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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 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 at length threw off the veil and openly avowed his purpose to trample his country and constitution in the dust, and with his hoken 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 recent order assigned from his first accession to the office, he has exerted punishment commensurate with his crime, 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. Nothing in the past five months 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 those presidents of the doubtful 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, unjustifiable, 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 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 bidding of his superior officer by assuming to supercede MR. STANTON in the War Department, might be commended 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 upon 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 rank is merely lato 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 this rule has been to selectively a soldier for the place to take the office 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 when 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; while, 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 very 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 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 is presumable the Democrats stimulated upon the pendens of MR. JOHNSON, promising him a support they never have intended to give, and cajoling him with pledges they never meant to redeem. But while they 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 traits and bent, and hence consistent with his whole course of action since his accidental elevation to the Presidency. If Democratic aspirations have done anything in his case they have only given normal development to his passions, his prejudices and his traditions. 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 damned they are not.

THE President has sent in to the Senate for confirmation the name of Gen. George R. 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 displace 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 cotorie of advisers. It is this misunderstanding of his real position, and of the true scope of the Congressional proceedings, which induced Mr. JOHNSON to imagine that in case he were impeached, and a writ of *quo warrato* 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 adjudgment 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 like 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 quench the laurels of victory won on many hotly 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 flagrant 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 populaties—but no thoughtful student of history, no matter what may be his party affinities or predilections, dares 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 outweighed and outweigh all the orderly and progressive developments of political society through many centuries.

Among the greatest needs of the American people at this hour, is the practical demonstration that the 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 Senate and House of Representatives—the first of these, symbolizing the principle of the confederation of the States—the latter the dignity and sovereignty 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 embodiment of tyranny from advancing old age, has sadly deserted him, and if he meant to affirm that this was the Democratic and Conservative interpretation of the Constitution, then his curt generalization was strictly correct. The Democratic party is permeated through and through with the idea that the President is invested 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 that direction 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 his intention was to bring the validity of the Tenure of Office Act as applicable to the case of that gentleman, and all other holders of high positions 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 quovanto*. 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, frequently with disaster to its 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 exhibited 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 Spiegeleisen, which is imported into this country at a cost in gold of fifty-three dollars per ton, and which contains the proportion 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. Specimens of the ore have been assayed, and found to contain 80 per cent of metallic iron, and 20 per cent of manganese. The ore is said to be 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. Those lives where not lived in vain; to be praiseworthy is to 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 of 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 WASHINGTON, 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 quovanto*. It has hitherto been held by all lawyers of established reputation that the Supreme Court has only appellate, not original jurisdiction.

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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 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 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 ever cheerfully responded whenever and wherever called. He has performed the labor imposed upon him by his party faithfully, and has made deeper it never will, and all the adjacent parts will die, and often decay.

Now, in proof of this, let any farmer examine two maples that have been tapped for a dozen or more years—one with the bit and the other with an axe or gouge—the cuts by the latter not made beyond the sap flowing wood. The inner wood of the former and much of the surface will be found dead, while the other, where it has sufficient time for healing, will be found to have formed a perfect graft, so tough and sound that it will be next to impossible to split a log of it, stove-wood length. Another proof of this may be made by noting the difference in the decrease of maples in different sugar orchards where the two modes have been practiced.

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The spouts are made by cutting sheet-iron strips two inches wide and ten or twelve inches long, bent hollow, and one end ground sharp, so that when one-fourth inches in size is used for tapping, the hole not being bored over three-eighths of an inch in depth, the spile driven into the bark beneath the cut with a square-faced mallet. When freshing over, an auger is used each time one-eighth of an inch, or blade on the one before it, and the incision made but a shaving deeper. The spile will have to be removed to do this.

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—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.

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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.

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 we 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 say 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 doubtful 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. It thinks that a pure, moral, entertaining yet instructive theatre could 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 endowment 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 10th 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 what polists at least. MR. Logan, 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 rectors, and, second, in conducting the services without conforming in all respects to the rubric. Prayer for the dead, for Parker, on behalf of defendant argued, that the offense consisted in simply preaching the Gospel in a Methodist Church, where some of his parishioners were temporarily attending service. He urged that the question was whether in preaching he had violated a canon of his Church. He followed by historic reference to show that the design in framing 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 elder Dr. Tyng in his testimony stated that "protests of resident ministers of the Church are so customarily considered that they are 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 discontinued because the house is no longer.

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, enlightened, hard-working ministers in that State, who are making steady and respectable progress.

The Joint Committee appointed by the two Presbyterian General Assemblies of 1866, at St. Louis, Mo., on the subject of re-union of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches, has finally come to an agreement. The Supreme Court has been in session with the Boards or committees 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 Associations of New York city, now numbers ten thousand members. Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars 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 clergy in the Council of Virginia, elected 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.

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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Tapping Sugar Maple Trees.

Years ago, when the country was new, it was no object to protect the maple, for the forests were broad, and sugar trees were growing thickly through a great portion of them. They fell with other trees, until the woodman's axe converted acres of forests into tillable fields, leaving in too many cases but a small nook of woodland upon the farm. For a few years past it has been noticed that maple trees are dying out faster than others. Where but a short time ago thousands were used for sugar making, but hundreds stand to-day. The cause of this can be attributed to nothing but the severe mode practiced in tapping.

The old plan of boxing with an axe was abandoned, and one supposed to be less injurious adopted; but since tapping with the bit has been practiced, maple trees have died faster than ever before. When an incision is made into the sap wood only, it heals up, but when made deeper it never will, and all the adjacent parts will die, and often decay.

Now, in proof of this, let any farmer examine two maples that have been tapped for a dozen or more years—one with the bit and the other with an axe or gouge—the cuts by the latter not made beyond the sap flowing wood. The inner wood of the former and much of the surface will be found dead, while the other, where it has sufficient time for healing, will be found to have formed a perfect graft, so tough and sound that it will be next to impossible to split a log of it, stove-wood length. Another proof of this may be made by noting the difference in the decrease of maples in different sugar orchards where the two modes have been practiced.

Trees tapped receiving the least injury are most profitable, for the reason that the greater portion of sap flows from the wood near the bark. When a tree is tapped with a bit, the sap stops up the last flowing grains. When an incision is made with a large auger or gouge, more grains are opened, and of course a greater flow of sap obtained. It is a fact, however, that when trees are tapped in this way, the wind dries up the wood sooner than when a bit is used, but this is easily prevented by frequent freshing over. Many farmers have, within a few years past, used sheet iron spiles and a large auger, and have found them profitable and less injurious to the tree than any other kind.

The spouts are made by cutting sheet-iron strips two inches wide and ten or twelve inches long, bent hollow, and one end ground sharp, so that when one-fourth inches in size is used for tapping, the hole not being bored over three-eighths of an inch deep, the spile driven into the bark beneath the cut with a square-faced mallet. When freshing over, an auger is used each time one-eighth of an inch, or blade on the one before it, and the incision made but a shaving deeper. The spile will have to be removed to do this.

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Trees tapped receiving the least injury are most profitable, for the reason that the greater portion of sap flows from the wood near the bark. When a tree is tapped with a bit, the spile stops up the last flowing grains. When an incision is made with a large auger or gouge, more grains are opened, and of course a greater flow of sap obtained. It is a fact, however, that when trees are tapped in this way, the wind dries up the wood sooner than when a bit is used, but this is easily prevented by frequent freshing over. Many farmers have, within a few years past, used sheet iron spiles and a large auger, and have found them profitable and less injurious to the tree than any other kind.

The spouts are made by cutting sheet-iron strips two inches wide and ten or twelve inches long, bent hollow, and one end ground sharp, so that when one-fourth inches in size is used for tapping, the hole not being bored over three-eighths of an inch deep, the spile driven into the bark beneath the cut with a square-faced mallet. When freshing over, an auger is used each time one-eighth of an inch, or blade on the one before it, and the incision made but a shaving deeper. The spile will have to be removed to do this.

If a farmer has not on hand the different sized augers, and does not wish to be to the expense of purchasing them, a two inch gouge may be made to answer every purpose. It should be ground thin and very sharp, and the cut made with about two inches long and not over one-half an inch deep. The gouge may be taken along when gathering sap, and a very few squirts of water in the bark will cause the tree to heal. The spile will last many seasons if not broken.

What Makes a Bushel.

The following table of pounds of various articles to make a bushel, may be interesting to some of our readers:

Wheat—55 pounds to the bushel; corn shelled, 56 pounds; corn on the cob, 70 pounds; rye, 56 pounds; oats, 32 pounds; barley, 46 pounds; buckwheat, 52 pounds; Irish potatoes, 60 pounds; onions, 57 pounds; beans, 60 pounds; bran, 20 pounds; clover seed, 70 pounds; timothy seed, 45 pounds; hemp seed, 45 pounds; blue grass seed, 14 pounds; dried peaches, 33 pounds; flax seed, 56 pounds; castor beans, 46 pounds; dried apples, 24 pounds; coal, 85 pounds.

Dwarf Evergreens.

Dwarf evergreens, planted in tubs or boxes, where, during the past summer, verbenas, geraniums, &c., have freely bloomed, help to give a cheerful and pleasing character to a portion of the garden or lawn that otherwise would present a barren and unsightly feature. The evergreens, if not wanted in spring to plant out elsewhere, may be kept in the tubs in the back yard, or inserted in and around and among groups of stately trees.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"LAST NIGHT."

BY J. W. F.

Last night I sat alone and drank
Perhaps, a pint of brandy;
I soon into a slumber sank
And dreamed that I was Andy,
And that the devil came in guise
Of honesty, wealth and splendor—
Things which a man should not despise,
Or scarcely ever render.
For what are we in this short life
Without a name or station?
Only fit for such a strife
As saved this "Nation, nation."
He said, "All these you shall possess,
If you but fill my orders,
You shall be King, you shall distress
The Northern Copperheads.
And you will find aids, great and small,
Ever ready to help you,
But you be sure out—to them all
Especially treat kindling.
Feed them all give to them mind great light,
"While they but keep their level
And I'll keep you in his sight
"As once it gave the devil."
I promised him and then went to do—
In spite of "That" or Moorhead—
Which soon I found, was blood and blue
Against each whining sorehead;
He'll not use them, and soon I turned
Out doors my loss to standing.
And left the Copperheads to be burned,
"Or any other landing."
But when I woke there was no evil demur,
Another broke his promise,
I'm still waiting for the answer
The Keys to *Justice* as Thomas.
But just about then I had
Those things I found like tares,
A pack of "Hats" in each of the "Head,"
And "Rats" in every spike.
I then began to fearing loss
Would soon impeach my votes,
So drank again to drown my woes,
And more dire strife renewing,
And quickly ran my fate to tell
Of "Andy" and his views.
He laughed, and bid me go to——Hell
With "Andy" and Mrs. Fegy, wokums,
When e'er to drink you are inclined,
Or are in trouble, come
I would advise you call to mind
Poor Andy, and ah! trouble.

Bathing in the Dead Sea.

From a work recently published in England, the annual clouds on the boundary of the waters and the appearance of the Dead Sea is taken: Though it breathes no exhalations, the Dead Sea seems boundless to the eye when looking from the north to the south, and the murmur of the waves as they break on the flint-strewn shores, together with the lines of drift-wood and branches of trees cast on the beach, give to its waters a resemblance of the ocean. Curious to experience the sensations of one swimming on its surface, I put the tests to various accounts of the extreme buoyancy of its waters, and I was quickly convinced that there was no exaggeration in what I had had heard. I found myself grow thick and cumbrous in the water, and there unavailing bold and exercise, and I was told that starvation was the office, contrary to the provisions of the act passed by the Congress of the United States, on the 2d day of March A. D. 1867, entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," and, in pursuance of such, further states that the said Lorenzo Thomas on said 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, accept the said pretended appointment to said office, and has since taken, and on the same day left with your affiant a copy of the said pretended order of the President, and directing and requiring the Secretary of War, and appointing said Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, certified by the said Lorenzo Thomas, under his hand and seal of office, a true copy of which and on the said 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, in the City of Washington aforesaid, delivered to your affiant the said pretended order of Andrew Johnson to the said Lorenzo Thomas, with intent to cause your affiant to deliver to him the said archives, all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in the custody and charge of the said Secretary of War; and your affiant further says that he has refused and believes that the said Thomas had, in said City of Washington on the district aforesaid, attempted to exercise the duties of Secretary of War, without lawful authority, and your affiant is also informed and believes that the said Thomas has since given out and threatens that he will forcibly remove your complainant from the building and appurtenants of the Secretary of War, in the War Department, and forcibly take the possession, and control thereof, under the said pretended appointment by the President of the United States, as Secretary of War *ad interim*. And your affiant alleges that the appointment made and given to the said Thomas is not to act and to hold and perform the duties of said office, but to take forcible possession of said office, contrary to the provisions of the act aforesaid, and to the injury of the public and certain civil officers, passed March 2d, 1867. And hereof fail not but to make true return.

Given under my hand and seal of the said Court this 2d day of March, A. D. 1868.

D. K. CARTTER,
Chief Justice.

Clerk's Office of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

ATTEST—D. C. MEIGS, Clerk.

Chief Justice CARTTER in Chambers at the City Hall, to which place Gen. Thomas was taken under arrest.

The following is the return of the Marshal upon the warrant:

WASHINGTON CITY, February 22, 1868.—The within writ came to hand seven o'clock A. M., and was served by me on the said Lorenzo Thomas about eight o'clock A. M., and I now return this writ and bring him before the Chief Justice as within I am commanded.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, District of Columbia.

The following is the affidavit of the Hon. E. M. Stanton, on which the writ was issued:

In the Hon. David K. Carter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, } ss.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, }

Comes Edwin M. Stanton, of the City of Washington, in the said District, upon oath, and says that on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, he, the said Edwin M. Stanton, duly held the office of Secretary for the Department of War, under and according to the Constitution and laws of the United States, that he had, prior to the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, been duly nominated and appointed to the said office of Secretary of War for the Department of War by the President of the United States, and that his said nomination had been duly assented to and confirmed by and with the advice of the Senate, and the said appointment of the said Edwin M. Stanton to said office, and taken and subscribed to all the oaths required by law to qualify him to enter into said office, and was in the actual possession of the said office, discharging the duties thereof, and entitled to the possession thereof, and was in the actual possession of the said office discharging the duties thereof on the said 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, in the City of Washington aforesaid, and the said Lorenzo Thomas, then and there well knowing the premises, but contriving and intending unlawfully to hinder and prevent the said Edwin M. Stanton from holding and exercising the said office of Secretary for the Department of War, and to oust and remove him therefrom, and to usurp and intrude into the said office of Secretary for the Department of War, after the said 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, to wit, on the said 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, at the City of Washington aforesaid, did unlawfully attempt to hinder and prevent the said Edwin M. Stanton from holding and exercising the said office of Secretary for the Department of War, and to oust and remove him therefrom, and to usurp and intrude into the said office of Secretary for the Department of War, after the said 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, to wit, on the said 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, at the City of Washington aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, by force, and with a high hand, and with a strong hand, and with arms, and with intimidation, and with threats, and with menaces, and with violence, and with terror, and with fear, and with duress, and with a multitude of people, to the deponent unknown, to the great terror and disturbance of the peace of the United States, and to the great damage of the deponent, and against the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Sworn and subscribed before me the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868.

D. K. CARTTER,
Chief Justice.

Sworn and subscribed before me by Edwin M. Stanton, attorney of Washington, in the District of Columbia, this 22d day of February, 1868.

General Thomas was released on bail, according to the following bond:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, to wit: Be it remembered that on the 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1868, before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, personally appeared General Thomas, R. A. Lancaster and George H. Hall, severally acknowledged themselves to owe the United States of America, that is to say the said General Thomas, to the sum of $1,000, and the said R. A. Ellason and George H. Hall, the sum of $500 each, to be rendered severally of their bodies, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, and for the use of the United States, if the said Lorenzo Thomas shall make default in the performance of the condition underwritten.

The condition of the above recognizance is such, that if the above named Lorenzo Thomas appear before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and not depart the court without leave, and abide its further order in the premises, then the above recognizance to be void, and otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Acknowledged before me,

D. K. CARTTER,
Chief Justice.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEW YORK HERALD'S CORRESPONDENCE.

The Correspondent of the *New York Herald* had an interview with President Johnson late on Friday night relative to the removal of Secretary Stanton. The correspondent remarked that the country was surprised at his action. The President smiled and inquired, "Well, what do the people say? I suppose they are surprised, but I have only done what I had determined upon long ago.

Corresp