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RESTORATION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

That the Office Tenure Law originated in the desire of Congress to prevent the removal of Mr. STANTON from the War Department by the President, is a fact too notorious to be successfully disputed. That the Law was so precisely worded as to compelcy cover his case, has been doubted, by us and by others. The Senate has judged from the standpoint of its conscionsness. What it intended; what the President and all others knew to be intended by the law; it assumes to be the law. Such action dispenses with verbal criticism, by riding into a plane above it. Courts proceed by a different method. Having no consciousness of intention on the part of law-makers, because not of that class, they go exclusively by the meaning they attach to words and phrases; and some times they do most surprising things by construction—finding in a statute what the framers thereof never thought of putting into it, and what plain people, guided only by common sense, never conjectured could be educed therefrom. We do not see that Courts can adopt any other rule of interpretation than that they follow. From the nature of the case the Senate has a safe rule, and resorts to it. In this, it does well. It has the same right to work by methods congenial to its nature and function, as the Courts have to pursue methods suited to their sphere and character.

Mr. STANTON has been charged with humoring both the President and Congress, giving each assurances of his sympathy and co operation. That is a matter quite apart from the issue between the Executive and Legislative Departments. Whatever he was frank and sincere in his intercourse with either is a problem for each of those Departments to settle with him; not with each other. This was evidently one view of the Senate in reinstating the Secretary. The President had suspended him. The Senate judged the reasons assigned for the suspension to be insufficient, and put him back. It looks, indeed, as if the Senate was satisfied as to Mr. STANTON's intentions towards Congress; but that was not material to the action taken in his behalf.

The course of the Senate was dignified and energetic, and has imparted solid satisfaction to all loyal men. It is to be hoped that both houses are fully resolved to stand where they have been done by any further action that may become needful by the progress of events. In a number of important exigencies Congress has quailed and retreated when it should have moved steadily forward, and with increased vigor. By its hesitancy in grave crises it has shaken the confidence of the supporting masses, and even bewildered those most ready to render assistance. Let us hope that this accession of energy and boldness is not temporary.

The conduct of General GRANT in the premises is truly gratifying. He yielded, not simply with grace, but with manifest heartiness, to the mandate of the Senate. This may safely be taken as a pregnant indication of his position touching the merits of the great controversy between the President and Congress. At first, it was charged, on the authority of the President, that the General had used duplicity; that he had promised not to yield up the Department upon Senatorial requisition, but to give the President leisure to take any ultimate measures he should deem suitable; and that he had unexpectedly failed to make good his assurances. If this charge had been sustained, it would have detracted immeasurably from the reputation of the General. But it was soon abandoned. Indeed, proof was not long in coming forth that the President was duly notified of what was intended, and failed to make the resistance he had promised.

Almost simultaneously it was alleged that General GRANT would be adjudged guilty of insubordination in relinquishing without the consent of his superior the Department to which he had been assigned. It will be recollected that when General GRANT superseded Mr. STANTON we held that he was not bound as a military officer to that position, because it was purely civil; that he was assigned to it as a citizen and not as a soldier; and that it was doubtful if his headship of the Department was compatible with his generalship of the army. This position being now almost unanimously conceded, there need be no fear that Gen. GRANT will be ordered before a Court Martial for declining to play into the hands of the President in this matter.

It was intimated awhile ago that Mr. STANTON, soon after being re-instated, would resign, thus making the triumph of Congress one of form, rather than one of substance. We trust such is not the intention. The issue has been brought to a head. So for Congress is master of the situation. Let it maintain its present attitude, and it need not fear but the people will rally to its support. Pluck is a most excellent quality, when under the guidance of intelligence and conviction. Congress is now exemplifying its uses. By all means, let it persevere.

STANDING ARMIES.

A century and a half ago was commenced that system of standing armies in Europe, which has since grown to such enormous proportions as to threaten to eat out the substance of the nations in order to gratify the ambitions of the monarchs. As fast as one Emperor or King has increased his enrolled or drilled force, all the others have felt compelled to follow his example and multiply soldiers and armaments in corresponding ratio. In the earliest stages of its development MONTESQUIEU deplored this system as fraught with innumerable calamities. Fifty years later ADAM SMITH stated that the prevailing computation in his age was that one in a hundred of the population could be sustained as a regular military force; while to increase the proportion would be certain to result in national bankruptcy. NAPOLEON III. now proposes to raise the French army to 1,200,000 out of a population of 48,000,000; that is, he proposes to convert into soldiers a thirtieth part of the whole people. It is manifest, therefore, either that a great fallacy lurked in the earlier computations, or that important changes have been wrought in the condition of society. It is not improbable that something must be allowed for both these causes.

Statistics, as a science, were exceedingly imperfect even fifty years ago, and in many departments comparatively little progress has been made even now. Still, enough has been ascertained to make it certain that all the earlier estimates were so inaccurate as to be of little value. At best, they were only rough approximations; often they were so crude as to be only misleading. It is probable, therefore, that ADAM SMITH's estimate of the average capacity of nations in his day to support military organizations was considerably below the actual point.

But, during the last century the productive ability of all the European nations has been vastly augmented by the introduction of machinery. Steam, as a propelling force, has multiplied almost indefinitely the capacity of the nations for producing all descriptions of goods, wares and merchandise, and the multiplication goes on steadily and in apparently increasing ratio. It seems impossible to set a limit to this expansion. If it was safe to conclude that SMITH's computation was correct, and that NAPOLEON was now pressing the capabilities of his subjects to the utmost limit, a basis would be furnished for measuring definitely what machinery has thus far accomplished in supplying the place of population as a dynamic force. Neither of these points, however, are settled. Indeed, many known facts indicate that to assume either of these points as true, would be to fall into serious error. It is manifest that a century ago the power of nations to carry public burdens of any sort, was greatly under-estimated. It is just as clear that machinery has made much more than the difference between SMITH's calculation and the demand now made by NAPOLEON. Some of the European nations, as England and Belgium, have certainly increased, by nearly a hundred fold, through machinery, their power to produce commodities demanded for consumption. Then, it must be considered that it costs vastly less to run a steam engine of any given force, than to maintain a number of men and women sufficient to equal it. Iron hands, whenever they can be used, are cheaper than hands of flesh and bones.

It must be pondered, as well, to comprehend this whole matter aright, that the science of war has felt the modern impulse as well as other departments of activity. A given number of men, employed in the work of war, can now accomplish much more than the same number could have done a hundred years ago. With railroads and steamships as means of transportation; with telegraphs to send messages; with modern guns and missiles, the work of destroying lives and property has received a fearful acceleration. This was demonstrated during the recent wars in this country and in Germany. True, there were superficial persons among us, while the rebellion was in progress, who saw vast sums of money rapidly accumulated through army and navy contracts, or through speculations in stocks consequent on the expansion of the paper circulating medium, and thought the nation was rapidly increasing in wealth. It was impossible to make them understand that the taking of a million and a half of men from productive industry, was in itself a cause of national impoverishment; that to set them at the work of destruction, in tearing up railroads, confiscating towns, sweeping away fences and crops, and transforming fruitful districts into desert places, was quickening the waste of substance beyond former precedent, and would reduce the nation to such a condition of exhaustion as to require many years for full recuperation.

Of course, the augmentation of the French armies will result in proportional strengthening elsewhere—especially in Germany and Italy. It was the good fortune of Prussia to possess rulers who perceived in advance of others the changes that were inevitable in the art of war by reason of the general progress in mechanical invention; and who were prompt in adopting all the improvements that were presented. Her military system has been thoroughly modernized, so that Prime Minister, instead of being dismayed at the gigantic French preparations, confidently utters the assurance that the peace of Europe is not to be broken this year. He knows what resources are at his command, and what his great opponent can summon. But Austria has need to strain her capabilities to the utmost; while Italy, wearied and impoverished by exertions beyond her strength, was occasion for still larger efforts, if she will accomplish her ambition and realize her noblest destiny.

The United States has reason to congratulate itself that, while Europe, in time of profound peace, is incurring most of the burdens incident to a state of war, it is able to reduce its army to a scale of competitive insignificance. Having exemplified the strength of the Government, and the exhaustless patriotism of a majority of the citizens, it can lay down its weapons, confident in its inherent strength and in the full persuasion that it will not be menaced from without. Herein is hope. Seriously as we were depleted while the war raged, it now has the war is over the expenses safely fall far below what is deemed practicable on the other side of the Atlantic. Instead of keeping 1,200,000 men under arms, our army has fallen already below 30,000, with a fair prospect of going yet lower. With so few abstracted from the works of peace, and so few to maintain for the purposes of war, the restoration of the nation from the embarrassment under which it now rests must be correspondingly accelerated.

A STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Rev. JAMES FRAZER, a Commissioner appointed by Her Majesty to inquire into the Schools in Scotland, on the Common School system of the United States, and of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, in his report of our Schools speaks in "warm terms" of the natural aptitude of Americans, particularly of American women, for teaching, and also of the training of our teachers as exceedingly imperfect. The English course is nine years—five years as pupil-teachers, two at the Normal School, and two years under probation. Here, he says, they enter on their work "without having learned to teach," and, it might be added, often without having learned to learn.

The recent report of our able State Superintendent shows that only 2,726 of the 15,000 teachers in our State the past year ever attended a Normal School of any kind, and that only 7,458 read books on teaching. There are, consequently, many acknowledged failures and very many more which are so in fact. The teachers enter on their duties with sufficient knowledge of a few text books to obtain their certificates, but without that general and thorough education they should have, and without any special training for their important profession. It is by no means alone.

Much diversity of opinion exists among business men everywhere as to the right path to pursue in the present monetary emergency. Even men whose daily pursuits have led them to make a special study of Finance, are as much loggerheads as to Resumption as men in other calling. Each distinguished financier has his scheme, and neither two agree. No larger measure of disagreement obtains among politicians. We do not see how it well could, even with the most obstinate intention to get apart. No larger divergence is apparent among politicians, nor is it conceivable that it could exist.

On the test questions, touching this matter, so far presented to Congress during the current session, it is true that most of the Republican members voted against the continued contraction of paper currency. The writer who asserts they did so in order to oppose the Secretary of the Treasury must fall into the category of knaves or of fools. Manifestly they did so in accordance with the feeling prevalent among the larger number of business men, as it was, perhaps, proper they should do, holding a representative position. But it, is also true that the larger part of the Democratic members voted to sustain Contraction; that is, voted to sustain the general policy of the Secretary, our reviewer to the contrary notwithstanding. In this the Democrats clearly followed the Hard Money traditions of their party, which were of a later drop.

It would be idle to deny that thoughts of party advantage enter into the discussions and manoeuvrings relative to the management of the finances. The country is on the eve of a Presidential election. Experience goes to show that a monetary revulsion, happening at such a conjuncture, is pretty sure to defeat the party that chances to be in the ascendency. This fact may not be creditable to the discernment and intelligence of the masses; but so it is. Consequently, the Republicans are specially solicitous to tide over the presidential election without commercial disaster; while the Democrats, if a break up must come, prefer its coming when it will be of political help to them. There is nothing marvellous in this state of feeling, or that calls for censure. Most men, except in rare crises, feel that they have interests as citizens which far transcend in value and durability any interests they have simply as politicians.

Awhile ago men were frightened at the prospect of a collapse of prices, which they supposed to be contingent on a return to specie. They thought that to stop the contraction would prevent the fall in market values, and that this ambiguous position, midway between earth and heaven, or coin and paper, might be protracted indefinitely. But, prices have gone down, in some lines of goods as far as they can easily be crowded. The labor market is settling away to correspond. It could not do otherwise. A few weeks ago Gen. GRANT recommended Congress to increase materially the wages of clerks in the War Department. Before his recommendation could be acted on, he saw reasons, in the rapidly changing condition of affairs, to withdraw it. Then the Navy Department reduced wages thirty per cent. in all the yards and arsenals. These are significant facts. But when a mass meeting at Indianapolis refused to pass resolutions against contraction, that was a still more pregnant circumstance. This only shows that the laws controlling finance are as absolute as any other laws, and will vindicate themselves no matter who may oppose.

RECONSTRUCTION.

No doubt it is of high concernment to have the Union restored, so that all the States may once again hold their normal relations to each other and to the general government. But it is of yet higher consequence to have the Union so restored as to make sure that all the sacrifices incurred during the war were not in vain. Here all the rebels, and all the men who encouraged them to take up arms, will not simply that no forfeitures shall be enforced, but that no guarantees shall be exacted for future good conduct. What these factionists want is, that as the rebels failed to accomplish their ends by getting out of the Union, they shall now succeed by staying in. That would be lucky for them, in case the result could be brought about, but would make the martyred patriots turn over in their graves.

Before Mr. LINCOLN was assassinated Mr. JOHNSON avowed his purpose to break with the Republican party. He did not want the Union dissolved; but he wanted just as little that Republican ideas should prevail in the national settlement. Hence, upon his accession to power, after a short period spent in dissimulation, he commenced his career by prodigious threatenings as to exclude the fears of all discerning men, he went over to the rebel side; made factious opposition to Congress; and has so far succeed in obtaining followers in the Southern States as to impede reconstruction. Yet this man has the effrontery to declare, because reconstruction progresses so slowly, if he would only give his influence to that end, the whole work could be closed up in ninety days.

SOMEWHAT more than a year ago the Fenians held a National Convention in this city. Mr. George Francis Train was hitched into the concern, and for a distant on being recognized as a leader. Not being of Irish birth or parentage he was ineligible to membership in the order, but he proposed to compensate for this accidental deficiency by superior zeal. The actual managers of the Convention were intent on making a military movement against the British provinces across our northern frontier. This Train disdained to deal blows at the extremities of the Empire, but was enthusiastic for a crusade directly against the British domination in Ireland.

Notwithstanding his zeal Mr. Train was ruled out of the Convention. He was denied the privilege of making a speech before it, and then he concocted the idea of creating a diversion in his own favor by an address from the balcony of the St. Charles Hotel. In point of numbers the audience was flattering, but it proved anything but docile and tractable. So long as he simply expatiated on his sympathies with Irish men in their efforts to wrest their country from British rule, he was listened to with commendable patience; but as soon as he proceeded to advise what should be done his stormy oratory was silenced by a dissent yet more tumultuary. He was baffled, overwhelmed, and constrained to evacuate.

At last the Fenians gave up the enterprise against Canada, and adopted Mr. Train's scheme for a movement in Ireland. It was natural he should desire to go over and see how it worked. It was just as natural the British authorities should lay hands upon him on his arrival within their borders. Perhaps he was even more eager to be a central figure in a sharp controversy between two great nations than to secure Irish independence. His love of notoriety is certainly his predominant weakness, and he has turned himself into many extraordinary shapes in the bare hope of creating a sensation. His last adventure is likely to fill the measure of his ambition.

In the State Senate yesterday a bill for the resumption of the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad was introduced from the Railroad Committee, where it passed by a bare majority of one out of twenty-one votes. We hope the measure may be favorably acted upon in that branch of the Legislature, as, if it can fight its way through there, no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining concurrent action in the House. In the Senate the hard struggle will take place. Its friends, however, feel confident of success, and will exert their best efforts to promote its passage, an event which will prove of incalculable benefit to the western section of the State.

The Railroad Committee also acted on the question of Free Railroads, yesterday, and by a vote of eleven to nine agreed to report a very broad and liberal bill on the subject. This will probably be introduced into the House to-day.

DURING the Southern Rebellion the aristocracy of Great Britain were hostile to our national government, and gave aid and comfort to the Confederates. The wrath of our loyalists waxed hot against them. If British citizens who made a public parade of being in the Southern conspiracy, and of furnishing arms and munitions thereto, had ventured into New York or Philadelphia while the struggle lasted, and with the avowed purpose of proceeding to South Carolina, it is more than probable they would have been arrested. At least, we should have said our District Commandants were grossly remiss if such men were not taken into custody.

THE friends of a Free Railroad Law may reasonably anticipate a severe struggle in the State Senate. It seems probable the opposition thereto will mainly, if not exclusively, be developed in that body.

"THE SANCTITY OF THE JUDICIARY," and other phrases of similar import, are confessedly rhetorical, but they do not impose on the judgment of men of sense and experience. Notoriously the Courts are just as partizan as the newspapers. Chief Justice Taney, and the Supreme Court of the United States with him, when the Slave Power demanded, did not hesitate to declare that black men had no rights that white men were bound to respect. Judge Gibson, and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania with him, made no scruple in affirming that a freeman was not a freeman if his color happened to be black. Instances to like effect can be cited without end. Whenever a political question is up for decision it can almost invariably be told beforehand what the judgment will be, by ascertaining the party affiliations of the Judges. About the only exceptions occur during political reactions, when one or more of the majority Judges, under the influence of panic, go over to the minority, as was the case in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania last year, upon the case involving the rights of blacks to ride in street cars.

—For two days Chicago existed without sensation, but the pause was only the lull before the storm. On Saturday morning a young girl named Louisa Stang deliberately poisoned her father, mother, two sisters and a brother, and then accused her mother of the deed. The girl is not yet sixteen years of age, and complains of having been overworked and cruelly treated by her parents. A little sister of the unfortunate girl saw her put something white into some coffee, and as all who drank the coffee were similarly affected there is but little doubt as to the falsity of her denial. Fortunately the dose was too strong, and although dreadfully prostrated it is thought that none of them will die. The Chicago *Tribune* proudly asserts that Mrs. Grinder is outdone, and we are not unwilling to yield the point to Chicago.

—At a murder trial at Orleans, Ind., last week, a witness confessed to having been hired by a man named Sandors to do the deed, and he had done it. The witness who was thus proved innocent was immediately dismissed, but the crowd in the court room became intensely excited, and determined to hang the self-confessed murderer. A scene of the wildest excitement then occurred. All of the members of the bar, sheriff, constables, and the officers of the court clustered around the terrified murderer and only at imminent personal risk kept off the attacks of the mob. Knives, clubs and pistols were seen, but only the determined and temperate conduct of the sheriff and his assistants prevented a bloody tragedy. The excitement in Orleans is still very high, and Quisinger, the hired assassin, is by no means safe yet.

—A man named Higlin, in Philadelphia, loved a maiden who scorned him. On Monday morning about two o'clock Higlin went to the front door of the maiden's house, and knocking, asked Mary "Will you have me?" Receiving no answer he shot himself with a pistol. On Monday afternoon Mary visited him in the hospital, and told him he was a fool to shoot himself for any girl, and behaved altogether in such a heartless manner that Higlin is going to get well out of pure lack of sympathy.

—EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN has bought a lot of ground in Bellefonte, and will soon commence building a dwelling house on it for his own occupancy. During the winter his family will be located in Philadelphia, he remaining with them about half the time, his business engagements calling him to Bellefonte or elsewhere, the remaining portion of the time. The turmoil of ten years in public life his present comparative repose must be grateful to his feelings.

—The Philadelphia *North American* has the following humane suggestion: "Everybody must know how a horse feels on a bitter morning, when a frozen bit is placed in his mouth, let them first place a piece of frozen iron upon their own tongues. Having done this, let the coachman or driver see that the bit is warmed before being fixed in position. The horse will look, though he cannot say, 'thank you.'"

—We are pleased to learn that at the great Industrial Fair at New Orleans, two Pittsburgh firms carried off all the prizes in the wagon line, Messrs. Phelps, Parke & Co. receiving a medal for an elaborately create silver mounted drag, and Messrs. Harper & Guiman receiving several medals for various sorts of heavy wagon work.

A Singular Dinner Party.

A writer in *Blackwood* describes a dinner party in Belgrade:

"I muttered enough of the 'mysterious guttural' to say something civil and complimentary about the place, the dinner and the company, which the prince understand his cause. He bowed, and replied, saying, 'I believe you are the first Englishman who has ever set foot here. Your countrymen, I fancy, are too haughty to like to mix with indiscriminate company, and thought the safe way to be safe one, they lose something by their reserve. The people who sit about you now in this room comprise every class and variety of life. That large man with the clerkly face on his cheek is Prince Carl Dolgouroki, and the man opposite to him, in the green velvet and gold, was his valet once. He is now the Greek Minister of Police. Yonder is a Mexican General, who served in the Dance in Greenland for their hearty assistance and cooperation, and of character to which our intrepid explorer, Kane and Hayes, have been ample witnesses.—*Philo. Ledger.*

Important Cases.

Attorney General Stevens is now engaged before the Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, in a number of important cases. Com. vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, involving the question of the validity of the act repealing the charter of that company, was before the Court last week, and occupied three days in argument. Hon. Reverdy Johnson and A. L. Latrobe, Esq., appeared for defendants. Judge Green's case and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's case will also be heard during the present session of the Court in Philadelphia. The second case is to test the constitutionality of the act of the last session, erecting a new Criminal Court in Philadelphia, Lehigh and Schuylkill counties. The *quo warranto* in the Gettysburg case was returnable in July last, but no Court sitting could be held, and the pleadings requiring a considerable time to be perfected, no argument has yet been had. The case will be finally disposed of as soon as a day for argument is forced by the Court. The question of the right of the Quarter Sessions Judges to enter rules, within term, to reconsider sentences imposed by them, and of remitting the same to an indefinite period, after they have been pronounced, is also being prepared for the court at its present sitting.

Explosion of a Chinese Arsenal.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, January 25.—The *Traveller* contains correspondence dated, Shanghai, November 27th which gives the following details of an explosion in China:

News has just reached us of a terrible explosion in the Chinese arsenal at Wenhium, opposite Hankow. The loss of life has not been definitely ascertained, but some persons estimate it as high as five thousand. Probably one thousand is nearer the number of killed and wounded. No Europeans were hurt. The shock was distinctly heard at Kiukiang, one hundred and twenty miles ?1st ult.

—A Paris correspondent writes: Every symptom of a coming revolution is apparent in the air. They say that history repeats herself, but the assertion is false, for the symptoms of a revolutionary eruption are the very same as in previous times. The pressure is felt to come from the female influence exercised at the Tuileries, and strange to say the women is all shown towards the Empress. "*A bas l'Espagnole*" is the cry of 1867, as "*A bas l'Italienne!*" was that of the *Frondes*, and "*A bas l'Autrichienne!*" that of 1785.

GLEANINGS.

—Iowa has no State debt and has a million of inhabitants.

—An iron foundry is to be established in Knoxville, Tenn.

—The two Troy co-operative foundries are succeeding.

—The transfer of Maximilian's corpse cost $240,000.

—There is but one white female in the Kentucky penitentiary.

—Henry J. Raymond is to write a history of General Grant.

—The Queen of Greece is fascinating her subjects by economy.

—Great distress prevails among the working classes of Quebec.

—Patti's dower from the Marquis de Caux is to be $200,000.

—Chicago is to have a wigwam for the Republican Convention.

—Houston, Texas is alarmed at the number of fires there recently.

—Colorado wants in, and is trying again to accomplish her purpose.

—The Natchez city authorities retrenched nearly $17,000 last year.

—Fernando Wood is worth $3,000,000 —of course we do not mean morally.

—It is said that Salt Lake City has no rats; we suppose it is too far inland.

—The fastest Train in the world was suddenly arrested in Cork, on Saturday.

—Why are babies like cigar stumps? Because they are thrown away in New York.

—Thirty thousand people are said to have perished of yellow fever in New Orleans.

—The Bishop of London is said to be one hundred years old and to read without glasses.

—The Finnish famine has finished so many Finlanders that the rest talk of emigrating.

—The North Carolina Convention has made it a penal offence to call a colored man a negro.

—$5,000 were collected at Grace Church, Brooklyn, last Sunday night, for the Western Missions.

—Apples are healthy, says an exchange. We are very glad to hear it. How are the little apples?

—John C. Breckenridge has applied personally for a pardon, and will be at home again in the spring.

—The new city hall of Portland, Me., is a magnificent brown stone building, which has cost $300,000.

—Gen. Grant, Horace Greeley and Petroleum V. Nasby are probably the best known men in the country.

—Commodore Nutt is about to marry Minnie Warren. These two nuts are worth a nice plum of $250,000.

—Only 22 persons in St. Thomas and St. Croix have voted against transferring themselves to the United States.

—An old lady in Kansas has such a horror of Trichina that she has forbidden her daughter to read Bacon.

—A man was arrested in East St. Louis for selling fire to his own house, on which there was no insurance.

—Eight million guilders is the dot of the princess of Hanover, who is to marry the Crown Prince of Holland.

—An old and once much respected and prominent citizen of Cincinnati died there on Saturday a drunken vagrant.

—Secretary Seward said that he had half a mind to have Charles Dickens arrested in retaliation for the Train affair.

—The remnant of the Cherokees in South Carolina, some 1,000 in number, are getting ready to move to the Indian territory.

—The Duke of Newcastle thinks it is a sad thing that the Prince of Wales was not drowned on his way home from America.

—Work has been resumed in the Mott Iron Works, Morrisania, New York; one hundred and eighty-five men are employed.

—The library of John C. Calhoun is soon to be sold at auction in South Carolina, its late owner, Andrew P. Calhoun, being now dead.

—The East Tennessee marble quarries are again to be worked, and the beautiful variegated marble will again be available luxury.

—An exchange tells young ladies who want to get married not to take their mothers with them to carry the bundles when they go shopping.

—They do queer things in Cheyenne. A man was arrested there for roasting his step-children, although he did not call them roasted meat.

—The Savannah (Ga.) National Bank declared a dividend, on the 8th inst., of thirty-seven and a half per cent. An excellent six months work.

—A grocer in Vicksburgh says he gets rid of his rotten eggs by leaving them in a barrel, in front of his shop all night; somebody always steals them.

—Aquaria are the latest sweet things in the ear ring line. They are made of rock crystal filled with real live water animals on a small scale.

—The people of St. Thomas are in doubt as to whom they belong; but it always was a characteristic of that Apostle to be in that condition.

—The King of Prussia mourns the death of his black charger. There are plenty of black chargers in Pittsburgh, among the consorial professors.

—Extra bolts and fastenings in large numbers have been put up at Windsor Castle. The New York *Mail* says that if you ask why? The answer is Pat.

—State dinners in Vienna must be a little boreas. A recent one lasted twelve hours, and consisted of twenty-nine courses and fifty different sorts of wine.

—The Pope wants females to come oftener to church, and to wear long dresses. He also says that when they do come to church they should wear veils which must not be worn as ornaments.

—Two men were attacked by a wild cat in Wisconsin, last week, and were so desperately beset that nothing but an opportune axe saved them from the beast's claws, which were anything rather than saving clause.

—The Cincinnati Rink has proved a decided success. One of the papers thinks that a remarkable increase in the number of applications for marriage licenses is observable since the Rink became popular.

—A Mrs. Fredericks, residing in Baltimore, dropped a lighted coal-oil lamp on the floor on Saturday night, thus setting fire to herself and burning herself to a crisp. She leaves a husband and four small children.

—As the body of a gentleman in Kansas was recently being lowered into the grave the coffin, which was of cotton wood, fell to pieces, and the corpse sprawled into the grave amid the shrieks of the horrified relatives.

—The new rector of Grace Church, New York, is a son of the late Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania. We heartily hope that his rectory and $10,000 salary may prove beneficial to him, and that he may live long to enjoy them.

—On Saturday night the three story frame hotel at Pittsfield, Warren county, Pa., was burned to the ground; the fire was first discovered at about one o'clock and the boarders escaped with their night dresses only; the loss was some $5,000.

—A philosopher thinks the best way for water drinkers to make their beverage popular is to get up an impression that it is sinful to drink it. An immense amount of pleasure would thus be given to a large class of people who only drink whisky, rum, gin, etc., now because it is not proper to do so.

The Parkersburg Murderer—Confession of the Culprit.

The Parkersburg *Times* says the trial of Joseph Elsele *alias* Joseph Schafer, charged with the murder of Lilienthal and Tautor, and with attempting to kill John White, was had before a special term of the Circuit Court of Wood county, Va., Monday. The Grand Jury in the morning found true bills on all the charges. The Court met again at two o'clock and the greatest excitement. Crowds of people thronged the court yard, and as the prisoner was conducted to Court some cried hang him! hang him!

Elsele made the following confession, which was read by an interpreter:

I wish this may be read to the people at my next trial. I, the undersigned, confess from my own free will that I am the murderer of Aloys Ulrich, Joseph Lilienthal and Reidolph Tutor, and that I intended also to kill the fourth man, if Almighty God had not prevented it, for which I thank him on my knees day and night. I want no witnesses and no defense, and cannot really give any reason for my misdeeds, except that the evil spirit led me into temptation, and could not resist it. I am willing to sacrifice my blood and life for my crimes, and hope that Almighty God will forgive me, and after death receive me into his kingdom. I therefore beg the people present their forgiveness. I have no animosity towards any one in the world, and acknowledge that I deserve all that may befall me and am ready to bear it all with patience. I especially beg my German countrymen for their forgiveness for the great disgrace I have brought upon them, and hope every one will forgive me. I also beg the American people not to think ill of the German, who are not to be held responsible because one of their countrymen is a wicked man.

I beg also that no disgrace may attach to my wife, who is free from blame, as I always arranged matters so that she would not have any suspicion. I also pray that those whom I owe may not think that they will be defrauded. I am anxious to give each man his own as near as possible. I have made my last will and testament, which will be opened after my death, and hope I shall be able to realize enough to refund his own to every one. I have this written down by my life, which is an example to every one who may read it, and all can see what follows when a man does not hearken to his prayers and disregards religion.

JOSEPH ELSELE.

After the reading of this confession, the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Education in Holland.

The *Hartford Courant* says: "A Dutch correspondent furnishes us with an account of public education adopted in Holland. It is based on an act passed in July, 1857. The first article of that law declares that primary education shall include reading, writing, arithmetic, the principles of syntax, the Dutch language, history, natural history and singing. The religious teaching is divided into two classes, public and private. The former are established by the communes, the latter by the church, either jointly or separately. The other schools are private adventures which may be subsidized under such conditions as may be deemed necessary by the authorities complied with. The subsidized private schools are, like the public schools, open to children are very strict, an amendment to establish separate schools for Jews was rejected by fifty-one to six votes, when the bill was passed a second time.

"The education is given by male and female teachers, who must have obtained a certificate of capacity and morality. Non-certificated teachers discovered in subsidized schools are liable to be published by fine and imprisonment. It is directed that the number of schools to be established in each district shall be in proportion to the extent of the population. And, again, the teaching staff is determined according to the number of pupils. One teacher is deemed sufficient when there are not more than seventy pupils; two when there are more than seventy and under one hundred pupils. It is a substitute, or sort of pupil teacher, is allowed when the school can reckon one hundred pupils it is entitled to a second teacher. As has been said no religious distinction is recognized in any of the subsidized schools, whether public or private. The teachers are bound to abstain from introducing matters of religious controversy into the schools, and are forbidden to do so, on pain of offending the susceptibilities of any sect. Religious education is left to the clergy and the schools may be used for this purpose when the ordinary school hours are over. No teacher is allowed to give instruction, as