

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, Editor.

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

Wednesday Morning, March 13, 1872.

Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1872. The President of the Convention, Hon. J. R. Durborrow, presiding. The Convention, after a session of several days, adjourned on Wednesday morning, March 13, 1872. The Convention, after a session of several days, adjourned on Wednesday morning, March 13, 1872. The Convention, after a session of several days, adjourned on Wednesday morning, March 13, 1872.

Politically the Grant stock is rising rapidly.

Fifty factory girls, from Scotland, arrived at Norwich, Conn., a few days ago.

Germany has had an earthquake, not violent, but felt over a large portion of the country.

The Spanish Government has appointed Rear Admiral Tolome Barnabe as Ambassador to Washington.

Prince Alexis is attending bull fights, in Havana, by way of a change from Buffalo hunts on our Western prairies.

Col. John A. Doyle has been elected a delegate to the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention by the Pennsylvania Republican Association of Washington, D. C.

The President and family left Washington on Thursday last for Philadelphia, to attend the marriage of Miss Drexel to Edmund Biddle, Jr. They returned to Washington on Monday.

The Northern Pacific Railroad is opened to Red River, in Minn., for business. This is very good progress. Three years more and the road will be completed across the continent, and over to the shores of the Pacific.

Senator Wilson will shortly visit Connecticut for the purpose of delivering several speeches in aid of the Republican party, at the approaching elections in that State. Gov. Jewell expresses strong confidence in the prospects of the State being carried by the Republicans.

Gen. O. O. Howard has been selected, and accompanied by members of his staff, is now en route to Arizona, to investigate the condition and depredations of the Apache Indians, and decide upon a course of policy toward them, upon which the Government can act.

That portion of the Treaty of Washington which refers to the fisheries will be called up in the Lower House of Congress on the 19th of March. The debate can scarcely fail to be animated. Hon. B. F. Butler is prepared to enter a protest against the fishery arrangement, and will defend his position with his usual energy.

The arms-investigating committee of the Senate, consisting of Hamlin, Carpenter, Sawyer, Logan, Ames, Harlan and Stevenson, have organized by electing Mr. Hamlin as their chairman. They have commenced their investigation. The Secretary of War was the first person examined.

Politically, matters are growing worse every day between the Government and the National Assembly of France. The Legationists, the Orleansists and the Right and Left Centers manifest a medley of intrigue worse than that practiced in Mexico in its worst days. Look out for an explosion.

The Attorney General has recommended to the Secretary of War that the necessary troops be furnished to assist United States Marshal Italy, of Alabama, in arresting parties indicted at the late term of the United States District Court, held at Montgomery, for Ku Klux outrages committed in Randolph, Russell, Clay, Coosa and Tallapoosa counties.

The cold of the past week was very severe. In New York City the driver of a wagon was found frozen on Forty-seventh street. His horse was walking along, and the reins were grasped in the dead man's hands. Louis Schultz, a tailor, was frozen to death in a vacant lot in Brooklyn, and a woman was found frozen in the ice of a culvert on Lafayette street, Jersey City. Nearly all the sea men on vessels arriving are badly frost-bitten.

The great Tishborne case, in London, has been suddenly stopped by the plaintiff. Upon the opening of the court, on the 6th, the counsel for the claimant to the Tishborne estate announced that their client had decided, in view of the action of the jury on Monday in saying they had heard sufficient evidence whereon to base a verdict, to withdraw his case before the court. The claimant was arrested for perjury, and his bail fixed at £50,000. He is in Bridewell prison.

The New York Custom House frauds are now being investigated in Washington, the Committee having adjourned from New York to that City. Generals Porter and Babcock, the Presidents private Secretaries have been examined, and have triumphantly proved that the President has not been concerned either directly or indirectly, in "the general order system," or with those engaged in its management. What will be the next charge against the President? Try again, gentlemen.

The General Congressional Republican Committee has appointed Senator Wilson chairman and Hon. James H. Platt, Jr., of Virginia, secretary. The following full executive committee has also been appointed: Senator Chandler, chairman; Representatives Starkweather, of Connecticut, and Ketchum, of New York; Senators Cameron, Logan, Corbet and Poole, of North Carolina; Representatives Coburn, of Indiana, and Halsey, of New Jersey.

PROTECTION IN THE WEST.

During the last two years David A. Wells, as the leader in the "revenue reform movement," and the New York Free Trade League, have labored hard to create public sentiment in favor of free trade. They made no secret of their purpose, and announced openly in their writings and public lectures that if the protectionists in Congress failed to read the hand writing upon the wall, they would soon be compelled to vacate their seats to make room for men who would head the warning. In fact these "revenue reformers" and free traders really believed, and tried to convince the public, that they were going to carry every thing their own way in the present session of Congress. During the early weeks of Congress, the leading free traders, including David A. Wells and Col. Grosvenor, of Missouri, were busy in Washington, holding private meetings and interviewing members of Congress. In fact they spared no efforts to obtain a controlling influence in favor of their views, and secure a recognition of their principles by a majority of the members of Congress.

What is the result? Almost a total defeat, followed by demoralization and hopeless despair. They have returned home, wiser if not better men. The sentiment in Congress in favor of protection to our home industries is stronger to-day than it has been for three years before. The Ways and Means Committee and the Committee of the House on Manufactures and on Agriculture, with a few individual exceptions, have fixed an unalterable conviction, in favor of protection; and while they have listened attentively to the delusions in the interest of free trade, they have not changed their views as to the paramount importance of protection.

It is well known that the free traders have always opposed a reduction of the duties on tea and coffee, while protectionists have favored a reduction, or even a transfer of those articles to the free list. When it was moved in the House, a few days ago, to transfer tea and coffee to the free list, and the motion was carried by a large majority, the free traders, contrary to all former action, failed to make any effort to defeat the measure. They were confounded, and remained silent. Last year, when the same question was before the House, the New York Free Trade League rushed to Washington with a memorial asking the reduction of the duties on tea and coffee. This year they have made no effort, and have failed even to enter their protest. The argument of the League is that if the duties are taken from those articles there will be less margin to diminish the duties on iron, steel, salt and coal. The real motives in the fact that the League desire to have the duties removed from articles produced by England, for which she desires to secure the markets of the United States. England does not produce tea and coffee, but she is extensively engaged in the production of steel, iron, coal and salt. Hence the policy of the League. On the other hand, the protectionists favor the reduction or removal of duties on tea and coffee, because they are articles in popular demand by all classes, and are consumed by the poor as well as the rich. Another reason in favor of the removal of the duties from those articles is the fact that they are not produced in our own country, and therefore protection cannot in any way apply to them, while it does affect directly the articles of iron, steel, salt and coal, all of which are produced by our own mechanics and workmen.

The Western and North Western populations of our country are beginning to learn something of the value of protection. Manufacturers, furnaces, foundries and rolling mills are springing up all over the Western and North Western States. Formerly capitalists there thought their great distance from the seaboard would give them ample protection against foreign competition, especially in the heavier articles of iron and steel manufactures, salt, &c. But the increased facility of transportation by steamers across the lakes or up the Mississippi, or by rail over land, have extended competition and reduced freight charges; so that even in those distant interior States foreign competition is beginning to be severely felt. Manufacturers are everywhere in the interior becoming clamorous for protection; and Western members of Congress, who formerly advocated a free trade policy, are now, many of them, zealous advocates of the opposite policy. It is the same in the South, in Texas even, and in fact in every State in the Union. The policy of protection to home industries through the operations of a judiciously arranged tariff is to-day as popular all over the United States, as are the principles of our system of Government.

The North Western cities are making rapid progress in developing their manufacturing resources. Woollen manufactures can be counted by the hundred in the five North Western States; and during the next five years, with a progress equal to that of the last five, those States will rival New England and Pennsylvania in many of the most important branches of manufactures. Ohio is making great progress in that direction. Cleveland is very successful in the production of iron. One rolling mill consumes 410 tons of coal per day, and produces 30 tons of steel, 40 tons of bar iron, 10 tons of steel and iron wire, 20 tons of spikes and bolts, 3 tons of nails, and 60 or 70 tons of pig iron. These quantities are almost incredible, but we have them from the *Iron Age*, a very reliable authority. At the same place, a new screw company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, has just been inaugurated. But the greatest triumph of Cleveland, and of which Pennsylvania will do well to take a note, is embraced in the fact that the King Iron Bridge and Manufacturing Company are building a railroad bridge at Waltham, Massachusetts, thus competing with the Middle and Eastern States on their own ground.

And while referring to Cleveland enterprise it is worthy of special note that the Cleveland Leader gives an interesting account of the discovery of a new process of making steel by the union of pig iron with an ore called "cilicon ore." The latter is mined in York county, Pennsylvania, near Gettysburg, on the line of the

Western Central railroad. This article, to make steel, requires only common pig iron, while the old process required the finer grades of charcoal pig. This result is secured "with unvarying certainty" "in a common iron-puddling furnace, producing steel by the ton in an hour as easily and cheaply as common bar iron." An enormous improvement upon the old processes. This "cilicon" steel is said to be superior to all others; its tensile strength is greater; it tempers and hardens at a lower temperature; it is more malleable than the best English steel; finally, it never deteriorates by heating. If the one-half that is said in its favor be true it is destined to revolutionize the steel industry of the country.

COL. FORNEY'S SUCCESSOR.

The President has sent to the Senate the name of Mr. Seth I. Conly for the position of Collector of Customs at Philadelphia. *The Press*, Col. Forney's paper, says of him: Seth I. Conly, nominated as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, is the right man in the right place. He is the representative of no faction—neither to the House of Representatives, nor to the Senate. He is a broad, fearless Republican—a merchant without sin, a gentleman without disguise, a citizen without fault. We greet him with the most hearty welcome. We know he will administer the office in the best interests of the city and the Republic. Mr. Conly is a native of Pennsylvania, born on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, has lived in Philadelphia for the last 25 years, has acquired a large fortune by close and conscientious attention to business, and without being a politician in any sense, has always been an earnest Republican. No man has ever doubted his word or questioned his credit. His presidency of the Commercial Exchange will long be remembered for the energy of his administration and the urbanity of his deportment, and also for his usefulness and popularity in the city. He has been a member of the House of Representatives, and has earned in the development of our resources. With his knowledge of our commerce, external and internal, with his large business and his fine administrative talents, he is well fitted to administer the duties of the office with the most successful results.

JOHNATHAN TO JOHN. Secretary Fish's reply to Earl Granville has been forwarded, and will probably reach England to-day. It is conciliatory but firm. The right to demand indirect duties, based upon the terms of the treaty, is reasserted. Now what will be the result of all this flurry? Simply this: England cannot withdraw from the Tribunal at Geneva. An attempt to do so would bring down upon her the condemnation of the nations. The sacrifice of her integrity, by the set would damage her more than the payment of many millions of dollars for indirect damages. The claims will go before the Tribunal as they are presented in the American "Case." The claims will be carefully considered, but damages will be awarded only for the actual losses sustained. Both parties to the trial will accept the decision as final. Jonathan and John will shake hands, exchange congratulations, and become fast friends.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The American Railroad Journal gives some statistics illustrative of the progress of railroad enterprises in the United States. It presents the following table, showing the number of miles of completed road in each State, and the cost of road and equipment:

State.	MILES.	COST.
Maine.....	7,732	\$8,259,814
New Hampshire.....	7,732	\$8,259,814
Vermont.....	7,732	\$8,259,814
Rhode Island.....	139.46	6,356,692
Connecticut.....	297,477	59,457,580
New York.....	1,019,311	101,322,988
Pennsylvania.....	2,528,823	252,882,928
Delaware.....	37.79	6,180,771
Maryland (Dis. of Col.).....	813.18	43,348,886
West Virginia.....	47,474	1,734,292
Virginia.....	1,607,490	60,856,292
North Carolina.....	1,200.50	32,969,278
South Carolina.....	1,200.50	32,969,278
Georgia.....	2,417.39	55,475,347
Florida.....	161.20	15,245,060
Alabama.....	1,697.60	60,856,292
Mississippi.....	22,003	524,540
Louisiana.....	322.50	21,789,560
Texas.....	757.00	25,998,000
Arkansas.....	16,122	400,400
Kentucky.....	1,018.18	39,843,964
Ohio.....	196,439.54	1,964,395,540
Michigan.....	2,678.38	105,668,823
Indiana.....	3,709.10	161,407,120
Illinois.....	62,044.23	3,704,601,230
Wisconsin.....	1,632.70	67,265,267
Minnesota.....	1,535.00	62,014,252
Dakota Territory.....	1,610.00	2,850,480
Montana and Idaho T.....	1,610.00	2,850,480
Iowa.....	2,162.27	128,315,291
Nebraska.....	2,966.50	42,580,868
Kansas.....	4,680.00	47,000,000
Missouri.....	2,864.50	126,100,512
Illinois.....	62,044.23	3,704,601,230
Indiana.....	3,709.10	161,407,120
Michigan.....	2,678.38	105,668,823
Ohio.....	196,439.54	1,964,395,540
Kentucky.....	1,018.18	39,843,964
Arkansas.....	16,122	400,400
Alabama.....	1,697.60	60,856,292
Georgia.....	2,417.39	55,475,347
South Carolina.....	1,200.50	32,969,278
North Carolina.....	1,200.50	32,969,278
Virginia.....	1,607.490	60,856,292
West Virginia.....	47,474	1,734,292
Maryland (Dis. of Col.).....	813.18	43,348,886
Delaware.....	37.79	6,180,771
Pennsylvania.....	2,528,823	252,882,928
Connecticut.....	297,477	59,457,580
Rhode Island.....	139.46	6,356,692
New Hampshire.....	7,732	\$8,259,814
Maine.....	7,732	\$8,259,814

Total.....62,646.73 \$2,550,438,453 There were in addition over 40,000 miles of road in process of construction, not including side tracks and turnouts. At the close of 1870, there were 54,455.40 miles of completed road in the United States. There have been completed, during the year 1871, over 8,000 miles of road.

"Even the lawyers are complaining of the superabundance of technicalities, the multiplicity of insignificant rulings in the courts of this country. It accords with common sense that the principle of equity and justice should be made plain, if plainly stated, be apparent to a jury, but a superfluity of legislation, judicial proceedings and the like, in great part, is a waste of justice that oftentimes when a man goes into court with a case, no matter how seemingly right, he doesn't know exactly how to proceed, or what to come out of it. What has become of that simple appointed over two years ago to revise the code of laws of this State? When the Commission proposed edition of the public was at one time promised?"

The above paragraph we clip from the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*. True, every word of it. Thousand of cases are decided in our Courts upon mere technicalities. Judge J. Harris, of New York, once said, when speaking of the endless technicalities which were then in practice in that State, that "Justice is frequently smothered in her own garments." What was true in New York then is true in Pennsylvania now. And in the face of this we have a Bar in this State, known as the Philadelphia Bar, that wants no improvement whatever. If the lawyers will make no improvement the people, who are always the sufferers, ought to see that it is done. The *Dispatch* has doubtless heard what has become of the Commission.

Secretary Boutwell has been examined by the House Committee charged with the investigation of the sale of arms to France, in relation to the returns of proceeds for sale of old guns and ammunition. Mr. Boutwell showed conclusively that every dollar received as proceeds of sales has been paid into the Treasury.

The temperance men of Adams county, instead of devoting their attention to politics, are holding meetings to reform drunkards.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Our Oriental Visitors—Their Arrival—Welcome to the City—Presentation to the President—Address and Reply—Grand Official Reception—Citizens and Guests in Social Conversation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1872.

OUR ASIATIC GUESTS.

The great event of the week is the presence and movements of the Imperial Oriental Embassy. Japan is just now undergoing a transition that is commanding the wonder and admiration of all civilized nations. Until Com. Perry entered their ports, and concluded a treaty with the Japanese Government in 1854, that country was closed against commercial intercourse with the world. Now, Japanese teas, silks, lacquered goods, and other articles, are found in every part of our country and in almost every house.

But the most gratifying fact in connection with that remarkable people is their own newly-born desire to gather from other nations all that is worthy of adoption in their own country. Says an American eye-witness in Japan: "The rapidity with which foreign ideas, or thoughts, manners and customs of other nations are being adopted is enough to take one's breath away." This is unquestionably one of the results of the change in the form of government which occurred about four years ago, when the Tycoon was succeeded by the Mikado, who, with a few of the most powerful, intelligent and energetic princes, form the central government. They come, not so much to make treaties—which will be left to a future Embassy—but to spy out all that is good and that can consistently be adopted in their own country. With this object in view, they propose to spend a year or more in America and Europe. They will remain in Washington over a month.

WELCOME TO THE CITY.

The Embassy numbers 114 persons, and came in half-dozen Pullman cars, they were met at the depot by Hon. H. D. Cook, Governor of the District, Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister, Mr. Chipman, our delegate in Congress, and others. On assembling in the ladies' room at the depot, Gov. Cooke, after an introduction to the distinguished party, addressed Iwakura as follows:

I take very great pleasure in extending to you and your associates a hearty and sincere welcome to the capital of this country. I trust that your visit here may not only be agreeable to you personally, but that it may result in closer ties and more intimate relations between our two countries. I extend to you on behalf of the citizens of the District and of the nation, a most cordial and hearty welcome. I have been informed by Mr. Mori that you have been here some time waiting for our arrival. I feel very much for taking this trouble, and I thank you much for your visit.

This address, and also the following reply by Iwakura, were interpreted by Mr. Mori, as soon as they were delivered. Iwakura said:

I thank you kindly for your remarks and kind expressions, and have no doubt that the sentiments expressed will be appreciated and reciprocated. I have been informed by Mr. Mori that you have been here some time waiting for our arrival. I feel very much for taking this trouble, and I thank you much for your visit.

The party was then conducted in carriages to the Arlington Hotel.

PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

On Monday Iwakura, Ambassador Extraordinary, and all the principal members of the Embassy were introduced to the President.

PREPARATIONS FOR PRESENTATION.

The dress of the ambassadors consisted of a garment arranged in draping folds of heavy black rep silk, the head dress being of fine wire in the form of a helmet, supporting a slender projection of the same material in the form of a tail. The dress sword is remarkably heavy, incased in a scabbard of silver, with profuse gold ornaments. The dress of the secretaries was very much the same, the head ornament being a cap made in the form of a cornucopia, of black silk and stiffened with lacquer, and the sword-sabbard of lacquer with silver ornaments. For half an hour before leaving the Arlington the ambassadors enjoyed themselves in taking a whiff of opium, and a few minutes before 12 entered the elegant carriages drawn up in front of the hotel and flanked by a large assemblage of citizens eager to witness their departure.

The Embassy arrived at 12 o'clock, precisely. The President, Cabinet and many of our distinguished officials were present. Mr. Mori and Mr. Fish led in the ceremonies, the latter introducing Iwakura and his associates to the President. After which Iwakura delivered the following ADDRESS OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE AMBASSADORS FROM JAPAN.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, our most august sovereign, has graciously appointed our national reconstruction, to attain a more perfect organization in the administrative affairs of his government. The object of this interest the results attained by western nations, and having a sincere desire to establish permanent and friendly relations with foreign powers, we have, as a first step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a second step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a third step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a fourth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a fifth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a sixth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a seventh step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as an eighth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a ninth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a tenth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as an eleventh step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a twelfth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a thirteenth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a fourteenth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a fifteenth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a sixteenth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a seventeenth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as an eighteenth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a nineteenth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a twentieth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a twenty-first step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a twenty-second step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a twenty-third step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a twenty-fourth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a twenty-fifth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a twenty-sixth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a twenty-seventh step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a twenty-eighth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a twenty-ninth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a thirtieth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a thirty-first step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a thirty-second step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a thirty-third step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a thirty-fourth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a thirty-fifth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a thirty-sixth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a thirty-seventh step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a thirty-eighth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a thirty-ninth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a fortieth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a forty-first step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a forty-second step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a forty-third step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a forty-fourth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a forty-fifth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a forty-sixth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a forty-seventh step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a forty-eighth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a forty-ninth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a fiftieth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a fifty-first step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a fifty-second step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a fifty-third step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a fifty-fourth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a fifty-fifth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a fifty-sixth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a fifty-seventh step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a fifty-eighth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a fifty-ninth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a sixtieth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a sixty-first step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a sixty-second step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a sixty-third step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a sixty-fourth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a sixty-fifth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a sixty-sixth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a sixty-seventh step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a sixty-eighth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a sixty-ninth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a seventieth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a seventy-first step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a seventy-second step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a seventy-third step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a seventy-fourth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a seventy-fifth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a seventy-sixth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a seventy-seventh step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a seventy-eighth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a seventy-ninth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as an eightieth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as an eighty-first step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as an eighty-second step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as an eighty-third step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as an eighty-fourth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as an eighty-fifth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as an eighty-sixth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as an eighty-seventh step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as an eighty-eighth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as an eighty-ninth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a ninetieth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a ninety-first step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a ninety-second step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a ninety-third step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a ninety-fourth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a ninety-fifth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a ninety-sixth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a ninety-seventh step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a ninety-eighth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a ninety-ninth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundredth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-first step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-second step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-third step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-fourth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-fifth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-sixth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-seventh step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-eighth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-ninth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-tenth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-eleventh step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-twelfth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-thirteenth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-fourteenth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-fifteenth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-sixteenth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-seventeenth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-eighteenth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-nineteenth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-twentieth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-twenty-first step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-twenty-second step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-twenty-third step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-twenty-fourth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-twenty-fifth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-twenty-sixth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-twenty-seventh step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-twenty-eighth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-twenty-ninth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-thirtieth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-thirty-first step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-thirty-second step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-thirty-third step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-thirty-fourth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-thirty-fifth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-thirty-sixth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-thirty-seventh step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-thirty-eighth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-thirty-ninth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-fortieth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-forty-first step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-forty-second step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-forty-third step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-forty-fourth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-forty-fifth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-forty-sixth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-forty-seventh step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-forty-eighth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-forty-ninth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-fiftieth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-fifty-first step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-fifty-second step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-fifty-third step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-fifty-fourth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-fifty-fifth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-fifty-sixth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-fifty-seventh step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-fifty-eighth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-fifty-ninth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-sixtieth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-sixty-first step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-sixty-second step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-sixty-third step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-sixty-fourth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-sixty-fifth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-sixty-sixth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-sixty-seventh step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-sixty-eighth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-sixty-ninth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-seventieth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-seventy-first step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-seventy-second step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-seventy-third step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-seventy-fourth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-seventy-fifth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-seventy-sixth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-seventy-seventh step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-seventy-eighth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-seventy-ninth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-eightieth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-eighty-first step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-eighty-second step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-eighty-third step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-eighty-fourth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-eighty-fifth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-eighty-sixth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-eighty-seventh step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-eighty-eighth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-eighty-ninth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-ninetyth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-ninety-first step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-ninety-second step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-ninety-third step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-ninety-fourth step, sent our Ambassador Extraordinary to your country, and have, as a hundred-ninety-fifth step,