

Thursday, July 17, 1862

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

JANE G. SWISSELM, EDITOR.



"Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soul 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.

Republican State Convention.

A Republican District Convention, for the Second Congressional District of this State, will assemble at Saint Paul on the 30th inst., at twelve o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Member of Congress from the Second District.

The different counties in the District will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by delegates who are bona fide residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Aitkin.....1 | Lake.....1 |
| And Johnson.....1 | Lincoln.....1 |
| Anoka.....2 | Manomin.....1 |
| Becker.....1 | McLeod.....1 |
| Benton.....1 | Meeker.....1 |
| Big Stone.....1 | Mille Lac.....1 |
| Carlton.....1 | Monongalia.....1 |
| Cass.....1 | Morrison.....1 |
| Chippewa.....1 | Otter Tail.....1 |
| Clay.....1 | Pine.....1 |
| Crow Wing.....1 | Pope.....1 |
| Dakota.....1 | Ramsey.....1 |
| Douglas.....1 | Saint Louis.....1 |
| Goodhue.....1 | Sherburne.....1 |
| Hennepin.....1 | Stearns.....1 |
| Isanti.....1 | Stevens.....1 |
| Itasca.....1 | Traverse.....1 |
| Kandiyohi.....1 | Todd.....1 |
| Kanabec.....1 | Wabashaw.....1 |
| Lac Qui Parle.....1 | Washington.....1 |
| | Wright.....1 |

By order of the State Central Committee,
ROBERT F. FISK, Chairman.
W. L. WILSON,
ANDREW NESSEL,
C. N. WHITNEY,
J. B. GIFFILLAN,
GEO. T. WHITE,
Of the State Central Committee.
St. Paul, July 24, 1862.

Republican County Convention.

A Republican County Convention for Stearns County, Minn., will be held at St. Cloud on the 28th inst., at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting their Delegates to represent the County in the Republican District Convention to be held at St. Paul on the 30th inst.

The different towns in the County, will be entitled to a representation in said County Convention as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Lyndon.....1 | Rockville.....1 |
| Berlin.....1 | Wakefield.....1 |
| Fair Haven.....1 | Munson.....1 |
| Maine Prairie.....1 | Verdale.....1 |
| St. Cloud.....4 | Marion.....1 |
| Brockway.....1 | Oak.....1 |
| St. Joseph.....1 | Sauk Centre.....2 |
| Teumess.....1 | |

The different towns in the county will select their delegates on Wednesday evening the 23d inst.

By order of the Stearns County Republican Committee.
HENRY C. WAIT, Chairman.

GOV. RAMSEY.—The Press of Wednesday says a rumor was current in that city that Gov. Ramsey was captured with the Third Regiment. It says this report is plausible though not certain.

Good News.

The Confiscation Bill has passed both Houses of Congress. So, at last our representatives have determined to make the rebels pay a part of the expenses of the war.

The President has sent a special message to Congress, with draft of a bill providing specifically and fully for compensation to States that shall abolish slavery.

The rebel forces at Richmond prior to the late battles are estimated at 220,000. Beauregard is at Richmond sick. Another Merrimac, though smaller, is being built at that city. Our gunboats have been shelling the woods along James river. The rebels still hold out at Vicksburg, and it is said that city cannot be taken. The bombardment is terrific.

WASHINGTON, July 12. The President, this morning sent for the Slave State members of Congress and had an important interview with them. He urged upon them his plan of gradual emancipation and hinted strongly that if this be not adopted, general emancipation would come under less pleasant circumstances.

See the call for a County Convention

Congressional Nominations.

Colonel Stephen Miller wants it distinctly understood that he still considers Minnesota his abiding place, and that he has not been absent from his regiment since his connection with it unless detailed for special duty, or when indisposition prevented him from being with the gallant men who compose the First. We blame Col. Miller for letting Colonel Sully have the command of such staunch stuff as the First is composed of, when he could have had command of them for the asking.—Hastings Independent.

Why, Brother Stebbins we did not dream that office-seeking was such a cardinal virtue, in your estimation, that you esteem it a crime for a man to neglect an opportunity of securing his own elevation. Has it indeed come to that, that you consider a man worthy of condemnation for preferring the welfare of his country, to his own personal aggrandizement?

It is well known that Col. Miller was a civilian, and but imperfectly acquainted with military affairs when he received the appointment he now holds. On going to Fort Snelling he devoted himself, heart and soul, to the study of his profession, intending to resign if he did not feel that he could qualify himself for his post before he should be called to active service. He soon satisfied himself and his superiors, as well as inferiors, in command that he could fill the post of Lieut. Col. efficiently; and at the Battle of Bull Run had an opportunity of verifying the correctness of this opinion. Owing to the fatigue and exposure endured there he has never had a day's health since. At the time he might have been Colonel of the Third Regiment he lying ill at Harpersburg with typhoid fever and his physicians had little hope of his recovery; but he was sustained through his long illness with the hope of being able to resume his place in time to join his regiment before it moved forward and be in at the taking of Richmond. That long illness so interrupted his military studies, and so diminished his strength and powers of endurance as to render him, in his own estimation, unfit for a higher post than that he then occupied; and he honorably declined all attempts to win a place, and all acceptance of any place that he felt another might occupy with more advantage to his country. To the excellent tactics of Col. Sully, at the battle of Fair Oaks, it is believed the safety of our gallant First is due, while that brigade saved the day. Col. Miller might have commanded it as well, as is now shown in his success in carrying them through the late battles, and we with other friends believe he underestimated his own abilities; but as this is a species of fault not very common in public men we feel that he may hope to be forgiven by the public.

Those of us who are more interested in his personal welfare than in his official promotion deeply regret that he cannot be induced to resign and leave the army, since that old Bull Run butchery has apparently developed the seeds of consumption which he only escaped some years ago by emigrating to Minnesota. From reports we get from other sources than himself we fear that six months more of army life may seal his doom to die of pulmonary disease, and so far as he is concerned this, more than anything else is the reason we wish him a congressional nomination. If Richmond were once taken and he nominated we believe he would come home and canvass his district, feeling that by aiding to prevent the Government's falling into the hands of Northern sympathizers with secession he could more effectually serve his country than by wearing out the few poor months of a consumptive's life in glooping around after gangs of guerrillas.

True, he writes us privately and positively that he will not resign until the war is over but one at least of his superior officers has already advised him to resign that his regiment may have the advantage of the services of a healthier man in his place, and from the readiness with which he has declined promotion we feel that he will certainly yield to such suggestions on his first discovery of want of strength to perform his duty. From the effect our climate had upon him at first, it is fair to suppose that an autumn and winter at home will re-establish his health and we want to present the temptation of work to draw him here. Next to the work of firing bullets into the faces of the seceder, he would enjoy the business of hurling plain truths at the heads of these cowardly sympathizers of secession who are organizing to attack our gallant army of the Union in the rear, and defeat it by political tricks. The real battles of the republic are to be fought at the polls and on the floor of Congress, and we want men in it who, like Colonel Miller, prefer their country's welfare to their own promotion.

The reported mutiny among the rebels at Fort Delaware is believed to be untrue. Gentlemen from there last evening say they heard nothing of any disturbance.

McClellanism.

Of all the mysteries of this inscrutable war the McClellan mania is the most mysterious. Promoted to the command of the whole army, one year ago, because, so far as we could learn, he had been in command of the Western Virginia army, the two wings of which, under other commanders, won several victories when he, with his centre contrived to come up in time to send the dispatches. For these wonderful achievements he was put in command of the entire forces of the United States, and people shouted hosanna in the highest to the acts of daring he was yet to perform. All through the latter part of last summer and early autumn he was "getting ready" to strike a tremendous blow, by digging ditches; and folks waited and believed. Late in the autumn the roads grew muddy; for, making roads had been no part of his plan of getting ready. Then folks opened their eyes in blank astonishment as if this was a most wonderful occurrence—never had been any mud seen in those parts up to that time and how could mortal man be expected to provide against such an unheard of contingency? Would you have an army advance through fathomless depths of mud? So General McClellan became Gen. Stick-in-the-mud, and his worshippers bowed down to their miry divinity, with renewed adoration. When spring came and it was found that he and his grand army had been kept in the mud by a few wooden guns, it was still all right. The fact that he had squandered millions of the public funds and lost thousands of men by sickness, believing that the enemy before him was impregnable entrenched, when he might have known the facts if he had pleased to admit information, rather added to his glory. When Secretary Stanton drove him off the Potomac he took his men to the Yorktown peninsula; and, set them to digging more ditches. After he had spaded away there until he had buried more than ten thousand of his men from sickness, principally brought on by exposure and fatigue in this unaccustomed spade exercise, the enemy he was trying to capture got up and walked off at their leisure, leaving him his precious entrenchments. In pursuing them a portion of his army was surprised by superior numbers, at Williamsburg, and only the determined bravery of the men saved that portion of the army from annihilation. He went on to Richmond; and, twenty miles back renewed his digging operations. People were impatient, but McClellan was getting ready—digging his way to Richmond. He was slow to be sure but then, he was certain

—so cautious in making advances that going backward became impossible. A year ago he had assured his army that there was to be "NO MORE RETREATS, NO MORE DEFEATS!" True, there had been something of a scramble at Ball's Bluff, but he was in no way to blame. While he was filling the country with ditches a portion of his army was surprised at Fair Oaks "by superior numbers" as usual; and, as usual, was saved by the individual bravery of the men; and he dug on towards Richmond. His worshippers confidently predicted that he would take it in just the right time, and when he got ready, and while the country waited day by day to hear of the capture of the rebel capital, here comes the news that he is attacked and driven from his entrenchments, back, back nineteen miles.

With any other commander this would have been a great misfortune; but, with McClellan it was only a part of his programme of getting ready. It left him just where he wanted to be. Folks had been mistaken in supposing he wanted to go to Richmond! Not a bit of it. Back on James river under cover of the gunboats was the point he was aiming for, and only by the most wonderful generalship had he gained it. Well, instead of staying in these desirable quarters he is five miles out of them—back on the road he came and this too is another evidence of his inscrutable wisdom.

That he was driven from his post is no fault of his. Stanton did not send him reinforcements.

Now, if it were any one else, folks would ask if the fourteen thousand men he killed by unnecessary labor—by labor for which he might have employed negroes would not, if properly preserved have saved any need of reinforcements. They would inquire how many thousand he had detailed to guard rebel property and wonder if they could not have helped a little? They would surmise that he should not have taken or attempted to hold a position with insufficient force. But no such surmises no such questions, in his case.

It would be an unmitigated mark of want of generalship in another to know so little of the weak and strong points of his enemy that he is always attacked at a dis-

advantage, but for him to refuse to know is all right; and the government and people appear willing to furnish him men and money without limit to be sacrificed to the ignorance which it is his established policy to cultivate and preserve.

We should not wonder if, by next spring he gets ready to take Richmond as he took Manassas, and so supply himself with saw-log artillery enough to serve him for fire-wood until he gets ready to catch a rebel army, or finish the war in 1862.

Personally, we have no doubt Gen. McClellan is brave and skillful; but he is the grand representative of that policy which aims to destroy the rebellion and preserve its cause—of that loyalty which would preserve the Union if it can be done without injuring slavery, or offending the prejudices of Slaveholders. How long this policy is to be in the ascendancy, and how many more thousand lives are to be sacrificed to it, God only knows.

The Democratic Platform.

This document will be found on our first page, and speaks for itself so plainly that to speak of it is almost a work of supererogation. The men who concocted it would find their proper places in Beauregard's army if they were not too cowardly. It is an undisguised attack upon the government, made by professed friends, now when it is in a struggle for life with avowed enemies. The first charge made against the government is sending to prison men who were secretly aiding rebellion or who were believed to be so, and if the authorities had done right the men who made this platform and sent it out here for the endorsement of honest men, and their tools here who have hammered it through a State convention, by the trickery of a secret session would all have been in prison awaiting their trials for treason or have already paid the penalty of that crime. The men who deliberately set about breaking down the National government or dividing, weakening and distracting it when it is engaged in a war for existence, must be traitors. They charge the Republicans with bringing on the war by refusing to adopt the compromises proposed by Democrats, and for the constitution as it is, forgetting that these compromises were propositions for altering the constitution to what it is not. Last summer these same men were using every effort to alter the Constitution so as to make it suit the rebels who aim to destroy it entirely, and failing, and when Republicans and loyal democrats defeated their plans they "jump Jim Crow," and claim that they are the men who wish to preserve the Constitution as it is.

Superior Road.

By an item in another column, taken from the St. Paul Press, it will be seen that the Resolutions introduced into U. S. Senate, by Hon. H. M. Rice, have been so amended in the House as to remove our one objection. The point of intersection is fixed between St. Anthony and Crow Wing. This, as a matter of course brings the terminus to St. Cloud, as this is the head of navigation on the Mississippi and the point at which the Minnesota and Pacific road crosses the river. Below this point it will certainly not intersect, but if the route should prove shorter and the road easier made from Little Falls, it will make no difference in its value to St. Cloud. If the Pacific road is carried up to Little Falls, it would be simply from St. Cloud to Superior via Little Falls. It is most for the general interest that the route from Superior to Red River should be as direct as possible consistent with making use of the natural and acquired advantages already existing, and it will be important to realizing a quick return for the outlay of building that it should pass through as many business points as possible. So, we should all be willing that the up river country should reap the full advantage of anything favorable in its position.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning, the 16th inst., by Rev. W. C. Phillips, Mr. JOHN FARWELL of Maine Prairie, to NANCY W. ALLEN, of St. Cloud.

Maybe Farwell did not love us the less but himself the more that he has taken away our nearest neighbor—our tried, trusted, and true friend of years; and we trust he will not assume too many airs of royalty, now that he has won what Solomon pronounced "a crown." Truly his heart may safely trust in her, for she could not do an unworthy act if she tried.—May God bless them both in their new relations. "The Office" return their thanks for an excellent cake.

GIMSENG.—So far Major Hill has purchased about 25,000 pounds of green ginseng. He has shipped within the past few weeks about 5,000 pounds of dry and clarified root.—Mankato Record.

Hon. H. M. Rice.

This gentleman has made a speech in Senate advocating the policy of arming all negroes who are able and willing to fight for the Union; and nailed Garrett Davis to the wall, with his Border State sympathy for rebels. We thank God that Rice has taken this position, and so proved that his love of country is stronger than party ties. We cannot see how any man who desires the preservation of the Government more than that of slavery, can longer shut his eyes to the duty of using every force, at our command, to crush this wicked rebellion and Mr. Rice's seeing the truth, and boldly giving it utterance, will do much towards saving the lives of hundreds of thousands of white men who must be sacrificed to preserve a country for the negroes, if the present policy is not changed. We believe black men have a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; but, we object to exterminating the whites in order to leave them possession of this country.

Lake Superior Items.

SUPERIOR CITY, July 8th, 1862.

From Our Regular Correspondent.
The Bay de Noquet and Marquette Railroad brought to the dock at Marquette during the week ending Thursday, June 12th, 6,978 tons of iron ore, making the total amount received up to same date 24,376 tons, requiring a fleet of schooners, barques and propellers to transport to Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago.

The products for May, says the L. S. Miner, were 149 tons 410 lbs. copper from the Minnesota mine, 26 tons 1,149 lbs. Rockland and 51 tons 1,378 lbs. National. The Minnesota leads the column.

The Portage Lake mines are in a flourishing condition—the Quincy, Pewabic, Franklin Leloyale, etc., raised 357½ tons copper for May. The improvements of Portage river, by means of which the largest steamboats run to the docks of the towns of Houghton and Hancock, place Portage Lake district beyond competition as to facilities for shipment, the mines being within a short distance of the docks. There are some two hundred houses in process of erection at Hancock and workmen are in demand and cash payments.

The distance from Sunrise to Superior City is one hundred and ten miles via Military road. The steamer Water Witch runs regularly from Marquette, Portage Lake, Ontonagon, etc., to Superior City, as does the schooner Neptune, owned by M. & R. G. Coburn, of Superior.—Why do not your sheep grazers import stock via Superior? Messrs. Williams & Co. shipped via steamers Northern Light and General Taylor alone in one day two hundred and sixty tons merchandise and produce and fifty head of cattle! Fare on cattle about \$10 each. Attention, drovers! Should any of your citizens wish to indulge in specimens of native silver found and manufactured in the copper mines, I refer them to the Lake Superior Miner advertisement of silver spoons, \$6 to \$10 per set—knives \$2.50 to \$5 each, and tobacco boxes \$5 to \$10 each.

From the Second Minnesota Battery.

[The following extracts are from a letter received by Wm. Kinkaid of this place, from his brother Alex. We are glad to learn that he has been promoted from Sixth Sergeant to Orderly, with every prospect of a Lieutenantcy. He says that the Battery has been ordered to fill to the maximum number, and that Lieut. Woodbury comes to St. Paul on the recruiting service.]

CAMP CLEAR CREEK MISS.,
June 25th 1862.

DEAR BROTHER.—Lieut. Woodbury leaves Camp for St. Paul to-day on recruiting service, on his arrival at which place he will mail this. * * * We are camped at present on Clear Creek, (as muddy as the d—) Any thing here in Mississippi not perfectly black is called clear about twelve miles back of our furthest advance, and the same place that my last letter was written from. We are near the Mobile & Ohio railroad, and about thirty miles from Grenada, where the enemy is said to be encamped fifty thousand strong. Certain it is since the evacuation of Corinth I have not seen a seceder man or woman. How long we shall remain here or where we shall be ordered, I cannot say. My belief is, that we are stopped here because our transportation must all come from Tennessee river, and until the Memphis road is opened to Grand Junction or Corinth, we cannot advance. Such is the prevailing opinion. Gen. Halleck, doubtless, knows all about it. It is a curious fact that we get many items of news from St. Paul and the East about affairs here of which we previously knew nothing.

* * * I am well and hearty. We have forty on the sick list. Albert Whitefield, of Kandottas, James Furguson and Geo. Davis, of Sauk Centre, are in the hospital, not dangerous. Lyman C. Ayer is one of our most efficient men and highly esteemed. Alonso Spaulding is also sick. Wm. Gilpatrick well and cooking for the Company, and a "brisk," as usual. Johnson is Wagonmaster, and is well. D. J.—is neither well nor sick—got the spring fever. From the fact that I have not seen a sick day or been off duty since I joined the Company, I am called a "perfect salamander."

TELEGRAPHIC.

Bad News!

The Minnesota Third Regiment in Battle!

Attacked by Superior Numbers!

Gallant and Protracted Resistance!

They are Compelled to Surrender!

The Rebels Marching upon Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 12.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 Georgian and Texan guerillas, under Col. Forest, attacked the 11th Michigan and 3rd Minnesota, in Murfreesboro, early this morning. After desperate fighting this 3 P. M., the Michigan troops were strongly entrenched, and cut up the enemy terribly, with Hewitt's Kentucky battery, repulsing them with great slaughter in three charges. Flags of truce were sent in by Col. Forest demanding a surrender. Col. Lester replied that he would hold his position a week. The Railroad track was torn up but has been replaced. An attack on Nashville is not improbable. Col. Lester is reported falling back on this city. Cannonading is heard repeatedly here. Col. Boon has arrived with several companies.

LATER.—A special dispatch to the Associated Press, says that Murfreesboro has been taken by the rebels, mostly Texan rangers, under Forest, but were shelled by our battery.

It is reported there that the 11th Michigan was captured, and the 3rd Minnesota with a battery was holding out at last accounts. Brig. Generals Duffield and Crittenden, of Indiana, were prisoners. Great excitement in Nashville; an attack is expected; we will give the best fight possible, and if compelled to yield, will shell the city; a battery is in position for that purpose.

NASHVILLE, July 14.

[Special to Herald.]—The Unionists lost \$30,000 worth of army stores at Murfreesboro. The Union forces engaged were the 3d Minnesota, Col. Lester, six companies of the 11th Michigan, Col. Parkhurst, 300 strong, the 3d battalion 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, 225, Hewitt's battery, 60 men, the 4th Kentucky, in all about 1,400 men.

The rebel force consisted of one regiment of mounted infantry, a regiment of Texan rangers, and Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee cavalry, between 3,00 and 4,000 mostly armed with carbines and shot guns. Their loss in killed and wounded is heavier than ours.

The Pennsylvania 7th lost in killed wounded and missing, 200 men.

The only officers escaped as far as reported, are Capt. J. F. Andrus, Capt. C. C. McCormick, [Most probably C. C. Andrews, of Company 1, of this County.—ED. DEM.] and Lieut. H. D. Mooney.

The Commissary Department was replenished with new clothing, &c., which has fallen into the hands of the enemy. Capt. Rounds, Provost Marshall of Murfreesboro, and Guard, shot nine rebels before surrendering. The rebel Gov. Harris and Andrews Ewing were known to be near Sparta a few days since, organizing a raid on Murfreesboro, which may, it is apprehended, be extended to the Capitol of the State.

The public are in a great state of excitement, many families having left. The Louisville cars this morning were filled with alarmed speculators and adventurers.

It is reported that John C. Breckenridge, Col. Forest and Col. Rains, of Nashville, and that Gen. Kirby Smith is advancing on Nashville from Chattanooga with 15,000 men.

Murfreesboro was barricaded with bales of hay, and the federal shells set fire to many of the houses. Col. Lester is falling back towards Nashville.

Union reinforcements are coming up by special trains.

The 28th Kentucky has just arrived. They were cheered as they passed through the streets. The secessionists confidently expect the arrival of the rebel forces some time to-night.

Batteries have been placed on Capital Hill and other points.

There may be music in Nashville before this reaches the north.

Col. Lester surrendered at Murfreesboro at four o'clock P. M.—the Minnesota Third and Hewitt's battery included—the latter for want of ammunition. Men are lying on the sidewalks, holding their horses' bridles in their hands, expecting every moment to be called into action.