The St. Cloud Journal.

W. B MITCHELL, EDITOR.

Thursday, Nov. 15, 1866.

INJURIOUS ABSORPTION OF LANDS.

It has for many years been a policy with our Government to encourage internal improvements and institutions of learning and charity by liberal donations of the public lands. Considerable diversity of opinion has existed as to the wisdom of this—many contending that these lands should either be used for the benefit of the revenue of the government or else held strictly in reserve for actual settlers. It is no part of our purpose to discuss this point at present. What we desire to do in the present article is—

First. To urge upon the government, through our Members of Congress and Senators, the withdrawal, at the earliest possible day, of all lands in this District, at least, from being subject to private entry. The absorption of fine agricultural lands in this section by speculators is enormous, and unless speedily stopped must result in injury to the State. By the Agricultural College Act of 1862 a vast amount of scrip was thrown into the market. This scrip can now be purchased at from sixty to eighty cents per acre, and is being laid in vast quantities upon the surveyed lands to the west, north-west and north-east of this place. By this means, large tracts of superior lands are passing into the hands and under the control of speculators, who hope to realise great advances from the tide of emigration pouring into the State. The result may readily be forseen. The people who come are in search of homesteads, and the word will quickly pass back to their friends waiting in the older States for the message that shall bring them to the West, and to the countries of the Old World, that the best lands are in the hands of speculators who insist upon high prices for what has been looked forward to as homesteads. But a short time would be required to check the flow of immigration, and eventually to turn it elsewhere. The practical workings of this can be seen in our own State, and at no great distance.

Let our people urge and insist that the remainder of the public lands be withdrawn from market, and rendered liable only to pre-emption and homestead settlement. An Act of Congress might be passed making the Agricultural College Scrip, like Land Warrants, receivable in all cases of pre-emptions or homestead commutations; and thus no injustice would be done the holders of Scrip, while the rights of the settlers, or those who desire to become settlers, would be conserved.

This is a matter of great importance to Minnesota, and one which must be pressed upon our delegation in Congress. It is a question of no abstract justice to say that these agricultural lands belong to the people who are willing to settle upon and improve them. When they push far out upon the frontier, opening up and developing new tracts of country, building up towns, adding to the wealth of the country, and strengthening the whole nation by their energy, industry and indomitable perseverance, neither they nor their friends who may follow, should by any possibility be met by the speculator who would grind them down by demands of high prices for the land.—These broad acres that stretch hundreds of miles westward should only be held by the government for the benefit of the people, and should never be trodden by the baneful foot of speculation.

The danger to which we refer has greatly increased of late, and there is need for prompt action. The people themselves should take hold of the matter. They should address the Department at Washington, and also our Congressional delegation, urging the immediate withdrawal of these lands.

Second. That no more lands shall be granted by Congress for the building of railroads, or for the benefit of any corporation or corporations, institutions, or for any other purpose except actual settlement. We believe that railroad land grants have been necessary—but let them stop. This State has had enough.

Third. That the Legislature shall make no more Swamp Land Grants.—A great deal of land given by the Government to the State as swamp land is as suitable for cultivation as any that can be found. In many cases it is all the more desirable for a piece of rich meadow, which is the only approach it could offer to the character of "swamp land." These grants, and indeed all bear specially heavy upon the Northern portion of the State. The lower counties being settled earlier, have less vacant territory, and these grants have swept northward to fill their quotas.

Fourth. That the State shall, as early as next Spring, make all its land subject to pre-emption.

These points are briefly presented. They are all of importance to the welfare of the State, and we shall refer to them again, at the same time urging the people to act through their Representatives and Congressmen.

It is a singular fact of the late election that while in some States the Republicans have gained and in others lost Members of Congress, yet these losses and gains exactly balance and leave the relative strength of the two parties in Congress the same as during the last session.

THE returns, so far as received, give Mr. Donnelly a majority of over four thousand. This is beyond all precedent.

THE Republican majority in Pope County is 150; in Douglas county, 80 votes.

—Senator Ramsey and family started for Washington yesterday morning.

THE THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Enough is known to render quite certain the election of L. A. Evans, Esq, the Democratic candidate, to be Senator. We regret exceedingly that many Republicans at this place saw fit, from personal and social reasons, to cut Mr. Bruce and vote for Judge Evans. However strong their reasons may have been, the principles involved in the election should have proved preeminent. While saying this, we are willing to admit the ability and experience of the Senator elect.

N. H. Mides, Esq., of Sauk Centre (Democrat) is elected Representative for Stearns County. It is said that the canvassing board will issue a certificate of election to Mr. Overbeck, also of this County. The matter would then doubtless be contested by Mr. Richardson, who will probably receive a majority in the balance of the District, or by Mr. Tanner, his competitor.

The late election has developed one fact, that the Democrats can never again carry this district. Light has come forth from dark places. New political elements are at work; new voters and plenty of them march up to the ballot box; and thus great heterogeneous conglomeration of cast-away north-western counties will ring out at another time with a clear voice, and, what is better still, will elect only Republicans. Democrats see and admit this.

MORRISON COUNTY.

LITTLE FALLS, Nov. 12TH, 1866.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—There is one town in this County which casts about thirty-five Democratic votes, the returns of which I can get exactly, but the best information I can not obtain makes Colville's majority in Morrison County, twenty-nine; McKelvy's majority, one

Yours Truly,

N. RICHARDSON.

CROW WING.

CROW WING, Nov. 9th, 1866.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—I send you an abstract of returns of the election held at Crow Wing, Tuesday, Nov. 6th, 1866:

For Congress—Colville, 34; Donnelly, 2.

For State Auditor—Nelson, 29; McIlrath, 10.

For Clerk Supreme Court—Hough, 11; Cavanaugh, 28.

For Judge, 7th Judicial District—Moore, 18; McKelvy, 21.

For State Senator—Evans, 28; Bruce, 11.

For Representatives—Tanner, 33; Richardson, 6.

There was no opposition for County officers. The vote was light, many being at the payment.

Respectfully yours,

C. GRANDELMYER.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF STEARNS COUNTY,

At the Election of November 6th, 1866.

CANDIDATES.	St. Cloud	St. Joseph	Sauk Centre	St. Wendelin	Melrose	Rockville	St. Martin	Oak Grove	Spunk Creek	Farmville	Getty	Avon	St. Augusta	Melle Prairie	Luxemburg	Total
For Member of Congress,																
I. Donnelly,	177	8	17	10	17	9	10	7	6	98	58	23	1	1	66	56	24	580
Wm. Colville,	274	130	32	21	56	110	32	48	60	37	7	19	75	13	4	19	949
For State Auditor,																		
Chas. McIlrath,	184	8	17	10	18	6	6	7	6	102	60	23	1	1	66	56	25	698
Nels. K. Nelson,	265	130	32	21	54	106	30	48	60	34	7	19	75	13	4	19	939
For Clerk of Supreme Court,																		
Sherwood Hough,	195	8	17	10	18	6	6	7	6	101	60	23	1	1	66	56	25	698
Daniel Cavanaugh,	255	130	32	21	54	106	30	48	60	34	7	19	75	13	4	19	923
For Judge, 7th Judicial District,																		
James M. McKelvy,	262	53	17	26	33	68	26	7	14	102	29	20	15	2	66	56	24	801
Wm. J. Moore,	206	78	31	6	30	49	7	48	52	33	27	1	2	73	13	4	20	734
For Senator,																		
L. A. Evans,	173	8	17	10	17	51	6	7	6	117	60	23	1	1	66	56	26	637
E. A. Bruce,	272	130	32	21	55	60	30	48	54	17	7	19	75	14	4	19	872
For Representatives,																		
H. Hagener,	169	10	17	10	16	6	6	7	6	48	58	16	1	1	66	56	25	537
N. Richardson,	18				1	6												23
N. H. Mides,	156	106	32	2	30	22	27	42	55	27	3	12	15	30	13	4	19	607
B. Overbeck, (Independent.)	140	108		15	40	106	18	48		1	4		14	41				544
A. Tanner,	111	6	32	1	7	20	6			7	5	2	36	15	4	19	269
For County Auditor,																		
H. Voerber,	457	126	49	31	71	112	33	56	91	120	66	30	17	72	79	60	44	1508
No Opposition.																		
For County Attorney,																		
L. W. Collins,	242	42	40	18	34	62	25	7	15	102	62	20	12	1	66	56	25	835
O. Taylor,	181	78	9	13	36	49	8	49	77	33	4	7	5	72	13	4	19	657
For Clerk of the Court,																		
R. Shoenemann,	146	21	17	17	16	6	7	7	8	96	58	23	2	1	66	56	25	569
G. S. Mattson,	302	102	32	14	57	105	26	49	66	37	7	7	15	72	13	4	19	959

For County Commissioner 2d District—A. W. Libby 79; Martin Fiedler, 114.
For County Commissioner 3d District—Michael Hansen, 42; E. Fors, 156; J. Schonlaben, 15.
For County Commissioner 4th District—W. Lane, 138; A. Sutton, 88; H. Terbeer, 104.

THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN PAYMENTS.

A Full and Detailed Account.

THE COUNTRY, THE INDIANS AND THE MANNER OF PAYMENT.

NO. 2.

The Trip to Mille Lac—Battle Creek—How it received the name—What Crow Wing Whisky will do—The Indians at Mille Lac—Their greatly improved condition—They inaugurate a Saving Fund—The Great Annual Dance—General Items.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY, Nov. 3d, 1866.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—We left here on Monday last, the 29th ult., to make the annual payment to the Mille Lac bands of Indians at Mille Lac Lake.—The party was comprised of Major Clarke, Indian Agent, Mr. James Bean, Clerk to the Agency, Doctor Barnard, Indian Physician, Messrs. Paul Beaulieau and Truman Warren, Interpreters, Joseph, the cook, Frank, the Baggage master, and an escort of nine cavalry men from Fort Ripley, in charge of Sergeant Johnston. The heavy fall of snow and the number of heavily-loaded teams with goods for the Indians and traders, made the roads almost impassible. We camped for dinner at a place which is now known as Battle Creek. We gave the name to this place on account of a little episode which occurred here after dinner, and just about as we were ready to proceed on our line of march. We noticed during the forenoon that our soldier escort would frequently fall back and collect in a group by the wayside as in friendly intercourse, and then dash up at full speed and overtake the train. These interviews seemed to produce a singular disposition which tended to gatrulousness, unsteady gait and a general tendency to disorder and unpleasant words and gestures towards each other. These demonstrations soon resulted, as if to give Major Clark an exhibition of their prowess and capacity for duty, in a regular set-to, not so much with sabres, as with fists and boot-heels, though several sabres were drawn and attempted to be used, but quickly wrenched from the grasp of their owners and thrown aside. Soon the great majority of the combatants were on the ground, piled in heaps of twos and threes, pounding each other as close to the face and eyes as they could reach, whilst by a very adroit manoeuvre the prostrate parties would very frequently bring their heads and faces in contact with the iron-shod heels of the cavalry boots of the parties occupying for the time being a more erect position. This order, however, was frequently and rapidly reversed, while a red juice was seen to flow quite freely from a number of indentures produced during these exercises. Meantime, the sergeant in command, who was duly sobery could but calmly look on, being powerless to stop the conflict. Major Clark, who was soon entirely satisfied with their efficiency in that particular line of tactics, ordered his more immediate section of the expedition to forward march. This had the effect to bring the engagement to a sudden close, as we soon observed the rear section coming up to their place in order. I am pleased to say, the trip was uninterrupted by any similar display to the foregoing, the sole cause of which was Crow Wing whisky.

Nothing unusual occurred during the afternoon, save the breaking down of one of our spring wagons, which, however, was soon placed in running order by the efficient skill and handicraft of our man, Frank, and the use of numerous cords and various pieces of timber. We pitched tent for the night on our old camping ground of a year ago, on Long Lake. Though a very disagreeable night, our camp was comfortable and under the same old spacious tent. With a huge camp fire and plenty of rubber and heavy woolen blankets and buffalo robes, all nicely arranged on an under strata of pine bark taken from an old tepee, by our excellent camp director and genial companion, P. B., we all slept comfortably. Should you by mistake interpet these initials to mean "perfect brick," it would do our friend Paul no injustice.

Next morning, after a hearty breakfast, we broke camp early, and proceeded on our way without interruption, except the breaking of our light wagon, which was so common an occurrence that I shall give no farther notice than to say that before we returned to the Agency we used up nearly all the cords strape, chains and lariats belonging to the expedition, besids a very considerable quantity of timber on repairs. An accident occurred to one of the soldiers who whilst dismounted and leading his horse up a hill was kicked in the face by the horse in front of him, producing a severe wound on the side of his face, just below the eye. Fortunately the horse was unshod behind, or the injury might have been much more serious. As we were near the end of our journey bleeding was stopped the wound hastily bandaged, and the soldier placed in the wagon until we arrived in camp, when he received the immediate and careful attention of Dr. Barnard, and the next day was able to mount his horse and go on duty. We arrived at the payment grounds about noon. The Indians had already all collected. We pitched our tents on very comfortable camping ground, amongst hard wood and pine timber, and in or near the center of about one hundred wigwams with Indians and papooses, male and female, mixed up promiscuously, running to and fro like a swarm of bees, and making all kinds of unearthly noises. Fancy the impression such a sight would make on some of our Eastern friends. The annuity goods were paid out to the Indians that evening. The next morning the rolls were copied and corrected, and the afternoon was occupied until dark paying the money shares. This was completed the next day in time to get every thing packed up and proceed five or six miles on our way back, where we found excellent camping on a lake shore amongst heavy timber. The number of Indians paid at Mille Lac was ten hundred and seventy-five. The amount of each share was the same as here, $9.50. We found these Indians, as were these here, fat, hearty and well clad. Many of the women were better clad than the average of our farmers' wives in Stearns county. They do not spend their money as freely as heretofore, because they are not so needy. The Mille Lac Indians agreed in council, previous to the payment, to collect from each share fifty cents to be held in trust by the chiefs of each band as a kind of sinking fund to be used hereafter as their necessities might require. This fund amounted in the aggregate to some five hundred and forty dollars. One old chief, called Rice Maker, is considered a great miser. He is said to have a thousand dollars in gold yet on hand from former annuities, and dear knows how many greenbacks.

I witnessed with much pleasure and curiosity, the great Annual Dance on Thursday night. The company was very large, of course, and comprised all the young men and women, and the children down to the little pickaninnies. Four Indians beat the music, while the whole crowd joined in the singing and dancing. Their singing was certainly a great improvement on any of the kind I had ever heard before, being not so monotonous. It seemed more like singing songs, and I was told by those who understood it that it really was so.

On our return here we were gratified to meet Rev. Knickerbocker, of Minneapolis, and Rev. Stewart, of Sauk Centre, who are prepared to attend the other payments with us in the capacity of a board of visitors, in accordance with the regulations of the Department. We are pleased to have their company, as they are both very sociable and entertaining gentlemen.

I might mention here that the Indians we have already visited give very encouraging signs of improvement in their habits. They are becoming more self-reliant, more disposed to till the soil, and to raise corn and potatoes.—They ask the Agent to furnish them with work cattle and plows. Moreover I am glad to state that I have not seen a drunken Indian since I have been here, and I cannot but believe that the system Major Clark has adopted for treating these Indians is very beneficial and well adapted to their wants.

We start for Leech Lake to-morrow.

Z.

STATE NEWS.

—Maj. Cullen has returned from Montana and is now in St. Paul.

—Major General Terry's mother has arrived and is with him in St. Paul.

—Rev. H. Bisbee, of St. Paul, has taken charge of the Universalist church of St. Anthony, at a salary of $1,500

—A man named Adams at Winona was violently kicked in the face and about the shoulder by a horse, and was found lying in an insensible condition. It is thought he will recover.

—Miss Maggie O'Brien, of Stillwater, was thrown from her buggy last week. In the fall, her "right lower limb" (as the *Messenger* delicately and neatly expresses it,) was caught in the wheel and broken in two places between the knee and ancle. Miss O'Brien has since died.

—The people of Stillwater have formed an Anti Horse Thieves Association. Good thing.

—Hogan & Nicols' dry goods store, was robbed last week of silks to the value of about $1400. The theives have not been secured.

—The Falls of St. Anthony are 777 feet above the ocean's level and 72 feet above the level of Lake Superior.

—A sergeant of the 10th Regulars deserted on Monday, and escaped to Little Rock, Ark., it is supposed, whither he had been preceded by his paramour, a young girl from Minneapolis, who stole $700 and two trunks from her father before she left.

—A special telegram to the Chicago *Republican* says the President has appointed Joel B. Bassett, agent for the Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pilleger and Lake Winnebago bands, and the Indians of Red Lake and Pembina.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer* notes a triple wedding and family anniversary celebration which occurred in that city on last Thursday. John Wagner, of eighty, and his wife, of seventy-eight years, had their golden wedding. Their son, Mr. John Wagner, celebrated his silver wedding; while his son Nicholas Wagner, was on that evening united in marriage to Miss Mary Hillesheim. Quite a rare occurrence.

—Mr. H. G. Slocum, of Mantorville, says the *Express*, was one day last week severely hurt by a kick from a vicious horse, which broke the jaw bone, and endangered the sight of one eye.

—A man by the name of Richard Patterson fell into the fly wheel of the Mill at Young America a few days ago which swung him around the circle once at least, breaking his thigh and severely injured his scalp.—*Glencoe Register.*

MINNEAPOLIS ITEMS.

—A painter named Charles W. Tooker, says the Minneapolis *Chronicle* while engaged in painting on Dean & Co's mill, fell to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, sustaining no greater injuries than the breaking of his right thumb and severely cutting his face.

—A mechanic, C. E. Calander, of the same place, fell from the second floor of a new building into the cellar, breaking his left leg and sustaining other injuries.

—Ten or fifteen boys of St. Anthony recently made an attack on a saloon keeper, breaking several packages of whisky and carrying away several full kegs of beer. As these boys were not over fifteen years of age, their future prospects are brilliant—for the gallows.

—The *Atlas* says that a pocket book containing $4,095 was found last week on the streets of Minneapolis. The owner, upon obtaining it, rewarded the finder with the remark that "he was an honest fellow," said he was "obliged to him," and left, without even paying for the advertisement.

—Mr. John Taylor, of the famous Taylor's Saloon, on Broadway, New York, is in Minneapolis.

—A new hall was dedicated on Monday by the German Turnverein society.

—The dogs are playing havoc with sheep in the neighborhood.

—A stabbing affair occurred in St. Anthony yesterday, between one William Ryan and Winthrop Young, in which the former struck at the latter with a knife three times, cutting him the last time in the left side, but not injuring him so bad that he was able to catch his assailant by the throat and choak him down. Ryne is now in jail, in default of bail, to await his trial at the next term of Court.—*Chronicle, 13th.*

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

—Lieut. Gen. Sherman has left Washington for the West. It is understood that he will take decisive measures to crush out the hostile Indians in his department.

—An express train on the Buffalo and Erie railroad was thrown off the track on the 13th. Some fifty persons were injured and five were killed.

—Charles G. Halpine, better known as "Miles O. Riley" was elected Register of New York city, over the Copperhead candidate.

—A large quantity of English iron has been received at Pensacola for the building of the Pensacola railroad.

—The Legislature of Georgia has refused to adopt the Constitutional Amendment. The people of the North can afford to wait.

—It is rumored in Washington that the President has just about shut down on the pardoning business. Cause: the elections.

—A heavy fire occurred in Boston on the 3d, destroying a number of granite stores on Franklin street, and involving a loss of half a million

—The sentence of the Fenian prisoners in Canada has been commuted to imprisonment for a term of years.

—A large meeting was held in New York on Thursday to aid in the establishment of a National Asylum on the Potomac for disabled soldiers.

—Seventeen blooded horses, comprising some of the best stock in the country, from the stables of Leonard N. Jerome, were sold in New York last week for $33,400.

—An Episcopalean preacher named T. Williams, rector of a church at Suffolk, Virginia, was arrested in New York last week for picking a lady's pocket of $28.

—It is more than probable that such are now our relations with the Juarez administration that United States troops will soon enter Mexico.

—It is understood in the diplomatic circle, that our relation with England are improving. The British Government has unofficially shown such a friendly spirit, that it is believed the indemnity claims will be settled without an ultimatum for this side.

—A gymnast in Yankee Robinson's Circus, while performing some tumbling operations at Chicago, was caught by his tights on a peg. The former gave way, and remained fluttering on the projection, while the preformer dropped to the ground, and made his escape in *puris naturalibus*, amid rounds of applause.

—The whole number of national banks now in operation is 1,659, with an aggregate circulation of $295,354; notes to the amount of $518,165 being issued last week. There will be no further increase in the number of banks or in the amount of circulation until further provision is made, bonds to an amount sufficient to secure the entire $300,000,000 of national circulation authorized by law having been received for deposit.

—A terrible murder occurred at Coldwater, Mich, on the 4th. A man named Ebenezer Leach shot his wife and a young man named George D. Broven, who was walking home with her. It appears that Leach was a worthless, dissolute fellow; that he and his wife had been living apart for the past four years; that she had been supporting herself; that her character was above reproach; that Leach was jealous and suspicious; and finally murdered his wife and this young man. He was arrested and is now in jail.

FROM EUROPE.

Removal of French Troops from Mexico—Relief of Ireland—Plan by John Bright—Victor Emmanuel in Venice.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says, Gen Castelnau will arrange for the return of the French troops from Mexico en masse, as Napoleon thinks that a march by detachments would be inconvenient. It was considered that France wold be relieved of two huge incubi, Rome and Mexico at about the same period of time.

[FOREIGN NEWS PER ATLANTIC CABLE.]

The *Herald's* Dublin correspondent says the Bright banquet in Dublin promises to be a grand national affair. He gives extracts from the letters received by the executive committee from leading personages in reply to the invitations. The sentiments expressed by Cardinal Cullen and others go to show that Mr. Bright is likely to effect such a re-union of all good and worthy Irishmen as will secure the legitimate removal of existing difficulties.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—The trouble between the Sultanic government and the Cabinet of the United States, growing out of conduct of the Turkish officials toward the consul and consul-general of America in the Island of Cyprus, has been settled.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The ships which have been ordered for the service of removing the French troops from Mexico, are ready to sail. The Moniteur of today says that Maximillian will remain in Mexico.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Prussia sees in the appointment of Baron Buest as Minister of Foreign affairs of Austria, an attempt on the part of the cabinet of Vienna, to interfere on questions considered settled. If this view is correct, it will impel the Prussian government to complete more quickly and surely its national work in Germany.

VENICE Nov. 7.—King Victor Emmanuel, the ruler of united Italy, entered the city at 11 o'clock this morning. The patriarch of Venice received His Majesty in the church of St Mark where a Te Deum was chanted in honor of the event. The reception given by the Municipality and people was magnificent, and great joy was manifested. The crowd which turned out was immense.

—The Department of Agriculture has received from California an immense redwood plank, which is now on exhibition in the museum of the department. This extraordinary plank, seven feet five inches wide and twelve feet long, was donated by the firm of McPherson & Welhertree, of San Francisco, it hrving been sawn at their mill on the Noyo river, about 160 miles north of San Francisco. The plank is believed to be the largest ever sawn at any mill in the world, and the former owners were offered $200 for it, for exhibition at the Paris Exposition, but preferred to present it to their own Government.

PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, has been pleased to vouchsafe to us, as a people another year of that national life which is an indispensable condition of peace, security and progress. That year, moreover, has been crowned with peculiar blessings. The civil war that was so recently among us has not been anywhere reopened. Foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm or apprehension; intrusive pestilence has been benignly mitigated; domestic tranquility has improved; sentiments of conciliation have largely prevailed, and affections of loyalty and patriotism have been largely renewed. Our fields have yielded quite abundantly; our mining industry has been richly rewarded, and we have been allowed to extend our railroad system far into the interior recesses of the country, while our commerce has resumed its customary activity in foreign seas. These great national blessings demand a national acknowledgement.

NOW THEREFORE, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do, hereby recommend that Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November next, be set apart and be observed every where in the several States and Territories of the United States, by the people thereof, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, with due remembrance that in His temple doth every man speak of His honor. I recommend, also, that on the same solemn occasion we do humbly and devotedly implore Him to grant to our national council and to our whole people, that divine wisdom which alone can lead any nation into the ways of all good.

In offering these national thanksgivings, praises and supplications we have the divine assurance that the Lord remaineth a king forever. "Them that are meek shall He guide in judgment, and such as are gentle shall He learn His way." "The Lord shall give strength to His people, and the Lord shall give to His people the blessings of peace."

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 8th day of October, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the Ninety-first.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of the State of Minnesota.

In observance of the time honored custom, I hereby proclaim THURSDAY, the 29th of November next as a day, throughout the State, of Thanksgiving to Almighty God.

It becomes us, as a people who believe in the Divine Providence, gratefully to acknowledge the countless blessings we receive, and humbly to supplicate the continuance of God's goodness toward us.

"O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good: for his mercy endureth forever.

"Let the redeemed of the Lord say so, whom He hath redeemed from the hand of the enemy; and gathered them out of the lands, from the East, and from the West, from the North and from the South.

"Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and His wonderful works to the children of men! For He satisfied the longing soul, and filleth the hungry soul with goodness.

"And let them sacrifice the sacrifices of Thanksgiving, and declare His work with rejoicing."

Leaving for a day our usual avocations, let us render unto God an offering of Thanksgiving and Praise.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State at Saint Paul, this twenty ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

(L. S.)

WILLIAM R. MARSHALL,

By the Governor,

H. C. ROGERS, Sec'y of State.

Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the world.

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Critical Notices of the Press.

It is the dormost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than the Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant.* (Baltimore.)

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of Harper's Magazine—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American People; and the popularity which is has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself, the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—Trubner's *Guide to American Literature, London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

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St. Cloud, Oct. 24th, 1866. v9n14

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the people of St. Cloud and vicinity that he has opened a

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On Washington Avenue, opposite the U. S. Land Office

where may be found a good assortment of

CLOCKS,

WATCHES, and

JEWELRY

Of the latest styles and patterns, purchased for cash, and will be sold at a very small advance.

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A. W BUSH.

St. Cloud, Oct. 18th, 1866. v9n14

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Is unexcelled by any paper in the West, in the fullness and reliability of its Regular and Special Despatches, both by the Atlantic Cable and Local Lines, in the variety and vivacity of its Correspondence, in the extent, thoroughness and accuracy of its

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LAND OFFICE, ST. CLOUD, MINN., November 9th, 1866.

James A. Smith:

Sir: You are hereby notified to appear at this office on the 8TH DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., of the said day, and then and there show cause why your Homestead Entry No. 1133 made by you under date of the 12th day of April, A. D. 1866, upon the lot ¼ of section 26, 30, township 123, range 30, should not be canceled as one William Lenaze, alleges an abandonment thereof by you and proposes then and there to show the same when you will be permitted to contest such showing.

HENRY C. WAIT, Register,
C. A. GILMAN, Receiver.
nov15-6w

U. S. LAND OFFICE, ST. CLOUD, MIN. Nov. 12th, 1866.

Gideon Bennett:

Sir: You are hereby notified to appear at this office on the 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day and then and there show cause why your Homestead Entry No. 1230, made by you April 21st 1866, upon the ½ sw ¼ section 10, and the s ½ nw ¼ section 15 in township No. 126, range 36, in the District of lands subject to sale at St. Cloud Minn., should not be canceled as one William D. Brainard alleges an abandonment thereof by you and proposes then and there to show the same when you will be permitted to contest such showing.

HENRY C. WAIT, Register,
C. A. GILMAN, Receiver.
nov15-6w

U. S. LAND OFFICE, ST. CLOUD, MINN., Nov. 14th, 1866.

Horace Stratton:

Sir: You are hereby notified to appear at this office on the 8TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day and then and there show cause why your Homestead Entry No. 3262, made by you at this office April 4th 1866, upon the e ½ of the nw ¼ of section 26, township 123, range 30, in the district of lands subject to sale at St. Cloud, Min., should not be canceled as one Samuel J. Tubbs alleges an abandonment thereof by you and proposes then and there to show the same when you will be afforded an oportunity of contesting such showing.

HENRY C. WAIT, Register
C. A. GILMAN, Receiver.
nov 5-6w

REMEMBER the place to get a nice set of Silver Chin Jewelry, Breast Pins, Sleeve buttons and Ear-rings, is at BUSH'S Jewelry store. He engraves them beautifully.

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n14-8w

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