The Pittsburgh Gazette

PUBLISHED BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,

AT GAZETTE BUILDING,

No. 86 Fifth Street.

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N. P. REED, } Business Managers.

TERMS FOR WEEKLY:

Three Copies, per year, by mail, each....$1 50
Five " " " 1 35
Ten or more copies, to one address, and one free to club.......... 1 15

TERMS FOR DAILY:

Single copies.......................... 3 cents.
Delivered by carrier, (per week,).... 15 "
Mail subscribers, (per year,)......... $8.00.
Liberal reductions to Newsboys and Agents.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Allegheny county met in Convention yesterday to select delegates to represent them in the State Convention to be held on the 11th at Philadelphia, and in the National Convention at Chicago. Messrs. Russell Errett, W. S. Purviance, Jos. Walton, J. A. Butler, T. M. Bayne, and B. W. Morgan, Representative, and T. M. Marshall and H. S. Fleming, Senatorial Delegates, were appointed for the State Convention; while Messrs. A. M. Brown and J. K. Moorhead, with C. W. Batchelor and J. F. Slagle as their Alternates, will represent the XXIInd District at Chicago. A portion of the county being included with Armstrong and Butler counties in the XXIIIrd District, our conferees were instructed to vote for R. H. Davis, Esq., as one of the delegates from that district. And all the delegates were unanimously instructed to vote for General GRANT as the Presidential nominee, "first, last and all the time." The Convention declined to express any preference as to the Vice Presidency.

An effort was made to secure the adoption, by the Convention, of what is popularly known as the Crawford County System of making nominations, but a division of opinion was found in the Committee to which the matter was referred, resulting in a divided report, the majority recommending merely the engrafting of a system of registry of Republican voters upon the present delegate system, while the minority, concurring in the propriety of registration, proposed that all future nominations for county officers be made by the popular vote. After much discussion the whole matter was finally laid on the table, together with a proposition to limit future representation to one delegate from each district, and to have all balloting in Convention viva voce. The Convention very judiciously directed that the County Conventions in future be held on Tuesdays, as a more convenient day.

Resolutions were adopted re-affirming the position of the Republicans of Allegheny on National questions—their grateful sense of obligation to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic for their services and sacrifices in the war for the suppression of the rebellion—the inviolability of the national faith to the public creditors—the duty of diminishing taxation by economy in expenditures—again testifying to their abiding faith in the integrity, wisdom and patriotism of General GRANT, strengthened as it has been by his able and honest discharge of the duties of Secretary of War, and relying with confidence upon his fitness "as the man, above all others," to restore loyalty in the Government, with order and prosperity to the land—returning thanks to the House of Representatives in Congress for its courageous and faithful performance of its duty in impeaching the President, and declaring that the country will sustain the Senate in the rigid enforcement of the law against him; and, also, thanking Secretary STANTON for the fidelity with which he had maintained the rights of the people under the law.

The Convention was largely attended, harmonious in its action, judicious in its selections, the resolutions have the old-fashioned ring of patriotism and spirit, and its entire proceedings, the full report of which is given in another column, cannot fail to be satisfactory to the Republican masses of Allegheny county.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Under the legislation of Maryland and the ordinances of the city of Baltimore, as these now stand, it appears that the property and revenue of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, not only in its present incomplete state, but when it shall have been finished as proposed, are and will be subject to a mortgage to the city of Baltimore, of some ten years standing, as security for the loan of its credit, granted in 1856. This mortgage was for $1,000,000, and arrearages of interest to the amount of $810,000 are now due upon the same. But by another section of the same ordinance which loaned the city's credit to that extent, it was also provided that, in case the Company should succeed in obtaining from other sources, the sums, in addition to the $1,000,000 so loaned, necessary for completing the road, the Mayor of Baltimore, upon proper proof of that ability, should be empowered to waive the city's first lien as above, in favor of the lenders of such additional sums. This offer remained open to the Company and to capitalists for nine years without acceptance, and was finally withdrawn by an ordinance repealing that section in 1865. A "Tax Payer," in an exhaustive communication to the Baltimore Sun of the 28th, calls attention to the impossibility that any additional means can be secured for the completion of the road, unless that offer of waiver be again renewed in favor of capitalists now proposing to supply the means. The writer argues the question with ability, in its various phases of legality and practical expediency, making it a plain case of public duty that Baltimore should cordially unite in removing all existing obstacles to the completion of this important communication.

The same good reasons which forbid any serious consideration of the extreme proposition to suspend the President from his official functions pending trial, are equally applicable to the kindred project of declaring a state of non-intercourse between the Senate and the President while the impeachment is in progress. It is within the power of the Senate quietly to table all nominations and postpone the consideration of other Executive business, as discretion may prompt, upon cases as they arise, without proceeding by a formal vote, either directly or indirectly, in advance of the fair trial to which Mr. JOHNSON is entitled, to strip him of any of the Executive functions. The Senate will see that to adopt any proposition of this sort would practically leave the country without a Chief Magistrate, a dead-lock for which the Constitution has made no provision. He is President in the fullest legal and technical sense—albeit without more than the shadow of official dignity and personal influence—until his term of office is terminated in one of the modes prescribed by the Constitution. Until then the country patiently endures him.

The rules for the government of the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, submitted to that body yesterday by its Select Committee, make ample provision for the speedy, and impartial trial of any person impeached. These rules, although they will have their first practical operation in the case of the President, are, nevertheless, adapted to the future trials of any officers liable to impeachment.

THE PROGRESS OF IMPEACHMENT.

Articles of Impeachment, ten in number, having been prepared by its Select Committee, were submitted to the approval of the House on Saturday, and their full text appears under our telegraphic head. These articles substantially impeach the President upon the following charges:

1st. That he unlawfully and unconstitutionally, on the 21st of February, removed Secretary STANTON from the War Office. This article then proceeds, specifically stating the suspension of August 12th, his report of such suspension, with his reasons therefor, to the Senate, December 12th, the non-concurrence of the Senate in the sufficiency of such reasons, January 13th, the immediate re-instatement of the Secretary which followed, and his absolute removal with the appointment of THOMAS as his successor *ad interim* February 21st, the same being with the intent by the President to violate the Tenure of Office Act.

2nd. That, on the 21st February, he unlawfully and unconstitutionally appointed said THOMAS as Secretary *ad interim*.

3rd. Substantially repeats the charge in the second Article, with the added specification that he had appointed THOMAS, no vacancy existing at the time, and without the advice and consent of the Senate, which was then in session.

4th. That on the 21st of February he conspired with said THOMAS and other persons unknown, in violation of the Conspiracy Act of July 31st, 1861, with the intent to intimidate the Secretary of War, and by threats to hinder and prevent him from holding the office to which he was legally entitled.

5th. That on the 21st of February and at other times prior to the 28th of February, he conspired with said THOMAS and other persons to prevent and hinder the execution of the Tenure of Office Act, and specifying the attempt to prevent Secretary STANTON from holding his office according to law.

6th. That, on the 21st of February, he conspired with said THOMAS to seize, take and possess the property of the United States in the War Department, contrary to the provisions of the Conspiracy Act of 1861, and of the Tenure of Office Act of March, 1867.

7th. That he had, on the 21st of February and other days, conspired with said THOMAS to prevent and hinder the execution of the Tenure of Office Act, specifying the attempt to prevent Secretary STANTON from holding the office to which he was lawfully entitled.

8th. That, on the 21st of February, he conspired with said THOMAS to seize, take and possess the public property in the War Department, with intent to violate and disregard the Tenure of Office Act.

9th. That, on the 21st of February, he appointed THOMAS to be Secretary *ad interim*, there being then no vacancy, the Senate being in session and without its advice and consent, with the intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of moneys appropriated for expenditures in that Department.

10th. That on the 22nd of February, he attempted to corrupt the official integrity of Gen. EMORY, the commander of the Department of Washington, with the intent to instigate said EMORY, in his official acts as such Commander, to violate the appropriation law of March 2nd, 1867, by disregarding the section thereof which directs that all military orders or instructions shall be issued through the General of the Army only.

Each of these articles expressly includes the charge that in the offences therein alleged, the President committed and was guilty of a "high misdemeanor" in office; except that the 4th and 6th articles charging him with violations of the Conspiracy Act of 1861, expressly declare that his offences therein are "high crimes."

These articles arraign the President for the violation of three duly enacted laws of the United States, viz: the Conspiracy Act of July 31st, 1861, the Appropriation Act of March 2d, 1867, and the Tenure of Office Act, also of the latter date; for the violation, in each specification of the articles, of his oath of office, and as to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 10th articles, for violations of the Constitution.

It strikes us that these Articles amply cover the whole case for which the people have now to prosecute Mr. JOHNSON. But we express that opinion with all due deference to the judgment of those Republican representatives who are, apparently, not satisfied with the comprehensive care and wise discretion exhibited by Messrs. BOUTWELL, STEVENS, BINGHAM, WILSON, LOGAN, and others, the very competent gentlemen to whom the House entrusted the duty of drawing up these Articles. Their report was submitted to the House by Mr. BOUTWELL, who proceeded to explain and support the action of the Committee, very properly observing that any such action as the House might take thereon, by amendment or otherwise, would be acceptable to the Committee. In the debate which ensued, notice of additional articles to be offered was given by Mr. JENCKES, and it is likely that other amendments may be proposed to-day. The debate will be very general, members being limited to fifteen minutes each, and it is possible that a final vote upon their adoption with or without alteration may be reached to-day. We may remark that the temper of the House does not seem to favor any alteration in the report of the Committee.

The House will proceed, after the adoption of the Articles, to the nomination of managers to conduct the impeachment. For this duty the Republicans have selected Messrs. Stevens, Butler, Bingham, Boutwell, Wilson, Williams and Logan, and the selection will be approved by the House. The country has the highest confidence in these gentlemen, who are deservedly regarded as standing second to none in the 40th Congress in sterling ability or official influence.

The Senate is still engaged in the discussion of the rules for procedure in impeachment cases, but will take final action thereon in time to be prepared to receive the Articles from the House. It will probably be settled that the Chief Justice will simply replace the Vice President as President of the Senate, having, as such presiding officer, no especial judicial authority, although in point of fact, his opinions on questions of practice or points of law will have great weight with the Senate, which is itself, in such cases, both Court and jury.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY have no sympathy in the newly-born reverence of the party elsewhere for the sanctity of judicial decisions. Evidently, they hold to the old and familiar doctrine of their party that the decisions of Judges have no more weight than the opinions of other men—if they chance to conflict with Democratic predilections, or stand in the way of a partisan advantage. The Supreme Court of Ohio has distinctly and repeatedly held that no citizen of mixed race shall be denied the right of suffrage, provided that white blood preponderates in his veins. He is a citizen and a voter, even though he be fifteen thirty-seconds a negro. Yet the Democratic majority in the Ohio Senate now proposes to unseat a Republican member, and admit his Democratic opponent, by throwing out forty votes cast for the former by persons having a visible admixture of negro blood, yet who were clearly entitled to vote under the decisions of the Court. Their right of suffrage is denied, and the decisions of the Court defied, in the same spirit which has recently animated their friend, Mr. Johnson, in his resistance to the laws of Congress.

THE LAW ON DEMOCRATIC AUTHORITY.

Hon. ROBT. J. WALKER is not only known to be a Democrat of the strictest sect, but is a man learned in the law withal. He is understood to stand high in the confidence of the President. Read what he says touching the claim, made not only by ANDREW JOHNSON, but also by Judge WOODWARD and other leading lights of Democracy, that the President may decide upon the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress:

"I called," says Mr. Walker, "upon Gen. Thomas early on Saturday morning, at the War Office, and communicated to him, in a friendly way, my opinion that any such order would be a nullity, and would subject him to serious consequences, especially if any such collision should occur. I told him that he had no right, *nor had the President, to disobey a law of Congress upon the assumption that it was unconstitutional, and that if this were not so the President might set aside all the laws of Congress since the foundation of the Government* upon the ground that they were unconstitutional. That the President possessed no such power, because it was not an executive, but *exclusively a judicial power*, and that *all the laws of Congress must be obeyed and executed by the President* unless their execution was restrained by the highest judicial authority. That to *declare a law unconstitutional* was not only the exercise of judicial power, *but the highest judicial power*, and only to be resorted to by the courts where, in their judgment, the act was clearly unconstitutional, and that in all doubtful cases the court had uniformly refused to interfere with the execution of the law."

Nor is it unseasonable or inappropriate to state in the same connection, apropos to the remarkable speech of Judge WOODWARD, on Monday last, in which he claimed for the Executive the power which Mr. WALKER so pointedly denies, that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, no longer ago than the last autumn, in a case then pending before it in this county of Allegheny, held clearly and forcibly that the validity of any legislative enactment was in all cases to be presumed, in the absence of a competent judicial decision to the contrary, and that a party litigant, seeking his remedy in its alleged invalidity, must specify with distinct precision the nature of his constitutional objections before argument could be heard on that point by the Court. Chief Justice WOODWARD was then sitting upon that bench, he heard that opinion pronounced by one of his Associate Judges, and of course, not dissenting in any way, evidently concurred therein. So much for the Chief Justice!

On Monday last, Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, a Representative from Pennsylvania, in debate in the House, asserted the right of the President to refuse obedience to a law of Congress, if in his opinion it was unconstitutional. So much for the Democratic Representative. The Chief Justice of '67 was a lawyer, and the Representative of '68 is a politician. The man was the same in both cases. So much for consistency!

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

The first State election of 1868 comes off in New Hampshire on the 10th of March. Our Republican friends gave HARRIMAN last year a majority of 3,146, and we have good reasons for believing that the Democratic expectations of benefits from any sort of "reaction," this year are doomed to a mortifying disappointment. The State has always been thoroughly canvassed in advance of any general election for years past, and the figures, when ascertained, are regularly made public by the Republican State Committee. In every case the actual vote has varied only a few hundred from their estimate, not more than could be amply accounted for in the unforeseen absence of voters from the polls. The canvass for this year has been published showing a Republican majority of over 3,000, making no account of the doubtful voters. There is good reason, therefore, judging from the past experience, for anticipating with confidence that New Hampshire will again elect Gov. HARRIMAN and a Republican Legislature.

In other Northern States the political organization, which thus enables the Republicans of New Hampshire to reckon up their strength and array it successfully in unbroken columns at the polls, might be adopted, as a decided improvement upon present systems. This organization, which is not peculiar to New Hampshire, but prevails in several other Eastern States, is substantially described as follows:

"There is a Central State Committee, with members representing Congressional districts or other divisions of the State; then committees in those districts, with members from each county; then committees in counties with members in every town, and, finally, committees in the towns, with members in every voting precinct. In large towns and cities, there is further subdivision of labor, every block or every hundred voters, having workers assigned to ascertain the position of each voter, to see that he gets registered, to supply doubtful men with suitable documents or other influences, and to bring voters to the polls. By these means every voter in the State is reached, while the whole campaign, in every detail, is under the direction of the Central Committee."

NEW RAILWAY ROUTES.

A line of railway has not only been projected, but the grading on it nearly completed, extending from Northumberland, at the forks of the Susquehanna, to Lewiston, on the Pennsylvania Central. When it shall be finished it will offer three direct routes, of about equal value, between this city and New York, each by way of Northumberland.

1. By the Bloomsburg and Lackawanna, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads, to Easton, and thence by the New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

2. By Bloomsburg and Lackawanna to Wilkesbarre; thence connecting with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thus reaching Easton, and thence by the New Jersey Central to New York.

3. By Bloomsburg and Lackawanna to Wilkesbarre, there connecting with the Lehigh and Susquehanna, thus reaching Easton, and thence by the Morris and Essex to New York.

Either of these is very nearly a direct line from this city to New York. Two of them run down the Lehigh Valley from the summit above Wilkesbarre—one on either bank—to Easton, where they separate, but not widely, from each other. All three of them follow the North Branch of the Susquehanna to or near the mouth of the Lackawanna.

A report prevailed last summer that this last mentioned link had passed under the control of the Pennsylvania Central. We are authoritatively informed that such is not the fact.

Upon the completion of this link between Northumberland and Lewiston, Pittsburgh will be in about as direct communication as is practicable with the anthracite coal fields of Luzerne county, than which there are none better.

Mr. JOHN B. JARVIS, an engineer of unusual experience, has within a few months made explorations for a route to connect Northumberland, by way of Lewisburg, with the Allegheny Valley railroad. He found an easy and direct line, the grades being much less than on the Pennsylvania Central, and the distance to New York considerably shorter. To make this connection will require the construction of about eighty miles of new road. What probabilities exist that this will be done speedily, or at all, we are not informed.

THE Northern Central Railway Company held their annual meeting in Baltimore on Friday last. According to the report of the talented and distinguished President, J. D. Cameron, Esq., we learn that the gross receipts for the past year were $3,690,868 16; expenses $2,478,709.45; net revenue $1,212,158.71. Compared with 1860 these figures show that the road is under most excellent management. In that year the entire receipts were only $964,621.80, and the net revenue $347,353.66. J. N. Du Barry, Esq., is the efficient General Superintendent, and our esteemed former townsman, Stephen Little, Esq., executes the figuring most accurately in the Auditing Department.

A WARNING UNHEEDED.

When two years since, apprehensions became general that Mr. JOHNSON, owing his election as Vice President to the Republican party, but speedily promoted to the higher post by the assassination of his chief, was about to betray the friends of the Union, numerous appeals and exhortations were addressed to him, publicly and privately, by good men from nearly every section of the land. Their arguments and remonstrances were aimed to reach his conscience, as well as to sustain the waning sentiment of patriotism, which had once been strong enough to lift him above the atmosphere of party, but which, it was painfully evident, was already giving way to the corrupting influences of treasonable plotters against our scarcely yet re-established peace. One of these appeals, from a distinguished clergyman of Washington, has been republished by the Philadelphia *Press*. It bears the date of February 16, 1866, and, after forcibly presenting to Mr. JOHNSON many leading considerations in the interest of both Christian conviction and political duty, and eloquently urging him to be faithful to the sacred duties of the hour, closes with the following remarkable paragraph:

"Nay, more—and this is the presentiment which has haunted me now for days together, and which seems to be like the solemn warning of a melancholy fate—and it is in a fear which takes this shape, namely: that you will not be removed from your high office, as your predecessor was, by assassination, but you will be subjected to a fate far worse than death—the open and everlasting disgrace which will in some way or other, how I know not—but *will in some way* arise in the inscrutable Providence of God. I seem to see the chasm already opening at your feet! Oh, while it is time, I pray you, honored sir, withdraw yourself from the abyss. Look up, look up alone to Heaven for help, and the Lord Jehovah will strengthen you from on High!"

THE NEW GERMAN TREATY.

The New York *Times*, in commenting on the new treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation, says:

"It seems that no Germans can come to this country except with the permission of their own Government. That is a matter, of course, which we cannot regulate; but it is very clear that the German Government will be much more ready to give 'license to emigrate' to the aged, the paupers, the criminal, useless and helpless classes than to young men of energy and of some property, and it is equally clear that our wishes and interests will be in precisely the opposite direction.

"That if any persons whom the German Government does not wish to lose as subjects, and to whom it refuses 'license to emigrate,' should get over here and become naturalized, they will not be exempt from the obligation of military service in Prussia. But they will nevertheless be naturalized American citizens, and as such entitled to the protection of the American Government.

"We are inclined to think that Mr. Bancroft's treaty was not negotiated under instructions from the State Department, and that it will not pass the Senate without scrutiny. Perhaps Mr. B will have to try again."

IF THE PRESIDENT, in a sudden access of patriotic zeal, has deemed the present to be a favorable time for precipitating upon the country a rugged issue with Great Britain upon the Alabama claims, as intimated by sensational despatches from Washington yesterday, his countrymen will undoubtedly give to his motives all the credit they may deserve. In the meantime, it is well enough to remember that neither abroad nor at home, in foreign diplomacy or domestic politics, will there be the slightest possibility of Mr. JOHNSON's doing any harm, so long as he stands an impeached offender before the highest tribunal of his country. His own status must be determined in that regard before his high office can be reclothed with its proper moral influence and official dignity. Not until then, will he be accepted, abroad or at home, as adequately representing the honor and power of the nation.

GEN. GRANT having found it to be his duty, after consideration of all the facts, to insist upon the execution of his first order to General Hancock, touching the New Orleans Councilmen whom the latter had displaced, his directions have been obeyed by Hancock, who, on Thursday, issued an order removing his own appointees and restoring the former Councilmen to their official positions. It will be remembered that Hancock met the original order of the General-in-Chief with a vigorous protest, even declaring that he would rather resign his post than thus to retrace his steps. The superior judgment, wise discretion and tenacity of purpose by which General Grant has ever been marked, thus find another illustration. What course Gen. Hancock may regard as now due to his own personal feelings does not appear.

A QUESTION is likely to arise as to the meaning of the thirty-third section of the Bankrupt law, which excludes debtors showing less than fifty per cent. of assets from a discharge without the assent of a majority of the creditors, unless the application shall have been filed "within one year from the time the act goes into operation." It has generally been understood that, as no petitions were to be received until June 1, 1867, the year would begin to run from that time, but, in view of the language of the last section of the same act, which provides that the law should take effect on the date of its approval, March 2nd, 1867, it is held in many quarters by the legal profession that the limitation in the thirty-third section has now gone into effect.

BY PURCHASE, at Sheriff's sale, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has become possessed of the franchises and property of the Union Coal Company; not a cheap bargain, considering the price, and the liability to royalty for all the coal mined. However, this accession of facilities gives the Canal Company access to New York by rail, of course at all seasons of the year. It is now sending coal to New York, from what is known as the Baltimore mine, situated near Wilkesbarre, by the Lehigh Valley and the New Jersey Central Railroads.

RUMORS multiply that Mr. JOHNSON is advised with increasing urgency, by his Democratic friends, to resign. If he does this, the impeachment they think, will drop, and he would be eligible as a Democratic Presidential candidate, while, if he obstinately persists in standing a trial, his conviction is sure and he will no longer be eligible to any office, except in a revived Southern Confederacy. Their arguments find him still deaf, but it is because he knows well the slippery faith of his counsellors.

THE HOLLOW insincerity of Democratic professions of respect for judicial authority is still further illustrated by the Philadelphia *News*, which brands the three Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia as "judicial conspirators and traitors," "perjurers," "judicial miscreants," "wretched tools of a traitorous cabal," and so on—and all simply because the Court discharged Gen. Thomas from arrest!

THE Republican Convention of Berks county, held on Saturday afternoon, made selections for Presidential electors, and delegates to the National Convention. The Delegates were instructed to support GRANT for the President. There were no instructions as to Vice President, but a resolution was adopted declaring Ex-Governor CURTIN the first choice of the Republicans of Berks.

THE anthracite coal trade has opened for the spring with much spirit, an unusually severe winter having increased consumption, so that stocks are very low to meet the increased demands for manufacturing and steam marine purposes. The ruling rate of wages at the mines is a low one, and with an increased production no advance to consumers need be expected.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Presbyterian Convention at Dayton, Ohio, which convened on Tuesday last, from the proceedings of the first day before us, will have an important bearing upon the question of union now agitating the Presbyterian bodies. Nearly one hundred delegates were present at the opening, and other delegates were expected. After suitable religious services, Rev. John McMillan, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, was appointed Chairman for the afternoon. Committee on business recommended the discussion of the following questions: 1. Is the corporate union of the various Christian denominations a duty? The various Evangelical bodies of this city to be invited to sit in conference with the Convention while this question is being considered. 2. Is the union of the various denominations of Presbyterians in the country a practical, a present, and a pressing duty. 3. What expediments ought we to propose to be employed in furthering the union of the Churches. The Convention proceeded to discuss the first topic, which continued throughout the day and evening, except a brief time spent in perfecting the organization. The general bearing of the Convention in all its discussion was much in unity with the basis adopted by the Philadelphia Convention. Some side issues were brought in during the consideration of the various questions before the body, but with little effect on their final action and recommendation to the churches, which the delegates represented.

Reference was made not long since to the proposed organization of a society among the Methodists of Philadelphia, to employ women to aid the pastor in certain departments of church labor. The organization has just been perfected under the title of "The Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union, of the M. E. Church of Philadelphia and vicinity." The Union consists of two delegates, elected annually by the women of the M. E. Churches, who desire to be represented therein, and the pastors of the several churches. The constitution provides for various departments of work such, as "visitation," "lectures and public meetings," etc. Mrs. Bishop Simpson is President.

Bethany Sunday School Hall has just been formally dedicated to the service of God. This large edifice was erected for the Sunday School connected with the Bethany Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. The capacity of the building embracing the various departments of the school number 2,039. A son of Judge Lowrie, of this city, is the pastor.

The New York correspondent of the *Presbyterian* writes, that the rum shops of that city, if placed in a line, would extend on both sides of Broadway from the Battery to Central Park—ten miles of death—six stories high—four stories above ground and two under.

The Appleton street Congregational Church, Lowell, Massachusetts, after a six months trial, votes to have but one preaching service on the Sabbath. The pastor conducts an adult class in the Sabbath School.

A woman named Mrs. P. A. Hanaford, was ordained a few days since in Boston, to be pastor of the Universalist Society in Hingham.

During the session of the Convention of Christian men at St. Louis recently, while the question "How shall women best aid in the work," was before them, a lady claimed the floor. The chairman decided against her right to speak. An appeal was made from the decision of the chair, but the appeal was laid upon the table by a vote of 66 ayes to 23 nays. Notwithstanding this action, unpleasant results are likely to grow out of the affair. Some of the dailies of that city think the lady ought to have been allowed to speak.

During the "Week of Prayer" a Ladies Union Prayer meeting was held in the social rooms of the Tabernacle Church, New York. Since then these ladies have organized parlor meetings, which are intensely interesting, and give promise of great and continual usefulness.

According to recent statistics it is estimated that the increase of the Baptist denomination in this country, during the last twenty-five years, has been 67 per cent. in churches, 77 per cent. in ministers and 98 per cent. in members.

A Methodist preacher in Galesburgh, Illinois, recently noticed in meeting that the Black Crook was soon to be represented in Galesburgh and also there was a calico ball to come off. He added that if any of his members wished to attend they must come to his house and have their names erased from the Church list.

A German Lutheran named Muller, of the city of New York, has purchased a church edifice for $37,000, and the Rev. Dr. Krotel, of Philadelphia, has been called as pastor, at a salary of six thousand dollars per annum.

According to the *Banner of Peace*, the number of professions for six months, ending January 1st last, to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was 4,673; accessions 3,447. These figures but partially set forth the additions.

The annual exhibit of the Methodist Book Concern, located at New York and Cincinnati, has just been announced, from which we learn the total net capital is $1,050,946 19. Total profit for the year 1867, $128,871 29. Of the profits the sum of $87,723 94 has been paid out under order of the General Conference to meet expenses outside of the business of the Book Concern.

It is estimated the receipts at the different places of theatrical amusements in New York city last year were over three millions of dollars, which is considerably more than double what is annually contributed for foreign missions by all the Christians in the United States.

The *Independent* says in 1836 a Hard Shell Baptist Association in Maryland expelled from its body several churches for having become connected with a missionary society. These latter, six in number, at once organized the Maryland Union Association, and have increased to thirty-nine churches, with a membership of between four and five thousand, and a young and efficient ministry. The former have either quite died out or have only a nominal existence.

The *Sunday School Messenger*, a new Catholic monthly, has just been started at Chicago. The editorial management of it is entrusted to the Jesuit Fathers. The *Catholic* of this city speaks very favorably of this new candidate for public favor.

Preliminary steps have been taken to organize a Presbyterian Association, to be composed of all the Presbyterian ministers resident in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, together with one or more ruling elders from each church. The object of this association is to be for the spiritual edification and closer mutual acquaintance of the members, and also to give greater unity and efficiency to their denominational efforts in the two cities and neighborhood. A meeting is to be held on Monday to complete the organization.

A Union Convention of the different branches of the Presbyterian family, in accordance with the recommendation of the National Presbyterian Convention, is to meet at Indiana, Pa., on Tuesday, the 10th day of March, for prayer and conference concerning a basis of Union.

The Pope has appointed nine new Bishops and four Vicars Apostolic to Sees just erected in this country. Archbishop Spalding has just made the official announcement of the new ecclesiastical appointments.

Hon. Amos Kendall, who gave $100,000 towards the erection of Calvary Baptist Church in Washington City, recently [illegible] the structure [illegible], it being understood that he will pay the bulk of the bills.

The next session of the Pittsburgh Annual M. E. Conference will be held at Greensburg, Penn., commencing Wednesday, March 18. Bishop Kingsley will preside. This being the first time for the Bishop to be President of this Conference, since his elevation to the Episcopate in 1864, considerable interest is manifested in regard to his Episcopal visitation.

On Sabbath day, Rev. John Gailey, Pastor of the United Presbyterian church of Butler, Pa., preached his last or farewell sermon in the Presbyterian church, to the congregations under the arrangement by which the U. P. congregation were privileged to worship in the Presbyterian church, while the church building of the U. P. congregation was being rebuilt. The *Citizen* says: It is certainly very gratifying to know that these two congregations have had a pleasant and profitable time during the past season in worshipping together; and have no doubt fully realized the feeling expressed by the servant of God when he said: "Behold, how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." May the christian and brotherly feeling that has been formed by their association be lasting and productive of much good.

George H. Stuart, Esq., President of the Philadelphia National Presbyterian Union Convention, held in that city, has appointed the following committees to present the action of the Convention to the different ecclesiastical bodies represented:

To the Old School General Assembly to meet in Albany, N. Y., May 21st—Rev. S. W. Fisher, D. D., New School; Rev. J. Y. Scouller, D. D., United Presbyterian; Rev. John McMillan, Reformed Presbyterian; O. E. Wood, Esq., New School; Wm. Getty, Esq., United Presbyterian. To the New School General Assembly, to meet in Harrisburg, Pa., May 21st—Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., Old School; Rev. William Davidson, D. D., United Presbyterian; Rev. W. S. Bratton, Reformed Presbyterian; Hon. Charles Drake, Old School; James McMillan, Esq., Reformed Presbyterian. To the United Presbyterian General Assembly, to meet in Argyle, New York, May 27th—Rev. J. F. Stearns, D. D., New School; Rev. M. S. Goodale, D. D., Old School; Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D. D., Reformed Presbyterian; Robert Carter, Esq., Old School; Edward Miller, Esq., New School. To the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, to meet in Pittsburgh, May 20th—Rev. George Marshal, D. D., Old School; Rev. C. P. Wing, D. D., New School; Rev. A. G. Wallace, United Presbyterian; Hon. H. W. Williams, LL. D., New School; Hon. Wm. H. Francis, Old School.

A. M. BROWN, ESQ. FOR CONGRESS.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE:—The successorship to Gen. J. K. Moorhead, member of Congress from this District, excites considerable attention throughout the county. Several prominent business men have been put forward by newspaper correspondents for the nomination, and, without wishing to detract from the merits of any of those gentlemen, I trust you will permit me to suggest a name which will, beyond any doubt, find favor with every intelligent Republican in the District. I refer to Major A. M. BROWN—a lawyer of ripe experience, sound practical judgment, solid scholastic attainments, rare business capacity and high toned moral character. He is just the man for the position, possessing the essential qualities of head and heart to make him a worthy colleague of a Tom Williams, and a fit representative of our great and growing manufacturing and agricultural district in the National Assembly. He is comparatively young, full of life and vigor, and, if elected, would prove a working member of Congress, and one who could be relied on in all emergencies to act with force, wisdom, prudence and sagacity.

Mr. BROWN's services for the party are well known and duly appreciated in Western Pennsylvania. He has ever been a fearless, earnest and hearty advocate of the principles held by the Union Republican party—the principles of liberty, justice and equality, and is deserving a just recognition at the hands of his fellow citizens.

If he can be prevailed upon to accept the nomination, I venture to predict that he will receive the solid vote of the county, and will be carried into office by as large a majority as was ever awarded any gentleman for similar honor in this District. PITT.

The Armless Artist.

Cæsar Ducornet was born in Lille, France, January 10, 1806. Born as he was, without arms, what was there for him to do, even in this busy world? Each foot had but four toes, but he early learned to use these to advantage. When very young he could with ease throw a ball, cut with a knife, and draw lines on the door with chalk, and could even cut figures on paper with his mother's scissors. He early became a good penman. From this he passed to drawing and naturally enough to painting, the wide space between his great toe and the next enabling him to grasp his brushes firmly. At the age of thirteen his progress astonished Watteau, professor at the school of design, in Lille, who received him as a pupil. Only three years later, he took the first prize for a drawing of the human figure from nature. After this he pursued his studies in Paris. He was of a lively temperament, and when in conversation he became animated, he was in the habit of gesticulating with his legs, as other persons do with their arms. Some one has described a visit to his painting room, which is interesting:

"Across the whole extent of the canvas ran, with incredible agility, like a fly upon the wall, the stunted trunk of a man, surmounted by a noble head, with expansive brow and eye of fire; and wherever the apparition passed along the canvass, he left the traces of color behind him. On approaching a few paces nearer, we were aware of a lofty but slender scaffolding in front of the canvass, up and down and across the steps and stages of which climbed, and crouched, and twisted—it is impossible to describe how—the shapeless being we had come to see. We saw then that he was deprived of arms; that he had no thighs; that his short legs were closely united to his body; and that each of his feet wanted a toe. By one of his feet he held a palette—by the other a pencil; in his mouth also he carried a large brush and a second pencil. And in all this harness he moved, and rolled, and writhed, and painted, in a manner more than marvelous! a voice musical; grave and sonorous, saluting us by name, invited us to be seated. Then the apparition glided down the whole length of the scaffold to the ground, advanced, or rather rolled toward us, and with a bound established himself on the sofa at our side. We watched him with interest and had a long conversation with him. He told us he had been born without arms, and had been a painter ten years, and was now making money by his art. He used his feet with almost as much ease as people do their hands, holding his palette in his left one, and his brush in the right, as though all his toes were fingers, changing them with the most perfect facility, and even thrusting his foot into his pocket, as another man would his hand. He wrote his name for us with great rapidity, and well, and told us he shaved himself."

A WASHINGTON letter to the Providence *Journal* says: There is a strong feeling against Judge Woodward for his revolutionary speech in the House. One of his colleagues asked him privately why he took the oath and drew his pay, if he regarded Congress as an unconstitutional body. He replied that he thought it had power to legislate, but that it cannot impeach and remove the President with one-third of the States unrepresented. A member wittily remarked: "The Judge thinks Congress is sufficiently constitutional to vote him his salary, but not to impeach and remove a President."

—In the new Arctic mill of the Sprague's, at Warwick, R. I., 325 hands are employed; 13,000 spindles and 567 looms are run, and 100,000 yards of print cloth are turned out per week. This mill has been pronounced the most complete cotton mill in the country. The cost of the whole work was $500,000. It was built during the past year and has been running several months. The main mill is of granite, 362 by 68 feet, and four stories and attic, with an L 90 by 40 and three stories. The boiler house, also of granite, is 80 by 40 feet and two stories, and contains six large boilers. All the wood work of the mill is oak, chestnut and black walnut.

—The "Transfusion" Process, it is reported, has been revived in Vienna, by a physician who uses it with success in cholera cases. The blood of healthy young persons is infused into the veins of [illegible] the extent of about [illegible], it is said, [illegible].

CHANGE.

BY DORA GREENWELL.

They spake of thee to me: they said,
"This is thy friend"; and I, with sot
Mechanic force, as one that met
A challenge, turned; in measured speech
I spake of thee: I seemed to reach
Some distant region whence to bring
My words, that in a praiseful ring
Enshrined thy name. My words were true,
Yet, while I spake, a cruel sense
Of falsehood on my spirit grew;
Of poverty and vain pretence;
A sound of loosened earth fell through
My words, and then they ceased, I knew
I buried thee beneath my praise;
I hid thee deep, and o'er thee drew
The moulds, while, like a tear that falls
Among the grasses rank and high
That grow within the graveyard walls,
And glitters when the dews are dry,
Fell on my soul the thought of days,
When at thy name a sudden flower
Within my heart would bloom and spread,
And die not, till its odor shed,—
Made sweet the moment, sweet the hour
I spoke of thee. O! those were days,
Methinks, for loving, not for praise.
I could not praise thee then; in part
I saw not, loved not. What to me
Were gifts that others prized! A free,
Kind gift, I took thee to my heart,
This heart that did not reasons seek,
Nor reasons need, for loving thee.
So now this praising thin and weak
Seems but a shroud to wrap thee in
A garment never worn in life,
Drawn close unto thy feet and chin.
So endeth love, so ended strife,—
Vex not this ghost, O, let it pass,
Hold not before these lips the glass;
The life, the breath, the soul is fled,
Now draw the curtain round the dead,
And bring no music here. What care
The dead for praising? Unto prayer
Let silence grow; shut out the air
From this still chamber; shut the light
From these still brows so calm and white.

GLEANINGS.

—Trichina prevails in Michigan.

—Mrs. Goulve, aged 109 years, died recently at Kickapoo, Illinois.

—George Topley, the English pedestrian, has arrived in America.

—The great Methodist preacher Morley Punshon is coming to America.

—Colt's revolvers have been placed in the hands of the Egyptian cavalry.

—General Grant has subscribed $10,000 to a Methodist church in Washington.

—A druggist is on trial in New York for poisoning a woman through carelessness.

—Ohio has a population of 68 to the square mile; Massachusetts, 162; New York 85.

—Alexander H. Stephens has no opinion to offer on the difficulties at Washington.

—The Committee on Ways and Means has concluded that whisky should remain taxed two dollars per gallon.

—The Chicago Insurance Companies have resolved to increase their rates from eighteen to twenty-one per cent.

—It is said that newsboys and bootblacks are kidnapped from New York city and sold to frontiersmen out West.

—Congressman Morrissey is to make a hit by giving a sparring exhibition for the benefit of the poor in New York city.

—An ambitious youth in Michigan failed to chop off his own head with a hatchet. Not a difficult feat in politics.

—Bellville, Ill., is called the mother of Governors, having furnished that Commonwealth with their Chief Executive.

—Many wells and springs have gone dry in New York, and the "G. A's" of that section attribute the fact to volcanic action.

—Eugene Haywood, a youth of two-and-twenty, owns fifty thousand acres of land in Illinois, and twelve thousand in Nebraska.

—St. Paul, Minn., is the rat skin mart of the world. 80,000 of the mischievous little creatures were killed for their hides last year.

—The Chicago water-works have cost nearly three millions of dollars, and the water is not extraordinary in quality after all.

—During 1867 the United States received an army of immigrants from foreign countries of nearly one quarter million persons.

—Twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven hogs were killed and cured at a small town named Connersville, in Indiana, this season.

—James Smallie, got on a spree in New York city, and laid down before a bar room grate to spend the night. His clothing took fire and he was burned to death.

—An Ohio statistician estimates that a few years hence New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri will each contain five million inhabitants.

—It is considered politeness for young gentlemen to lift and carry the trail of ladies when the sweet creatures cross a muddy thoroughfare. Fashion makes slaves of us all.

—A female fraud, representing herself to be worth a cool million of dollars, has been playing the confidence game in Indianapolis, taking in and doing for a number of shrewd merchants.

—A naked, new born infant, was found on the railroad track near Altoona. It is presumed that the babe was given birth on a passing train, and thrown out the car window. Of course, it was dead.

—A negligent town clerk in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, failed to return to the assessors a list of registered voters as required by law, and thus disfranchised for the year one hundred and fifty voters.

—George H. Pendleton's chances for the Democratic Presidential nomination daily grow beautifully less. He was well backed, but the shrewd New York politicians, who managed to get the Convention to that city, proved too many for the greenbackers of the west.

—Mrs. Rhoda Sherman of Gaston, Conn., is an aged lady of ninety-five summers. She reads without glasses, and two years ago wove a rag carpet, and is now getting out material for another. She has had 145 descendants, who represent her in half the States of the Union.

—A poor woman, with want pictured in her face, and a little edition of the same sort resting on her arm, went from door to door in Bridgeport, Ct., with tearful, prayerful eyes, asking alms from the charitable. She wanted, if possible, to collect money enough to have the sweet little baby's photograph taken. Very sad.

—Hon. Reverdy Johnson has given his opinion affirmatively on the following question submitted: "Have the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore the right to retire the first mortgage held by them upon the franchises and property of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, to fund the accrued and accruing interest up to January, 1871, and take the position of second mortgagee."

—Mrs. Margaret Hayes, of Brownsville, Texas, met her death in a singular manner, the other day. She had crossed the river on her way to Matamoros, and was killed by a bullet from the Brownsville side, while riding in a cab. The bullet was fired by one of the soldiers of a guard just relieved, who were directed to discharge their pieces into the river. The officers who investigated the occurrence, express the opinion that the fatal ball had ricochetted upon the surface of the water.

—Inasmuch as the Democratic journals are counting the votes of the Conservative Senators, as certain to be cast against impeachment, it might be well to urge that the trial is not a political one, and that members must act as sworn jurors. Political views must sink after the following rigid oath is taken: "I solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that in all things pertaining to the trial of impeachment of——, now pending, I will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws, so help me God."

—A largely attended convention of the distillers of the West and Northwest was in session at Cincinnati last week. A set of resolutions was passed calling the attention of Congress to the fact that their business was languishing for want of proper protection, as the prices were depressed by the immense quantities of whisky thrown on the market by illicit distillers. They advised a reduction of tax as the best method for putting a stop to the wholesale frauds carried on, and recommended imprisonment, instead of fine, as the punishment of violators of the revenue laws.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Tapping Sugar 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 forest 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, that of boring; 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 will heal 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 a 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 gnarl, 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 spile stops up the best flowing grains. When an incision is made with a larger 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. An auger one and one fourth inches in size is used for tapping, the hole not being bored over three-eighths of an inch deep, and 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 larger than the one before it, and the incision made but a shaving deeper. The spile will not have to be removed to do this.

If a farmer has not on hand the different sized augers, and does not wish to go 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 it about two inches long and not over one half an inch deep. The gouge may be taken along when gathering sap, and any tree requiring it freshed, in half a minute's time by taking off a thin shaving. There are other advantages in this mode of tapping aside from the preservation of the trees; more sugar can be made, for a greater flow of sap can be obtained, and no loss sustained by leakage, as around the common wood spile.—*Ohio Farmer.*

General Hints.

—There is nothing gained by feeding your laying hens as though you were fattening them for market. Especially will this remark apply while they are running out. This thing of over-eating is hurtful to anything that eats. It is natural for a fowl to be on the lookout the most of her time, and swallow a grain at a time as it is found, and thrive best living in this manner. Feed fowls a little at a time, and often. Grown fowls should not be fed less than three times per day. I find if I over-feed fowls, they go off in some corner and sit down and chill, if the weather is cold; whereas, had I given them half as much, they would continue moving round, feeling well, and seemingly getting that exercise that their nature requires, by keeping their blood in healthy circulation. By this means the hens are better off, and a great per centage of eggs saved.

—The refuse charcoal obtained from the rectifiers of spirits, from the railroads where wood is burned in locomotives, from old charcoal beds, etc., is a very useful material in the garden. As a mulching about fruit trees I consider it very valuable. It keeps out frost in winter; it keeps the soil loose and moist in summer, and it does not afford a harbor for mice or insects. In the soil it assists to promote moisture in a dry season; and by its slow decay (for it does decay more rapidly than is generally supposed) it yields carbonic acid gas to plants, and greatly assists in the decomposition of vegetable and mineral matter. It is an excellent mulching for strawberries, in winter or summer.

—Every barn should have a cistern for the use of cattle in winter. A cistern is generally cheaper and better than a well, and as the distance to raise the water is so much less than from a well, a vast amount of labor is thus saved in pumping up the water. A cistern 10 feet in diameter and 9 feet deep will hold 163 barrels. This is a very good size to make barn cisterns. If you want more capacity, make two. A cistern 5 feet in diameter will hold 3 3/8 barrels to each foot in depth; and 7 feet in diameter, 9 1/2 barrels per foot; 8 feet, nearly 12 barrels; 9 feet, 15 7-8 barrels; 10 feet, 14 2-3 barrels; per foot.

—No grindstone should be exposed to the weather, as it not only injures the wood-work, but the sun's rays harden the stone so much as, in time, to render it useless. Neither should it run in water, as the part remaining in the water softens so much that it wears away faster than the other side; and many a "soft place" in a stone has arisen from this cause alone, and not from any inequality in the grit.

—It is economy to keep horses sharp shod. They not only do more work, but require less food. If sharp, a horse works easy and fearless. If smooth, he endangers himself and rider or driver, and works in fear and with great exertion of muscle. Consequently, he needs more food to supply the waste. It is not good economy to keep a smooth-shod horse in icy weather. By changing the nails of the shoes every week they can be kept "rough-shod" without steel corks.

—It has frequently been claimed by English writers, that thorough farming is a sure destroyer of insects. When the average produce of wheat in England was only two and a half quarters per acre, it is said that the ravages of the insects were far more general and destructive than they have been since the average has risen to four and a half quarters per acre.

—A correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express*, who highly extols the cabbage for feeding milch cows, store cattle, sheep and swine, and more especially for spring feeding of lambing ewes, says that the average product per acre in England may be stated at twenty-five tons.

—Some thirty years ago there appeared a statement in Gov. Hill's Monthly *Visitor*, that worms in the head of sheep could be cured by simply taking whale oil, and with a feather put up the nostrils two or three times. It should be done in the spring, or whenever the symptoms of the disease make their appearance. It is said by those who have tried it to be a sure remedy.

—We would urge upon every farmer the importance of keeping a correct account of all he does—not only in his dealings with the mechanic, merchant and others, but with himself and farm. Keep an account of your hired help—the expenses of each kind of crop raised—the product—in fact of all expenditures and receipts in farm and household operations. You can then at the close of the year, tell which crop has paid best, and what per cent. you are receiving for the capital invested.

—A good wagon jack may be made of boards two or more feet long. Place the board in front of the wheel, one end on the ground and the other just under one of the spokes, close up to the felloe; then take hold of the spoke on the opposite side of the wheel, and lift it, at the same time placing the second board under the axle. In this way a loaded wagon may be lifted with ease.

—A gun will not need cleaning for five years, if the muzzle is tightly corked, and a piece of rubber kept upon the tube under the hammer, when standing idle.

—Apply the albumen or white of an egg to the saddle and give it plenty of elbow grease, with the aid of a piece of flannel. The same application to a new saddle, two or three times repeated, will produce that rich dark brown so much desired.

—Twelve quarts of soot in a hogshead of water, will make a powerful liquid manure, which will improve the growth of flowers, garden vegetables, or root crops. In either a liquid or solid state it makes an excellent top dressing for grass and other cereal crops.

—One of our most prominent orchardists tells us that in one of his orchards where sheep ran during the season, the apple crop was almost entirely unaffected by the codling moss. Next season his entire orchard will be pastured with sheep. This is an item worth remembering.

—Camphor dissolved in spirits, is an effectual agent, and may be used at all times, even in very cold weather without the least injury to the cattle.

Items of Interest.

CORN husks bring $70 per ton in St. Louis. They are manufactured into mattresses of a large size.

THE *Iowa Homestead* states that the corn crop of Iowa is still in a great degree ungathered.

WAGON bodies are made of a hardened rubber composition in Connecticut.

LAND is offered to settlers near Jacksonville, Florida, at fifty cents per acre.

THE Ohio Reform Farm, near Lancaster, realized in 1867, a revenue of $5,795 07 from peaches, $903 from wine and grapes, and $535 73 from cherries and strawberries.

WE have received the initial number of the *National Agriculturist and Farm Journal*—two well known farm journals consolidated into one, and published by the well known agriculturists J. M. & G. D. Kuester, of this city. It will more than compare favorably with the best conducted journals devoted to the interests of the farmer in the country, and we wish it a large measure of success.

Pennsylvania Oil Region News.

The Pithole *Record* says in relation to the late fire: "The late disastrous fire has made a desolate looking blank in Holmden street. We hear that quite a number of parties are intending to put up buildings on the burnt district immediately. Most of the business men burned out intend to resume their business in a short time, and not abandon Pithole, at least for the present. We thought at one time this fire would be the end of Pithole, and that this borough, which was called into existence almost three years ago under such favorable auspices, and the growth and progress of which was at one time so marvelous, was about to go up in smoke. Happily we were mistaken. From the energy displayed by our citizens since the fire, we feel that there is still great cause for encouragement as to the future. All that is now needed to revive Pithole is the thorough development of her oil territory and the striking of five or six good producing wells.

The Oil City *Republican* says: The erection of oil tanks is going on at a rapid rate in Venango city in spite of the inclemency of the weather. We notice one receiving tank completed or nearly so by Lockhart & Frew, capacity 2,000 barrels. Another of the same capacity, commenced by said company. R. Lamberton & Co. are constructing one, which when completed will hold 14,000 barrels; this tank will be a monster in its line; its foundation looks large enough for a small village. A larger still is in process of erection by Fisher Bros., one of our most enterprising oil firms. The largest tank when completed will hold 16,000 barrels; besides this they have two smaller ones, one holding 2,400, the other 1,200. Burchfield, Castrline & Co. have laid the foundation for a larger tank; theirs will hold 13,000 barrels. John Munhall's tank holds, we were informed, 800 barrels. A small one owned by Mr. Wilson, holds 44 barrels. One commenced by a company whose name we could not learn is estimated to hold (when finished 6,000 barrels. Thus by as close a computation as we were able to obtain, the tankage in Venango City by April first, will be in the neighborhood of 60,000 barrels, and nearly if not all this is in consequence of the completion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to this point.

The Erie *Republican* says that Mr. Joseph Metcalf, father of Prescott Metcalf, Esq., of that city, will be ninety-five years of age in August next, if he lives so long. He is now somewhat feeble, and will not probably live very many more years. Mr. Metcalf is said to be the oldest Mason in the United States, having joined the Order some sixty-five years ago. He was carried in his chair to the Masonic Hall to a festival the other day, and enjoyed the occasion in the highest degree. Of course he was the observed of all observers.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: Abraham James, Esq., spiritualist, witchhazel, prestidigitator, &c., who located the Chicago artesian well, and an oil well at Pleasantville, Pa., sends us a circular in which he offers one sixteenth interests in oil wells for sale at $500. We can only say to Mr. James that his terms are very reasonable. We have paid greater sums for similar interests, and obtained just as little oil as he knows how to get. His scheme is a good one. He should persevere in it.

On Wednesday afternoon last, a freight car with staves and the caboose of Conductor Richards' train on the Oil Creek Railroad, ran off the track near the summit. The car and the caboose rolled down an embankment about 20 feet high and turned over. A passenger and conductor were in the caboose at the time, and they were both slightly injured. The accident was caused by the breaking of a truck under the car loaded with staves.

The stockholders in the various railroads in the oil regions met in Philadelphia, February 25, and confirmed the contracts of the respective boards for consolidation. The lines are merged in the Oil Creek railroad, the Franklin railroad, and the Farmers railroad, and all under the title of Oil Creek and Allegheny River railroad.

Elmer Davenport, a son of Mr. George Davenport, of Conneautville, was drowned last Saturday in Conneaut creek. It is supposed that while trying to climb up a steep bank he fell backward, his head striking in a hole in the ice. He was between three and four years old.

Corry is to have a cheese factory. The projectors of this enterprise are Lawrence Washington, Isaac and Major Colgrove, and J. H. Tillotson. It will be located just outside the south-western boundary line of the city, and begin operations with the milk of from 150 to 380 cows.

The soldiers of 1812 in this State, lost sixteen of their number in 1867. Five-sixths of the survivors are over seventy-five, many over eighty, and very few below seventy.

The Tomlinson well on Bull Run producing twelve barrels per day, was purchased a day or two since by Mr. W. C. Chaplin, of the Coldwell farm.

The Post Office at Shamburg is to be removed to the Talman Farm, between Shamburg and Atkinson, for the better accommodation of residents.

The Hassan well, near Reno was started up last week and it is now producing nearly three hundred barrels per day.

The Corry Machine Company has commenced operations, and now employs about forty hands.

The territory between Shamburg and Pleasantville is being tested for oil.

A Republican club was organized at Conneautville on the 20th inst.

GENERAL NEWS.

—An essay in an English magazine, on "Wall Street and American Finance," estimates the annual amount of money transactions in Wall street at between $15,000,000,000 and $16,000,000,000.

—With reference to the proposed sale of American iron-clads, a Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says: "It is reported that Russia is in treaty with the Government of the United States for another purchase of vessels of war, and a Russian agent is said to be now in New York, to ascertain what facilities there may be for collecting in America a fleet of transports."

—The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* says that the ship carpenters and boat builders of that city are leaving in large numbers. About twenty of them have constructed a flatboat, thirty feet long by twelve feet wide, and will start down the river in search of work. They have no idea where they will stop, or whether work can be obtained at points below, but the venture has been determined upon.

—The increase of population in the British colonies in Australia is very striking. Victoria contained in 1836, 177 persons; in 1841, 11,738; in 1866, 633,990. New South Wales numbered, in 1803, but 7,097 persons; in 1866, 420,000. The population of South Australia increased from 30,000 in 1851 to 95,719 in 1866. The continuance of such an increase of population would soon make Australia one of the prominent countries of the globe.

—"The Wealth of Every Man" was recently discoursed upon by a lecturer at the University of Cambridge, England. He defined this wealth to be the possession and use of our natural faculties, and very powerfully pictured the poverty that followed our being deprived of them or their being impaired in the operation. He made a point of our want of appreciation of the blessings of this wealth until we are deprived of it, when we measure its value by our sense of the loss we have sustained. The lecture was aptly illustrated by quoting verses written by Milton—written after his blindness.

Death of Gen. McCall.

General George A. McCall, one of Pennsylvania's gallant officers, died on the 24th instant at West Chester. He was from an excellent family, chose a military life, graduated at West Point in 1824, and served in the campaign against the Indians in Florida, where he acquired a good reputation. He afterwards served under General Taylor in Mexico, and was promoted to Brevet Colonel, and at the close of the war retired from the army. But on the breaking out of the rebellion he was called to duty as General of the Pennsylvania Reserves and fought gallantly and as a patriot on the right side till the end of the Peninsula campaign, when ill health forced him to resign. He was much respected by all who knew him, and adds one more to the noble army of patriots who have done their work and laid them down to rest.

WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 29, 1868.

THE QUO WARRANTO.

It was expected that an application would be made to-day before Judge Wylie, holding Circuit Court, for a writ of *quo warranto*, but those having the matter in charge, desiring to have every point maturely considered, and the papers arranged in such perfect form that no exception could be taken when the matter is brought before the Courts, it was decided to defer the application till early next week. It may be presented on Monday. The course of procedure will be as follows: Application to be made in open Court for leave to file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*. This application it is presumed will be granted as a matter of course. Mr. Stanton will be served with a summons to appear and answer. This he has a month in which to do, but it is supposed he will not avail himself of the time allowed by law, but at once respond, when an early day may be fixed for the hearing of the case.

FINANCIAL—THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The fractional currency issued for the week was $462,000; amount forwarded, $520,540, including $100,000 to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis. National Bank Notes issued, $32,420. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, $527,100. Receipts of Internal Revenue for the week, $3,534,666.

The Public Debt Statement will not be issued before the 5th or 6th. It is estimated the showing will be very favorable, and the debt be reduced considerably below the figures in December.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

INTELLIGENCE FROM CRETE.

Accounts from Crete to February 8th describe the heroism of Coraka and his troops, numbering, according to the Grand Vizier's own estimate, upwards of 2,000, who attacked the Turks near a fortified cemetery outside the town of Canea, forcing the Turks to fall back into the citadel. A number were drowned during the retreat, fifty were killed by Cretan troops, one hundred and forty wounded and forty taken prisoners. The Turks, as usual, attacked the non-combatants, and slayed fifty after having robbed them of all valuables found in their possession. The irregular Turkish troops have also been guilty of similar atrocities in Rhelimo. The Provisional Government has issued another circular, addressed to representatives of Christian powers, declaring the Cretan people remain faithful to their vow of union with Greece.

THE TREATY WITH GERMANY CONCERNING NATURALIZATION.

Yesterday the Secretary of State sent a telegram to Minister Bancroft, to which the following answer was received this morning: *Berlin*, March 1.—Treaty signed and mailed on 22d February via England. It provides that emigration shall be free and that naturalization changes nationality. Hasten the ratification. [Signed.] BANCROFT.

A few days ago some of the most prominent members of the Diplomatic Corps expressed disbelief in the cable dispatches on this subject, but to-day a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs says he has no doubt of the fact that a treaty has been negotiated with the North German Confederation securing the object above stated, and they and gentlemen occupying high positions in our national administration believe this treaty will be soon followed by treaties of a similar character between the United States and other foreign governments, thus recognizing an American principle.

TENNESSEE WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

It was heretofore stated Collector Abernathy and his deputies had seized sundry whiskey stills in East Tennessee, but was afterward mobbed by persons concerned in the illicit trade, and secured their freedom by paying a ransom. These government officers promptly communicated with the Internal Revenue Bureau, asking for troops to enforce the law. The Bureau has obtained from the military authorities a favorable response to their application, and accordingly a company of cavalry has been dispatched to support the revenue officers in the Knoxville district, the scene of the whisky insurrection.

VARIOUS TELEGRAMS.

—At Philadelphia, Saturday morning, a boiler exploded in the extensive drug and paint manufactory of Powers & Weightman, at Ninth and Brown streets, which was succeeded by fire. Nearly the whole block was destroyed, causing a loss of half a million of dollars. The essential oils and paints caused such a hot fire that the firemen could not reduce the flames to subjection, and for a long time it was feared that the conflagration would spread. Several persons were badly burned by the explosion, but none are believed to have been fatally injured. Fortunately few of the operatives had entered the building at the time of the explosion, or the loss of life would have been fearful. Quite a number of firemen were injured, and several horses were burned to death. The insurance is said to be heavy.

—At the American meeting in London, at which John Bright and Newman Hall delivered addresses, the following resolution was adopted, unanimously: "*Resolved*, That this meeting express the most hearty good will towards America, and pledges itself to support any Government at home in its efforts to effect a prompt, righteous and peaceful settlement of all international differences, and especially of those connected with the Alabama claims question.

—At Worcester, Mass., Joseph Clark the keeper of a gambling house, was robbed and murdered in his rooms on Friday night last. When found his head was split open, with his brains protruding, and a rope twice tightly twisted around his neck. Kerosene oil had been poured over his head and body, and his bed had been set on fire. His watch, money and diamond ring were taken. Two men are suspected; and one of them, Silvas Green, of North Greenwich, R. I., is under arrest.

—A daring robbery was committed on Friday night at Kassinger's mills, three miles from Reading, Pa. Charles Lenz was attacked in his mill by four men disguised. They shot at him with pistols, and robbed him of fifteen hundred dollars, and left him tied. His house was entered by the same party and five thousand in government bonds, two thousand in greenbacks, and two thousand in gold taken. No arrests.

—The amount paid into the National Treasury from the sales of confiscated and captured cotton, under the provisions of the bill which passed the Senate last week, is nearly thirty millions. The final passage of this bill will prove a severe check upon claimants, who, to be successful, must pass a very severe ordeal as to their position and record during the war before the Court of Claims will entertain their cases.

—John Becknell, a highly respectable young man, son of Samuel T. Becknell, of Maury, was murdered on Saturday, near Summertown, in Lewis county, Tennessee, by a stranger named Walker. The murder was for robbery. Walker carrying off his victim's horse and boots. He is still at large. Becknell was out on a tour as agent of several periodicals.

—In a difficulty Saturday night, at Stanton, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, growing out of an old debt, Major J. H. Hicks was shot and killed by a planter named Maxwell, who in turn was shot by Hicks' son and mortally wounded, dying during the night. Both were highly esteemed citizens.

—Two sisters, aged eighteen and sixteen years, named Collins, living in South Grover, Massachusetts, were drowned on Wednesday night last, by breaking through the ice while attempting to cross a brook.

—A bullock weighing thirty-five hundred pounds on the hoof was slaughtered in Philadelphia last week.

A Strange Story.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: A rather romantic story, which is, however, strictly true, has just come to our knowledge. It appears that some six months ago, a man whose name we did not learn killed another man in New York city, and escaped. Shortly after he was arrested some distance from the city by two policemen, one of whom he shot and killed. The other policeman fired at him and inflicted, as he supposed, a mortal wound, and hastened for assistance. On his return the body of the murderer could not be found, and doubts were expressed by many as to whether he had been at all as was represented. Some two months ago a stranger turned up in Willoughby, Ohio, and went to work as a shoemaker. His actions were suspicious, and a few days ago he was recognized by a former acquaintance as the murderer. He was arrested last week and taken to New York for trial. He says after he was shot by the policeman he made his way to a barn, where he lay for six weeks, subsisting wholly on wheat, which he shelled from the straw. From there he made his way to Willoughby where he was arrested.

SHAD IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—Col. James Worrall, Commissioner under the act of March 30, 1866, relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna and its tributaries, has made his report, in which he says that the passage for fish constructed in the Columbia dam is a perfect success. Shad have since been caught of the very finest quality, and in respectable numbers, as high above the Columbia dam as Newport, on the Juniata. The numbers actually taken between Columbia and the Juniata, ranged from ten to eighteen thousand. None of the companies have complied with the act except the Susquehanna coal company, who have constructed a satisfactory weir, which affords an easy passage to the fish. Suits have been brought in the Dauphin county court, against the Pennsylvania railroad company, and other corporations owning dams, to test the constitutionality of the act, and it is, supposed the question would soon be settled.—*Franklin Repository.*