Wednesday Morning, May 8, 1872.

REPITBLICAN NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT, General ULYSSES S. GRANT

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Add	olph E. Borie, Phila.	J. M. Thompson,
	REPRESE	NTATIVE.
1.	Joseph A. Bonham.	14. John Passmo
2.	Marcus A. Davis.	15. S. D. Freema
3.	G. Morrison Coates.	16. Jessee Merril
4.	Henry Broom.	17. Henry Orlad
5.	Theo. M. Wilmer.	18. Robert Bell.
6.	John M. Bromall.	19. J. M. Thomp
7.	Francis Shroder.	20. Isaac Frazie
8.	Mark H. Richards.	21. Geo. W. And
9.	Edward H. Green.	22. Henry Floyd
	D. K. Shoemaker.	23. John J. Gille
11.	Daniel R. Miller.	24. James Patter
12.	Leander M. Morton.	25. John W. Wal
13.	Theodore Strong.	26. Charles C. Bo

FOR GOVERNOR Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

FOR SUPREME JUDGE. Judge ULYSSES MERCUR,

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL General HARRISON ALLEN. FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,

GEN. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana, GEN. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberlan

The Republican National Conven-

bills before Congress, and other documents.

readers advertise with those who have a few hundred of a circulation : if you want

thanks for a copy of the General Laws passed at the late session of the Legisla-

determined, by resolution, to prefer articles of impeachment against the New York Judges for malpractices in office. Cardoza has, hat in hand, bowed himself out.

worth anything at all it is in proportion to of slavery, the right of suffrage to the col- and of every class. If Republicans will States. This is not mere conjecture, but a sacrifice of human life that has been carthese facts to advertisers who understand sures, have received their virulent opposi- has hitherto guided them, all will be Independence, and the Colonies will soon tf

The New York Standard has very justly styled the convocation at Cincinnati the "Office-seekers' Convention." There are, no doubt, a few who care very little, if anything, about offices, but nine-tenths are "outs" who are working against the ed resistance to law, assassination, and crimes too revolting to name and too hor-half her American Colonies or more, Eng-

Senate with a rush. It was passed equally prompt by the House, and it has already Mr Scott deserves the thanks of the counhim on his splendid success.

oint that the law authorizing the selection of delegates to the Constitutional Convention contemplates twenty-eight delegates at large to that portion of the State outside of Philadelphia. If this view is correct, and it strikes us that it is, the Republican Convention made quite a mistake in selecting two delegates from Philadelphia.

He that would knowingly pay one party as much for one thousand circulars, to advertise his wares as he would have to pay another party for two thousand, would e considered a very stupid fellow amongst business men, and yet he would only be in the same category with the man who will advertise in a newspaper with half the circulation, for the same money he would pay one with double the circulation. tf

from several sources, that it was to be discontined on the 1st of May. The announcement to this effect by the Golden Age left no doubt upon our mind, but we continue to live for all time to come. It is an excellent newspaper and its editorials are written as with a pen of fire.

The impression is rapidly gaining apportioning nine more members among opinion as the Missouri Mephistopheles skirts of the Republic, from the Atlantic lot the contest dwindled down to Hon. the nine States having the largest excess of population. If this should be the con- claims. To effect a revolution, whether mense advantages from a permanent poliat large from any further anxiety. We offer any good reasons why they should be off, but which is daily growing and gaining Gen. White. Our member would be exceedingly rejoiced also if things were to forth? Is it taxation? Under Grant that we will joyfully embrace the opportunity."

Both these gentlemen are well kn take this turn. We are informed, however, that Cessua boasts that he can keep the Governor all right, and insists upon it that will be reduced fifty-five millions more. Is some, dreads disruption with England;

BE CHANGED?

When a great change in public opinion ccurs we find that it is based on an adethat injustice is too fearfully exercised, were instituted. See, too, the interest on lessly sacrificed, that liberty is crushed, dollars! No, the pretext cannot be either that the free pursuit of happiness is in some way prevented, that progress and imsume way prevented, that progress and imsume same way prevented. The free pursuit of happiness is in debt or taxation.

Is it defalcation? Under this administration. some way prevented, that progress and improvement are proscribed that the Gov ted, or some of these abuses prevail, or are vious administration in this country.

church in twain, the rights of conscience from the collection and disbursement of Union of Canada with Great Britain, in were his actuating motive. When the national funds is the further fact, that which it hints strongly that the connection English Charles I was conquered, tried, never before has official dishonesty been between the two countries is merely artifiand condemned, it was because he sought so promptly detected, so impartially tried, cial, and intimates that Lord Dufferin is to exert despotic prerogative into domin- and so unswervingly punished. ion, and make the people only the instru- Is the pretext of receding Republicans ments of the Crown. When the American civil service reform? What President quest from the colonial Government to grant circulated to the effect that the United Revolution entered upon its triumphant before Grant has recommended it, and course, it was because Great Britain sought what party before the Republican has been ter of choice, but that she may be relieved claims for indirect or consequential dam-

of this country? tion assembles in Philadelphia on the 5th erations of slavemongers and plantation the Republicans could be defeated. and journals are found who profess to be- for it. lieve that the nation will accept the pro- Yes, we may claim with pride and sat- North of Minnesota, attempted to fight posal.

among the masses, too much culture, and slight friction which may exist in any part of British and Canadian troops. Nova Scotia a new line of policy toward the Spanish too great discrimination for so destructive its machinery will be removed the moment New Brunswick and P. E. Island will cast Government. We have too long looked on The Democratic Convention of this State meets in Reading, on Thursday, the that progress and reform are only possible We cannot believe that all the dis-30th of May. They are loudly praying for a Moses to lead them out of the Wilderness. They are weefully Cass-t down.

They are weefully Cass-t down. ry movement of reform, whether for hubring odium or disaster upon a party she has already done, to advocate and pass the Mouroe doctrine; and refused ourculation of the Globe. If advertising is and Fifteenth Amendments, the abolition only seeks the good of the whole country resolutions in favor of union with the selves to put a stop to the unnecessary sented. It is only necessary to present workingmen, and ALL other similar mea- will adhere to the same noble faith which tion, and many of them were denounced as unconstitutional and illegal. If this party of the past could again come into power, all these acts would be abrogated, or as much as possible rendered null and neighbors in the Colonies to the North o

void. All the anarchy, violence, outrage, arm Mr. Scott succeeded, last week, in els still have power, and where men who members of her family. As Colonies or getting up his bill repealing the duty on tea and coffee, and it went through the Would it be well to extend indulgence that could reasonably have try for the able manner in which he ad- and infuriated soreheads? Can Republi- sources is, however, comparatively slow .-whole land? No indeed! T The Harrisburg Patriot makes the evidence to justify such a thought. The trust in the development of the two sec-Trumbull's and Greeley's may gather con- tions of the Continent, and ask why it is

at its back? legislatures, the elections thus far in the perity; others feel that they are hedged various States, the resolutions of popular in, and their commerce is cramped by their press, the unity of general Republican Independence as the most direct avenue sentiment, the unflinching firmness of our to general prosperity; another party and public men-all these indicate a continu- by far the largest portion of the intelligent ed triumph to the party which now so Colonial population, believe firmly in An-We are very much gratified to find wisely rules the country, and which denexation, or a permanent political union the New York Standard, of May 2nd, serves the confidence it has gained. If with the United States, as the most ration before us. We had been led to believe, perfection is unattained by parties as well all course to adopt, in order to arrive at perfection is unattained by parties as well al course to adopt, in order to arrive at man. Delegations were reported to the ago contemplated a withdrawal from the States and Territories. The platform, the position. It is probable that his sucparty is not committed to any measure and varied resources of the Colonies would which experience shall prove to be defec- naturally lead an industrious people to tive, and is not opposed to any plan which expect as the reward of their enterprise .are very much rejoiced to learn that the promises to enure to the good of the peo-Standard "still lives," and we hope it may ple, Reformers can best establish their ing strength daily among the more intelreforms within the Republican ranks, and ligent classes in each of the Colonies of afternoon. statesmen and politicians, who really have England lying east of the New England the public good at heart, need not abandon States, North by the side of our North-

their party to carry it out.

Western boundary, and along the Pacific numerous rival candidates, and it looked

It is on this account that we need not slope down to the coast. There is not a at one time as if the Convention might ground that Congress will not pass a bill apprehend any such change in public single British Colony leaning upon the break up in a row, but on the sixth baldesires and the Chappaqua Janus pro- to the Pacific, but what would derive imion, Gov. Geary will sign the present in politics or government, there must be tical union with the United States. The Mr. Greeley received a large majority of Apportionment Bill and relieve the gentle- an inducement, and the Cincinnati Con- people of those Colonies feel this to be a the votes cast and was declared the nommen who are candidates for Congressmen vention, as ostensible Republicans, cannot settled conviction which they cannot shake lines of the Convention for President, and have no doubt it will be a great relief to elevated to power, and the Administration strength. "Show us," they say, "how a lot, Hon. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, has been reduced eighty-seven millions of This is the only drawback to an immediate

SHOULD THE ADMINISTRATION been made by the present administration, interests, rather than assert their rights, Republican masses than Horace Greeley. uate cause. It may be that tyranny has made President! Let our opponents point openly advocating a separation from the crats were to accept it, but we do not think ecome too outrageous to be longer borne, to an instance like it since governments parent State, as an absolute necessity for that any considerable number of Democrats that the sacred principles of humanity or our public debt diminished during the Colonies. onscience are violated, that life is ruth- same time more than twenty millions of

tration the loss per cent. on the amount believed to prevail, no general or radical Democrats, by sheer assertion and unfound- ammunition have been withdrawn, exceptchange in the sentiments of the people at ed misrepresentation, have endeavored to ing a regiment of infantry and company large would be expected, nor any reversal create a contrary belief, but the actual of artillery remaining at Halifax. of their political or governmental action. fact—the real truth is as we have stated telegram from London, April 4, says: When Martin Luther rent the Catholic it. In addition to the unusually small loss "The London Echo has an article upon the

to impose on her Colonies taxation without so largely in favor of it? Is it the Dem- from their care and protection, and become ages. Sir John Rose, formerly of Canada, representation. In our own time, when ocratic party, famous for its motto that to free from the causes that now exist, in itself supreme, claimed the sanction of General Grant is the first president who United States Government. Even now if had withdrawn the Claim. The New York bestowment of offices from the administ the whole problem of the relations between government considers the claim for indi-Never before on earth plan. It is true there are friends of the ties that only the most cautious and pru- in Parliament for yielding to their de was a nation so favored. Never, since we president who think an administration dent states manship, with great forbearance, mands. gained our independence, have we enjoyed should have the power to carry out its could arrange short of a protracted and so much happiness as now, except where measures through its own friends, but exhaustive war, in which the Colonies fact. Your correspondent made inquiry it is prevented by the inherent brutality certain it is that no other civil reform, ex- would become the central field or carnage at headquarters, and was informed that and execrable cruelty engendered by gen- cept expulsion from office, is possible, if and death.

tyrants. Wherever republicanism bears sway, prosperity, security, freedom of President Grant has recommended that, Atlantic, and particularly in the Colonies. speech, freedom of the press, and freedom and a majority of his friends have supporof religious worship, exist in all their ted it. A bill for this purpose passed the plenitude and excellence. Even the vilest House and was defeated in the Senate by slanderers, the most selfish conspirators, "liberal Republican" and Democratic every aspect in which it can be viewed, to Court. It will convene again in June, and our thanks for a bound copy of the Congressional Globe for the Third Session of unrestricted use of the rostrum, the print.

| Application of the Congressional Globe for the Third Session of the Congressional Globe for the Third Session of the Treaty ing office and the public assemblage. Yet and all rebels without distinction, can now and it is intimated that the question of itself, as to whether there is authority for Dana, Schurz and Gratz Brown denounce vote, and do vote, and will vote, we are Independence will be freely and fully dist the presentation of the claim for indirect the Administration and advocate a change. not excessively anxious that the leaders cussed at an early date, What results such a change as they are and inciters of the late slavemongers reendeavoring to produce would effect, we bellion should be enabled to hold office and soon follow, namely, a union with the that the Treaty provides (as it certainly may see in the regions cursed by ku klux re-apears in the United States Senate American Republic. The fruit is ripening does) for the admission of the claim, i JOURNAL. tf

Imay see in the regions cursed by so-called Democrats. Look to Missouri, where gangs of armed assassing the Commonwealth, will please accept our though of the Commonwealth, will please accept our the regions cursed by ku kiux or governed by so-called Democrats. Look along side of Carl Schurz and Frank Blair. But be our own individual opinion what it may, it is none the less true that the less true that the less true that the commonwealth will please accept our the regions cursed by ku kiux or governed by so-called Democrats. Look along side of Carl Schurz and Frank Blair. But be our own individual opinion what it may, it is none the less true that the less true that the commonwealth will please accept our sine are now defying the laws, and where Governor Gratz Brown is impotent to sub- the administration has recommended uni- the United States, asking, imploring, in seriously regret that they have done so. due them. Such is the entertainment to versal amnesty, and a majority of Repub- fact, permission to transfer their country which the people are invited, and orators licans in both Houses of Congress voted and their allegiance to the United States.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE. Our intelligent, industrious, and kindly

close of the American war of Indepen | century. rible to contemplate, run, riot where rebland has dealt kindly with the remaining re is no Republic and are amazed at the great con- the Republican party ventions at Cincinnati of superannuated so. About forty-five thousand of them, political fossils, revengeful and disappoint- including a fair portion of the young ed office-seekers, office-holders, who, like women, annually leave the homes of their Belshazzar, see the warning written on the youth, and transfer themselves and their contented plotters who snuff personal ad- who remain at home are discentented and vantage in turmoil and change. Such an uneasy. Their country is not advancing. tell you that reciprocity of trade with the The signs of the times, the action of United States would secure increased prosneetings, the voice of the Republican subjection to England; and they look to

of three hundred and seventeen millions and ask for independence; but this feeling There is no denying this. It would be of dollars! or an average of nearly nine is losing its potency, and many of the extremely bad policy, we think, to belittle millions for each month since Grant was most prominent men in the Dominion are the ticket, and especially so if the Demothe safety and material prosperity of the can do so, but if they should, we

> union. All the British troops, guns and term, beyond a peradventure. probably the last Viceroy of the Dominion." England is only waiting for a rethem a separation; not so much as a mat-

mind is familiar. Let England give them our eyes. be numbered as States in the American Union, an event which, in the immense benefit it would confer upon both coun-

TI CONVENTION.

For weeks the newspapers have been filled with speculations in regard to the Liberal, or what is more generally known as this desolation—these atrocities? Would been expected. They have however felt the "Sorchead" Convention, which was callit be wise to depose faithful servants and the yoke of bondage, and now in their adived the signature of the President .- | put the Government under the control of vanced condition it is becoming daily more | Democratic party of the country regarded Southern Ku Klux, Northern Democrats, irksome. The development of their re- it with more than ordinary interest, because it might open the way to give them vocated this measure, and we congratulate cans be deceived and led to compass their The active, enterprising young men look a triumph, at least a candidate, while own destruction and the misery of the across the boundary into the American on the other hand the great masses of profound concern, because no one appeared to have any conception of the proportions the movement would assume. It is exceedingly doubtful whether ever, in the history of the politics of this country, a movement, independent of one of the leadwall, rebels who hate the Union, and dis-allegiance to the United States. Those ing parties, has attracted such universal attention

The Convention assembled according to Ohio, in the chair. Committees were appointed on order of business, on permanent til Thursday afternoon to receive the resouri, a European Red Republican, who ors that the Republican party can bestow upon him, was selected as permanent chairan. Delegations were reported from all with the exception of the tariff plank, was ject back to the Congressional districts .-No nominations were made until Friday pending.

A great deal of ill-feeling had apparently sprung up between the friends of the Horace Greeley, of New York, and Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts. immediately thereafter, on the second bal-

Both these gentlemen are well known to the country, and we feel that this tickit debt? Look at the reddction which has and these prefer to suffer in their material the country has a stronger hold upon the the amount of \$500,000.

have no doubt the contest will prove an In England a strong desire is manifest- exceedingly interesting one.

ed and growing in influential quarters to The Philadelphia Convention, in accorbe relieved from the responsibilities in- dance with the wishes of five-sixths of the volved in the dependence of the British Republican party, will re-nominate Gen. American Colonies upon the Home Gov- Grant. All that we ask is that the platernment is dishonest and corrupt, or that collected and disbursed, is not only less ernment for protection, and preparations form be broad and liberal, covering all the laws are not respected and executed, than under any other government in the Unless some of these wrongs are perpetrations world, but it is less than under any prequiet dissolution of the political bonds of will continue to be President, for the next

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Our Relations with England-False Rumors—Spain and the United States— The U.S. Government to Adopt a New Policy—Tea and Coffee Free.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1872.
OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN. For a few days reports, some of them originating in London, others in New York and Washington, have been industrionsly States Government has surrendered its but now a banker in London, telegraphed the slaveholder's rebellion took place, it was because slavery determined to make eminent for its devotion and peculation? consequence of this connection, of new to Sir John A. McDonald, Premier, at complications and difficulties with the Ottaua, Canada, that the United States God himself, and attempted to be the cor- has recommended, in an official message, the Geneva Tribunal and the Treaty of World's London correspondent states that ner stone of religion, government and so- the adoption of a scheme to take away the Washington should prove to be failures, he is authorized to say that the British But what wrong, oppression, or tyranny tration. More Republican legislators than England, the Dominion and the American rect damages withdrawn. Gladstone and can be charged upon the Administration any other have favored and advocated the Union, would become involved in difficul. Granville will compliment President Grant These reports have no foundation in

> no proposition had gone from this Govern-These facts are comprehended by every ment to change in any respect our case as damages. If not, so much of the case will With this step made, the next would be passed over; but if the Tribunal finds

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The demand for the release of Dr. Hou Manitobia, or the Red River Colony, and and the restoration of his property confiscated in Cuba when he was con is faction that in all essential respects the their way into the American Union, but demned to eight years' servitude in a penal No! there is too much intelligence administration is a success, and that any were prevented by a superior force of Colony, will, it is believed, be followed by

the number of readers to whom it is pre- ored man, the right of homesteads to the but do their duty, will work faithfully, statement of facts, with which the Colonial ried on for two years, or more, right under tries, and upon England, might with great was made upon the administration until propriety be numbered among the most the vote in Congress in favor of demandus, are in a transition state. Since the important achievement of the nineteenth ing the release of Dr. Houard clearly in-THE RESULT OF THE CINCINNA- gress. There will be a new policy inaug-

was informed, by the proper authorities, that the reports of a probable rupture with Spain, which have occupied the papers for some days past, are rather of the sensational order and not strictly in accordance with the facts in the case.

Minister Sickles took out with him instructions in relation to the release of Dr. Houard, in the spirit of former communieations on that subject, to our Charge d'-Affairs, Mr. Adee, urging the release of Dr. Houard, who, according to official information received April 30, is still at Cadiz and well treated, awaiting the result assemblage may be large, but does it represent public opinion? Has it the people
cause and the cure. Some of them will
at its back?

The resolution in behalf of Dr. Houard, which passed the House of Representatives Convention soon thereafter adjourned undid not form the basis or any part of the ization. Carl Schurz, Senator from Missouri, a European Red Republican, who has been the recipient of the highest honors, that the Republican postty are become of Mr. Sickles to Madrid is to bring home several members of his family and to pre sent his letter of recall, he having some cessor will not be appointed for some time, readily adopted. The tariff difficulty was surmounted by referring the whole subthe Spanish Government on questions now TEA AND COFFEE FREE.

The bill abolishing the duty on tea and coffee—to take effect July 1, 1872—passed both Houses and has been signed by the President. This is one of the best measures of the season, for reasons beyond that merely of cheaper tea and coffee, and the country is indebted to the untiring perse-

If you want to reach the eve of the farmers, advertise in the JOURNAL. Twothirds of the Republican farmers of West, Barree, Jackson, Warriorsmark, Porter &c., &c., take the Journal.

N. H. P.

the measure.

On Monday last, that part of the

United States Laws.

FOFFICIAL 7 LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECONI

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 16.]

as a public park.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Retatities of the United States of America in

ess assembled, That the tract of land in the
ories of Montana and Wyoming, lying near
and-waters of the Yellowstone river, and de ritories of Montana and Wyoming, lying near head-waters of the Yellowstone river, and de bed as follows, to wit, commencing at the june of Gardiner's river with the Yellowstone rivand running east to the meridian passing miles to the castward of the most eastern poir Yellowstone Lake; thence south along said reliant to the parallel of latitude passing ten us south of the most southern point of Yellowstone Lake; thence west along said parallel to then dian passing fifteen miles west of the most wespoint of Madison lake; thence outh along meridian to the latitude of the junction of Yellowstone and Gardiner's rivers; thence ear the place of beginning, is hereby reserved withdrawn from settlement, occul aney, or under the laws of the United States and apart public park or plesure-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people; and all per who shall locate or settle upon or occupy the so or any part thereof, except as hereinalter peded, shall be considered tresspassers and remetherefrom.

Sec. 2. That said public park shall be u

deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the the preservation, from injury or spoliation, of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wanders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition. The Secretary may, in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes for terms not exceeding ten years, of small parcels of ground, at such places in said park as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all of the proceeds of said leases, and all other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with said park, to be expended under his direction in the management of the same, and the construction of roads and bridle paths therein. He shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game found within said park, and against their capture or destruction for the purposes of merchandise or profit: He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same after the passage of this act to be removed therefrom, an ignorally shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary or proper to fully carry out the object and purposes of this act.

Approved, March 1, 1872.

[General Nature—No. 32.]

[GENERAL NATURE-No. 32.]

Approved, March 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 32.]

AN ACT in addition to an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts," approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in compress assembled, That whenever a personal action has been or shall be brought in any State court by an alien against any citizen oi a State who is, or at the time the alleged action accrued was, a civil officer of the United States, being non-resident of that State wherein jurisdiction is obtained by the State court. by personal service of process, such action my be removed into the circuit court of the United States in and for the district in which the defendant shall have been served with process, in the same manner as now provided for the removal of an action brought in a State court by the provisions of section three of the act of March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports."

Approved, March 30, 1572. Approved, March 30, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE-No. 33.]

AN ACT to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at or near the town of Clinton, in the State of Iowa, and other bridges across said river, and to establish them as post-roads.

as a scribe of human life that has been carried on for two years, or more, right under our eyes.

A general murmur of dissatisfaction comes from many parts of the country, protesting against this neglect of the claims of civilization; but little or no impression was made upon the administration until the vote in Congress in favor of demanding the release of Dr. Houard clearly indicated the feeling in the country, as reflected by their representatives in Congress. There will be a new policy inaugurated. Gen. Sickles has sailed for Spain, with instructions, it is said, to demand his passports, if certain demands beyond those in the case of Dr. Houard, are not promptly acceded to by the Spanish Government.

LATER.—On inquiry by your correspondent, after the above was mailed, he was informed, by the proper authorities, the the search of a washall, wastured with a draw-bridge, with a draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river, and the cast of the case of the case

Sec. 6. That the Muscatine Western Railroad Company, or their assigns, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Iowa, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge across the Mississippi river at the city of Muscatine, in the State of Iowa. The bridge authorized to be built by this section is hereby declared to be a post-route, and shall have all the privileges, and is subject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirments contained in the foregoing sections of this act.

Sec. 7. That a bridge may be constructed and maintained across the Mississippi river, at any point they may select, between the counties of Carroll and White Sides, in the State of Illinois, and the counties of Ackson and Clinton in the State of Iowa, either by the Western Union Railroad Company or the Sabula, Ackley, and Dacota Railroad Company or both of them. or by either or both of their successors or assigns, or by any person, company or corporation having authority from the States of Illinois and Iowa. The bridge authorized to be built by this section is hereby declared to be a post route, and has all the privileges and is subject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirements contained in the foregoing sections of this act. verance of Senator Scott, for the success of

and requirements contained in the foregoing sec-tions of this act.

SEC. 3. That a bridge may be constructed and maintained across the Mississippi river, at any point they may select, between the county of La Crosse, in the State of Wisconsin, and the county of Houston, in the State Minnesota, by the Mil-waukee and Saint Paul Railway Company, having successors or assigns or Nany person, company. successors or assigns, or by any person, company, or corporation having authority from the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota. The bridge authorized to be built by this section is hereby declared to be a post-route and has all the priveleges, and is sub-

ject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirments contained in the foregoing sections of this act. Src. 9. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material ob-structions to the navigation of said river by the construction of orbidges, is hereby expressly reserv-ed.

SEC. 10. That this act shall take effect and b

n force from and after its passage, xpense or charge to the United State Approved, April 1, 1872. [GENERAL NATURE—No. 34.] AN ACT to authorize the restoration of Gilb Morton to the naval service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Resentations of the United States of America in Cress assembled, That the President of the Unitate States of America in Control of the Unitate States of America in Control of the Unitate States of America in Control of the Unitate States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominand, by and with the advice and consent of Senate, to re-appoint Gilbert Morton an ensign the navy.

Approved, April 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE.-No. 35.] George Plunkett a paymaster in the navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Vogress assembled, That the President be, and he hereby authorized to appoint George Plunkett paymaster in the United States mavy, if in opinion, the interests of the public service will hereby promoted.
Approved, April 2 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE.-No. 36.]

AN ACT to provide for the reporting and prin of the debates in Congress. AN AUI to provine for the reporting and primary of the debates in Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Vorgress assembled, That the Congressional Printer nereby directed to enter into a contract, in beha of the General Government, with Franklin Rive Jefferson Rives, and George A. Bailey, for the r porting and printing of the debates in Congret or the term of two years, on and from the four day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-on in accordance with a proposed form of centra from the said Rives and Bailey, submitted to a approved by the Joint Committee on Public Pri

from the safe laves and Dates, sometime of approved by the Joint Committee on Public Printing on the part of the Senate.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose aforesaid there by appropriated and paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereo same, he necessary, the accounts having been approximated.

Sec. 3. That no person shall be employed as a reporter for the House without the approval of the Speaker of the House: Provided, That it shall be the duty of the Jose Provided, That it shall be the duty of the Joint Committee on Public Printing to publish an advertisement once a week, for four weeks, in one newspaper in each of the cities of Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and San Francisco, inviting proposals in detail for reporting and for printing, together and separately, the debates of the Forty-Tribrid, the Forty-Forth, and the Forty-Fifth Congresses, together or separately, and to report all proposals which may be received before the designated day to Congress, at the earliest practicable date, with estimates, hereby directed to be made by the Congressional Printer, of the cost of reporting the debates and of printing them at the Government Printing Office, accompanied by the recommenations of the Joint Committee on Public Printing en all proposals and estimates so submitted; and that the bills forsuch advertising be paid in equal parts from the continuation of the Sarvet fundee of the Sarvet Jones and the state of the Sarvet for the Sarvet estimates so submitted; and that the b advertising be paid in equal parts from gent funds of the Senate and of the Hi-presentatives: And provided further, 'I bates shall be reported or published at pense, after the close of the present Co cept upon written contracts entered int under the authority of Congress. Approved, April 2, 1872.

Approved, April 2, 1872.

[General Nature—No. 37.]

AN ACT to establish a port of entry and deliver, at the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a port of entry and delivery be, and is hereby, established at the city of Pitts burgh, Pennsylvania, which shall be entitled to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports o entry and delivery in the United States.

Approved, April 2, 1872.

New Advertisements.

The Agareal find HUN' TINGDON, e det for desin lities H PA.

Real Estate
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eal estate will
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NOTICE TO TAXABLES.—The built under this act shall be constructed as a favabridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall rot be less than thur fave above extreme high-water mark, and not less than thirty feet a bove low-water mark, and not less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than the bottom chord of the bridge; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallelled with the current of the river, where said bridge may be creeted: And provided atao, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats.

Sec. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the said bridge, and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across said bridge.

Sec. 4. That all prailway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across said bridge.

Sec. 5. That the structure herein authorized shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the searity of mary upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case thereof, and of all the approaches thereof, and of all the approaches thereof, and and the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereof, and of all the app

Tell, July 9, Nossville.

Dublin and Shade Gap, July 10, Shade Gaps Springfield, July 11, Meadow Gap.

Clay, July 12, Three Springs.

Three Springs, July 12, Three Springs, Orbisonia, July 16, at house of A. Carothers, Cromwell, July 17, at house of A. Carothers.

Shirleysburg July 18, Leas' store.

Shirley, July 19, Leas' store.

Juniata, July 22, Hawn's School House.

Oneida, July 23, Warm Springs.

Huntingdon, July 24, 25, 26 and 27, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Borough of Huntingdon.

A. W. KENYON, mayS.

REPORT of the condition of The First National Bank, of Huntingdon, Pa., at the close of business, on the 19th day of April, 1872 \$375,318 18

590 96 150,000 00 10,000 00 37,426 95 4,679 \$686,592 95 Total..... LIABILITIES. Capital Stock paid in...
Surplus Fund...
Discount and Exchange...
Circulating Notes outstanding...
Individual Deposits...
Due to National Banks...
Due to State Banks and Bankers...

Total.....

I, George W. Garrettson Cashier of the First National Bank of Huntingdon Pa., do solemnly swear that the above state s true to the best of my knowledge and belief GEO, W. GARRETTSON

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of May, 1872. PETER SWOOPE, J. P. FEATURE FOR THE PROPERTY OF T

1,054 69 1,686 47

\$686,592 9

Barree Township Brady To

Clay Township B. T. Stephens Covert & Heck Cass Township.

" Patent Mec Robert U. Jacob & Co F. Tool... Simon Cohn...... P. Brumbaugh....

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Penn Township.

Huntingdon

George Shaffer. S. S Smith.....

Lewis, Book Store nnie & M'Mur

unty, Pa, A. C. HUTCHISON, may8,1872.1

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pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to be be so you constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
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Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to sleep well?
If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.
This truly valuable Tonic has been so thorough-yeated by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.

Price \$1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel, sole proprietor. Depot 259 North 2th street, below Vine, Philadelphia.

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. If your Druggist has it not, send \$1 to my Address, and the medicine, with advice free, will come by next express train.

Smaytw.

ANDREW S. KISTLER, A. M., Principal,

may8-1t.

ommence on May 13, 1872. For particulars address the undersigned, at Neff's Mills, Huntingdon County, Pa.