The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, May 22, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

General ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Adolph E. Borie, Phila. | J. M. Thompson, Butler.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Joseph A. Bonham.	14. John Passmore.
2. Marcus A. Davis.	15. S. D. Freeman.
3. G. Morrison Coates.	16. Jessee Merrill.
4. Henry Broom.	17. Henry Orlady.
5. Theo. M. Wilmer.	18. Robert Bell.
6. John M. Bromall.	19. J. M, Thompson.
7. Francis Shroder.	20. Isaac Frazier.
8, Mark H. Richards.	21. Geo. W. Andrews.
9. Edward H. Green.	22. Henry Floyd.
10. D. K. Shoemaker.	23. John J. Gillepsie.
11. Daniel R. Miller.	24. James Patterson.
12. Leander M. Morton.	25. John W. Wallace.
13. Theodore Strong.	26. Charles C. Boyle.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

Judge ULYSSES MERCUR,

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

General HARRISON ALLEN,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,

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

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. M'Allister, Centre; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS LIVING OUT OF THE COUNTY.

After the first of July the JOURNAL will not be mailed to subscribers residing out of the State, and only out of the county at our option, UNLESS PREPAID. This course has been made necessary by a score or two of our subscribers, scattered over the West, to whom we have sent bills, failing to respond. We give them until the 1st of July to come to time and if they do not pay by that date, we will make out their bills at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per year, and forward them to the proper officers for collection. tf.

☞ Senator Orris S. Ferry, of Connecticut, has been re-elected to the United States Senate for a period of six years, by a coalition of Republicans and Democrats.

☞ Hon. Wm. D. Kelly will please accept our thanks for a copy of his speech entitled: "The Internal Taxes—Shall they be perpetuated or abolished," delivered in the House of Representatives, May 1, 1872.

☞ We notice that D. F. Caldwell, of Tyrone, is a candidate for the Senatorial nomination in the Blair district. We wish him success. He is a live man and would make an honest and upright Senator.

☞ The Hollidaysburg *Standard* has made its appearance very much enlarged and improved. We are rather sorry that the old *Standard*, by this new departure, loses its identity. We have known its face for twenty-two years and part with the old facial expression with regret. But, Traugh, we wish you success. You have been a faithful sentinel and you deserve one of the best seats in the sanctuary as well as in the sanctum. God bless your enterprise!

☞ The Philadelphia *Press* has this: A note received at this office last night says:

"The other papers publish the annexed list with copy of notice of meeting for organization as sent to each member by to-night's mail, as an item of news. We expect your paper to do as much."

The expectation is in vain. The "annexed list" is a roll of the Republican State Central Committee, with the post-office address of each member. As a compliment to these gentlemen we might print it, but as an "item of news," never.

The *Press* is right. There is a great deal too much "dead head" advertising done by the political press. The editor has the same right to expect pay for his wares as do those who print tickets, paint banners, furnish music, etc. It is his stock in trade.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

GEN. HARRY WHITE.

The Republican State Central Committee met in Harrisburg, on last Wednesday, and many good Republicans were led to believe that some action would be taken to make the ticket, nominated at the late State Convention, more satisfactory to a large portion of the Republican party, but nothing was done, and it is pretty evident that as long as that distinguished bourbon, Russell Everett, controls the Committee nothing will be done.

For the purpose of showing our readers how Gen. Harry White's nomination for Congressman-at Large is received, we copy the following extracts:

"Gen. Harry White was nominated for two positions, Congress-at-Large and Delegate-at-Large to the Constitutional Convention. The convention should have known his unfitness for one or perhaps both of these positions, but it did not, and measuring its fitness for a nominating convention by some of its insane acts, the people may congratulate themselves that he was not nominated for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court also. He has not seen fit to make his choice of the good things flung at him by the convention, but he cannot hold on to both, and the committee at the meeting to-day should see that the State ticket is made complete as speedily as possible. There is no time for delay. Some good Republican should be substituted for Mr. White for Congressman-at-Large, unless the party is solicitous to lose one of its Congressional delegation, and we are satisfied that is not the case."—*Chambersburg Repository.*

"Gen. White is a lucky man. He is a State Senator, and the late Republican State Convention nominated him as one of the two Congressmen-at-Large, and also as one of the fourteen Delegates-at-Large to the State Constitutional Convention. This is piling it on pretty thick. Unless the General resigns from the Congressional ticket it is to be feared that the Republicans will lose one of the Congressmen at the next election. There is a little too much 'White' on the State ticket as it stands at present."—*Reading Journal.*

"We agree with the *Journal* that 'White is a lucky man,' but we feel his *luck* will destroy him in the end. That he is a gentleman of extraordinary intelligence and of great importance, is generally admitted in the State. Having been set aside for Governor, it is marvelous that the State Convention did not fill the measure of his ambition by heaping upon him the additional honor of a Presidential elector."—*Delaware County Republican.*

These are the comments of leading Republican journals.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

In the absence of any real cause of complaint against the government the opposition press has united in an effort to embarrass the Administration by prejudicing the public mind on the question of Indirect Claims in the Alabama "Case." The demand for indirect losses, they say, should never have been made; but, having been included in the American "Case," its abandonment will drive the President from the White House, and cover his Administration with lasting disgrace. This is the style of argument of the opposition. It is certainly in very bad taste, as the sequel will show. It will be time enough to judge of and condemn or approve the acts of the Administration after they have completed their work and the result is officially before the public. So far the facts will sustain the assertion that great prudence, a strict regard to integrity, and a noble magnanimity have characterized the line of policy pursued by the Administration from the first conference of the Joint High Commission down to the present time. Let us refresh our memories by a reference to the leading points in the controversy.

After the Joint High Commission met, and was organized, the American Commissioners informed the representatives of the British Government, that claims would be presented for direct and also for indirect losses, growing out of the depredations of the Alabama and other cruisers which had been built, and in whole or part fitted out, armed, equipped and manned in England or her Colonies, and proposed that "the High Commission should agree upon a sum which should be paid by Great Britain to the United States in satisfaction of ALL the claims and the interest thereon." The British Commissioners replied that they were not prepared to admit that Her Majesty's Government had failed to discharge the duties imposed on her as a neutral, or that she was justly liable to make good the losses referred to. "But," they continued, "Great Britain, for the sake of the maintenance of friendly relations is willing to adopt the principle of arbitration," and they added, as the records show, "We now repeat, on behalf of our Government, the offer of ARBITRATION." The offer, on specified conditions, was accepted. There was no objection made by the British Commissioners to the presentation of any part either of the direct or indirect claims.—This part of the controversy was settled.

The Tribunal was to be governed in their proceedings and decisions by certain rules, agreed upon by the Joint High Commissioners, and embodied in the sixth article of the Treaty. The first of these was that "a neutral government is bound to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace," &c. Second, "It must not permit belligerents to make use of its forts," &c. And third, "To exercise due diligence in its own ports or waters, and, as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations or duties."

The Joint High Commission, with these preliminaries completed, proceeded to draft the Treaty. In its first Article we have these words:

"Now in order to remove and adjust ALL complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims, which are not admitted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the high contracting parties agree that ALL THE SAID CLAIMS growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generally known as the Alabama Claims, shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration, to be composed of five arbitrators," &c.

If full and ample provision is not made in this first article of the Treaty, read in connection with the previous protocols, for the presentation and adjudication of Indirect Claims, then Webster has failed to render the true meaning of words in the English language.

Now let it be remarked here, and distinctly understood, that the Government never did expect or desire a money consideration for anything beyond direct losses, amounting in full to about $17,000,000. This has been repeatedly stated by members of the Administration and in public speeches in the United States Senate. The desire was to establish a rule or principle, so that if at any time in the future either England or the United States should be at war with another Power, the other, or neutral, should not permit acts that would lead to direct or indirect damages without being responsible for the same. This was the motive for sending those claims before the Geneva Tribunal. At the same time that there were sufficient grounds for making the charge, even in a pecuniary point of view, there can be no reasonable doubt.—Even Lord (then Earl) Russell himself admitted that aid and comfort had been extended, under the eyes of his Government, to the Southern Confederacy. In his speech, April 26, 1864, when he was Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he said:

"It so happens that in this conflict the Confederate States have no ports except those of the Mersey and the Clyde, *from which they fit out ships to cruise against the Federals.*"

After this admission it will not be difficult to decide how far England should be held responsible for our losses, direct and indirect. Here again: In his speech in Parliament, March 13, 1865, Mr. Bright said:

"I shall confine myself to that one vessel the Alabama. She was built in this country; all her munitions of war were from this country, almost every man on board of her was a subjects of Her Majesty. She sailed from one of our chief ports. She is reported to have been built by a firm in whom a member of this House was, and, I presume is interested."

Mr. Cobden, in the Commons, May 13, 1864, warn the Government of the immense losses they were inflicting upon the United States, in violation of international law and neutrality obligations. He said:

"You have been carrying on hostilities from these shores against the people of the United States, and have been inflicting an amount of damage on that country greater than would be produced by many ordinary wars."

The American "case" was prepared and printed in accordance with the provisions of the first article of the Treaty. Copies were forwarded to England and placed in the hands of Mr. Gladstone and others. For seven weeks after its receipt no exception was taken to its contents. Near the close of those weeks the British Parliament was about to assemble, and Disraeli in searching for materials for arguments with which to annoy and embarrass the Premier, fell upon the Indirect Claims, and by the aid of the public press, raised a storm about the head of Mr. Gladstone which threatened the stability of his Government, and the loss of his position. Then England began to realize the extent of the damage she had caused to the United States, of the consequences of which she was warned by Bright, Cobden, and other British statesmen. The apparition of immense piles of bags of gold being transported from her Treasury vaults to Washington, loomed up in magnitude and amount, as some of their own papers stated it "equal to the cost of the Prussian and French war."

Poor Gladstone, in his haste to put himself right before the country, delivered a speech in which he denounced the "case" and its claims, and spoke disrespectfully of the government from which it emanated. He said:

"We don't admit that the language of the first article, even if it were taken by itself, would bear the construction which it has been endeavored to attach to it. We contest that point, of course reserving it to fall back on this appeal. A man must be insane, a nation must be insane, to suppose that we would admit impossible claims of this character in a peaceful arbitration, which, not even in the last extremity of war, not even in the lowest depths of misfortune, a people with a spark of spirit, with a hundredth part of the traditions and courage of the people of this country would consent at the point of death to admit. (Loud cheers.) That is an argument, I grant, bounded upon probability, founded upon assumption. It is a simple demonstration of an absurdity, as we think it is to be. It is a well known principle that you are now to assume absolute infatuation, absolute insanity, on the part of the negotiations, when there is a rational construction which will exempt them from that charge. I do not know that I need trouble the House further, except by saying that *that I look forward with a sanguine hope as to the course which the American Government may take on this matter.*"

Disraeli had accomplished his object.—His success was so far complete; but to further embarrass the Premier he gravely informs him that the American Government cannot withdraw its claim. He said:

"Seven weeks had passed without their having received the slightest intimation from Her Majesty's Ministers. They had circulated their case throughout the world. They had translated it into every European language. It had been sent to every Court and Cabinet; to every Sovereign and every Minister. *It was impossible for the American Government to recede from their position, even if they had believed it to be an erroneous one.* And then, to aggravate the difficulty, the Prime Minister goes down to Parliament, declares that there is only one interpretation to be placed on the Treaty, (hear, hear,) and defies and attacks everybody who believes it susceptible of another. Was there ever such a combination of negligence and blundering? (Hear, hear.) And now, gentlemen, what is about to happen? All we know is that Her Majesty's Ministers are doing everything in their power to evade the cognizance and criticism of Parliament. (Hear.) They have received an answer to their "friendly communication," of which, I believe, it has been ascertained that the American government adhere to their interpretation, and yet we prolong the controversy."

On receipt of that "friendly communication" from Her Majesty's Ministers, no fault could have been found, or exception taken, if the American Government had respectfully withdrawn from the obligations of the Treaty and closed negotiations upon the subject. Their own leading London journals admitted that fact, and with alarm apprehended such a result. The London *Daily News* said:

"It was unquestionably open to the Federal government to have treated, our protest against the assumptions of the American Case in a manner which would have placed a bar upon all further negotiations. They might have accused us, with a certain show of plausibility, of drawing from our treaty engagements, and might have declined to proceed with the execution of the compact."

A different policy was, however, pursued. The Administration replied to the "friendly letter" in a friendly spirit, but declined to recede from the terms and conditions of the Treaty, and suggested that this new difference or misunderstanding of the provisions of the Treaty might also with propriety be left to the Arbitration to decide. England declined to accept this very reasonable proposition, and removed the threat to withdraw from the Tribunal.

After further correspondence, and finding that England was firm in her decision to withdraw, and by this course cause the Treaty itself to be lost, our Minister to England was authorized propose to the British Government the construction of a new article to the Treaty. This was not accepted, but another proposition was made by Lord Granville to our Minister, and by him was transmitted to Washington, to the effect that "The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect of indirect losses before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva." This is a reversal of the policy proposed to be established by the American Government; but if England prefers the rule as the basis of a principle by which to be governed in the future, the American Government can magnanimously make the concession and waive the presentation of claims for which England by her own Commissioners, most fully provided in the Treaty to which they affixed their signatures and their seals. We say magnanimously, for the American Government is master of the situation and in a position either to persist in her claim going before the Tribunal, or to throw up the Treaty itself, present the British Minister with his passports, declare war, and take the British American Colonies as security until the terms of the Treaty are fulfilled. She has done neither of these things—has preferred, in her strength, to waive her rights in order to reach the end of a protracted controversy and restore friendly relations with Great Britain and her American Colonies. The United States Government, as master of the situation, can afford to be generous toward a foreign power, as she was to Lee and Johnston when they were compelled to acknowledge the weakness of their army, and instead of holding England to her contract and exacting the pound of flesh, she yields to the importunity of her venerable ancestor, grants her request, and bids her go in peace.

But while the United States Government might adopt this course with honor and credit to itself, another policy may with equal propriety be adopted. England's last proposal has with great prudence, been referred by the President to the United States Senate. There the whole subject of controversy is under review and debate. A decision will be arrived at after careful examination and mature deliberation. The President and his Cabinet will be governed by the result of this congressional inquiry. Nothing will be done in haste, and no final action will be taken that will be inconsistent with the interests of the people and the honor of the nation.

☞ The Republicans, on Tuesday of last week, carried the municipal election of the city of Williamsport by 170 majority which is a Republican victory.

THE DIFFERENCE.

In England, under a ruinous system of *free trade*, the workingman rarely rises above a perpetual struggle for existence, and the prospect of an almshouse in old age. In the United States under *protection*, the workingman, if prudent, almost invariably becomes the proprietor, alone or jointly, of an establishment, and in the end leaves his family a competence.

Take three illustrations, one from Western experience, another from the Middle States, and the third from New England.

"The growth of woolen factories in the West," says an observing writer in Wisconsin, "has been unprecedented during the last ten years of protection. Wisconsin had fifteen woolen factories in 1860, while in this group of Western States there are no less than six hundred." And note "These factories are owned largely by men of limited means, *who have worked their way from the position of common laborers.*" In England such a result is simply impossible. The weekly receipts are insufficient to meet the expenses of a bare existence, and the surplus dollar at the end of the week is a thing unknown. Take another illustration.

In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, there are 696 boiling and heating furnaces; 497 nail, tack, and spike machines; 13 railway spike machines; 69 steam hammers, some of them weighing 16,000 pounds; 195 engines, a score of rolling mills, 7 pig-iron furnaces, 48 foundries, a dozen immense steel works, each producing annually from $500,000 to $1,500,000 worth of steel; 3 locomotive works, a number of rail factories, employing 400 men; about 75 glass works, producing glass goods annually to the value of $7,000,000; 8 white lead factories; sheet and bolt copper works; 58 petroleum refineries; cotton mills, employing 1,500 persons; woolen mills, and other industries. The entire product of the Pittsburgh industries amounts to just about $100,000,000 annually, four fifths of which goes West, Ohio being the largest purchasing State. Now mark: James Parton, after a careful personal inspection of these industries and inquiry as to the ownership of these gigantic establishments, stated in an article on the subject in the *Atlantic Monthly*, that *a larger portion of the proprietors of to-day were the workingmen a few years ago*, many of whom are Scotch-Irish naturalized citizens. And he might have added that *many of those self-made men are now millionaires.* Our third illustration is taken, by way of variety, from the old New England States.

Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts are hives of industry, particularly manufacturing industry, their annual products approaching $400,000,000. It is stated by statistical writers that seventy-five per cent. of the present owners of those manufactories started in life a few years ago as practical mechanics at weekly wages. They are now not only at the head of many of those great as well as the smaller manufacturing establishments, but *they are the owners of over fifty per cent. of the capital invested in all those industries.*

In these illustrations, which might be extended almost without limit, we have a fair illustration of the different results of protection to home industries, and free trade and low wages. *Protection* is the workingman's sure road to competence, and often wealth; *free trade* conducts him in old age, if not before, "over the hill to the poor house."

FREE TEA AND COFFEE.

We published, some time ago, a speech delivered before the Senate, by Senator Scott, of this State, advocating the abolition of duties on tea and coffee. We considered it one of the strongest arguments made before that body, and felt at the time that it would have its effect upon the members. Senator Scott's standing among his fellow Senators is such as gives his opinions an influence which few others share to an equal extent. His absolute freedom from all connection with rings or factions, added to his well known and recognized ability as a statesman, and his high toned moral standing as a man, all conspire to give him an influence above that ordinarily enjoyed by persons in his position, and in congratulating ourselves upon having so strong a representative, we are glad to have a practical illustration at hand, in the abolition of the tax on tea and coffee. From the first of July will date the era of free tea and coffee. Upon that date all duty upon these luxuries of the poor man ceases, and the toiling millions, all over the land, will bless the man who had the humanity to recognize their wants, and ability to supply them. We may properly regard Senator Scott as the special champion of this measure, and honored instrument of its accomplishment We may add that the people will not be slow to recognize the benefit secured, or to show their appreciation of the man whenever opportunity offers. We publish below an article from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* of May 2d, which fully accords with our sentiments:

"Protection to American Industry being one of the cardinal doctrines of this Community and of this paper, we cannot but rejoice that instead of reducing the duties on iron, coal, salt and a hundred other articles, the production of which supports millions of our people, Congress has simply abolished those on tea and coffee. The fallacies and the incincerity of the advocates of Free Trade are shown by the fact that the only opposition to the bill just enacted came from them. It received the support of all protectionists in Congress. And here we may as well let the people of Pennsylvania know that the passage of the bill was largely owing to the earnest and judicious exertions of one of their Senators, Hon. John Scott. Those who watched the progress of it in that body know that it would have failed, or been postponed perhaps until next session, but for Senator Scott's persistent exertions. He watched all the contrivances of its opponents, and was prompt and skillful in frustrating them. To him more than any other individual member of Congress are the people of the United States under obligations for the removal of the tax on their tea and coffee.—*Meadville Republican.*

☞ Hon. D. Watson Rowe, Additional Law Judge of the 16th Judicial District, was in Somerset at the time of its destruction. In a card "to the people of Franklin county," published in the *Repository*, he says:

"Somerset has been virtually destroyed. The published accounts are not exagerated. They scarcely give a vivid idea of the magnitude of the calamity. I can certify it, because it was my fortune to witness the conflagration. One-half the town, at least in area, two-thirds of it in value, is in ashes. Proportionately the disaster is as great as that which befell Chicago or Chambersburg. There is suffering and need of immediate relief. We have been for a long time closely related to Somerset. It is our duty to respond to their appeal for aid, generously and at once.

"Contributions of money or material for clothing may be made, I am authorized to say, to Col. James G. Elder, the Burgess of Chambersburg, which will be acknowledged through the newspapers. It is to be hoped that meetings in aid of the suffers will be called in every town and village."

Are the people of Huntingdon going to do anything to relieve the wants of these unfortunates?

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Indirect Claims—New and Important Phases of the Question—Granville's Proposition—A Special Cabinet Meeting Called to Consider It—The Senate asked for Advice—They Enter Upon the Consideration of the Whole Subject—The President will be Governed by the Senate's Action.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1872.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS CONTROVERSY.

Important developments have been made during the week in the controversy between England and the United States on the question of Indirect Claims. President Grant received a proposal, by telegraph, (May 10,) from the British Government, of which the following is a copy:

DISPATCH FROM GEN. SCHECK.

Lord Granville, a few moments since, submitted to me in person the following draft of an article which, if the Government of the United States think fit to adopt, will be accepted by her Majesty's Government. I made no comment on it, but said I would telegraph to you immediately:

Whereas the Government of her Britannic Majesty has contended, in recent correspondence with the Government of the United States, as follows, viz: That such indirect claims as those for the national losses, stated in the case presented on the part of the Government of the United States, to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, to have been sustained by the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance, the prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, firstly, were not included in the Treaty of Washington, and further and secondly, should not be admitted in principle as growing out of the acts committed by particular vessels alledged to have been enabled to commit depredations on the shipping of a belligerent, by reason of such want of due diligence in the performance of the neutral obligations as that which is imputed by the United States to Great Britain; and,

Whereas the President of the United States, while adhering to his contention that the said claims were included in the Treaty, adopts for the future the principle contained in the second of the said contentions as far as to declare that it will hereafter guide the conduct of the Government of the United States, and the two countries are therefore, agreed in this respect.

In consideration thereof, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, consent that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect of indirect losses as aforesaid before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva.

A SPECIAL CABINET MEETING.

On receipt of this proposition from the British Government Gen. Grant called his Cabinet together, and laid the dispatch before them. After deliberation the President and Cabinet decided to lay the communication, together with the entire correspondence upon the subject, before the Senate. The following is.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE TO THE SENATE.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith the correspondenee which has recently taken place respecting the divisions of opinion which have arisen between the Government and that of Great Britain with regard to the powers of the Tribunal of Arbitration created under the Treaty signed at Washington, May 8, 1871. I respectfully invite the attention of the Senate to the proposed article submitted by the British Government with the object of removing the differences which seem to threaten the prosecution of the arbitration, and request an expression by the Senate of their disposition in regard to advising and consenting to the formal adoption of an article such as is proposed by the British Government. The Senate is aware that the consultation with that body in advance of entering into agreements with foreign States has many precedents. In the early days of the Republic, General Washington repeatedly asked their advice upon pending questions with such powers. The most important precedent is that of the Oregon Boundary Treaty in 1846. The importance of the results hanging upon the present state of the Treaty with Great Britain leads me to follow these former precedents, and to desire the counsel of the Senate in advance of agreeing to the proposition of Great Britain.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1872.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence betwen the two governments, consisting of mail dispatches and telegrams, would fill two pages of the JOURNAL in small type.

In the first dispatch of Lord Granville to Mr. Schenck, dated February 3, 1872, he passes over minor matters and at once proceeds to notice what he terms "certain claims of an enormous and indefinite amount which appear to have been put forward as matters to be referred to arbitration," meaning the claim for consequential or indirect damages. Earl Granville argues that this claim was not anticipated and would not be admitted. Letter two is a more formal one from Mr. Schenck to Lord Granville, stating that Granville's communication had been forwarded to Washington. Then follows a letter from Mr. Fish to Mr. Schenck, with another addressed and to be delivered to Lord Granville. In this letter of Mr. Fish to Lord Granville the question of agreeing to the payment of a gross sum to cover all the claims, and without the action of a third party, is referred to. Mr. Fish courteously but firmly states that the President would not have consented to a commission to make a treaty if he had not understood that all claims of whatever kind were to be the subject of settlement, that he was willing to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, whether any of the claims should be admitted or rejected, and that the President regretted the action of the British government in objecting to such a settlement. Throughout it is apparent that our government did not expect to get the "enormous" damages which Lord Granville seemed to fear were expected, and the object in submitting the claim for consequential damages was more with a view of leaving nothing unsettled, and to show what opinion had been held of the conduct of England. All the despatches that follow, except the last one of the British government with the proposition submitted to the Senate, are only a reiteration of the same points and arguments which have been published heretofore. The despatch of Lord Granville of the 20th of March is very elaborate, and is a fine specimen of special pleading.

INDIRECT CLAIMS IN THE SENATE.

The message from the President, and accompanying correspondence, was ordered to be printed, and copies are now in the hands of the members. The New York *Herald* correspondent, disregarding the injunction of secrecy obtained a copy, by some means unknown, and telegraphed the entire correspondence to New York *Herald*, in which it was published, occupying three pages, on the following morning. It is now before the public, and will be closely examined by the people. It is not safe to predict the decision of the Senate upon the subject under controversay. There will be no hasty action. England evidently is at fault. The Treaty is clear upon the right to lay the claims for indirect damages before the Tribunal at Geneva for adjudication. The United States expects an award for direct damages, but does not expect a dollar for indirect losses. The object of securing a recognition of these claims is to establish the principle of responsibility by which both of the Powers to the contract shall be held, under similar circumstances, in the future. But England appears to be terribly alarmed that an award of an immense amount will be made by the tribunal, and begs that the claim for indirect damages may not be pressed as a part of the "Case" to be considered by the Arbitrators. The question now before the Senate is mainly on this point of waiving the Indirect Claim. It may be done as a magnanimous concession, without detriment to the national prestige; or, the Senate may advise a different policy. The President has wisely referred the question to them, as the peoples' representatives, and he will be governed by their decision and advice. This is right. It is the very best course to pursue, and there can be no doubt that when the controversy reaches a final adjustment, it will be in full accordance with the intelligent public sentiment. N. H. P.

Miscellaneous Items.

T. Buchanan Read died in New York city on Saturday night last, and was buried in Philadelphia on Tuesday.

The Italian Government has sent a communication to the government of Prince Charles, of Roumania, protesting against the persecution and oppression of the Jews in the country.

New Hampshire and Minnesota have both declared for the nomination of Gen. Grant. It is wonderful how persistently the people rally to his support notwithstanding the Cincinnati convention.

On the 6th inst., Mr. Poland, a member of the House, introduced an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the election to the Presidency, of a Senator, Representative, or a Supreme Judge.

Governor Hoffman has vetoed the act relating to the local government of the city of New York, which was framed by the Committee of Seventy and by the Legislature during the first part of this month.

A body of Carlists, which had been organized in Portugal, and was about to enter Spain with hostile intent, was met on the frontier by a detachment of Serrano's doughty troops, beaten and driven back into Portugal.

In San Francisco, a few days ago, a little girl eat an orange which she had picked up in the street, and died in agony a short time after. The evidence at the inquest showed that the fruit was impregnated with strychnine.

The following epitaph is to be put on Mazzini's tomb: "Tribute of homage to Guiseppe Mazzini. His body to Genoa, his name to the centuries, his soul to humanity." Garibaldi is honorary president of the monument committee.

The Senate Committee on Patents considered the question of the extenson of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine patent and decided to act finally on it at the next meeting. It is believed the committee will decide against the extension.

The production of Anthracite in Pennsylvania last year was 17,685,491 tons, from 437 colleries; and in Great Britain in 1870 the production of coal was 110,431,192 tons, from 2,851 colleries, so that our average was greater than that in Britain.

An obscure individual by the name of McCLURE is reported as authority for the statement that Minister CURTIN forwarded his resignation "fully three months ago." If this be true there must be something wrong with the mails between St. Petersburg and Washington.

At the instance of Hon. L. Meyers, Secretary Robeson has had the examination of League Island made with a view to asking for an additional appropriation to carry on the work, and he will accordingly send to the House a request for half a million of dollars, and ask the committee to insert in it the Omnibus bill.

Tennie C. Claflin—one of the Victoria Woodhull Blood firm—has made proposals to the Ninth (N. Y.) Regiment to elect her Colonel of the regiment *vice* James Fisk, jr., deceased. She is in dead earnest, and professes to know at least as much about military matters as Greeley does about farming.

The court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, has decided the local option law constitutional. The case came up on mandamus to compel the issuing of a license which was refused by the city authorities because the house was within Germantown, where the people had decided against license being granted.

The Nebraska Republican State Convention at Lincoln, adopted resolutions indorsing the administration; favoring an admendment of the Constitution providing for the election of Senators, postmasters, and other Federal officers directly by the people, and favoring the dedication of the public lands to homestead and pre-emption purposes.

Lieut. Gen Sheridan has forwarded to the War Department particulars of the pursuit of a party of Minneconjie Indians, who stole horses from McPherson Station on the Union Pacific Railroad. They were overtaken by Capt. Meinhold's company of the 3d Cavalry, at the Loop Fork. Three of the Indians were killed, and some of the horses recovered.

The claim of the United States against Great Britain as ruled by the American Commissioners before the Geneva Conference estimates the entire direct damages resulting from depredations on the American commerce and shipping, by Confederate cruisers fitted out in British ports, at $.9,000,000, inclusive of $6,000,000 claimed of damages by the Shenandoah.

The House, by a very large majority, defeated General Butler's favorite manner of keeping alive the suspension of the habeas corpus act by taking a recess till November next, the present act expiring with this session of Congress; and the indications are that there will be enough hostility to it in the House to prevent its re-enactment this session.

Carl Schurz was not popular in the army as a military commander. The War Department sent him to Sherman when that great commander was "marching through Georgia." Sherman sent him to Slocum, then commanding the left wing of the army. Slocum who was every inch a soldier, had no use for Carl, and so stated, at the same time asking what he should do with him. "Confound him! Drown him!" returned "Old Tecumseh."

New Advertisements.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.—Lecture by Laura DeForce Gordon, of California, at the Court House, Thursday evening, May 23d. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

Mrs. Gordon was a candidate for State Senator, in San Joaquin county, California, at the last election, and received a large vote. [may22.

ALL SOLDIERS who were wounded or contracted permanent disease in the army can get Pensions by writing to John Kirkpatrick, Government Claim Agent, Middlebourne, Ohio, enclosing postage. Three years men enlisted before July 22d, 1861, and who received no Bounty, can now get $100. [may22.-3t.

THE BOY IN BLUE.—The Soldiers' paper—Advocates more Bounty, more Pension, more Land, and bounties all new laws, stories, wit, &c., 75 cents a year, 10 cents a copy, premium to clubs. Address "Boy in Blue," Middlebourne, Ohio. [may22-3t.

New Advertisements.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE AGENCY, HUNTINGDON, PA.

The undersigned Real Estate Agents offer the following valuable real estate for sale, viz.

A HOUSE, WAGONMAKER SHOP, LOT OF GROUND IN HUNTINGDON.

No. 2. A lot of ground fronting twenty-five feet on Hill street, No. 315, between 3d and 4th streets, extending back two hundred feet to Mifflin street, adjoining lots of J. W. Mattern, Esq., on the East and C. C. North on the West, with a two-story log dwelling house and frame Wagonmaker Shop thereon erected. This is a very desirable location. Terms: One-half in hand and the balance in one year with interest.

A HOUSE, BAKERY AND LOT OF GROUND IN HUNTINGDON.

No. 3. A lot of ground fronting twenty-five feet on Mifflin street, no. 209, between 2nd and 3rd streets, extending back two hundred feet to Church Street, adjoining lots of Mrs. Schut on the East and Henry Hazard on the West, with a two story log dwelling house, containing nine rooms, a commodious frame bakery, stable, carriage-shed and other out buildings thereon erected. The house and bakery are well supplied with gas and water. There being and excellent well of water upon the property. Terms: One half in hand and the balance in one year with interest.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN McCONNELLSTOWN:

No. 1. A lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the central portion of said town, fronting 93 feet and extenaing back 136 feet, having thereon erected a two-and a-half-story frame dwelling house, 65x30 feet, with a large and commodious store room and other outbuildings thereto attached. As a place of business it is as good as any in the town. Terms: One-third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgages.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
ap.24,'72.] Huntingdon, Pa.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease. Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or part where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spans, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant

Fever and Ague.

Fever and ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedical agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

Strong and pure rich blood—increase of flesh and weight—clear skin and beautiful complection secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

The Great Blood Purifier.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ache, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting the wasts, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the sarsaparillian will and does secure.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous Constitutional, and skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Unlary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontenence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where they are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances