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"ubs furnished at reasonable rates. Per square, one time, \$1 00. Two times \$1 50 and all succeeding insertions half price additional. Half Column and Column advertisements ceived on proper discount.

Local advertisements 25 cents a line.

Throwing Dirt in the People's Eyes. The Legislature passing resolutions to abjourn at a certain time and then rescinding them again. It is probable now that this body will take a "recess" to morrow."

Doubtful Compliment.

A democratic newspaper which has heretofore covered him and his friends with bitter personal abuse has recently complimented Col Dockery, and published the fact that the Colonel called upon the editor. Col. D. is a public man, and a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, He has the right to select his own company and to have his own associations. The Republican party, in selecting its leaders, has the right also to inquire whether those who seek to lead are guilty of unbecoming surrenders of their personal independence and manhood in a questionable attempt to get the recognition of their traducers and slanderers.

Col. Dockery.

and former representative Col. O. H. Dock- ty. The great interests at stake between the ery on Friday. Col. Dockery is as he has two nations and the direful consequences always been honest and open in the expression of his opinions. He as an honest Republican avows his determination to be governed by the time honored principle of Republicanism, "Majorities shall rule," Col. Dockery is a gentleman, and, though he like other members of Congress, may that no instance can be shown where Col. Dockery yielded his time-honored principle in promoting unworthy men for party purposes. Like his great prototype, Henry Clay, he would rather be right than be president. Such is Col. Dockery,

General Abbott.

The partisan press of the democratic party assumed the province of the United States' Senate to decide upon the question of the engibility of its own members, and are endeavoring to take a legal and parliamentary question from the only tribunal that the constitution has prescribed, and endeavor to make party capital by submitting a purely legal question, which the constitution prescribes shall be judicated by the Senate alone, to the people. It is well known in North Carolina that the only claim to office under democratic rule was, that the candidate should show a clear war record; that, and that alone secured the nomination of Vance in the caucus of the rebels who nominated him. Vance had declared that he had denounced the Union, and in the profanity of his language had proclaimed in some of his clownish speeches that he "would see hell frozen over before he would ask for pardon or removal of his Carolina, true to their instincts of rebellion and opposition to the Government of the United States, nominated Vance as a candidate for the Senatorship. They knew and openly declared that their purpose was to nominate a man, whose only claim for that distinguished position was his loyalty to the Confederate Government, and nis utter detestation fof the constitution of the United States. We have no nnkind feelings toward Gov. Vance; on the contrary, we had heped and fondly hoped, that as an acknowledged the sovereignty of the United btates, and not drifted into this maelstrom ot secession and disloyalty. We had hoped that he would have acknowledged the supremacy of the laws and the constitution, and would have been found an able advocate of the rights of the people, secured to them by the constitution of the United States, and from the kindliness of his temper and the generous impulses of his heart, the nobility of his nature, we had every reason to suppose that Gov. Vance would have remained true to his instincts and proclaimed his adhesion to the Government as it now is, and brought his record as a testimony of his honesty of purpose. In this hope we have been deceived. Gov. Vance prefers to adhere to the cause that means rebellion. The Legislature of the State reflecting his sentiments, chooses to defy the general government and go through the form of what they call an election of United States Senators and vote for Mr. Vance for that distinguished position, well knowing his disqualifications to hold the office, not only so but declaring by their strict party vote that he shall have the seat in the Senate of the United States, regardless of all constitutional probibitions. The mistake, as it seems to us, as to the right of General Abbott to claim a seat as a Senator from North Carolina has been attempted to transfer the decision of a constitutional question from the only tribunal who is competent to decide it, (to wit: the Senate of the United States, who, alone, under the

constitution are the judges of the election

partisan press of the country: The right of a Senator to a seat can only be decided by the Senate itself. This miserable slang the hustings, but it ill becomes grave Senators to disfranchise a State upon such conthousand dollars, and of whom has availed and third readings. himself of the bankrupt law; while it is a Gentlemen, are you in earnest when you say you want to promote immigration for North Carolina? Do you mean to say that every man who comes into North Carolina, and brings with him his money and engages in a useful enterprise shall be ignored and denounced as a carpet-bagger, and all his usefulness, and all his energies, his development of the true interest of the State shall go for naught, unless he will join the ku klux democracy that has brought this calamity upon our suffering people. Fellow citizens, it is time that the great landmarks of the constitution should be understood and fully observed, and that the gauntlet should be thrown down to the democratic party. "Union now and forever, one and inseparable."

No War With England .-- The Alabama Claims --- The Tone of the American

All the noise and bluster about war with England is mere fanfaronade. Suppose that England should ignore the Washington treaty, on the pretence of a difference of opinion or misunderstanding, by those interested, it would only place the whole matter We were pleased to meet with our friend | in the position it occupied prior to the treawhich would ensue would be altogether too momentous to admit of Great Britain's plunging into war with the United States.

On Tuesday last Senator Edmunds of Vermont, offered a resolution in the Senate. calling on the the President for any information he may have of England's intention to have his preferences, we are proud to say repudiate the treaty of Washington. Senator Cameron, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, said he did not believe the President knew anything about what Great Britain was going to do. The Washington Chronicle of the 8th inst, says, "nearly all the excitement on this subject seems to be on the other side of the water. Some juterest is felt in it here, and the interest is increasing, but thus far there is no excitement. The members of the two congressional committees on foreign affairs, know nothing of any dissatisfaction with the treaty, save what has been stated in the London papers.' prove the insanity of a war between England and the United States. There is no danger of a war so long as their honor can be maintained.

mands payment for injuries to American commerce, both direct and indirect. The direct injuries or losses are the destruction of vessels and cargoes, and the expense incurred in pursuing the cruisers. The indirect, the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance, und the prolongation of the war. The whole matter is in the from all places et trust and power; and to hands of the arbitrators. It is not presumed that the United States will back down one disabilities" The democracy of North inch, or ought to do so. The President and Secretary of State know their business and understand the situation, and that is the reason why we have no interest on this side of the Atlantic ocean as in London, where the public mind is inflamed by the violent harngues of the press. The German press detects their unjust and mercenary scheme to forestall European opinion in the matter. The Augsburg Ælgemine Zeitung | ject; and also be able to impress our views says, "the attempt of England to forestall European judgment and gain opinion in her favor is as foolish as it is unjust. The old line Henry Clay Whig he would have Zeitung contrasts the silence and moderaion of the American press with the ill considered clamor of the English." The Viena Nene Freiel Press says England assumes to be a party and judge at one and the same time.

> England should remember the words of her own Shakspeare: "that vaulting ambition o'erleaps itself and falls on the other side," and so does overreaching, she may be sure we will make no concession, we will accept of no amendment-we will abide

If a few rebel cruisers could play such mischief with our commerce, what terrible havec would our navy and swarms of privateers play with British commerce. vention, so that our views of public policy Within one week after a declaration of war British shipowners would rush frantically to have their ships placed under foreign flags. What would the manufacturing and laboring classes of Great Britain do for food? What would become of Canada. Australia and the British West Indies? The United States has never yielded the right of privateering, and in a brief period of with the Republican party, provided it time British commerce would be swept from the seas. England had better abide by the decision of the Geneva arbitration.

Foreshadowing their own Deteat.

In the House of Representatives, last Saturday, on motion of Mr. Harris, of Guilford. the bill reducing the salary of the Governor to \$3,500 per annum, to take effect on the 1st day of January, 1873, was taken up. passed its second reading, and was put on its third reading. After considerable de- sity, and should be begun without loss of to and qualification of its members), to the bate it was referred to the Finance Com- time.

On Monday, in the Senate, Mr. Coo offered an amendment to "an act in relation about "carpet-baggers" may do well upon to estaries and fees;" he explained the ob ject of the bill to be the reduction of th salary of the Governor from \$5,000 to \$5,00 temptible clamor. If it were necessary we per annum, that of the Treasurer from would like to state the account of the \$3,000 to \$2,000. Mr. Gilmer's amendmen amount of investment in North Carolina fixing the Governor's salary at \$4,000 was

that has been made by either Gov. Vance | concurred in. Robbins, of Rowan, moved or Gen. Ransom; the former of whom never to make the Treasurer's salary \$3,000; was worth in all his worldly substance five adopted. The bill then passed its second

The constitution of North Carolina prowell known fact that Gen. Abbott has in- hibits the Legislature from making any vested in actual capital over \$60,000, and change in the salaries of the Governor, or is now the president and chief owner of an any of the heads of the different departindustrial enterprise within the State, em- | ments after they have once been fixed durbracing a capital sufficient to buy out either | ing their term of office. Now these terms Ransom or Vance two or three times over, of office expire 1st January next-1873. Does any one imaginine for one moment, if ing facts. these leaders of the Democracy, even dreamed of a Democratic success in the State election next August, in the election of a Democratic Governor, they would cut his salry down? By no means; and then course in this regard is a plump and plain

admission that they will be defeated.

Plum Pudding for the Bar. In the Miller will case, on trial in the Circuit Court of Richmond, the amount involved is two million of dollars. There are ten lawyers engaged in the case whose fees are estimated at \$10,000 each. It is stated in a Richmond paper that the senior counsel on one side, received a retaining fee of \$6,000 cash. This is so immeasurably and inconceivably ahead of reportorial incomes, that we have decided to abandon journalism and resort to law for a livlihood.

THE following is a translation of an editorial which appeared in the Columbia, a German paper published in the city of Washington. Its suggestions are worthy of consideration. And if there should be a convention we hope our German fellow-citizens of this city will be represented. We have often wondered why they have not come forward and demanded the right their numbers and intelligence entitle them to: they should delay no longer:

THE LATEST POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT-A PROPOSITION FOR A CONVENTION OF GER-

There are within the United States at least 800,000 voters who speak and read the common upon social and political questions. Thus far they have not succeeded to any great extent in impressing their political views upon the American people, owing to that helpless disunion and personal jealousy which, until lately, prevented the fatherland from the exercise of its just influence upon the destiny of the world.

We owe many duties to our adopted country, and among these stand pre-eminent to give it our best political advice. If we have any suggestions to make, any platform to lay down, and policy to mark out, let us meet in a regular National Convention, and consult together for the common weal.

No political party has thus far understood nor sought to make itself acquainted with the wants of the Germans. The few subordinate official positions which have been tendered them, have been given to most of them, despite their German origin and certainly not an account thereof—and our great men, both in intellectual and moral power have been persistently slighted.

Will, Dep U S Marshal, M V B Bachman, Attorney at Law, Horseheads, John Reynolds, Attorney at Law, Elmira, Jacob Lowman, Southport, O H Fitch, Horseheads, Smith & Hall, Bankers, Elmira, Ed S Young, Gen'l Passenger Ag't, N C R W, Baltimore, Md, Col J Johnson, Artist, Baltimore, Md, Jason P Woolever, Van Etten, Chemung Co, N Y, U S Lean Commissioner, E M Posey, U S Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa, A B Galatian, Justice of the Peace. It needs no debate, or special pleading to with the wants of the Germans. The few The government of the United States de-ands navment for injuries to American While we do not believe in independent

political action, because it will only tend to increase the feeling of nativism and exclusiveness, we hold that we should co-operate with that political organization which comes nearest to our platform.

The Germans in the United States are, as class distinguished for their industry, obedience to law and personal integrity. They can be relied upon to drive corruption advocate liberal progressive measures.

Personally we are profoundly convinced that an alliance en masse with the dominant party, if it is willing to adopt and honor our views and aspirations, will give us most speedily the recognition of our ideas. We can see no good reason why we should destroy first, or place ourselves in antagonism to the majority of the American people. Let us meet in council in every ward, township, county, State, and at the Capitol of the Nation and lay down an affirmative policy, so that we may know ourselves what we want and labor for a common ob-

upon the American people.

The political education of the Germans has been greatly neglected. Political parties that have spent thousands of dollars for pamphlets, and for printing public documents, have scarcely done anything to spread knowledge and truth among the two or three millions of people to whom the German language alone is familiar. The admitted into the counsels of the party, and German thinkers are under the humiliating necessity of carrying unsought advice

and thrusting it through the back windows. This must be changed. We speak it carnestly and with a full knowledge of the entire field, that this course has given offence to the best elements of the German

We hope that our editorial brethren throughout the land will earnestly discuss the propriety of holding a National Convention, preceeding the Philadelphia conmay be brought prominently before the

While recognizing the willingness on the part of the Republican party and its leaders to adopt liberal and progressive ideas, care must be taken that they shall be informed in an authorative way, of the wishes of German Republicans.

All and every German in the United States, who pledges himself to co-operate gives a favorable response to our platform, should be asked to co-operate in this move-

No greater calamity could possibly hap-pen to the political future of the Germans than an alliance with the rebel and reactionary elements of the nation. Every attempt to drive or to conjole the Germans should be resisted actively and with effect by every German writer and thinker. Or ganization is, therefore, of the utmost neces-

Not a Hard Drinker in Congress. Senator Wilson gave a temperance lecture at Boston the other day, which is worthy of note. He said, among other things, that during the last seventeen years he had found that the nembers who used alcohol were invariable the first to be prostrated by protracted work. "In my experience," he said, "while chairman of the committee on on Military affairs, I always found that the men to be relied on were the men who drank not at all." Mr. Wilson thought that there were fewer drinking men in Congress now than when he first went to it. "Formerly the night sessions were dreaded on account of the debauchery to which they gave rise. Now about onequarter of the Senators are pledged temperance men, and there is not what may be called a hard drinker in the Senate at all. The facts are about the same in the House of Representatives. Once the departments were full of drunken men; now they are the exceptions." Coming from a source to be relied upon, these are interesting and cheer-

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A B Galatian, Justice of the Peace. DESCRIPTION OF REAL ESTATE-The Pattinson Market was built by TS Pattinson, about three years ago, situated one block from the Post Office, Elmira, N Y, fronting on Market street, three stories high, with hotel, known as the Market Hotel, attached, seventy-five feet front on Market street, running north two hundred feet, forming an L, running west two hundred and fifty feet, fronting on Baldwin street, being four hundred and fifty feet, with Public Hall above, two hundred feet long, and an office in the center, with a burglar and fire proof vault. Market built and fitted up in the most convenient and improved style.

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NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE Board of Trustees of Pine Forest Cemetery, all lot owners are requested to meet at the City Hall Court room, on the second Monday in February. Business of importance demands your presence. JOS. E. SAMPSON,

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THE BEST QUALILY! DUDLEY & ELLIS, sign of the Big Boot.

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