

The undersigned, constituting the Republican State Central Committee, do hereby call a convention of the Republican party of Minnesota to be held at St. Paul, on Wednesday, the 12th day of May next, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican National Convention to be held in Chicago on Wednesday the 30th day of May next, and also to nominate four Presidential Electors.

In accordance with the call of the National Republican Convention, we invite the co-operation of all citizens who believe that our great country has been happily terminated to the discordant of the rebellion; who would hold fast the unity and integrity of the Republic, and maintain its permanent right to defend the alternative of a nation, whether imposed by force, conspiracy or armed force; who are in favor of an economical administration of the public affairs, of the complete extirpation of the principles and policy of slavery, and the speedy recognition of those States and their governments were destroyed by the rebellion, and whose restoration to the Union in accordance with the true principles of Republican government.

The following appointment of the several counties established on the basis adopted by the last State Convention, except as to Wabasha county, which is based on the Republican vote of 1880:

St. Paul, January 22, 1886.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

A mass meeting of the citizens of the incorporate town has been called by the Council to meet at the Court House at one o'clock this afternoon, to adopt or reject the new charter which has just been completed. We go to press at too early an hour to be able to state the result of this assembling, but from what we have learned are led to believe that the charter will be rejected, and mainly from the fact that the discontented ones would attend the meeting while those who were satisfied would stay at home. Such is too often the case, and many positive public misfortunes are the result of it.

But the course pursued in this matter has been wrong from the beginning. Instead of calling together a meeting to hear the charter read, this instrument, or the main features of it with a synopsis of the balance, should have been published, that its provisions might have been carefully considered by the people. No document of this character can be perfectly understood from its being publicly read; and especially one requiring three or four hours of rapid reading and patient listening. There are many points which require careful perusal and general discussion, neither of which is obtainable under the present circumstances. We think therefore that the Council, though doubtless unwittingly, acted injudiciously from the beginning.

In case of the meeting this afternoon being unfavorable to the adoption of the new charter, we protest against its being considered a finality. The old charter is inadequate to the wants of the city. It imposes unequal burdens upon the different wards, and is defective in many respects. A radical change is required, and it should be so matured as to go before the present session of the Legislature.

There are those who advocate the total abrogation of a corporate organization, complaining of the taxes, etc. Taxes of all kinds are high, but this affords no excuse for doing away with our local governments. If there are wrongs let them be righted, and not commit the folly of throwing away many benefits in order to do a mere inconvenience. It may be that St. Cloud prematurely assumed the dignity of a city with its accompanying expenses, but the time has now passed for the adoption of another or less systematic and available organization. The interests of the greatest importance to the town are certain to come up at any time—certainly within a very few years—when a body which could speak and act authoritatively and responsibly for our people would be absolutely required. We need only to suggest the Northern Pacific Railroad question in order to bring this fact forcibly to all. As the fifth city of the State, St. Cloud cannot afford to lapse back into a mere component part of a township.

By all means let us have an improvement in the present charter, but no considerations have yet been presented which could warrant its surrender. Even if this should be done, another winter would witness from all sides a general clamoring for re-incorporation, and we would thus present to the balance of the State anything but a desirable spectacle.

Quite a spicy debate occurred in the Senate on Saturday on the Harris crusade against printers. Senator Wakefield opposed the bill, giving excellent reasons why the price for advertising delinquent lands should not be cut down, and demonstrating that the reduction would result in no benefit to the State. In support of his measure, Mr. Harris made the farcical announcement that he was "not indebted to newspapers for his position or subsistence." Judging from his legislative efforts, we might be permitted to add, "for any remarkable degree of intelligence."

Mr. HARRIS, of the Senate, says he is "not indebted to newspapers." This is rather remarkable, considering how well read a man he is.

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It is now pretty generally understood that Mr. Harris had ulterior motives in the introduction of this bill, and that the people were intended to be benefited much less than himself. Little respect can be had for the man who obtains advantage of his position ("obtained without the aid of newspapers") to legislate for the benefit of land sharks.

LATER.—We learn by special dispatch from St. Paul that the Senate yesterday passed Mr. Harris' bill. We prefer to await more definite and fuller information before commenting on this unexpected action by that body. If the statement should be correct, the publishers of Minnesota must look to the House and the Governor for that protection of their interests denied them by the Senate.

RAILROAD BOND SCHEMES.

A number of plans and bills for disposing of the Five Hundred Thousand Acres of State Improvement Lands in liquidation of the old Railroad Bonds have been proposed to and by the Legislature. F. R. Delano offered to take the lands and surrender in lieu thereof all the bonds. Considerable attention is now being directed to a bill introduced by Senator Bristol, which provides, in brief, for the issuing of Land Scrip in denominations of forty, eighty and one hundred and twenty acres, to the amount of these lands; the minimum price of the scrip to be five dollars per acre; and to be purchasable with United States funds, or any instruments which are evidences of the State's indebtedness, including the Railroad Bonds. In many of its features this bill seems practical and equitable for the ends sought, but there is room for a number of improvements. For instance, section twenty provides that these lands shall not be liable to taxation for five years after sold, unless the purchaser should otherwise elect to secure demanding his patent. Why should any greater immunity from the burdens of government be extended to this class of land scrip than to any other? The policy of exempting any land from equal taxation, except perhaps such as may be owned by charitable, educational, and other similar institutions, we do not believe in.

To secure the most desirable plan for the proper disposal of these lands will require great care, thoughtful consideration and extreme caution. No scheme should be adopted hastily. As all are more or less crude and open to many objections, and as the feeling engendered by the last canvass in which this bond question formed so important a part, has by no means calmed down, we think it would be much better to postpone any definite action on the matter till at least next winter's session of the Legislature. People have been, until quite recently, too intent upon crushing the bond proposition submitted to them to give any time or attention to any mode of settlement. There is time enough to consider the matter, and postponement would be much better, for all concerned, and especially for the people.

GRANT NAILS THE PRESIDENT'S LIE.

The Washington Chronicle of Friday has an article on the question of Grant's venality in connection with Stanton's reinstatement, and learns from the General that he distinctly told Mr. Johnson that under the tenure of office law, his functions would terminate as soon as he should be officially notified that the Senate had refused to approve the suspension of Mr. Stanton. The President argued that he had not been acting under the law in question, but under the Constitution, and endeavored to show that in sending his reasons to Stanton, and whatever else he had done, he had not committed himself to the recognition of the law; in short, that he had done nothing which he might not have done just as well if the law in question had never been enacted, but General Grant informed him that he considered himself to be holding his office *ad interim* under the law, and was bound to conform to it in his action. The conversation was quite protracted, and when the General was leaving, the President said, "I will see you again about it," or words to that effect, but General Grant did not understand this as an order to call on the President again, nor was anything said about his calling on Monday.

The Wabasha Herald asks for the name of the "man who introduced the bill to change the price for delinquent tax lists to ten cents per description," and kindly adds: "We would like to see him hung with ten cent medals 'till he staggered, and then see him forced to swim the Mississippi at its present temperature." He shows a tender solicitude for the feelings of non-resident speculators, that have been, and still are the curse of the country. Such friendly feelings, toward those who the State generally hates, are somewhat remarkable. There must be some good reason for such an effect. The man who introduced the bill has been caught up by non-resident speculators, he should be kicked out of the State.

His name is Harris, Mr. Herald, and we think he will soon be sorry that it is. A Mr. HARRIS, who is in the Minnesota Senate, says he "has his constituents to face." A Louisville temporary, while carrying on a counter-venal with Pratie, once said that it "smelled a Pratie," whereupon Pratie remarked that if "the rat smelled the odor it had the worst of the bargain." Mr. Harris' feel like "combsmelting Mr. Harris' constituents, whoever they may be.

Railroad accidents continue to multiply. On Friday morning four cars were thrown off the track near Mill Creek, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and three of them went over an embankment. Strange as it may be, but one passenger was killed, and none of the remainder were dangerously injured.

PROBABILITY OF TROUBLE WITH ENGLAND.

The Washington special makes the following important statement: "The tergiversations of Secretary Seward are now over, and another and higher authority has determined upon the course to be pursued in respect to the claims of the United States upon Great Britain. I am authorized to state that the legitimate demands which have been too meekly urged by the Secretary of State upon the British Cabinet, are to be enforced at whatever hazard."

"The new British Minister, Mr. Thornton will probably be presented to President Johnson on Tuesday. Although the addresses to be exchanged between the President and minister thereon may be guarded and severe, the fact yet remains that a speedy and satisfactory response must be made by the British Government to the Executive of the United States, or else a declaration of war against Great Britain must eventually ensue."

The Tribune's Washington special has the following, relative to the same subject: "All negotiations for a settlement of the Alabama claims having been closed by the correspondence between our Government and that of Great Britain, the matter stands as never before. The British Government, on the other hand, stands as never before. The fact yet remains that a speedy and satisfactory response must be made by the British Government to the Executive of the United States, or else a declaration of war against Great Britain must eventually ensue."

IMMIGRATION INTO MINNESOTA.

From the La Crosse Republican. Minnesota is the most healthful, beautiful, fertile and attractive State in the world for Eastern and European immigration. Health, prosperity, and education are accessible to all. A delightful climate and exceeding richness of soil combine with favorable natural and artificial means of transportation, to insure the success of all industrious and enterprising settlers in Minnesota. During the past year that State has increased its population and wealth beyond expectation. Its resources are only partially developed. Its career of prosperity has only begun. Ten years hence there will be a population of between one and two millions of people in Minnesota. In no State of the Union is property advancing more rapidly in value. Standing in the Gateway City of La Crosse we have been constantly cheered by the sight of moving columns of intelligent and industrious immigrants from the older States of the East, and from the oppressed nations and oppressive Governments of the West, whose prosperity every citizen of Wisconsin is more or less identified.

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THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, in reply to a letter of inquiry, says that homestead settlers can use the timber on their land "for all necessary domestic purposes on the land, in way of improvement of the premises, as a home for the settler—such as clearing fields for cultivation, building, firewood, &c.,—but not for speculation, until his right shall be established by competent proof, after residence of five years."

THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE considers St. Anthony Falls the "natural seat of government," as well as the "seat of democracy" and the "magnet of the West," as it goes into a long leader on the removal of the national capital to that place. There is altogether too much water there to make it suitable for the "seat of government"—Congress would not like it.

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1867. Fall & Winter Trade.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS! NEW APPOINTMENTS!

T. W. DENISON, (Opposite Broker's Block, St. Germain Street.)

St. Cloud, Minnesota.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Clothing.

HATS AND CAPS, CROCKERY, MILLINERY and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

JUST RECEIVED and now in store, the nicest, best and most complete assortment of Goods, from first hands in New York city, ever shipped to St. Cloud, comprising in part—

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKINGS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, KNIT GOODS, SHAWLS, FUR GOODS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

A NEW FEATURE in our business is a

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT,

Occupying the whole of the upper floor of our building. The Stock consists of all styles of

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, &c., &c.

In fact we keep everything in its respective line, and would be pleased to have all Buyers call and see our Goods and Prices.

REMEMBER THE NAME. T. W. DENISON.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR HIDES AND FURS. St. Cloud, November 7th, 1867. v10a15

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Corner of St. Germain Street and Richmond Avenue.

PICKIT & ABBOTT

"Still Live and Let Live!"

SELL CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST! KEEP THE BEST QUALITY OF GOODS, SELL FOR ONE PRICE!

And conduct their business on the principle that "The noblest step is better than the slovenly shilling."

Notwithstanding the high price of bread and butter, and all that goes to sustain the physical system, yet on account of

OUR LARGE AND EXTENSIVE SALES, We are enabled to offer special inducements to all our customers.

One of our firm having been, for the last two months, in New York and Eastern manufacturing towns, and having an Agent East to purchase Goods for us, we are at all times enabled to take advantage of the market, and procure our Goods at the lowest prices.

Our stock consists, in part, of a general stock of

Domestic Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Cloakings, Hosiery, Carpets,

Knit Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Ready-made Clothing, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, AND SHIRTS, COLORED FLATS,

Furs, Oil Cloths, Crockery, Glassware, Mirrors, GROCERIES, &c., &c., &c.

All are invited to call and examine our Stock before purchasing. PICKIT & ABBOTT. St. Cloud, October 30th, 1867. 10a16

M. G. MURPHY & CO. (Successors to BURBANK BROS.) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. AT BURBANK BROS' OLD STAND. JUST RECEIVED FROM THE WEST. 50 BONS DE CUBA SUGAR. 50 BONS CUBA SUGAR. 50 BONS REFINED SUGAR. 50 BONS PORTORICO SUGAR. 50 CHESTS OF TEA, assorted. 40 SACKS RIO COFFEE. 20 SACKS JAVA COFFEE. 25 BLS. MOLASSES. 50 HALF-BLS. MOLASSES. MURPHY'S PURE CHOCOLATE. HIGHEST QUALITY PAID FOR FURS, HIDES, AND PRODUCE. D. M. G. MURPHY & CO. 100 BOXES SOAP, assorted. 100 CANNED FRUIT. 25 BLS. CARBON OIL. 5 BLS. MACHINE OIL. 50 BLS. COMMON WHISKY. 10 BEST BOURBON WHISKY. 10 BLS. RYE WHISKY. 50 CASES WAHOO BITTERS. 50 CASES WAHOO BITTERS. 150 CASES OF TOBACCO, assorted. 50 BLS. SMOKING TOBACCO.

1856. PIONEER 1856. Boot and Shoe Store! Established in 1856. CHEAP DRY GOODS GO TO WM. RICHARDSON'S Richmond avenue near St. Germain street. Boots and Shoes, All desirable styles. Hats and Caps, Latest Fashions. Gloves and Mitts, Just to fit. Leather and Findings, Awls and Lasts, (But not least). A SHOEMAKER Always on hand to fit and the feet with the best styles. E. C. SMITH: Washington Avenue, ST. CLOUD, MINN.

NEW GOODS And the Latest Styles of WATCHES & JEWELRY Just received at A. W. BUSH'S. The best assortment of AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES Ever offered in St. Cloud, at Greatly Reduced Prices. RICH GOLD JEWELRY, In new and beautiful Designs, and in great variety of Patterns. J. H. RANDALL, General Ticket Agent.

SOLID SILVER AND PLATED WARE, IVORY-HANDLED Dinner and Tea Knives. ALL GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED, OR THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED. REPAIRING Skillfully and promptly done, and warranted to give satisfaction. A. W. BUSH. St. Cloud, Nov. 14, 1867. v10a17

THE DECKER & CO. IVORY GRASSES, PIANO FORTES Are selected throughout the country, and are guaranteed to be of the best quality. FIRST PREMIUMS AWARDED At the New York State Fair in 1866, and wherever the Decker & Co. Pianos have been exhibited. GILMAN'S MILL. The undersigned are manufacturing all kinds of LUMBER, And Shingles of the very best quality. The Best Common Lumber, No. 2 UNION SQUARE, Cor. of 14th St. and 4th Avenue, NEW YORK.