The Pittsburgh Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1868.

THE Democratic National Convention will meet in the city of New York, July 4th. From the completion of the Committee to superintend preparations it looks as if Mr. Pendleton would be thrown overboard.

THE annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company develops a highly gratifying state of affairs. The earnings during the past year have exceeded four and a quarter millions of dollars. The freight traffic and passenger business was much greater last year than at any corresponding period during the line of its existence.

MR. BROOKS, in the House on Saturday, dealt in language which forcibly reminds us of the speeches made at the beginning of the late war promising Democratic aid to the Confederacy. The promises were never kept, inasmuch as the Government developed strength enough to subdue rebels in the South and hold their sympathizers in the North within the bounds of loyalty. Mr. B's threatened uprising of the masses sounds pretty rough in a speech, but he will find that the masses have already uprisen in their own vindication, and at this hour are clamoring for the impeachment of their common enemy.

We find many Republicans who have held back and feared to shake off the cowardice of conservatism, and who trembled at the word impeachment, carrying at the Radical view of that question, and shouting as loud as any for the measure. We marvel not so much at the change in opinion they have undergone as at the long time consumed in their journey toward a conviction which we have for nearly two years deemed patent to the most careless observer. The President had no mask to cast off to make himself known to the people and his last act was no more worthy impeachment than many former ones.

THE NEW REBELLION.

ERE long President Johnson will overstep from the path of duty to betray his country and reconstruct its lately revolted States in the interests of the disloyal people of the South, he has been justly liable to impeachment. Congress knew its duty, but when pressed to action in the premises developed a timidity and weakness discreditable in the extreme. The President on seeing the rod raised to smite him broken and thrown at his feet, was encouraged in his wicked and arrogant course, and with keen depravity embraced every opportunity to insult the representatives of the loyal people, as well as to throw dirt into the faces of the leaders of the military arm of the Government. A wrong door at most from his first accession to the office, he has merited punishment commensurate with his crime, or if not, the constitutional provision providing the people, with protection against the tyranny, arrogance and despotism of the Chief Executive should be wiped out, for history will never again afford an example of a President so flagrantly vicious and determined on the ruin of the Government and people over whom he presides. An example is demanded, and Congress can no longer flinch the responsibility of dealing with rigid severity. His presumption and audacity must be curtailed at once by impeachment, for during the past two years he has been arrayed against his country and been a standing subject for deposition. Let the problem be satisfactorily solved for those who follow after us, whether the people or the President shall rule; whether the latter shall insult and betray the other with impunity and set himself up as a monarch less limited than these, presiding over the destinies of despotic governments.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S conduct in the late attempted removal of the Secretary of War does not surprise us. It is in strict consistency with his long course of opposition to Congress and the loyal people, followed since the beginning of his administration. His conduct, whenever able, unlawful and unconstitutional as it is, furnishes no stronger grounds for impeachment than have existed for two years past, but it affords cumulative proof for the imperative necessity of prompt and speedy impeachment. In view of setting its own powers and defending the just rights of the people, Congress should make swift and summary disposal of him.

THE seal of General THOMAS to the bidding of his superior officer by assuming to supercede Mr. STANTON in the War Department, might be commendable in another case, but he misconceives his own position, the nature of the office to which he is assigned by the President, and the obligations which rest on him as a citizen. The office of Secretary of War can not be regarded in no sense as military, but is essentially civil and political in its character. No man can be assigned to it in virtue of being a soldier employed in the military branch of the Government, but only as a citizen occupying a purely civil station. Hence his seal to carry into effect as a soldier what he conceives to be a military order from his superior officer, is altogether misdirected.

The assignment of Gen. THOMAS to the War Office clearly demonstrates the impropriety of designating any officer in military service to a civil position, and particularly at this one. Hitherto the rule has been in selecting a soldier for the place to take the officer holding the highest rank in the army. So long as this rule prevailed no officer of superior grade was subjected to the mortification of being placed virtually under the command of one of inferior rank. Gen. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. SHERMAN, and all the Major Generals of the Army, by the present assignment, are put under the command of a subordinate, a humiliation unwarranted by any act of their's. The violation of military discipline would not have been more positive had a corporal of the army been put in command over the entire military force. The dilemma presented grows out of confounding the civil with the military service.

There are no gradations of rank among mere citizens, one being equal to any other. Hence, in appointing to the headship of the War Department—a purely political station—a person of as high grade as it is possible to obtain, no affront is offered to the spirit of honor and subordination which is the life of the military arm of the Government, but to select for the position a military man holding subordinate rank, can be regarded in no other light than as an irrational insult to all his military superiors. This, then is the miserable resource taken by the President on the army leaders for their refusing to become the minions of his policy, or to co-operate with him in his attempts to humiliate the representatives of the States and the people.

IT is fairly inferable that Mr. JOHNSON is the new rebellion against the laws which he has inaugurated sought primarily as to ingratiate himself into the confidence and favor of the Democrats as to secure the Presidential nomination from their National Convention. TYLER and FILLMORE during the last year of their respective administrations labored under the delusion that such attainment was practicable for them. Undoubtedly the Democrats gave each of those gentlemen strong private assurances, while of the former corresponding their treachery to the men by whom they were severally elected. They found it convenient and profitable to inflame their ambition by exciting hopes never intended to be realized. In like manner it is presumable the Democrats have played upon the passions of Mr. JOHNSON, promising him a support they never have intended to give, and surfeiting him with pledges they never meant to redeem. But while thus much is fairly inferable it is nevertheless just to observe that the conduct of the President, in the particulars under consideration, is accordant with his natural genius and bent, and hence consistent with his whole course of action since his accidental elevation to the Presidency. If Democratic seductions have done anything in his case they have only given normal development to his passions, his prejudices and brutalities. While the Democrats may applaud the display of his peculiar attributes so long as they operate only to the disadvantage of their recognized opponents, he is about the last man in the world whom they would elevate in the headship of their own party, and consent to deal with for the period of four years as their established leader. If he is deluded they are not.

STATE CONVENTION.

THE Mercer county Committee met on the 14th, and elected delegates to the State Convention, and unanimously instructed them for Grant and Curtin. Messrs. T. A. Mann, of Greenville, and S. C. Koonier, of Clarksville, were elected Representative delegates, and D. F. Houston, of West Middlesex, Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

THE Republican Committe of Cumberland County is to meet on the second prox., in Carlisle, to elect delegates to the State and National Convention.

THE Lawrence County Republicans have agreed with Clarion to elect B. F. Reid, Esq., Representative, and R. C. Winslow, Esq., Senatorial delegates to the State Convention.

THE Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional District will elect Delegates to the State Convention on Tuesday.

IN PARIS there are seventy political journals. Of these three make money and five barely pay expenses. The tyranny of the Empire threatens to crush out the journals entirely, as proprietors, to escape heavy fines and forfeitures, can furnish no political news of importance to their readers. The Press is shackled in that country to such an extent as to challenge pity for the few daring editors who have been condemned for violating the law by publishing independent articles.

CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE:—Gen. Moorhead having declined to serve us again in Congress, the writer desires to present to the Republicans of this Congressional District Thomas Howard, Esq., as a suitable person to become his successor; and to give some reasons why Mr. Howard should be selected. In the first place, he is qualified to fill the place with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. In the second place he is one of the oldest members of the Republican party in this county, and aided in its first organization, and has ever been from the start one of the most effective supporters of true, straight-forward Republican principles; and he is well known, not only in this county, but throughout the State, as one of our ablest public speakers. When from year to year the bandittees of our party have been nominated, the people have looked upon him to support and defend them, and aid in the triumph of Republican principles, he has always cheerfully responded whenever and wherever called. He has performed the labor imposed upon him by his party, and others have seen fit to enjoy the rewards.

It is not reasonable, and becoming the magnanimity of our party, that Mr. Howard, who has so faithfully served, now to pay him the compliment of the Congressional nomination?

A Presidential election is now just upon us, and who have we more competent to be our standard bearer in this county and defending our principles against all comers than Mr. Howard? Shall we nominate a candidate and then be compelled to call for a Marshal, Howard, Kirkpatrick and others to defend him from the challenges and assaults of the enemy? We want a man who can elevate and defend our political principles on the stump or in Congress, and if we can get a man who also combines the other qualifications of integrity, sobriety, industry, and general competency for the place, why should not our party avail itself of the services of such?

Mr. Howard has been a resident of Pittsburgh for the last thirty years, and during that time has been actively and successfully engaged in an honorable profession. That he is an able lawyer and conversant not only with the current political questions, but also with the fundamental principles on which our government rests, will be conceded by those acquainted with him. That he is in all respects fully competent no one will deny. His integrity is unquestioned and the friends of temperance will never have occasion to blush for want of sobriety. We know that he is thoroughly conversant with the great manufacturing and mining interests of our county, and no man will go farther in National legislation to give adequate protection to those interests.

The business men of Pittsburgh, and the people generally of this Congressional District, can safely rely upon the ability, integrity and industry of Mr. Howard to represent them in Congress.

REPUBLICAN.

Yale Nuggets in Germany.

The YALE Courant says:—We have had the pleasure of reading a letter from a young American in Dresden, Germany, received by one of the present Class. It contains the following, relative to Cleveland, of 1857, which is quite interesting: "My friends, Mr. X., of Cleveland—the long former—by a boating man at Yale, and a very powerful fellow—were at a restaurant, on Saturday night. Mr. —— who is not yet quite up in German customs, chose to and commenced playing billiards with his hat on. The Professor of French in the Polytechnic Institute made some remarks on the subject to the Professor of English in the same institution. The Englishman defended Mr. ——, as the latter never had thought himself insulted, and slapped the Frenchman in the face. Immediately all the Germans in the room, ten of them, pitched on the English Professor, and began pounding him and shoving him out of the room. Cleveland and the other two came to the rescue, in order to see fair play and to prevent the Englishman from being put out of the room. The Germans have not the first idea of boxing. They raise their hands over their heads and strike downward. The consequence was that the three Americans whipped the ten Dutchmen, and stopped the quarrel. Nobody was hurt much, but the Englishman told his class the next day that he had a bad headache, and would not be able to give a very long lesson."

Position of the English Language.

If the English is not entitled to all the exaggerated encomiums which are sometimes heaped upon it, if it has no right to be set at the head of all languages, living or extinct, it is at least worthy of all our love and admiration, and will not be found unequal to anything which the future shall require of it—even should circumstances make it the leading tongue of civilized humanity. For what is to become, every individual who employs it shares in its responsibility. The character of a language is not determined by the rules of grammarians and lexicographers, but by the usage of the community, by the voice and opinion of speakers and hearers; and this works most naturally and effectively when it works most unconsciously. Clear and manly thought, and direct and unaffected expression, every writer and speaker can aim at and, by so doing, can perform his part in the perfecting of his mother-tongue.—*Whitney's Language, and the Study of Languages.*

NEW SEA MONSTER.—Within four or five years, M. Houzeau has excited the attention of the French Academy considerably by an account of an enormous cephalopod seen by Lieut. Bouyer, about forty leagues north of Teneriffe. It is said to have appeared thirty or forty feet in length, having a soft, gelatinous body, like an immense horn, about two yards wide in the widest part, and surrounded by very strong arms or tentacles. After being shot at and approached, a rope was passed round the body of the creature, but the rope cut the flesh, and only the posterior part of the body was captured. Lieut. Bouyer was afraid to let the sailors pursue the remainder of the monster in the boat lest its long tentacles, armed with suckers, might enable it to seriously harm all. It is said that the fishermen of the Canary Islands often meet with similar creatures, which they call sea devils. Mr. Miles Edwards speaks of numerous instances of monstrous cephalopods being seen, all not of the same species, and he thinks there are many kinds of them in the depths of the sea, which feed principally upon the less developed animals.

Trying Dress for a Young Lady.

—Three skirts of pink crape set on in very small plaits, the border of each skirt cut in small scallops scarcely to the width of the plaits. Body formed of three ruffles beside the upper one being small scallops round the top. A scarf of pink satin round the waist, and fastened together half way down the side of the skirt by a pink daisy, a smaller one being at the waist at the other side. —*Le Follet.*

Science and the Useful Arts.

[From the American Artisan.]

—Some French chemists have discovered a way of increasing the lighting the flame a small cylinder of magnesia, 6 millimetres in diameter, by putting in. This effects a saving of five sixths of the present cost.

—In the year 1866, more than ten million tons of iron ores were submitted to the action of fire in six hundred and thirteen blast furnaces, and from them we obtained about four millions and a half tons of pig iron.

—Granite found in Minnesota has been tested by the Government geologists at Washington, and pronounced to be equal, if not superior, to any in the United States, and fully equal to Russian granite, known as the best building material in Europe.

—Lieutenant Colonel Weydo, a Russian officer, has invented an apparatus for throwing light on objects under water. It is very expensive. A very important use of this invention is, that it enables the officers of ship-of-war to discover any submarine mines or torpedoes sunk under it by the enemy.

—At Neufchatel, in Switzerland, is an observatory of time, on an extensive scale, and provided with the very finest instruments. Besides purely scientific results, it renders immense service to chronometer makers by enabling them to prove the watches which are every day becoming more perfect.

—An artesian boring in the vicinity of Genova to a depth of 724 feet, and an elevation of 1,500 feet above the sea level, showed the increase in heat at the rate of one degree Fahrenheit for every 55 feet, while another at Meudon, in Luxembourg, which penetrated to a depth of 2,304 feet, gave a result of one degree Fahrenheit to every 57 feet.

—The manufacture of strings for musical instruments has been carried on from time immemorial in some of the small villages in the Abruzzi, and at the present time the Neapolitan provinces maintain their superiority in the production of this article. The strings manufactured in Turin are noted for their strength, transparency, brilliancy, and clearness of tone.

—A process for the extraction of indigo from rags dyed with that substance has lately appeared. The rags are first extracted with a weak solution of caustic soda, then placed in a boiler with a double bottom, and exposed for some time to steam at forty-five pounds pressure. The indigo in the rags is reduced, and may be washed out. It may afterward be precipitated by the usual solvents, and recovered in a state equal to the best commercial sort.

—Ladies product of the East Indies, and exudes from several species of trees upon their being punctured by an insect. In the resinous substance which covers the cells, fascel forms cells for the reception of its eggs. The cell of the resinous matter in due to the insect. The female, having her eggs, becomes a sort of oval sac, containing a quantity of beautiful red liquid. As the young feed upon this they become of the same hue, and tinge their cells more or less with the same color. This crimson color is partly soluble in water, and has been extensively used as a dye. The ancient Greeks and Romans, and the almost imperishable reds of the Brussels and Flemish school of artists, were derived from this source. The natives use a mixture of lac, alum, and tamarind water as a crimson dye for silk or cotton cloths.

Apelles, the Painter.

The art of painting probably culminated in Apelles, the Titian of his age, who united the rich coloring and sensual charms of the Ionian with the grandeur and severity of the Sicyonian school. He was contemporary with Alexander, and was alone allowed to paint the picture of the great conqueror. He was a native of Ephesus, studied under Pamphilius of Amphipolis, and when he had gained reputation he went to Sicyon and took lessons from Melanthius, who was the best part of his life at the Court of Philip and Alexander, and painted many portraits of these great men and of their generals. He excelled in portraits, and labored assiduously to perfect himself in drawing, that he never spent a day without practising. He made it a rule never to let a day pass without some part of his art, and also was the first who covered his picture with a thin varnish, which preserved it and heightened the colors. He invented ivory black. His distinguishing excellence was grace. "What," says Pliny, "other attention and repose, springing from character, there is properly, which neither fails short of the demands of nature." His great contemporary has contributed him in perspective, accuracy, and finish, but he added a grace of conception and refinement of taste to which the latter was a stranger. By the general consent of ancient authors, at the head of all the painters of the world. His picture of Venus Anadyomene, or Venus rising out of the sea, in which female grace was personified. The falling drops of water from her hair formed a transparent veil over her figure. Of his great talents, and was painted for the Temple of Æsculapius at Cos, and afterwards placed by Augustus in the Temple which he dedicated to Julius Cæsar. The lower part of it becoming injured, no one could be found to repair it. Nor was there an artist who could complete an unfinished picture which he left. He was a man who courted criticism, and by the ridiculous of the fame of rivals. He was a great admirer and friend of Protogenes of Rhodes, who was his equal in finish, but who never knew, as Apelles did, when to cease correcting.—*Dr. Lord's Old Roman World.*

A VERY LARGE AMOUNT of the MILK of human kindness is often required by the friends of the confirmed Dyspeptic, to enable them to put up with the snarling ill-temper, his fault-finding and gloomy forebodings and imaginations of his ailments. No class of sufferers deserve more their fair share of sympathy and forbearance, for no one can with grief the best and sweetest disposition and temper and arrived late to be more morose and disagreeable because they are afflicted with kindred ailments. Why wonder at the peevish way in which he takes his pill, a constant change of remedies and generally unsatisfactory results, and gloom in the future. Those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Derangement of Digestive Organs, Constipation, Piles, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, should at once resort to proper remedies, which will, if used promptly, overcome and save a world of valuable liver, free-acknowledged as such, and admired by hundreds who have tested them. 1868

DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.

In the incipient stages of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., they act promptly, surely and pleasantly, cleansing, regulating and invigorating the system, making

LIFE A JOY AND PLEASURE,

and of short duration. In many old and confirmed cases they have effected remarkable and speedy cures. Their pills can be obtained from all Druggists in the country. Plain or sugar coated, at paper-boxes may prefer.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

BEAR IN MIND

We address ourselves to those under the ban of health, and the physical system has become prostrated, a constant that will not only strengthen, but remove the cause, should be immediately resorted to. Most diseases arise from a general source of the whole existing down of the constitution, and the very first step in every case to health is a true system. For all sore maladies HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have been found a certain panacea. By acting directly upon the digestive organs, they remove the decay, disagreeable symptoms, and restore the whole system to a healthy tone and vigor. Apollo Building, No. 20 FOURTH STREET.

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JOHN EVANS.

$500 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery and whereabouts of

ANTHONY FREYVOGEL,

Who has been missing since TUESDAY EVENING, January 21st.

He is about 5 feet 7 inches in height, has a slight nail in his walk, and when he last left home had on a sack coat, dark mixed coat, pants and vest, and a dark overcoat; wears a fur hat. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received at the office of the undersigned.

JOHN BLACKWOOD, Mayor.

Allegheny City, Feb. 19, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF LAUGHEAD & HARE have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to Jacob REED and HENRY LOUDEN. All persons having claims against said firm will present them as soon as possible, and all persons indebted to the same will settle their accounts at the office of the undersigned.

J. HUNT & CO.,
No. 237 Beaver avenue,
Allegheny City.

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm heretofore existing between MARTIN L. WAY and JOHN DAWSON, in the manufacture of "Country Feeds," under the name of

TOWAY & DAWSON,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons of the late firm will be settled by MARTIN LOWRY, who will continue the business at No. 56 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

MARTIN LOWRY,
JOHN DAWSON.

PUBLIC SALE.—On Saturday, February 29, 1868, HOUSE AND LOT in rear of the same, Nos. 20 and 22 in Manchester, fronting on the main street leading from Pittsburgh to Allegheny, and being seven miles from Pittsburgh, on the line of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. The house is a two story frame, containing six large rooms, all with fireplaces, and a cellar. The house is well finished and good, large garden, and the best of water. Also, one other tenement house on the rear of the lot, containing three rooms, all with fireplaces. Also, a good stable. Terms made known at sale, or by application to A. W. KING, Manchester, Allegheny county, Pa.

J. VIENNOT & CO., General Importers and Commission Agents, 123 Nassau Street, New York. (Established in 1840.)

REFERENCES: HENRY, H. V. Hogsett, Brooklyn; Messrs. Wm. Nelson & Son, Valentine Nelson, Jr., Philadelphia