

The Waynesburg Republican.

ENJOY REPUBLICAN VICTORY. STATE. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: Gen. JOHN F. HARTMAN, Of Montgomery County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Of Cambria County.

OUT NEXT CONGRESSMAN.

Washington, Lawrence and Beaver counties may be said to have already expressed a desire that the next man sent to Congress from this District shall be a native of one or the other of their respective counties.

It seems that we misunderstood the intent of our "handsome" neighbor's article of week before last, for in last week's issue he says we "come down" on him "with all the crushing weight of a sand bag, (here you must laugh) simply because we had expressed a slight preference for the head of that (his) concern as the next Republican candidate for Congress in this District."

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This Tribune notes that Homer C. Jones, Republican, has been turned out of the Ohio State and a Democrat put in his place, by a strict party vote, because some of the electors who voted for Jones were suspected of having a small infusion of African blood in their veins.

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BEFORE THE BAR.

For once in the last seven years, Andy Johnson in the person of his counsel will be compelled to abandon his private demijohn and step up to the bar—a different bar from that which he was accustomed to in his young days, and where, we hope, will be dispensed the most effective dose ever administered to his corpus.

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IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

House of Reps. G. V. Lawrence, in the House of Representatives, February 25, 1868.

The House having under consideration the articles of impachment reported from the committee— Mr. Lawrence of Pennsylvania, said: MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who have known my feeling and noticed my action on the question of impachment, are aware I did not approve of the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Ashley,] when first presented in the House. It was at that time unwise, impolitic, and tended to a division of our friends, and its certain defeat on the grounds then presented, to the encouragement of our political opponents, and from it the President, much disposed to do wrong, would take courage to pursue his unattractive warfare against Congress. When I say this I do not mean that the President had not been guilty of gross wrongs, and done many things bringing upon himself and the nation just opprobrium and disgrace, for while I did not justify the attacks made upon him by extreme men during the long session of the Thirty-ninth Congress which were calculated to drive him away from us, and which I doubt not were intended by some for that purpose, and had their effect, and only tended to produce alienation and bitterness, when union and harmony were desirable, I always felt that he should have remembered how kindly the Union party had dealt with him after he had brought upon us mortification and distrust by public offenses at the inauguration in 1865. Our opponents published his fall to the world, and characterized him as a drunkard, &c., disgracing his high position, while we tried to find excuse for him and to forget his offenses.

When we refused to acquiesce in his efforts to restore rebels to power and to establish governments in the South on his plan, which was intended to bring into the high places of the Government leading rebels just from the fields of blood and carnage, and to place the loyal men of the South forever under his control and dominion of this class, and to allow these same leaders to renew the conflict in the halls of Congress which they had lost in the field, he boldly separated from those who elected him, voted almost every important measure which was intended in any way to restore the Southern States, so as to prevent a recurrence of the troubles through which we had just passed, and allied himself with those who had opposed the war, denounced him and all our measures to put down the rebellion.

In his veto messages at various times, and so often repeated, he was bold in the utterance of his sentiments and defiant when the people indorsed his acts and condemned his. He sought opportunities to rend the House and Senate insulting messages. He harangued the mob on the 23d of February, 1868, naming and abusing prominent members of Congress and the Senate, and leading public journals of the country, to the great disgrace of himself and the humiliation of all the honest and intelligent people of the nation. He traveled North and West, and on all public occasions denounced the representatives of the people in intemperate and inflammatory language, suited to the fish market. He discussed the proposition of recognizing southern traitors, elected under his plan of reconstruction, and northern Democrats, as Congress of the nation if they would assemble together. He restored many leading rebels and returned to them their property without consent of Congress. He has called to his intimate counsels some of those who were violently and openly opposed to the war to save the Union, and has as studiously avoided and disregarded the advice of those who did most to elect him, and to aid in preserving our unity as a nation. Notwithstanding all the array of offenses, and many I cannot enumerate in the time allotted me, I was opposed to the first attempt to impeach, because while I thought these offenses were great, they might not be considered as intentional violation of law, and could not, in the common sense of the term be considered high crimes and misdemeanors. Then, again, I knew the country demanded peace and harmony in council if possible. I feared the monetary and commercial interest of the country would suffer by the constant agitation of the question, and I believe a large majority of the people have the honor to represent were opposed to it, and in this I was correct as I have had ample evidence since.

Now the question presents itself in a tangible and definite form, and the very trouble and difficulty the majority of the Republican members of this House desired to avoid is forced upon us by the act of the President himself. Mistaking our forbearance for fear and cowardice he boldly, defiantly, openly and for a purpose, tramples under foot the plain constitutional provision which requires his nominations for positions, requiring the concurrence of the Senate, to be made to the Senate when in session, and appoints and commands General Lorenzo Thomas to take possession of the War Department when he knew there was no vacancy, and when the Senate was in session. The President well knew the reasons he had presented to the Senate for the removal of Secretary Stanton had been carefully examined by the Senate and pronounced insufficient and that he by the action of that body had been restored to the position from which he had removed him; yet, admitting that there was a vacancy, he had no right to appoint a successor without sending the nomination to the Senate. Now, our opponents, and especially my worthy colleague, Judge

Woodward, who in his speech invited the President to a violation of the laws and resistance to the action of the Senate should find him guilty, dwell largely on the fact that the "civil-tenure act" is unconstitutional and void.

My friend has not yet had the decision on the question. Lawyers who are perhaps as able as he think differently and affirm it is constitutional; and I desire here to say I voted against the provision in that act which refers to the Cabinet officers, believing the President should have the choice of his Cabinet officers, and I would do so again; but our Democratic friends must remember that the President has no more right to judge of the constitutionality of an act than the humblest citizen in the land. It was passed over his veto by the requisite majority and is to him and to every other man affected by it the law, and must be obeyed. The President does not construe the law. It is his high duty, enforced by the solemnity of his oath, to execute the law; and because he failed to do so and trampled it under foot he is worthy of impachment. That is not all. He deliberately calls General Emory to his presence, and after diligent inquiry about the number of troops now here and near the capital, which itself was significant as to his purpose, he tries to induce him to believe the act which required him to get his orders through the head of the General in command of the Army was unconstitutional, and therefore not binding on him. The reply of Gen. Emory was worthy of so brave and patriotic a soldier. What was the purpose of the President in nominating Gen. Sherman, and again Gen. George H. Thomas, to the Senate for promotion, so as to enable them to take command of this district? The object was plain and worthy of note, and those men, honored by all the people of the land, have publicly rebuked the attempt to seduce them in this public manner. They have proved themselves obedient to law and worthy of the high honors tendered to them by the millions of patriotic men in the Republic. After the Senate has acted and the President is deposed confidence will be restored and we will be able to carry out our measure of reconstruction without the opposition of the rebels of the South and their allies in the North, and secure to the loyal men of the South their rights under the Constitution and the acts of Congress.

It cannot be denied that the President has used all his official power and influence to defeat our measures of reconstruction, has invited and encouraged the leading rebels of the South to oppose and aid in the defeat of our plan to build up State Governments in the South, and has been in a measure successful; for the best mill and flour proposition we ever made was the amendments proposed to the Constitution in 1865, and on which we should have waited until this time and compelled submission to them. The people indorsed them fully, and by my own part, I much preferred them to any measure adopted since. No plan, however, to bring in these States which Congress can present will receive the sanction of the President; and had it not been for his persistent opposition to our measures and the encouragement given to those lately in rebellion, by his acts and by the position of the Democratic party, we would long since have had those States represented on this floor, and harmony and peace in the country. Now Mr. Chairman, my time is out, and I only desire further to say that when the President is removed in a constitutional way (and I hope it will be done in no other way) there will be rejoicing among all the loyal people of the land, not because of the triumph of Congress over the President, but because the Constitution and law are vindicated, and the world will see that even the higher officer under our form of Government is amenable to the law and can be punished for its infraction. Let the majesty of the law be vindicated and loyal and true men become our rulers.

THE N. Y. Observer, a religious paper, says, the Steam Man is no hoax. We have seen him, steam up, legs flying and all going. A figure in human shape, with a boiler inside of him and a fire blazing, has the necessary machinery at his back to make his legs go alternately, and with power sufficient to draw as much as a horse. This is a small man. It may be made of two, three, four horse power, and to move at the rate of 10 or 15 miles an hour, with a load on a common road. This fellow came over from Newark by the ordinary road when the snow made the travel bad. The whole cost of a man engine, ready to draw is about \$300. It costs about fifteen cents a day to keep him in coal, which is the only fuel he needs. If you are in Broadway, 538, by all means step in, and see the operation.

OUR SOLDIER CANDIDATES.

The following history of our candidates from the Philadelphia Press, will interest every one. To our soldier friends they are especially referred:

Major General John F. Hartman the candidate, for the second time, of the Republican party of Pennsylvania for the office of Auditor General, although young in years, has made for himself a name that will last as long as the story of our war. He is a citizen of Montgomery county, and adds to a tried military genius and unimpaired integrity high social and intellectual claims. To the very first demand of the country for men General Hartman responded in person. He left Norristown with a regiment raised under the call of the martyred Lincoln, issued April 15, 1861, his own commission bearing date April 25. From that time to the end of the war he served continuously on the field—first as colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania, a three months organization, and on the disbanding of that regiment, as colonel of the 51st Pennsylvania volunteers, which he commanded until May 14, 1864, when he received a commission as brigadier general, and was assigned to a command commensurate with his rank. We have not time to recite in detail the brilliant services of our distinguished candidate. It is only necessary to mention further that his commission as major general bears the ever memorable date of the capture of Fort Steadman—that splendid achievement which illustrated the closing days of the war, and crowned with imperishable fame all who participated in it. This was on the 25th of March, 1865. General Hartman was complimented on the field for his dashing and well sustained charge. After the close of active hostilities, General Hartman was retained in the army on provost duty, having charge of the troops detailed for that service during the trial of the co-operators. On his muster out he was offered the colonelcy of the 34th Regiment United States Infantry, which for private reasons he declined. This same commission was then tendered to General Pennypacker, August 17, 1864. General Hartman was nominated by the Republican State Convention, sitting at Harrisburg, as the candidate of the party for Auditor General, an office which he has for three years filled to the satisfaction of the people of the State. A brave soldier a competent public officer, an honest man, we put him forward again, and confidently await the result.

Colonel Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria county, placed in nomination by the Republicans for the Surveyor Generalship of the State is a veteran of the West, and a worthy comrade of his eastern compeer, General Hartman, who now divides with him the honors and gratitude of the Commonwealth. He entered the service July 31st, 1861, under the call of that month, as colonel of the 74th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served out his full term. Across the Alleghenies Colonel Campbell's name is a tower of strength. Hard service though a hard, high personal character at home, and an unblemished official record, commend him successfully to the substantial sympathy of the State. Like Hartman, he is not a politician; having never held office before the war, and having never asked or worked for it at any time. It is worthy of note that on the ticket which was offered to-day the offices have both sought the men.

To the soldier of Pennsylvania belongs now by the right of courtesy the honor of fighting and carrying for the Republican party the coming campaign. That political organization whose history is forever identified with the war for freedom and the Union, in the re-nomination of Hartman and Campbell, distinctly and avowedly in recognition of and gratitude for the services of the soldiers of the nation, have paid a graceful and substantial compliment that will not be forgotten. It is a tribute from the loyal people of Pennsylvania to the memory of the dead, and a pledge that the Commonwealth will take care of the meritorious living. It is an emphatic assurance that the promises of the Union party to the soldiers were not made to the ear only to be broken to the hope.

In how significant contrast to the hearty acclamation which carried our soldier candidates before the people is the ungracious and accidental nomination of Brigadier General Eat, at the eleventh hour, after the slaughter of the tried David and Linton, who had once already borne the heat and burden of the day. In the Academy of Music, draped from dome to floor with the colors of the country, blazoned with corps badges and gauds and pennants of arms, under the many pictures of Lincoln, and the heroic leaders of the victorious army of the Union, among seared and mutilated veterans, standing under the very flags that had often kissed the breezes of battle, it needed no urgent and admonitory letters, no angry eloquence and discourteous threats to nominate a soldier.

At Harrisburg, in a Democratic Convention, it did.

THE Confederate Constitution provided that the principal officers in each of the executive departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. Andrew Johnson got hold of the wrong Constitution when he attempted to remove Secretary Stanton.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION!

General Condition of the Passengers: Attempts at Rescue—The Wounded.

The telegraph on Thursday afternoon last, furnished particulars of the disaster to the steamboat Magnolia on the Ohio river, between Cincinnati and Maysville, on Wednesday. From the Cincinnati papers we glean the following additional particulars. The Enquirer says: One of the most terrible steamboat disasters that has ever occurred in this vicinity since the blowing up of the Mozelle took place yesterday, a short distance below California, at the mouth of Crawfish, and about seven miles up the river.

The ill-fated boat was the Magnolia, one of the regular Cincinnati and Maysville packets, and the most popular boat upon the line. She left her dock at the usual hour, 12 M., with, as is estimated, fully one hundred and six passengers on board, and in about an hour afterwards the explosion took place.

Mr. Gus Miller, who resides opposite where the catastrophe occurred, put off in a skill to the rescue of the unfortunates on board. He states that after the explosion the boat went some distance ahead, and he pulled a mile before the flames burst forth, so that he estimates the interval at nearly ten minutes. When he arrived near the wreck, a most fearful sight presented itself. Beneath the guards a dozen men were clinging, and shrieking for help, while the flames were seething their heads, hands and faces.

The heat was so intense that it was impossible for the skills to approach near enough for their rescue, and one by one they dropped into the water. One man who still remained on the boat, with a little girl in his arms, shouted to the men in the skill, "for God's sake save the child." While the fire was seething behind, until the heat became intolerable, he dropped the little girl into the water, and then jumped overboard himself.

In the meantime other skills had put out from the Ohio shore, and by desperate exertion many persons principally ladies, were rescued from the burning wreck. Two, however, were swept beneath the guards, and every effort to rescue them was in vain. One man was seen hanging to the hog-chain, his beard and the hair of his head burning. Mr. Miller shouted to him to let go, and he dropped into the water and was saved, although terribly injured by the flames. Another, badly burned, was taken off the rudder, but the raging element was so rapid in its progress that but short time was vouchsafed either to the victims or those who came to their aid.

The steam tug Falcon came up, and took some twenty-four of the injured on board. The steamer Panther, too, was headed as rapidly as possible to the scene of the disaster, and brought a great number of the unfortunate people to the city. The scene on these boats was of the most harrowing description. Many of the poor creatures, half charred, were moaning piteously, while others lay in a state of stupor, happily for the time being, oblivious to their terrible condition. During the progress to the city every attention was devoted that kindness could suggest, and nothing was left undone that could in any wise alleviate their suffering.

The books were all destroyed, so that it is impossible, at this time, to ascertain how many perished. In the present case it may be impossible to ascertain how many have been lost by this terrible disaster, six deck hands, whose names are unknown, are reported lost, which makes a total of fifteen lives.

The Magnolia was built at Cincinnati in October, 1859, and was 200 feet in length, 33 feet beam, with 6 foot depth of hold. She had three boilers, each 54 feet in length, 46 inches in diameter and six feet stroke. The total loss of life will probably exceed one hundred persons.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT APRIL TERM, 1868.

Daugherty vs Tompkins, No. 141, March Term, 1868.
Houlworth vs Gwynn, No. 142, March Term, 1868.
Hogg vs Kinney, No. 91, June Term, 1868.
Bradford vs Fields et al., No. 90, June Term, 1868.
Brant vs Hogg, No. 88, June Term, 1868.
Piper vs Kincaid, No. 55, June Term, 1868.
Merris vs Linn, No. 71, June Term, 1868.
F. & D. Bank vs Bell & Bayley, No. 81, June Term, 1868.
Murray vs Shriver's Administrators, No. 84, March Term, 1868.
Taylor vs Shriver's Administrators, No. 85, March Term, 1868.
Hogarty vs Morgan Bell, No. 62, March Term, 1868.
Taylor vs Kinney, No. 79, March Term, 1868.
Lindsay's Executors vs Shriver, No. 120, March Term, 1868.
Hogarty vs Taylor & Gordon, No. 115, June Term, 1868.
Hogarty vs Taylor & Gordon, No. 116, June Term, 1868.
Hogarty vs Taylor & Gordon, No. 117, June Term, 1868.
Hogarty vs Taylor & Gordon, No. 118, June Term, 1868.
Hogarty vs Taylor & Gordon, No. 119, June Term, 1868.
Hogarty vs Taylor & Gordon, No. 120, June Term, 1868.
Hogarty vs Taylor & Gordon, No. 121, June Term, 1868.
Hogarty vs Taylor & Gordon, No. 122, June Term, 1868.
Hogarty vs Taylor & Gordon, No. 123, June Term, 1868.
Hogarty vs Taylor & Gordon, No. 124, June Term, 1868.
Hogarty vs Taylor & Gordon, No. 125, June Term, 1868.
Hogarty vs Taylor & Gordon, No. 126, June Term, 1868.
Hogarty vs Taylor & Gordon, No. 127, June Term, 1868.
Hogarty vs Taylor & Gordon, No. 128, June Term, 1868.
Hogarty vs Taylor & Gordon, No. 129, June Term, 1868.
Hogarty vs Taylor & Gordon, No. 130, June Term, 1868.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS DRAWN FOR APRIL TERM, 1868.

LIST OF PETTY JURORS DRAWN FOR APRIL TERM, 1868.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOUNDRY NOTICE.

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Hogarty vs Taylor & Gordon, No. 129, June Term, 1868.
Hogarty vs Taylor & Gordon, No. 130, June Term, 1868.

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