

The Post,
MIDDLEBURG, FEB. 29, 1872

J. CROUSE, Editor and Proprietor.

THE GOVERNOR IN THE
MON. JOHN B. PACKER,
OF SUNBURY.

HIGH-COUNTRY REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL
COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the R.-p. Central Committee adopted at Harrisburg, Jan. 18, 1872, a Republican State Convention composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District, in the number in which such a district is entitled in the legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General, (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the State in the Republican National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chair,
WM. ELLIOTT,
D. F. HOUSETON,
Ezra LURKIN,
P. M. LITTLE, } Secretaries.

Committee Meeting.

At a meeting of the Snyder County Republican Standing Committee, Capt. Wm. Hardig offered the following which was passed without opposition.

Resolved, that Dr. B. P. Waggoner, Representative and Capt. Wm. Hardig Senatorial delegate be and are hereby instructed to vote for Hon. John B. Packer, of Sunbury, for Governor of Pennsylvania first, last and all the time and not vote otherwise without the consent of Mr. Packer or his representative at the State Convention and then to vote as he may instruct. The said delegates are further instructed to vote for Hon. Ulysses Mercur for Judge of the Supreme Court, and for Gen. Harrison Allen for Auditor General, unless, there is a candidate for said office in the 11th Congressional district.

Hon. R. J. Halldom, member of Congress from Cumberland Co., has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill to authorize the erection of a building at the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for the accommodation of the Post office, pension, revenue and other offices of the United States; which was read a first and a second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

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On Thursday an act was passed making the party taking an appeal from a justice, make oath that the appeal is not taken to obtain delay, but simply to obtain justice, and it also provides that whenever the appellant makes an affidavit that he is unable to pay the costs, he shall be allowed to appeal without paying costs: *Proceedings.* *Further.* That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the city of Philadelphia.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The State Journal thinks it is doubtful whether the Legislature will be able to adjourn at the time fixed. It says: "Death intervened before and after the organization of the Senate, to obstruct the transaction of business, and now the same body has before it an irritating and complicated contest for a seat, on the result of which depends the working harmony of both branches. No public bills of any importance have yet been disposed of, while the accumulation of private business presents the most frightful proportions. We cannot see, in view of these facts, and with the brief time left for work, how it is possible to get through at the period fixed for adjournment."

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The State of Pennsylvania pays the members of her Legislature \$1000 each per session, and this seems to be the highest salary paid to any Legislature in the Union. In New England—Maine and Vermont pay \$2, Rhode Island \$1, and New Hampshire \$2.50 per day, and Massachusetts \$7.50 a session. New Jersey pays \$3, a day for 40 days, and after that \$1.50. Delaware pays \$3, a day, and the same rate is given in West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, New York, Kansas and Nebraska. Tennessee gives \$1 a day; Missouri, Maryland and Iowa, \$2; North Carolina, Arkansas, Alabama, Virginia, South Carolina and California, \$3; Georgia and Mississippi, \$7; Louisiana and Texas, \$8; and Nevada \$10. In Wisconsin the rate is \$3.50 a session, and in Illinois and Florida the rate is fixed at each session. Considering the price of living, the expensiveness of politics, and the luxurious habits of most members of the Legislature, those salaries do not seem to be so high as to warrant men without other visible means of support making "going to the Legislature" a profession. Yet many do this, attracted by some other allurements, and if the character and money of these allurements could be set out in facts and figures by some ex-member, we have no doubt they would prove very interesting reading.

The Treaty of Washington,

The English excitement about the claims of the United States under the Treaty of Washington is most unreasonable, while the American unani-mity and moderation of feeling are most honorable. The ex-uberant wrath of the English at what we call indirect or consequential damages is not honorable. The exuberant both, now and upon the delivery of Senator Sumner's speech is difficult to explain. When Mr. Sumner spoke of such damages there arose an malignant reply from England that the land of Great Britain, and all the men, women, and children upon it, should sink before such a preposterous claim was acknowledged. And now when in the "case" of the United States submitted at Geneva the same possible demand is made, Mr. Gladstone the British Prime minister, says that the American demands are preposterous and absurd, and such as no people in the last extremity of war or the lowest depth of national misfortune would ever submit to.

Yet the American case has always been the same, and has always been known to England. It is stated by Mr. Seward and by Mr. Sumner, and after the speech of the latter upon the Johnson treaty, in which this very point of indirect losses was strenuously urged, the Senate of the United States maintained it by a vote which except for one Senator, would have been unanimous. The case of the United States was stated again in the despatch of Secretary Fish to Mr. Motley of September 23, 1869; and Mr. Cobell had anticipated it during the war, and declared in Parliament that England would certainly be called to a reckoning. And that there might be no pretext for misunderstanding the American case, it was set forth by the American Commissioners at the opening of the negotiations for the Treaty of Washington.

On the 1st of May, 1871, a protocol or official record of the negotiations was read in the Commission, and approved by it. From this record it appears that on the 8th of March the American Commissioners stated the American case. This was really composed of two parts the direct and the indirect losses.

The former comprised the capture and destruction of vessels with their crews, together with the expenses of persisting national cruisers; the latter comprised the transfer of American commerce to the British flag, the enhanced payment of insurance, the prolongation of the war, and the consequent increase of expenditure to carry it on. The most of claims actually preferred for losses was then about fifteen millions of dollars, and the expenses of pursuit could be easily estimated; and the protocol adds "that in the hope of an amicable settlement no estimate was made of the indirect losses without prejudice, however, to the right of indemnification on their account in the event of no such settlement being made." The American Commissioners, therefore, proposed the amicable settlement by an expression of regret from England, and the payment of a sum to be agreed upon.

This proposition was declined, and the Commission proceeded to frame the treaty, which opened with the declaration of a desire to settle amicably all causes of difference. It continues with an expression of regret for the escape of cruisers, and then defines the manner in which "the case" of each country is to be submitted to arbitration; and it concludes by declaring that the result of the arbitration shall be regarded as a "full, perfect, and final settlement" by each side. The indignant declaration of English opinion now is that the United States had no right under the treaty to make such a "case" as they have submitted, and that if they persist in making it, Great Britain will withdraw from the treaty. But upon what ground can Great Britain require that the United States shall accept her view of what "the case" might properly include? The original statement by the American Commissioners mentioned indirect losses as a judicial part of the American case. Had the proposition been accepted to apologize and pay a gross sum, the settlement would have been final. But that was declined, and the American Commissioners, having expressly reserved all their rights, put into their case the substance of what they had always stated to the British Commissioners as the whole American claim. Evidently it is the tribunal, and not one of the parties, which must decide both whether such a claim should be urged.

With their white slaves they made cheap iron, and the question they now find it so difficult to answer, is how to continue making cheap iron with high priced labor.—*Pittsburgh Evening World*.

Several boulders at a house in Albany opposed to the idea of paying a physician's fees for vaccination, clapped together for a private operation of their own. They accordingly purchased twenty-five cents worth of vaccine matter and did the job themselves. It took more or less on all, and one man's leg was swollen to such proportions that he believed he was pained, but whether any damages whatever for actual losses should be paid, the London *Times* asks with interest.

how indirect damages can possibly be, estimated in money, and suggests that the vagueness of such a proposition is fatal to it. "If the American claim be true," says the *Times*, "there is nothing to prevent any neutral being called upon to pay a large share in the expense of any war." Very possibly. But does not the *Times* see that that is the very question, among others which the tribunal is called upon to decide? If the United States should declare that the English refusal to pay such damages is preposterous, and that unless they will consent to pay them, if adjudged, the United States will not submit to arbitration, it would be no more ghastly than the present attitude of English opinion. Mr. Gladstone is certainly aware that under the treaty the equally "preposterous" English demand has been made upon the Claims Commission sitting in Maine. Maine sends the answer that she will, next November, give twenty thousand majority for Grant.

The above resolution was adopted by the Republican caucus held at the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General, (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the Republican National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

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THE MAINE ELECTION.—Here is the first gun from Maine:

Resolved, That Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax are the first choice of the Republicans of Maine as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States; and with their names inscribed upon our banners the old Dirigo State will lead the column in the Presidential contest of 1872, and come out with the battle with a round majority of 20,000 votes.

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