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F. S. FENNIMAN, } Editors.
T. M. HOSKINSON, }
JOSIAH KING, } Business Managers.
H. P. REED, }

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1868.

THE NEW REBELLION.

Ever since President JOHNSON diverged 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 losing no 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-doer 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 desertion. Let the problem be satisfactorily solved for those who follow after the wretcher the people of 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 those presiding over the destinies of despotic governments.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S conduct is the late attempted removal of the Secretary of War does not surprise us. It is strictly consistency with his long course of opposition to Congress and the loyal people, followed since the beginning of his administration. His conduct, unreasonable, unlawful and unconstitutional as it is, furnishes no stronger grounds for impeachment than have existed for two years past, but it affords cumulative proof of the imperative necessity of prompt and speedy impeachment. In vindicating 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 do the duties of his superior officer by assuming charge of Mr. STANTON'S desk 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 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 zeal 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 that 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 inferior 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 leadership 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 intentional insult to all his military superiors. This, then, is the miserable revenge 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 in the new rebellion against the laws which he has inaugurated sought primarily so to ingratiate himself into the confidence and esteem 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 an attainment was practicable for them. Undoubtedly the Democrats gave each of those gentlemen strong private encouragements, while at the bottom despising their treachery to the man 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 to 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.

THE President has sent in to the Senate for confirmation the name of Gen. George B. McClellan as Minister to England. It is not probable that the nomination will be confirmed.

MISCONCEPTION OF IMPEACHMENT.

An apprehension exists in many minds that the House of Representatives, in its present action impeaching President JOHNSON, rests entirely or at least mainly, on his intent to eject Mr. STANTON from his post as Secretary of War. This is, perhaps, an entire misapprehension of the case. Doubtless, the conduct of the President in this particular furnishes the occasion for many Republican members who have hitherto opposed impeachment to turn about and favor it. The specifications and proofs will not only cover this item of his delinquency, but all other items of which complaint has been made, whether in Congress or before the people.

The apprehension to which we have referred appears also to be indulged in by the President himself and his coterie of advisers. It is this misunderstanding of his real position and of the true sweep of the Congressional proceedings, which induced Mr. JOHNSON to imagine that in case he were impeached, and a writ of *quo warranto* issued by the Supreme Court upon Mr. STANTON, and if upon the hearing of the return upon that writ, the Office Tenure bill should be pronounced unconstitutional, his arraignment before the Senate would necessarily fall, having no ground on which to rest. In this he is totally mistaken. In proceeding against him by impeachment this last act of his in derogation of law would be only one in a long series, either of which, duly supported by proof would be sufficient for his condemnation. It would not be the rightfulness or the wrongfulness merely of the attempt to dispossess Mr. STANTON which would necessarily come under review and adjudication, but the whole of that pestilent series of actions stretching through more than two years, and by which he has sought to set up his own will against that of the nation —to wrench the laurels of victory won on many botly contested battle fields during the rebellion from the brows of the victorious defenders of the national unity, and place them on the heads of vanquished traitors.

There are many single items in this long catalogue of offenses which ought long ago to have subjected him to deposition, and if justice had been done upon him in the premises, and he had been authoritatively disgraced and degraded, the verdict of posterity would conform to the judgment of these times. Examples are not wanting in the history of European nations in which the heads of crowned Executive Chiefs have been brought to the block—not, indeed, without lamentations from the conservative element of the population—but thoughtful students of history, no matter what may be his party affinities or predilections, dared to-day to stand up in the presence of an enlightened world and question the righteousness of those expiations, or deny that the beneficial consequences resulting therefrom, far outnumber and outweigh all the orderly and progressive developments of political society through which they were made.

Among the greatest needs of the American people at this hour, is the practical demonstration that their forefathers did not set up an elective imperial despotism—a government substantially in the hands of one man for a prescribed term of years—but that they did found Republican institutions, granting the law making power to the people's House of Representatives—the first of these, symbolising the principle of the confederation of the States—the latter the dignity and authority of the loyal masses of the people. Mr. WILLIAM H. SEWARD was recently reported as saying that "the people of the United States elected a king for four years." If this was his actual conception of the constitutional provision, his intellectual perspicacity sympathizing with the enfeeblement resulting from advancing old age, has sadly degenerated; but if he meant to affirm that this was the Democratic and Conservative interpretation of the Constitution, then his court generalization was strictly correct. The Democratic party is permeated through and through with the idea that the President is endowed with kingly prerogatives. In this extraordinary view of his authority the Conservative Republicans unaccountably concur. There is a strong and perilous set of public opinion in the country which cannot be too soon or too sharply contested by the stern discipline of impeachment as provided in the Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT declares that in his recent attempt to eject Mr. STANTON he has intended no test of the validity of the Tenure of Office Act as applicable to the case of that gentleman, and all other holders of high position under the Government, before the Supreme Court for adjudication. This he proposed to accomplish by forcing Mr. STANTON to instituting proceedings or to have proceedings commenced against him in the form of a *writ quo warranto*. It has hitherto been held by all lawyers of established reputation that the Supreme Court has only appellate, not original jurisdiction, that is, that suits cannot properly be commenced before it, but only come up in appeal from Courts below—as in other instances, so in this. The President proposes to remodel the powers and working machinery of the Courts to suit his policy, compelling it to discard the long line of old and honorable precedents behind it, and advance to new and anomalous rulings, frightened into obedience to the own dignity and usefulness, bringing it into direct collision with the law making power of the Government, and exposing the people to all the evils incident to a sinister revolution conceived in treachery and executed by subterfuge.

CONGRESS, by an encouraging vote, has acted favorably on the resolution impeaching the President, and emboldened in the people a hope that the day of just retribution is at hand. Matters have now taken ordinary business shape, and, while no undue haste should be made, it is of vast moment to the general interests of the country that the trial should proceed with no unnecessary delay to the end. The most important question to be decided in advance is whether the President shall be permitted to hold and discharge the duties of his office or remain suspended, during the proceedings against him. Congress will hardly hesitate to pass the bill pending, which provides for his suspension immediately after arrest, and until such time as the Senate shall have rendered judgment upon the impeachment.

WHEN A MAN in eminent public position attempts to accomplish his purposes by the employment of a tool, his success will depend mainly on the art with which he makes his selection. In choosing Adjutant General Thomas for his instrument to countervail the behests of Congress, the President blundered egregiously. In selecting a man of inordinate vanity and devoid of justice, the President exposed himself to defeat and involved himself in shame. This he is reported now to perceive for himself when it is too late for him to make a better choice.

TENNESSEE is now furnishing to the Eastern markets an article of iron fully equal to the Sylvanian, which is imported into this country at a cost in gold of fifty-three dollars per ton, and which contains the properties of manganese necessary in the process of making Bessemer steel. The iron is found in a dome shaped mountain of the Cumberland range, near Greenville. It is lodged at the crest, and is mined with great ease, and exists in immense quantity. Steel makers pronounce it superior for puddling purposes to any iron known.

WASHINGTON.

The American nation on Saturday celebrates the 136th anniversary of the birth of the great, good and noble patriot and statesman, GEORGE WASHINGTON. It is a holy and wholesome custom to do honor to those who have gone before us, whose lives where not lived in vain; it is praiseworthy in a people to reverence the memory of the departed hero, soldier or sage. The name of WASHINGTON carries with it wherever freedom dwells a secret power, and challenges the respect of whosoever has shared in admiration or partaken of the benefits of a Republican form of Government. The anniversary is an occasion which will unite in one grand swell of patriotism the masses of the North, of the South, of the East and the West. In the name of the first President there is the ground work of a reconstruction on which wrangling politicians are wrecked, and the people united in one common bond of patriotism and fidelity to the principles for which he labored in life to establish.

In what strange contrast do the first and last Chief Executives of our country appear on this anniversary. WASHINGTON, firm, determined, patriotic, and wise, having no interest at heart but that of his common country, labored that harmony of action might prevail and an independence exist with the new born States. JOHNSON, stubborn, vindictive and revolutionary, polluting the office he unworthily holds and sowing the seeds of discord, trusting they may ripen into the final destruction of our Government. Ambitious and restive, he embraces the eve of our national holiday to precipitate a crisis and insult the representatives of the patriotic masses. As a grateful people now unite in paying homage to the name of the one for his virtues, so will the other's memory live through ages surrounded by an odium worthy the wickedness and monstrosity of his public acts.

STATE CONVENTION.

Hon. John S. Mann and B. B. Strang, of Dauphin county, have been appointed as Representative delegates to the Republican State Convention, and the Convention concurred in the selection of J. B. Niles, from Tioga county, as the Senatorial delegate.

The delegates were instructed to vote for H. W. Williams as delegate to the Chicago Convention, and A. G. Olmstead as alternate to the same.

The Butler county Republicans have recommended James T. McJunkin for Senatorial, and John N. Purviance and John E. Muder for Representative delegates to the State Convention. John M. Thompson was recommended for delegate to the National Convention. Dr. A. W. Crawford was recommended for Elector. Instructions were given for Grant and Curtin.

The Mercer county Committee met on the 14th, and elected delegates to the State Convention, and unanimously instructed them for Grant and Curtin. Messrs. Mann, Lowry, Connelly, and S. C. Koonler, 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 Conventions.

The Lawrence County Republicans have agreed with Clarion to elect B J. Reid, Esq., Representative, and R. C. Wilson, Esq., Senatorial delegates to the State Convention.

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

The Lancaster County Committee has raised quite a breeze by appointing delegates to the State and National Conventions instead of calling a meeting to do so. A minority of the Committee has seceded and has called meetings, so that in all probability there will be two sets to each delegation.

Dr. LEVI ROOKE was elected representative delegate to the State Convention by the Republican Committee of Union county, and various Congressional and Senatorial conferees were appointed. All were instructed for GRANT and CURTIN.

A Meeting of the County Committee of Westmoreland county (one of the fullest meetings held for years) appointed J. A. JACKSON and D. W. SHETOCK representative delegates to the State, and LOGAN, Senatorial delegates, instructed for GRANT and GROW—unanimous for GRANT—and GRANT is decidedly a favorite in Westmoreland.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial*, in its leading editorial yesterday, chose to say:

"The time has arrived for the validity of the Tenure of Office Act as applicable to the case of that gentleman, and all other holders of high position under the Government, before the Supreme Court for adjudication. This he proposed to accomplish by forcing Mr. STANTON to instituting proceedings or to have proceedings commenced against him in the form of a *writ quo warranto*. It has hitherto been held by all lawyers of established reputation that the Supreme Court has only appellate, not original jurisdiction, that is, that suits cannot properly be commenced before it, but only come up in appeal from Courts below—as in other instances, so in this. The President proposes to remodel the powers and working machinery of the Courts to suit his policy, compelling it to discard the long line of old and honorable precedents behind it, and advance to new and anomalous rulings, frightened into obedience to the own dignity and usefulness, bringing it into direct collision with the law making power of the Government, and exposing the people to all the evils incident to a sinister revolution conceived in treachery and executed by subterfuge."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The *Advance*, Congregational paper, in an editorial entitled, "Reform of the Theatre," assumes that the drama is not essentially wrong, as to the poetical composition, or the fact of exhibition on the stage. Nor is acting inherently wrong. Every good reader becomes to a certain extent an actor, throwing himself into the characters where utterances are before him, and by modulation of tone and varied expression of feature, and often also by gesture, making the reading life-like. The same may be said of a good story-teller. It argues a drama witnessed does not necessarily involve wrong any more than a drama read. It contends that none of these things alone is the theatre, nor is it all these things together. The theatre is an established institution, and with the speak of "the theatre" just as we speak of "the family," "the Church," "the State.". These sentiments are liberal, and a step beyond the view of strictly evangelical Christians, who think that the people of God should not encourage the "least appearance of evil," and any defence of the elements which constitute "the theatre" is an encouragement to evil doing. It, however, assigns strong arguments against this institution. The word itself represents a permanent play house for nightly exhibitions, professional male and female actors, and a variety of tragic and comic plays suited to all degrees of intelligence and taste. Because the theatre almost invariably carries with it by common association, late hours, fashionable gaiety, frivolity and dress, profane language, indelicate costumes and allusions, actors and actresses of loose principles, and audiences that include even the vilest characters, therefore the (some) churches have said to their members, "The theatre is no place in which the disciple of Christ should be seen." Again, the members of worldly and godless households, and the inmates of drinking saloons, gambling hells and brothels, find themselves at home "in the theatre," and are its constant patrons. It therefore contends that the drama is one thing, and the theatre quite another. In that a pure, moral, entertaining yet instructive drama may not be supported. Amusements which involve a vast outlay must appeal for support to the multitude, and must cater to the popular taste. The result is the sure downward grade from Hamlet to the Black Crook. The only hope it thinks by which the theatre might be elevated would be the employment of one by a fund sufficient to pay expenses, and then place under rigid surveillance all plays.

The trial of Rev. S. H Tyng, junior, for preaching in a Methodist Episcopal Church in New Jersey, was resumed on the 19th at New York city. The final decision will not be reached for some days. We, however, allude to the case to give the argument of the counsel for the Church, and for the defendant, which will give our readers an idea of the points at issue. Mr. Logue, on behalf of the Church, contended that Mr. Tyng had violated the canon of the Church, first in preaching anywhere within the corporate limits of New Brunswick against the protest of the Episcopal rector, and, secondly, in officiating in services without conforming in all respects to the ritual of the Prayer Book. Mr. Parker, on behalf of defendant argued, that the offense consisted in simply preaching the Gospel in a Methodist Church, where some of his parishoners were temporarily attending service. He urged that the question was whether in preaching he violated the canons of his Church. He showed by historic references that the design in establishing the canon was to prevent injurious rivalries between the rectors of neighboring parishes, and not to preclude the holding of occasional services by clergymen from abroad. The effect of Dr. Tyng in his testimony stated that "every pastor resident ministers of the Church are so entirely extra-canonical that he had never heard of them prevailing among regular and well-instructed ministers."

A protracted meeting of unusual interest has prevailed since New Year's night, at Simpson Chapel, M. E. Church, in Duquesne borough, until within some days since, during which time one hundred and six persons have professed conversion. The meeting has been die continued because the health of the pastor, Rev. David Hess, gave way under the heavy labor, and for the want of ministerial help. This minister is a very successful one in such meetings, and has long resided in this city and immediate neighborhood.

According to a correspondent of the *National Baptist*, Connecticut, is considered "hard soil" for Baptists, but there are a noble band of pious, enlightence, hard-working ministers in that State, who are making steady and respectable progress.

The Joint Committee appointed by the two Presbyterian General Assemblies of St. Louis, Mo., on the subject of re-union of the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian church, will meet at the Rooms of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, on Monday March 4th next.

Bishop Benjamin B. Smith, of Kentucky, now presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, on officially receiving the documents and accepting the duties required by his seniority, stated that he was probably the last one who would on that ground become presiding bishop. Bishop Smith is a Low-Churchman.

The Young Men's Christian Assocal of New York city, now numbers two thousand members. Two hundred and thirty thousand collars have been subscribed towards erecting a new building for its headquarters.

Dr. Whittle, says the *Independent*, was nominated as Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia by just one more than a bare majority of the lay vote of Virginia, confirmed by a majority of just one of the Standing Committee, and his consecration has just been consented to by the barest majority in the House of Bishops, three of whom say that if they had known at the time, what they now know, would have rejected him.

The Congregational church at Weymouth, Ohio, has been visited with an interesting and powerful revival. As many as fifty or sixty have been forward for prayers. The work is now said to be spreading to neighboring churches.

The Chicago Ministerial Union has settled the question of admitting those who profess the Swedenborgian belief, by adopting articles of faith. If the applicant can subscribe to these articles he is admitted, if he cannot, he excludes himself.

Last week a Convention of the Episcopal Churches of Massachusetts was held in Boston. A number of interesting subjects were discussed, prominent, and one exciting the liveliest discussion, was concerning the employment of evangelists by the Church. Most of the speakers appeared to be afraid that evangelists would create excitement. Rev. Mr. Morgan, of Chelsea, however, expressed his belief that if the Wesleys had not been empowered by the Church to serve as evangelists, the Methodist denomination would never have existed, and he thought that the wonderful prosperity of that denomination was due to the labors of evangelists.

At the centennial celebration of the North Church, in Newburyport, Mass., the singular fact was stated in the history of the Church, and sketches of its pastors read on the occasion, that at one time during the Revolution the salary of the pastor was raised to £10,000, and yet the record declared that in consequence of the depreciation of the currency he was on the verge of starvation.

CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE:—Gen. Moorhead having declined to appear 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 been a supporter of the most effective 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 candidates of our party have been nominated, the people have called upon him to support and defend them, and did 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 hereafter have enjoyed 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 capable of being 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 Marshall, Shroyer, Kirkpatrick and others to defend him from the challenges and assaults of the enemy? We want a man who can debate 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 talents are unquestioned, and the friends of temperance will never have occasion to blush for want of sobriety. Know him well is to respect him, and no man will go farther to find suitable legislation to give adequate protection to those interests.

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

REPUBLICAN.

Science and the Useful Arts.

(From the American Artisan.)

—Some French chemists have discovered a way of increasing the lighting capacity of a small cylinder of magnesia. The process gives a light of five times its size. 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 from six hundred and thirteen blast furnaces, and from these we obtained about four million 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, in every respect, to granite in the United States, and fully equal to Russian granite, which is the best building material in Europe.

—Lieutenant Colonel Wayde, of Hizabin officer, has invented an apparatus for throwing light on the battle field which It is not expensive. A very important feature in the invention is, that it enables the officers of a ship of war to direct any subsequent mines or torpedoes sunk behind them in the water.

—At Neufchatel, in Switzerland, is an observatory organized on an extensive scale, and provided with the very finest instruments. Besides purely scientific results, it renders immense service to navigation, and for the standard chosen to produce watches which are every day becoming more perfect.

—A certain boring in the vicinity of Geneva is 1,970 feet 6 of 731 feet, and its elevation of 1,970 feet above the sea level, while another at Paris, at the rate of one degree Fahrenheit for every 54 feet, while another at Mendoff, in Luxemburg, which reached a depth of 2,300 or 2,394 feet, gave a result of one degree Fahrenheit to every 57 feet.

—The manufacture of sarings for musical instruments has been carried on from time immemorial in some of the mountain villages in the south of Italy, the present time the Neapolitan provinces maintain their superiority in the production of violins. The wood for making them. If the wind is strong and in the right direction, and the leaves and rubbish dry, they will be swept off clean with great dispatch. It is then raked and rapid, and the burning makes a pleasant work for the boys, who kindle up or scatter the fire as needed, in order to make clean work and carry a large sweep before the wind.

For several years in some of our low lands where the alders are very thick and large, we have been in the habit of cutting them for fire wood, from the middle of October until the second week in December, and whenever we have done this late, and cut them clean, we have observed that the roots have generally died. This is the only way and time, in our experience, in which alders have been destroyed or materially crippled by cutting.

Around cultivated fields and in meadows all brush should be cut close annually. Where this is done, the labor of keeping the brush crippled is but little trouble. It improves very much the appearance of the farm, and believes them from the injurious effects of rank tall brush. Mowers are shy about putting their grass scythes into the brush. They generally manage to keep it down with the brush scythe for the purpose of trimming out the young brush beside the fences, at the same season, every writer and speaker can aim at, and, by so doing, can perform his part in the perfecting of his useful profession.—*Whitney's Language, and the Study of Languages.*

Apelles, the Painter.

The art of painting probably culminated in the Apelles, the Titian of antiquity, who united the rich coloring and sensual charms of the Ionian with the scientific severity of the Sicyonian school. His was contemporaneous with Alexander, and was alone allowed to paint the pictures of this great monarch. He was a native of Ephesus, studied under Pamphilus of Amphipolis, and then he had gained reputation he went to Sicyon and took lessons from Melanthius. He spent 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 so assiduously to perfect himself in drawing, that he never spent a day without practising. He made great improvement in the mechanical part of his profession, and he is conceded by those acquainted with him. That he is in all respects fully competent no one will deny. His talents are unquestioned, and the friends of temperance will never have occasion to blush for want of sobriety. Know him well is to respect him, and no man will go farther to find suitable legislation to give adequate protection to those interests.

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Around cultivated fields and in meadows all brush should be cut close annually. Where this is done, the labor of keeping the brush crippled is but little trouble. It improves very much the appearance of the farm, and believes them from the injurious effects of rank tall brush. Mowers are shy about putting their grass scythes into the brush. They generally manage to keep it down with the brush scythe for the purpose of trimming out the young brush beside the fences, at the same season, every writer and speaker can aim at, and, by so doing, can perform his part in the perfecting of his useful profession.—*Whitney's Language, and the Study of Languages.*

Railroad Doors for Barns.

These doors are far superior to the old fashioned doors, which revolve on hinges. They are opened and closed by means of a rail and several small iron trucks securely attached to the top, and are so constructed as not only to close the door efficitually against the ingress of rain, snow and cold air, but to the very durable and in every respect, efficient. Large doors are formed by one inch matched boards, placed perpendicularly, and closed by match strips of the same in a diagonal direction, or from corner to corner on both sides. These strips are so put on as to represent the sheafing often seen on fine houses, being about six inches in width, and covering the matches. It will be seen that at once that three thickness of matched boards, securely nailed and thoroughly painted, besides being so hung as to obviate effectually all possibility of sagging, as in the case with doors of ordinary construction and workmanship when hung in the usual way, must secure an article of great efficiency and of an almost indestructible character. The labor of opening and closing these doors may be performed by the merest boy, and in windy weather they are not slamming and endangering not only their own fastenings and fixtures, but the lives, also, of all by whom they are approached. The old fashioned plan of placing the truck on the top of the door for making such a motion, is liable to become clogged by snow and ice; but when it is placed at the top, no obstruction can possibly intervene from this source; the door glides easily along the rail, and never requires to be forced open by any main strength. Small doors for tie-ups, sheds, out-houses and other similar buildings, are constructed in a similar way. They are much cheaper than panel doors, to which they are preferable for all purposes where strength and durability are required.—*A Farmer in Germantown Telegraph.*

THE TWO MUSCLE 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 senior class. It contains the following reference to Cleveland, of 1860, which is quite interesting: "My friends, M., Y., and Cleveland—the last formed by a fine gentleman at Yale, and a very powerful fellow—were at a restaurant on Saturday night. M., who is not yet quite up in German customs, came in and commenced making brilliant remarks with his fork 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 M., and as the dispute grew hot, though himself insulted, and stepped in the Irishman in the face. Immediately the Americans 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 English-man from being put out of the room. The Germans were not on the level on 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 the Shade the next day that he had a bad headache, and would not be able to give a very long lesson."

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Apelles, the Painter.

The art of painting probably culminated in the Apelles, the Titian of antiquity, who united the rich coloring and sensual charms of the Ionian with the scientific severity of the Sicyonian school. His was contemporaneous with Alexander, and was alone allowed to paint the pictures of this great monarch. He was a native of Ephesus, studied under Pamphilus of Amphipolis, and then he had gained reputation he went to Sicyon and took lessons from Melanthius. He spent 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 so assiduously to perfect himself in drawing, that he never spent a day without practising. He made great improvement in the mechanical part of his profession, and he is conceded by those acquainted with him. That he is in all respects fully competent no one will deny. His talents are unquestioned, and the friends of temperance will never have occasion to blush for want of sobriety. Know him well is to respect him, and no man will go farther to find suitable legislation to give adequate protection to those interests.

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

REPUBLICAN.

Science and the Useful Arts.

(From the American Artisan.)

—Some French chemists have discovered a way of increasing the lighting capacity of a small cylinder of magnesia. The process gives a light of five times its size. 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 from six hundred and thirteen blast furnaces, and from these we obtained about four million 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, in every respect, to granite in the United States, and fully equal to Russian granite, which is the best building material in Europe.

—Lieutenant Colonel Wayde, a Hizabin officer, has invented an apparatus for throwing light on the battle field which It is not expensive. A very important feature in the invention is, that it enables the officers of a ship of war to direct any subsequent mines or torpedoes sunk behind them in the water.

—At Neufchatel, in Switzerland, is an observatory organized on an extensive scale, and provided with the very finest instruments. Besides purely scientific results, it renders immense service to navigation, and for the standard chosen to produce watches which are every day becoming more perfect.

—A certain boring in the vicinity of Geneva is 1,970 feet 6 of 731 feet, and its elevation of 1,970 feet above the sea level, while another at Paris, at the rate of one degree Fahrenheit for every 54 feet, while another at Mendoff, in Luxemburg, which reached a depth of 2,300 or 2,394 feet, gave a result of one degree Fahrenheit to every 57 feet.

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