Godlike presentation of the subject.

The lecture is a very able resume of the subject and was often eloquent but we think our good brother of the Press far overestimated it when he says it was superior to any address ever delivered in this State. Galusha A. Grow delivered a better speech in St. Cloud—one that held his audience in closer attention and compelled more enthusiastic plaudits even from men who had come to hiss. He talked two hours in a hall so packed that half his audience stood. It is on the second story and an alarm was raised that the house was giving way but nobody could be induced to leave, and if the standard of eloquence is its effect upon the audience Mr. Grow's speech was as much superior to Mr. Everett's lecture as ten is to seven. He is the only one of our celebrated speakers who have been here that we have been able to hear except Lieut. Gov. Donnelly and he delivered a lecture here which, both for matter and manner we think was considerably better than Mr. Everett's great lecture, and the people of St. Paul have a right to feel indignant, if among all the really great men who have visited their city are spoken publicly none have ever given them anything better than that lecture. If we lived in St. Paul and felt that it was so, we should forthwith address a circular to Messrs. Seward, Schurz, Hale, Trumbull, Doolittle, Clay, Colfax, &c., requesting them never to come back.

We are decidedly of opinion that there are one hundred men who live in this State who could write as good a lecture and deliver it as well, and that "Sasatchawan" Taylor is one of the Hundred.

Bright Prospects Ahead.

The voluminous emigration correspondence of the Commissioner of Statistics, whose files he has permitted us to examine, indicate that an immense emigration is about setting in towards this State.

Letters come to him by scores daily from every section of the East and West, requesting documents and special information about the State; and in addition to his Reports, he has found it necessary to publish thousands of circulars, and is now about issuing a large edition of small pamphlets to meet the demand for information in relation to the public lands in this State, the climate, soil, &c.

In his files we notice a letter from Horace Greeley, requesting information upon these subjects for a Tribune pamphlet which he is about to publish—a pretty sure indication of the direction which the public mind is taking.

Though the present emigration movement is, in the main, the natural result of the Homestead Law, it is but justice to say that the direction which it is assuming towards this State, is largely due to the efforts which Mr. Wheelock has made by his official publications and correspondence to attract attention to our unrivalled advantages.—St. Paul Press.

Col. Elliott, of the ram fight, died at Cairo this morning (21st) from the wound received during the engagement before Memphis.

The prize vessel Circassian recently captured contained a cargo valued at 1,400,000.

Suppression of the Schools in North Carolina.

The telegraph announced on Monday that Military Governor Stanley had issued an order prohibiting further instruction in the schools at Newbern established for the benefit of the loyal colored refugees there. On Tuesday, in the Senate and House of Representatives, resolutions of inquiry were adopted, introduced by Mr. Sumner and Mr. Hickman, on this subject.

It was in February last that the expedition of Gen. Burnside and Com. Goldsborough won the victory at Roanoke, and took possession of Newbern and the neighboring country in North Carolina. When, it is said, "Burnside unfurled the Stars and Stripes in sight of Roanoke, he saw a little canoe paddling off to him which held a single black man; and in that contraband hand victory was brought to the United States of America, led by Burnside. He came to the General, and said: 'This is deep water, and that is shoal; this is swamp, that is firm land, and that is wood; there are four thousand men here, and one thousand there; a cannon here, a redoubt there.' The whole country was mapped out, as an engineer could not have done it in a month, in the memory of that man. And Burnside was loyal to humanity and believed him. The soldiers forded where the negro bade them, the vessels anchored where he bade them, and to-day he stands at the right hand of Burnside clad in uniform, with the pledge of the General that as long as he lives and has anything to eat the man that gave him Roanoke shall have half a loaf."

Soon afterward, Dr. Vincent Colyer of this city went down as a missionary to the contrabands in North Carolina, and proved himself so useful a person that Gen. Burnside appointed him Superintendent of the Poor, and thus he continued his labors in the double capacity of government officer and Church missionary and teacher.—What he saw and did, and what he thought of those among whom he labored, will best appear from his own words, addressed last April to one of our most honored citizens: "All the negroes, as fast as they come within our lines from any direction, are immediately sent to me. Sometimes as many as sixty or a hundred will come in at once, occasionally at night. Some are fresh from the plantations, often ragged, hungry, and dirty from long travel through woods, marshes, and dusty roads. Many little children come with their mothers. All these have first to be fed; next shelter provided; and soon, work and occupation. I have over seven 700 able-bodied men entered on my books, and with their families, upward of three thousand men, women, and children have reported themselves. Five hundred of the men are employed on government works, and we cannot get a sixth part of the number we could most profitably employ. Two hundred are employed as servants in the hospitals and in the Quartermaster's Department, unloading ships, etc. The women soon learn to earn their own living, selling pies, cakes, etc., and doing washing for the soldiers. The negroes far exceed my expectations as to their intelligence and capacity for usefulness and self-government. They are orderly, well-behaved, industrious, cheerful, clean, and in every way, often to the risk of their lives, ready to serve us. We employ them at every kind of labor, as carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, farmers, gardeners, timber hewers, home servants, laborers, etc., and in all these occupations they are equal to the work we give them to do. As to having any anxiety about their ability to take care of themselves, or thought of sending them to any other country for usefulness, or safety to ourselves, it is simply absurd. Only let them alone, and give them fair wages for their work, with intelligent, sensible men over them to direct their energies, and instead of a dangerous body of men they will prove a most valuable community, and a blessing to the nation that harbors and protects them."

But it is understood that Gov. Stanley, after looking into the operations among the contrabands, has announced that he is required to govern North Carolina according to the laws as they stand on the statute-books of that State, and that those laws forbid the education of slaves, which must therefore be discontinued.

According to the law of North Carolina, enacted in 1831, to teach a slave to read or write, or sell or give him any book or pamphlet, is punished with thirty-nine lashes or imprisonment, if the offender be a free negro; but if a white, then with a fine of \$200. The reason of this law, assigned in its preamble, is, that "teaching slaves to read and write, tends to dissatisfaction in their minds, and to produce insurrection and rebellion."—N. Y. Tribune.

John Henly, one of the most successful farmers in the county, has sold \$700 worth of stock alone in the last four years—notwithstanding he had only about one hundred dollars worth to start with five or six years ago.—St. Peter Statesman.

Senator Sumner on President Lincoln.

The following is a private letter written by Hon. Charles Sumner in reply to a letter written by a personal friend. It appears in the Boston Journal:

SENATE CHAMBER, June 5, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Your criticism of the President is hasty. I am confident that, if you knew him as I do, you would not make it.

Of course the President cannot be held responsible for the misfeasances of subordinates, unless adopted or tolerated, by him. And I am sure that nothing unjust or ungenerous will be tolerated, much less adopted by him.

I am happy to let you know that he has no sympathy with Stanley in his absurd wickedness, closing the schools, nor again in his other act of turning our camps into a hunting ground for slaves. He repudiates both—positively. The latter point has occupied much of his thought, and the newspapers have not gone too far in recording his repeated declarations, which I have often heard from his own lips, that slaves finding their way within the national lines are never to be re-enslaved. This is his conviction, expressed without reserve.

Could you have seen the President—as it was my privilege often—while he was considering the great questions on which he has already acted—the invitation to emancipation in the States, emancipation in the District of Columbia, and the acknowledgment of the independence of Hayti and Liberia, even your zeal would have been satisfied, for you would have felt the sincerity of his purpose to do what he could to carry forward the principles of the Declaration of Independence. His soul was occupied, especially by the first proposition, which was peculiarly his own. In familiar intercourse with him, I remember nothing more touching than the earnestness and completeness with which he embraced this idea. To his mind it was just and beneficent, while it promised the sure end of slavery. Of course, to me, who had already proposed a Bridge of Gold for the retreating fiend, it was most welcome. Proceeding from the President, it must take its place among the great events of history.

If you are disposed to be impatient at any seeming shortcomings, think, I pray you, of what has been done in a brief period, and from the past discern the sure promise of the future. Knowing something of my convictions and of the ardor with which I maintain them, you may, perhaps, derive some assurance from my confidence. I say to you, therefore, stand by the administration. If need be, help it by word and act, but stand by it and have faith in it.

I wish that you really knew the President, and had heard the artless expression of his convictions on those questions which concern you so deeply. You might, perhaps, wish that he were less cautious, but you would be grateful that he is so true to all that you have at heart. Believe me therefore, you are wrong, and I regret it the more because of my desire to see all our friends stand firm together.

If I write strongly, it is because I feel strongly, for my constant and intimate intercourse with the President, beginning with the 4th of March, not only binds me peculiarly to his Administration, but gives me a personal as well as a political interest in seeing that justice is done him.

Believe me, my dear sir, with much regard, ever respectfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

A noted Bushwacker Shot on the Spot.

From the Hannibal, Mo., Herald, June 10.

Information was brought into camp at Palmyra on Saturday last, that Colonel John Owen, a notorious rebel who has made himself conspicuous in burning bridges, cars and depots, and in firing into passenger trains, last summer and fall, was secreted at, or near his farm in Monroe. A detachment from Company A, 11th Regiment M. S. M. (Col. Lipscomb's) under command of Lieut. Donahue was immediately sent out from Palmyra, to hunt the outlaw. On approaching the farm of Col. Owens on Sunday about twelve M. the squad discovered a negro running rapidly from the house towards a piece of brush. The Lieutenant and his company immediately started for the brush, and going into it, they discovered the same, and soon bagged it. At first the Colonel showed a determination to resist his capture; but finding such a procedure useless, he yielded. Preparations were made for his execution. He begged the soldiers to take him prisoner. They informed him that "taking prisoners" was played out. They then placed him upon a stump, in front of a file of soldiers, and at the word of command eight bullets pierced the body of the rebel, killing him instantly.

Thus has ended the career of "notorious bushwacker and outlaw. He has met the just retribution of his damning crimes.