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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

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Office over Edelbrock's Store.

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J. V. WREN,

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Will practice Medicine in all its branches including midwifery and operative surgery St. Cloud, Minn., Dec. 15th, 1862.

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[FROM LIVERPOOL.]

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Neatly Fixed and Warranted.

Old Verge and Lupine Watches made in to New English Patent Levers at a small cost.

Engraving done to order.

JOHN SCHWARTZ,

Keeps constantly on hand

Saddles, Harness, Carriage Trimmings, &c.

St. Germain street, near Washington Avenue, Saint Cloud, Minn.

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WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

Silver and Plated Ware,

125 Third Street, St. Paul,

Four stories below Thompson's Bank.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired by experienced workmen.

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OF

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St. Cloud

BOOT AND SHOE

SHOP.

JAMES BIGGERSTAFF

HAVING opened a Boot and Shoe Shop on St. Germain street, two doors above Burbank & Co's store, is prepared to make boots and shoes, of every style and quality, at

REASONABLE RATES.

Repairing done with care. He respectfully invites his friends to call and see him at his new stand.

JAMES BIGGERSTAFF,

St. Cloud, Sept. 16th 1863.

ANTON SMITH,

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

A full supply of

Boots and Shoes,

BUFFALO OVERSHOES & MOCCASINS,

Kept always on hand, and for sale at favorable prices.

A good stock of Leather and Shoemaker's Findings.

Particular attention paid to Custom Work.

The highest market price in Cash paid for Hides.

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Manufacturer and Dealer in

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(Between Tobey's and Book Store),

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HENRY W. WEARY,

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I HAVE removed to my new shop near the Bridge, where I am prepared to do all kinds of work in the Carriage-making line. Wagons, carriages and sleighs made in a neat and substantial manner at low rates. Particular attention paid to repairing.

THOMAS JONES,

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ALL kinds of work done in the best possible manner. Particular attention given to horse and ox-shoes, plow work, and repairing of all kinds. Shop in same building with Henry W. Weary.

J. W. METZROTH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD invite his friends and the public to call and examine his New Style of Gentlemen's Furnishings. Particular attention paid to custom work.

AMONG THE GRAVES.

BY ELLEN C. HOWARD.

Among forgotten graves,
I too have wandered oft at midnight hour,
But not where o'er white stones the willow weeps,
Or income flows from slightly breathing flower;
But o'er the lonely grave in mine own heart,
Where love and friendship both have been buried long,
Where names are traced by sorrow's sculptured art,
That never yet were breathed in jest or song!
There have, forgotten by the careless throng,
I come among the graves.

There is no weeping heart,
It matters not how low the life hath been,
But mid its desert life hath left a green,
Some little spot which tears keep fresh and green—
The memory of some little golden deed,
Laid on that heart to still its passionate struggle,
Some early love, whose tender sweetness shed
A charm that lives through sorrow, sin and wrong,
And mid the loudest laugh, the wildest song,
Reminds us of the dead.

For the St. Cloud Democrat.

"FOSSILS."

Origin of Wine.

Jerushed, the founder of Persopolis, is said by Persian writers to have been the inventor of wine. He was immoderately fond of grapes, and desiring to preserve some, they were placed in a large vat for this purpose and lodged in a vault for future use. When the vessel was opened the grapes had fermented, and the juice was so acid that the king supposed it was poisonous. So it was poured into other vessels which were placed in the king's room and labelled "poison." It happened one day while they remained there, that one of the king's favorite ladies had an intense nervous headache and wished for death. Seeing the vessels labelled "poison," she took some of the contents and drank it. She soon became drowsy and fell asleep. When she awoke the headache had disappeared and she felt much refreshed. The experiment was repeated so often that the king noticed that his "poison" was disappearing. When he ascertained the cause, more "poison" was made and others shared in the pleasures of the blood-red wine. The circumstances which led to its discovery gave it the name ever afterward of Jecher-e-Kooshon, "the delightful poison." And thus originated a blessing and a bane to mankind.

COAL.

It is not known when the first attempts at coal-mining were made. The coal spoken of in the Scripture is supposed to have been charcoal, as there is no coal now found in the Holy Land or Arabia, and none nearer than the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. Theophrastus, a Greek, who wrote 238 years B. C., briefly speaks of the nature of coal and tells how it was used in his day by the smiths. Flint axes, sometimes found imbedded in coal beds, are a very strong evidence of early mining. Ancient excavations or mines are sometimes discovered.

The extent of coal beds is understood by but few. If the world is not to be destroyed until all the coal is used up, this generation need be in no expectation of the millennium. The coal field in South Wales alone has an actual thickness of strata of ten thousand feet, with an area of about seventy-five miles. The average supply per annum is about eight million bushels, and at this rate the supply will last two thousand years.

The thickest vein yet discovered in the United States is situated in Virginia and is about one thousand feet in thickness. The average thickness of the strata is about seven feet. Coal mining in Great Britain is generally done by shafting. This is seldom resorted to in America owing to the position of the strata. Excavations are not often made in England to a greater depth than four thousand feet, owing to the increase in temperature, the increase being about one degree for every fifty-six feet descending.

In the tenth century, Thorwald, a chieftain of Norway, with his son Eric, fled to Iceland to avoid the consequences of one of those deeds of violence which were of so frequent occurrence at that age. After the death of Thorwald, Eric, imitating the example of his father, quarrelled with his neighbors and was banished by the Icelandic Parliament. Having heard that a sea-captain, while sailing round the northern coast of Iceland, had seen a strange land to the westward, Eric fitted out a ship, and with his followers set out on a voyage in search of the Great Un-

known. Sailing westward he soon discovered the new land. Having selected a site on which he supposed would be suitable to make a settlement he returned to Iceland. He there fitted out twenty-five ships and set out again for the country which he had called Greenland. His colony was planted and prospered. Frequent voyages were made in different directions, some to Iceland and some to the South. Some are said to have been as far south as the coast of Massachusetts where grapes were found. From various causes the intercourse between Iceland and Greenland gradually ceased and the colony was in the course of time forgotten. Frobiush visited the supposed site of the colony in the year 1586, and Davis in 1685, but no traces were found of the Scandinavians. It is supposed that quarrels arose between the natives and the colony, and that the latter was exterminated. In the year 1821, Hans Kgede was sent out as a missionary from Denmark, and after encountering many difficulties, succeeded in introducing christianity among the natives. Thus God chooses his own times and instruments for accomplishing his works—always simple instruments and at unexpected times.

William the Conqueror divided England among the commanders of his army and created about twenty earldoms. Not one of these now exist. Nor do any of the honors conferred by William Rufus, Henry I., Stephen, Henry II., Richard I., or John. All the dukedoms created from the institution of the order of Edward III., down to the commencement of the reign of Charles II., have perished except Norfolk and Somerset, and Cornwall chosen by the Prince of Wales. Winchester and Worcester, the latter now merged in the dukedom of Beaufort, are the only existing marquisates older than George III. Of all the earldoms conferred by the Normans, Plantagenets and the Tudors, eleven only remain, and of those six are merged in higher honors. The House of Lords does not contain among its members, a single male descendant of any of those barons who were chosen to enforce the Magna Charta, or of any of those who are known to have fought at the battle of Agincourt. The Wrottesleys are the single family among the Lords who can boast of a male descendant from the date of the institution of the Order of the Garter in 1349.

It is different with the nobility of Scotland and Ireland. Many of the ancient titles of the former are still held by male descendants of those whom the titles were conferred, and few ancient Irish titles have expired.

Princes of Wales.

Of the sixteen Princes of Wales, six married when they were in possession of that title:

1. The celebrated Edward, the Black Prince, who married Joan of Kent.
2. Edward, son of Henry VI., who married Lady Jane Neville.
3. Prince Arthur, who at fifteen pledged his boyish vows to Catharine of Arragon, afterward one of the many wives of Henry VIII.

4. Frederick, eldest son of George II., who at the age of twenty-nine years married the Princess Augusta of Saxo-Gotha.

5. Prince Regent, afterward George IV., who married Caroline of Brunswick.

6. And the present Prince Albert.

The Pythagorean doctrine of the music of the spheres has a poetic interest at least. The planets were supposed to emit sounds from their different spheres which were combined into a harmonious symphony, the moon representing the grave end of the scale, the earth sphere the higher, and the more rapid of the spheres, the acute end.

The inaudibility of the sounds emitted was ascribed to their having been constantly heard; and even Cicero from whom we might have expected better, tells us that they were so loud as to transcend our capability of hearing.

During the long period of four centuries which elapsed between the time of Homer and Herodotus, the earth was regarded as a circular plane surrounded by the heavens, which were supposed to be a solid hemi-spherical vault. The

ocean was supposed to flow around this plane as a horizon, and the stars to arise from and set in the circle of the water.

The theory of the diurnal rotation of the earth was advanced at an early day but was not successfully established until the time of Galileo. It was his great mind which grasped the idea and established it upon a firmer basis, and well does he deserve the name of Father of Astronomy, as it is known and understood in modern times; for from his great and important discoveries, astronomy properly dates its beginning as a science.

The Egyptians and ancient Germans had but three seasons, spring, summer and winter, and in our language those three seasons are indicated by Anglo-Saxon words, while autumn is borrowed from the Latin. Why that season was omitted is not easily explained, for it seems to be as strongly marked by its sear and yellow leaf as the other seasons.

In the earliest time was measured by years. The Bible frequently speaks of them and Homer, the blind poet, also speaks of them;—as that the siege of Troy occupied ten years, and that the great Nestor outlived two generations of men and reigned in the third. Hesiod, an ancient writer, advises men to marry at about the age of thirty years, and women at about nineteen, which would be a very good rule to follow now-a-days. Solon, the great lawgiver of Greece, divided the successive ages of men into ten periods of seven years each—the perfection of man's physical strength being in the 4th period between the ages of twenty-eight and thirty-five years, and the perfection of his intellectual strength in the seventh and eighth periods, or from forty-nine to sixty-three. Some modern writers place the perfection of both intellectual and physical strength between the ages of thirty and forty-five.

The Grecian year was three hundred and fifty-four days in length, and the Roman year, as regulated by Romulus, contained three hundred and four days or four months, but was afterward increased to three hundred and sixty-five days or ten months by Numa, whence originated our year and names of our months.

The Arcadians divided their year into three months; the Carians and Acarnanians into six months; the Lavinians into three hundred and seventy-four days and the early Egyptians into three or four months.

Time was measured in various ways. There was a sun dial placed upon the Pnyx at Athens in the year 433 B. C. By it the day was divided into thirteen parts from sunrise to sunset, the length of the hours varying with the length of the days. In cloudy weather and at night water clocks were used. In these instruments time was measured by the flow of water from an orifice in a cylindrical vessel, and were used in Athens in the time of Aristophanes, for the purpose of regulating the length of speeches in courts of law. It is a great pity that we cannot have such regulators in these times. If such a regulation was introduced now, people would probably live longer.

OUR CHATTANOOGA LETTER.

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.

Important Movements Looked For.

IMPREGNABILITY OF CHATTANOOGA.

GUERRILLAS—EXODUS OF CITIZENS.

THE FUTURE OF TENNESSEE.

Items Concerning Minnesota Troops.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 1st, 1865.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT.—I have neglected to inform you lately of matters pertaining to this locality, for the reason that there has been a dearth of news and items which would interest your readers. After the driving of the rebel army from this State by Gen. Thomas, all excitement and interest in this direction subsided and the daily routine of military life gave little to interest the public. Just at this time, however, great activity is apparent in all this Department. Quartermasters and commissaries, always the first to move, are displaying unwonted activity in their several places; and it is safe to assume

that important movements are afoot, and that soon troops will be astir fully armed and rationed. Engineers are busily engaged in putting the railroads branching in different directions from this place in a good state of repair, and the busy hum in the shops and warehouses sounds ominous. Fatigue parties are still further perfecting the different forts and one or two new works are being thrown up for guns of heavy calibre. The old army which drove the rebels out of Tennessee, is lying along the Tennessee River and preparing for any emergency that may arise from movements of rebels in that quarter, or in any other where their presence may be needed.

Late information indicates that a portion of Hood's army has gone to Augusta, Ga., and also that the roving bands of guerillas and scouting cavalrymen which have been hovering about northern Georgia and East Tennessee have been ordered to report to the same place. This looks to a combination of forces by the rebels for the purpose of assisting General Lee in the shock which will ere long take place between him and Grant and Sherman. Should Lee be forced away from Richmond, it is but reasonable to suppose that he will endeavor to retreat through Virginia into East Tennessee, capture Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, and besiege this place—the key city of the South—before troops could be hurried here for its defense. The great activity noticeable here shows that "Old Safety" (Gen. Sherman) is wide awake and fully alive to the necessity of guarding every avenue through which Lee could escape and having every outlet well fortified and protected by troops. The descent of Lee is anticipated. He will never occupy this impregnable position and prolong the war a twelvemonth. The same disappointment awaits him, if he comes, that Hood met with in his endeavors last December to winter in Tennessee. No force that he can bring against this place can take it. Enough cannon bristle from the breastworks and forts to sweep every square inch of ground within three or four miles of the place. With the subsistence, ammunition and material which are stored here, and the help which would soon arrive from places north of us, it would be impossible for Lee to unlock this door and march through to the coveted States beyond.

The coming year will see the rebels foiled at every point and their armies disorganized, scattered, and either seeking protection within the Federal lines, under the amnesty oath, or forming into roving guerilla bands, to prey upon the people of their own country and isolated bodies of troops. The guerilla system inaugurated by the South—fostered and nourished by it—has been and is a curse to the Southern people—a viper that stings and kills friends and foes alike. For fear of lawless men, many of the residents of this portion of the country daily come to this post and request and receive transportation North with their families and household goods. Robbed of their horses, stock, and such products as they have succeeded in getting, they stand in constant danger of their lives, so long as the nation is at war and the country liable to be overrun by armies. They have no encouragement to remain. Those who can, seek to flee the country familiar to them from their birth. A reign of terror exists. Murders committed by guerillas in the surrounding country, are daily reported. Peaceable citizens who come here for provisions from the government, are met some ten or twenty miles out and robbed of everything, lucky if they escape with their lives.

On the 4th of March the election takes place in this State for Governor—the redoubtable old Parson, W. G. Brownlow, being the nominee of the Union party. He will be Tennessee's next Governor, and is keenly alive to the necessity of ridding the State of all pestiferous gangs of outlaws. Measures are already afoot among many to organize, and with the countenance of the Governor and the energy and will he always displays in matters pertaining to his country's welfare, loyal Tennesseans will uphold this terrible system of guerrillism, which is now desolating the fairest portion of the State and driving the bone and sinew from their native soil to the North. Tennessee is suffering, and Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are gaining her thrifty, hard-working farmers.