POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT)

The Huntingdon Journal. J. R. DURBORROW, - J. A. NASH, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets

The HUNTKORON JOHNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. Dunnornow and J. A. Nash, under the firm name of J. R. Dunnornow & Co., at \$2,00 per annum, in ADVANCE, or \$2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and \$3 if not paid within the year.

No paper dissontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

3 m 6 m 9 m 1 y 3 m 6 m 9 m 1 y

H GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner • of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

R. PATTON, Druggist and Apoth-eeary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Hun-ion, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,76.

HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4, 71.

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, At

torneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.

Office on Hill street. [jan.4,71. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Hun-tingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, [jan.4,71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorneyat-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attenuo. collections, and all other legal business d to with care and promptness. Office, No [ap19,71. attended to with care and promptne 229, Hill street.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOS HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. H. CLOVER, Prop.

April 5, 1871-1y. WASHINGTON HOTEL,

S. S. Bowdon, Prop'r. or of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1. EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.

Lately Franklia Manufacturing Company.]

Manufactures Flooring, Stiding, Doors, Sash, Shatters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Stelving, Wood Turnings, Feroll Work, Counters, Stelving, Wood Turnings, Piek, and Hammer Handles, all kindsy and giving our entire being of the very hest quisiness we areable to manufacture and the showed manufacture and the showed named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to

[OFFICIAL.] LAWS OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Albert W. Gray, of Middleton, in the State of Vermont, have leave

were an original application for such extending and other notices will be charged to the party having then inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission law, and no application therefore had have an advertising accounts are due and collected by the such that the such tha

Approaed, May 31, 1872.

CONVENTION

FOR

The Regulation of the Postal Intercourse between the United States of America and the King-dom of Denmark.

Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of castuses of decidents.

Q\(\) \(

Utigo in he Journal Building. [feb.1,71].

J. W. MATTERN. Attorney-at-Law and General Chian Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldier's daine apprise on the other, in order to establish an immediate exchange of mails, and have, for that purpose, consented to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-law and the College of the propose of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Ensiness proposed on the College of the following springed on the College of the set of the college is required.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be an immediate exchange of mails, and have, for that purpose, consented to the following articles:

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There shall be an immediate exchange of mails, and and the terms of transition of the said stements of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Ensiness proposed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be an immediate exchange of concept of mails, and particles and proposes of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Ensiness proposed control of the said state of the said control of the said all kinds, (comprising mays, plans engrayings, photographs, and all college in required.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be an immediate exchange of consented to the following articles:

ARTICLE The postal accounts between the received proposed on the said stated and transmitted author of the said control of the credity, and verified as specify as possible, and processes, sheets of music, &c., and part of the control of the credity of the two offices and processes, sheets of music, &c., and part of the credity of the two offices and processes, sheets of music, &c., and part of the credity of the two offices and processes, sheets of music, &c., and part of the credity of the two offices and processes, sheets of music, &c., and part of the credity of the two offices and processes, sheets of music, &c., and part of

would delay, and registered correspondence of all kinds, as well as ordinary letters may be made by citizer administration of the successful and within the issue of every month, he mulaily returned at the capacity of the two offices of the dispatch of its mails to the light of the

cents for a single letter.

The weight of a single letter shall not exceed fifteen grammes.

For every letter exceeding grammes there shall be paid a single rate of postage for every additional fifteen grammes or fraction of fifteen grammes. The weight stated by the dispatching office shall always be accepted, except in cases of manifest error.

The maximum weight of letters shall be two hundred and fifty (250) grammes.

ARTICLE 5.

The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters shall be optional. If they shall be forwarded suppaid, or insufficiently paid, they shall, in the first case, be charged, besides the neual postage, with an additional postage of respectively four cents, or six cents skilling rigsmont, and in the last case, besides the deficient postage, with a similar additional postage.

Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brosms, Pick, and Hammer Handles all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the aboved named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly. All orders addressed. Huntingdon, Pa, will receive our immediate attention. Price list farnished when desired.

Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work. Jan. 31, 1871.

Re A. BECK, Fashionable Burber Fanklin House. All kinds of Tonies and Pomades kept onhand and for sale.

[Appl. 71.—6m]

charged with an additional postage, not exceeding four (4) cents in the United States, and six (6) skilling rigemont in Denmark.

2. No packet shall contain anything which thall be closed against inspection, nor any written communication whatever, except to state from whom and to whom the packet is sent, and the number and price placed upon each pattern or sample of merchandise.

3. No packet may exceed two feet in length, or one foot in any other dimension.

4. Neither office shall be bound to deliver any article the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination.

5. The exchange offices all limsten with a letter bill, showing the postages, &c., and the set of the customs duties that may be chargeable in each of the two countries may be levied for the use of the customs.

Arr. 7. Any correspondence mentioned in Article I may be registered, and the postage have all the postage that greatly on such correspondence shall acknowledge its receiving office shall acknowledge its receiving the receiving office shall acknowledge its receiving the control of the variation of the country of destination.

ble in each of the two countries may be levied for the use of the customs.

Anr. 7. Any correspondence mentioned in Article I may be registered, and the postage chargeable on such correspondence shall, in addition to the postage, be subject to an international registration fee not exceeding ten (10) cents in the United States, and eight (8) sailling rigsmont in Denmark, and this fee shall, always be prepaid. Each office is at liberty to reduce this fee for the mails it dispatches. Each department shall use its best exertions for the safe delivery of registered correspondence, but is not responsible pecuniarily for the loss of any such correspondence.

Anr. 8. The exchange offices shall divide a suitable number of packages, according to the letter bill. Each of the packages shall be indicated by the dispatch into a suitable number of packages, according to the letter bill.

Anr. 4. When more than a single rate is the number of rates to which it is subject that the postage in the upper left corner of the address.

Anr. 8. It is further agreed that no charge Anr. 8. It is further agreed that no charge Anr. 8. It is further agreed that no charge Anr. 8. It is further agreed that no charge Anr. 8. It is further agreed that no charge Anr. 8. It is further agreed that no charge Anr. 8. It is further agreed that no charge and the dispatching office.

Professional services to the community.

Nate at large, unless the legislature of said state shall otherwise provide before the time fixed by law for the election of Representatives through the States and Indiana, and the states and in conformity with the cardinal power, and it is approved, May 30, 1872.

J. GREENE, Dentist. Office remarks now building, Hillstreat thingdon.

J. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T.

Bran's new building, No. 520, Hill Str., ingiden, Pa.

GLAZHER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Hungton, Pa.

GLAZHER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Hungton, Pa.

G. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. -, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

G. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. -, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

FRANKLIN SCHOCK. Attorney-at-Law INDIVISION, PA.

SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Mill street, Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Mill street, Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Mill street, Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hunt

respective letter bills to the credit of the country through which the same is forwarded.

ART. 11. The Post Office of the United States shall be granted the privilege of transit of closed mails through the Danish territory, exchanged in either direction, to and from Sweden and Norway, for a payment of four skill ing rigsmont per thirty (30) grammes net weight of fletters, and two-thirds skilling rigsmont per forty (40) grammes net weight of prints, patterns, and samples of merchandise. Correspondence exempt from postage, letters which cannot be delivered, as well as money orders, shall not be charged with any transit rate.

[SEAL.] DANNESKJOLD SAMSOE.
I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.
Washington, December 1, 1871.

TRANSLATION.

We, Christian the Ninth, by the grace of God King of Denmark, the Vandals of Goths, Duke of Sleevig, Holstein, Stormarn, Ditmarsh, Lauenborg, and Oldeuborg, have most graciously designed, on our part, to ratify the foregoing convention by our signature.

Done at our capital and residence, Copenhagen, on the 20th of March, 1872.

Under our hand and royal seal, in his Majesty's name.

sty's name.
[seal.] FREDERIK,
Prince Royal.
Countersigned: O. D. Rossenorn Lehn. esty's name. [SEAL.] DETAILED REGULATIONS

ARRANGED BETWEEN

The Post Office Department of the United States
of America and the Post Office Department of
Denmark, for the Execution of the Postal
Convention signed at Washington, the 1st day
of December, 1871, and at Copenhagen the
7th day of November, 1871. ART. 1. The offices for the exchange of the

the decrease possage expressed in figures on the face.

Correspondence dispatched by the direct line between the respective countries shall be stamped "direct service" or "service direct."

When dispatched via Germany, it shall be stamped to indicate German transit.

Agr. 8. The two post departments are mutrally to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries—to which the foreign postage, and the amounts thereof, must be absolutely prepaid, or can be left unpaid; and until such lists are furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any correspondence for

postage, that the another thereo, and until such lists are farnished, neither country is to mail to the other any correspondence for foreign countries in transit through the country to which the mail is sent.

Such list shall also indicate the foreign countries with which the registered correspondence may be exchanged in the open mails between the respective offices and the condition thereof.

Ant. 9. The respective exchange offices shall mark with red ink, in the upper left corner of the address of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mail, the amount of the postage due for exterior service to the country through which the same are forwarded, and in the same manner, but in black ink, shall mark the amount due for postage to the forwarding office upon the unpaid letters so sent in transit.

Ant. 10. Letters originating in or destined for foreign countries, sent in the open mails through the United States or through Denmark, and which are insufficiently paid, shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid, and no account taken between the two administrations of the amount prepaid; but other correspondence originating in foreign countries, and addressed to the United States or through Denmark, and which are insufficiently paid, shall, when forwarded through the mails of either country to the other, be delivered in the country of destination free of charge.

Ant. 11. The letters and all registered articles mutually returned as not deliverable shall be accompanied by a statement exhibiting the number and addresses of the registered articles method thereon from the dispatching office, which statement shall be verified and acknowledged as early as practicable.

The expense of transit of unpaid correspond-

edged as early as practicable. The expense of transit of unpaid correspond nce which has been transmitted by either dministration in closed mails, and which

OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
LETTER-BILL, No. For the mails dispatched from_ United States Verification by the Grams. Cts. Dolls. Cts. TABLE I.—International correspondence.
(Including registered articles—pestage only.) Rd. Sk. (No. of single rates Rd. Sk. originating | Unpaid (wholly or in part.) No. of international in the United States for Freign countries beyond Fully prepaid. | No. of international rates | Volumer | V Addressed to Fully pre-Total No. of single rates in transit. . . Prepaid journals, other prints, Total amount of the international samples, &c., originating in the United States, addressed to countries beyond benmark; or original addressed to benmark and to countries beyond Denmark.

Uppaid newspapers, prints, and patterns of merchandise, originating in foreign countries, and Total amount of the international passing in transit through the United States.

Amount of foreign postage due to TABLE III --- Of register fees.

otal number of register fees and registered articles herewith.......

mount of supplementary fees on same, due to countries beyond Den
mark, to account for to Denmark. TABLE IV .- Letters forwarded for change of residence. Grams. Total. Origin. To whom addressed. Destination.

Total amount to be carried to Article 22 of the letter-bill...

an AN ACT fixing the rank of professors of mathematics in the United States navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the ninth section of the naval appropriation bill approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy one, be amended by inserting, after the clause relating to the chaplains, the following clause:

There shall be three professors of mathematics, who shall have the relative rank of captain; four that of commander; and five that of lieutenant commander or lieutenant.

Approved, May 31, 1872.

[General Nature—No. 55]

the excess, it any, shall be distributed to the said Indians, per capita, in money. Sec. 4 That if said Kaneas tribe of Indians shall rignify to the President of the United States their desire to sell their diminished reserve, as indicated in said treaty, including lands held in severalty and in common, and so remove—from the State of captain four that of commander; and five that of lieutenant commander or lieutenant. Approved, May 31, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 57. J]

AN ACT to provide for the removal of the Kansas tribe of Indians to the Indian Territory, and to dispose of their lands in Kansas to actual settlers.

AN ACT to provide for the removal of the Kansas tribe of Indians to the Indian Territory, and to dispose of their lands in Kansas to actual settlers.

Est enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, anthorized and empowered to cause to be appraised and sold so much of the lands heretofore owned by the Kansas tribeof Indians in the State of Kansas, and which was -eeded to the United States in trust in the treaty, made by the United States in trust in the treaty, made by the United States and said Indians proclaimed November seventeenth, anno Domini eligiteen hunting and states in trust The said Secretary sold which shall be pialed to their credit on the book with shall be placed to their credit on the book of the trust of the proceeds of said sales as a form the said and appraise said lands by legal subdivisions of one hundred and sixty acres or lees, separately from the value of any improvements on the same, and also the value of any improvements on the same, and also the value of any improvements on the same, and also the value of any improvements on the same, and also the value of any improvements on the same, and also the value of any improvements on the same, and also they are the same to be a said for the same and appraise said lands by legal subdivisions of one hundred and sixty acres or lees, separately from the value of any improvements on the same, and also the value of any improvements on the same, and also the value of any improvements on the same, and also the value of any improvements on the same, and also the value of any improvements on the same and appraise and also the value of a said tribe.

Para Learning of course for the receiving of the second of the Adlands and Pacific Advanced to the receiving displayed the third is forward to the second of the

CORLESPONDENCE
MITH
DESMARS.

his heirs or assigns, without collusion on his or their part, by the judgment of any United States court, by reason of a failure, without his or their fault or neglect, or the tille of the purchaser derived from said sale, the Secretary of the Treasury, on the payment into the treasury, by the clerk, of the money deposited with him as aforesaid, and on being satisfied that any purchaser, his heirs or assigns, without his or their collusion, has been evicted from or turned out of possession of any such hand by the judgment of any United States court, in the manner before mentioned, is kereby authorized, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to repay to the person or persons entitled thereto a sum of money quality and the purchaser of the land reason of the same has been paid into the Manner of the same has o recovered, if the same has reasury.

Approved May 9, 1872.

[General nature.—No. 61.]

AN ACT to perpetuate test imony in the courts of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter all depositions taken de bene cesse, to be used in any civil cause depending in any court in any district of the United States, for the causes and before the officermentioned in section thirty of the "Act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," approved September twenty fourth, seventeen hundred and eighty nine, shall be taken upon reasonable notice, to be given in writing by the party or his attorney proposing to take such deposition, to the opposite party or his attorny of record, which notice shall state the name of the witness and the time and places of the taking of his deposition; and in all cases in rem, the person having the agency, or possession of the property at the time of seizure shall be deemed the adverse party, until a claim shall have been put in; and whenever, by reason of the absence from the district and want of an attorney of record or other reason, the giving of the notice herein required shall be impracticable in the control of the reason, the giving of the collection of the party of the state of the collection of the property of the collection of the collection of the record or other eason, the giving of the collection of district shall think reasonable and offect. But this set shall not be construed to affect the power of any uch court to cause testimony to be taken under commission, according to the course of the common law, to be used therein.

Approved, May 9, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE-No. 63.]

[General nature—No. 63.]

AN ACT to authorize the commissioners of claims to appoint special commissioners to take testimony, and for other nurposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the commissioners of claims shall have authority to appoint special commissioners to take testimony, to be used in cases pending before them, who shall have authority to administer oaths and affirmations, and to take the depositions of witnesses: Providea, The claimants that the properties of the special commissioners for taking the depositions of witnesses called by them; but such fees shall in no case exceed ten cents per folio if the claim is less than one thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall knowingly

them; but such fees shall in no case exceed ten cents per folio if the claim is less than one thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall knowingly and wilfully swear falsely before the said commissioners of claims, or either of them, or before any special commissioner appointed by virtue of this act, in any matter or claim pending before any special commissioners, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, on conviction thereof, shall be pain-shed in the same namer prescribed by law in cases of willful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 3. That the commissioners of claims may appoint and employ agents, but not more than three at any time, whose duty it shall be, under the direction and authority of said commissioners. to investigate claims pending before them, to procure evidence, to secure the attendance of witnesses on behalf of the government, and to examine the same, and to cross-examine the witnesses produces by claimants, and to perform such other duties a may be required of them by said commissioners who may discharge them at any time. The said agents shall be allowed their actual and accessar traveling expenses; the expenses paid out hinvestigating claims, procurng witnesses, and taking testimony, and six dollars per easy which, at the end of each month, they shall make a statement in detail, specifying the martines, and shall transmit the same, duty certified, to the examissioners. When the court of the claim and the number of day employed in their duties, and shall transmit the same, duty certified, to the examissioners or some one of them personally, or shall have kennined, deeded, and reported by the commissioners to Congress, except the testimony on behalf of the claim and in such case shall have been taken or ally before the commissioners or some one of them personally, or shall have been taken previous to the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, to be used in the court of claims or before some department of the government.

ment.

SEC. 4. That the commissioners may employ three additional elerks at a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per year; and may employ, at the usual rates, such assistance for the short hand reporter as may be necessary, from time to

time, in reporting, copying, and preparing for Congress the oral testimony taken in cases before the said commissioners.

Sec. 5. That all the expenses incurred under the provisions of this act shall be allowed and paid in the same manner, and out of the same appropriation provided for in the act organizing the said commissioners of claims, being an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year cading June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes,' approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners of claims to receive, examine, and consider the justice and validity of such claims as shall be brought before them of those citizens who remained loyal adherents to the cause and government of the United States during the war, for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the navy of the United States, in the same manner and with the like effect as they are now required by law to do in the case of stores or supplies taken or furnished for the use of the army.

Approved, May 11, 1872.

the army. Approved, May 11, 1872.

sentaives of the United States of America ess assembled, That all the lands remain gress assembled. That hat the lands remaining and disposed of in the reservation made for the Ottaw and Chippewa Indians of Michigen by the treat of July thirty first, eighteen hundred and fifty five shall be restored to market by proper notice, under the order of the Secretary of the Interior, as her inafter provided.

direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as here-institer provided.

Sec. 2 That said unoccupied lands shall be open to homestead entry for six months from the pass age of this act by Indians only of said tribes whe shall have not made selections or purchases under said treaty, including such members of said tribes as have become of age since the expiration of the ten years named in the treaty; and any Indian as-editified shall be permitted to make his homestead entry at the local office within six months afore-said of not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter section of minimum, or eighty acre-of doubte minimum land, on making proper proof of his right under such rules as may be prescribed

KEEPING THEIR COURAGE UP

The North American says: Mark Tapey won abiding honor for being jolly nder circumstances that would have tried equanimity of Momus. But Tapley was to comparison for the unterrified. Beaten in Ohio, beaten in Maine, in Oregon, Indiana, Vermont, Connecticut, West Virgin-ia, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, North Carolina and Pennsylvania, and succussful only in Georgia; beaten where they predicted success, and where they didn't; where they said that victory must be won, as well as where they only clamored for it; with their Liberal leader absent and it; with their Liberal leader absent and his subordinates quarreling; with organized opposition from their own ranks in Kentucky, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other States; under all of these circumstances they address the people, to show that the Republican majority is not o great as it was at the last Presidential election, and that if other States will vote as Georgia did, there'll be life in the old horae yet.

as Georgia did, there'll be life in the old horse yet!

It is the most amusing whistling ever known. Pennsylvania settled the line of political secret for the whole campaign. The election in Georgia is the sole example in which the conglomerate have not been slapped in the face, and demonstrated their weakness by striving to show vigor. It is competent for them to make the best of the bad; to show how much better off the country would have been had Breckinridge been President, Buckalew Governor, the Secession consented to and the future the Secession consented to and the future given over to an assured political uncer-tainty. But to argue the possibility of victory in November and substitute anoth-er for Grant—this is not competent for the worst cases of Bloomingdale or Kirk-bride's.

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times lepicts the peril of making Horace Greeley President:

"Horace believes in the right and propriety of sece sion, and if he were master of the situation he would, if desired, give effective aid to divorce the South from the North. The President is commander inchief of the army and navy. Less than four years would suffice to put the South in fighting order again, if you have a President during the time that will wink at their preparations. * * Now, suppposing a President, holding the political doctrine that the several States have the right to secede, should be inaugurated next March, what might he not permit in that direction? Some one will say: 'Nonsense to talk such stuff!' In reply I would say it is not nonsense, but is in the highest degree sense, to talk of these things, especially when it is claimed that Greeley will carry all of the Southern States, or that portion of them which has the elements of rebellion. ** If there were no other objection to Mr. Greeley, his avowed political principles on the question of the right of secession are snough to render him unfit for President. The risk is too great. It would be more than madness under the circumstances to "Horace believes in the right and pro-The risk is too great. It would be more than madness under the circumstances to take the hazard."

Another correspondent, taking this as a ext, goes on to show what Mr. Greeley said at Pittsburg, indicating that his mind had undergone no change. What he said at Cincinnati was the result of a scare. He was alarmed at the response he had awakened, and only showed how unstable and vacillating he is by taking back the declarations made at Pittsburg. The country cannot bear the hazard of making such a man President.

The Mission of the Republican Party. In reply to the assertion that the mission of the Republican party has been accomplished, and that there is nothing nore for it to do, the North American

sums up its future purpose, thus: sums up its future purpose, thus:

"First, there is our colossal war debt to extinguish, and every dollar of it must be honestly paid off before the Republican party surrenders power. Second, there are our domestic manufactures to be so extended and strengthaned and built up as to make the nation self-supplying, and beyond the reach of the ruinous foreign competition that Democratic free-traders always make haste to invite when in power. Third, we have to rid the country finally Third, we have to rid the country finally pense, Indian wars, that spread havoe and panic along our borders and retard the progress of civilization in the remote inerior. Fourth, we have to buil at least three more lines of railroad to the Pacific coast, so as to make sure of the inter-com-munication of the Atlantic and Pacific divisions of the Union under all circumdivisions of the Union under all circumstances. Fifth, we must regain our lost control of the ocean carrying trade, not by buying foreign vessels, not by giving up the contest and naturalizing foreign control on our own shores, but by fistering American shipping merchants and American trade. Sixth, we have to rebuild the ruined export trade in domestic manufactured goods, so terribly injured by the war and the ravages of the British pirates. Seventh, we have to establish the power of American capitol in such a way as to releve ourselves of the ever increasing drain produced by our foreign debt, and to releve our money markets of the control exercised over them