THE IMPEACHMENT. From the Nation

Some very excellent men, and some who are not very excellent, are talking very 1 u ly of impeaching the President as soon as Congress meets. If we are not greatly mistaken, General Butler has taken the matter up as a labor of love, and will go into Congress, if he is elected -as we have no doubt he will be-charge i with the special duty of getting up the articles and pushing forward the proceeding. We think it very likely that diligent agitation carried on during the next two months, combined with the popular indignation of which Mr. Johnson is now the object, will result in creating a strong feeling in favor of having this plan of getting rid of him tried. Our own views of his fitness for the place he fills are well known. His getting into it at all seems at this moment to be really one of the greatest misfortunes that ever betell the country-seems, we say, because we cannot help noping that, five or ten years hence, we shall most of us look back on him as "a blessing in disguise." But still we share to the full the heartfelt wish which so many people entertain, that there was some plain and simple and unobjectionable mode of relegating him to private life; but our feelings ought not to cause us to support either the plan of impeaching him, or any other plan, without a careful con-sideration of all that can be said against it as well as of all that can be said in favor of it. The removal of a President of the United States by means of a judicial sentence is an under-taking too serious, too full of paril to the Gov-erament, to be lightly entered upon. We see in erament, to be lightly entered upon. We see in various quarters a disposition to treat it as rather a happy device for asserting and maintaining certain political principles than as what it would also be—a deplorable scandal, bringing discredit on popular institutions, and giving a still fiercer glow to party passions.

A great deal of the talk about it is, of course, it is a superstant deal or the talk about it is.

silly talk; a great deal more is designing talk; but there is also a great deal which is the talk of able, earnest, and honest men, who see in Mr. Johnson su offender, from whom they feel bound, on the highest considerations of public interest, to take away his power of mischief by any means that offer themselves short of revolution. We trust that these, who are the only clamorers for impeachment with whom there is any use in reasoning, will consider fairly the objections which he to any attempt to put Mr. Johnson on his trial as a criminal for anything he has yet done. In the first place, it would be impossible, no matter what the torm of the proceeding sight. the form of the proceeding might be, to give it the character or secure for it the moral influence of a purely judicial proceeding. It would be regarded by most men, not only in this country, but throughout the world, as a party from party measure, as a mere weapon drawn from the party armory, the dexterous device of an irresistible majority to get rid of an opponent whom, conscientiously, no doubt, they believe to be dangerous to the State.

Mr. Johnson has at his back a very large minority of the Northern people, who think him a not undeserving person. Many even are possessed with the notion that he is a statesman, and it may be questioned if any proceeding, however orderly a reference of the state of man, and it may be questioned if any proceeding, however orderly, or formal, or technically legal, could stamp the character of crime worthy of legal penalties, on acts of which so harge a proportion of the population approve. The prosecution would, therefore, by all supporters of Mr. Johnson's policy, North and Sonth, be considered simply a piece of party persecution, which they could not resist but would hope some day to retaliate. The affair would, therefore, become, as Andrew Jackson's dismissal of Federal office-holders for simple difference of opinion has become, a precedent, which we fear all parties would try to follow which we fear all parties would try to follo we with fidelity. In times of excitement the dismissal of the President by means of impeachment would be part of the programme of the opposition, whenever they saw a chance of securing two-thirds of the Senate and a majority of the House and the country of the House and the contry of the House, and the country would be country convulsed by a struggle which must, in its very nature, be little short of revolu-

Mcrever, it ought not to be forgotten that we are all, Congress and public together, in some degree morally responsible for the President's leeds. We knew what his antecedents were and what his character was, when we elected him Vice-President. We chose, from motives of expediency, to forget or to overlook, in consideration of his new-born devotion to freedom, the long years which he had passed in the service of slavery, the violence of his temper, the nar-rowness of his mind, and the slenderness of his education, and deliberately made him the possible successor to an office for whose vast and varied responsibilities all human virtues and gifts would hardly suffice. He succeeded to it, sone confused by four years of war as to the proper limits of the Executive authority. Mr. Lincoln fell when in the possession of almost dictatorial power, which those who acted in his name sometimes abused, and exercise of which Congress and the public were disposed, with each succeeding year of commotion, rather to applaud than to cavil at.

When Mr. Johnson stepped into his close the

When Mr. Johnson stepped into his shoes, the popular horror and indignation over the assas-sination were so great, the anxiety as to the future so general, that there did not appear in any quarter the slightest disposition to tie the Presidential hands. When he issued his pro-Presidential hands. When he issued his pro-clamations appointing provisional governors, and proceeded to the work of "reorganization" single-handed, without waiting for or seeking the advice of Congress, which of us creed "Hold?"—which of us all who now so fiercely condemn him warned him that he was trans-gressing the bounds of his authority? A wise, cautious, well-trained man, conscious of the greatness of his trust, would have been too deeply impressed with the magnitude of his task to have entered upon it without asking the people, in all reverence and all modesty, what people, in all reverence and all modesty, what it sought or expected of him—what was the precise nature of the prize for which it had split so much blood and lavished so much treasure. But Mr. Johnson is not a wise, caution well-trained man; he is—well, we

what he is.

He has grossly abused

bower with which
technically unle
ledge; and
and company are are as power. But it was as power. But it was a strength and a strength and it was a streng

Presidents the trick which he is now playing?

Let the politician who can lay his hand on his heart and say that he has ever made an honest endeavor to raise the public service out of the mire of politics, and to maintain the great principle that office-holders ought to be the servants of the country, and not the tools of a party, cast the first stone at him.

But are we, because the wisdom or fairness of impeachment would be doubtful or unwise, to sit down under this man's dictation and let him ruin the county if he will? By no means. He has for nine months been carrying on a controversy with Congress under impressions as to his power and duties derived from a state of things which has passed away. The country has been appealed to to decide between them. The verdict has been given against the President. His past course is not only condemned, but he is informed as plainly as possible that he must mend his ways—that he is neither a leader nor a restorer, but simply a stop-gap. What we want at this point are statesmen to take up the work of reconstruction, botched though it be, and complete it on the great principles which the country has once more affirmed. What we do not want is a bevy of sharp attorneys to distract and rend the nation with a tedious and farcical but exciting trial, in which we should wait and fret while counsel wrangled and chopped logic. We have a two-thirds majority is both Houses. We can do whatever we think just and expedient. Let us do it if need be over Mr. Johnson's head. He has now received a solemn warning that he is to execute and not Johnson's head. He has now received a solemn warning that he is to execute and not

to legislate. Let us see that he executes faithiully. Should be neglect or fail to do his duty
now, he will sin against the light, and we can
then proceed to punish him, with the conscionsness that we have not taken him unawares, and
that we have not saddled him with duties to the
the discharge of which neither his educaton, nor his head, nor his conscience is equal.
To heal the wounds left by civil war, and lift
millions of people out of bondage and darkness
into liberty and light, is the most sublime and
awful task which was ever imposed on a legislature. In a moment of weakness, or confusion, awini task which was ever imposed on a legisla-ture. In a moment of weakness, or confusion, or thoughtlessness, we all connived at or acqui-esced in its assumption by one weak, ignorant, and over-elated man. He has failed miscrably, Let us cast him aside—contemptiously, if you will; but for mercy's sake do not let us treat the world at such a crisis to the paltry and dethe world at such a crisis to the paltry and degrading speciacle of a whole nation trying him judicially for having been presumptuous, conceited, obstinate, uneducated, and for having passed the flower of his years as a little village politician in a slave State. All this is his mistortone and our shame, but no lawver's tongue can ever make it out a crime worthy of any heavier penalty, if heavier penalty there be, than a nation's scorm and rebuke.

The Seizure of a United States Mail Agent in Kentucky.

The Military Commission which has been investigating the outrage committed by Kentucky guerillas on the 20th ultimo, in the seizure of Dr. Farris, a United States mail agent, on board of the steamer General Buell, has reported the following

"That the arrest of Dr. C. W. Farris, the United States mail agent, at Ghent, Kentucky, was illegal, and was made in a very violent manner; that from the actions and character of Richard H. Morrow, David Kemper, and DeWitt Kemper, the parties who seized Dr. Farris at Ghent, Kentucky, Dr. Farris would have been murdered instead of being carried to Warsaw, if he had not been rescued; that the arrest of Dr. murdered instract of being carried to Warsaw, if he had not been rescued; that the arrest of Dr. Farris and the detention of the United States mail steamer General Buell at Warsaw, Kentucky, was illegal, and was done in a violent manner by an irregular mob of about one hundred and fifty persons headed by John W. Kirby, sheriff of Gallatin county; Richard H. Morrow, deputy sheriff of Gallatin county, and others, and was composed of returned Rebel soldiers and Rebel sympathizers; that the said arrest and detention was countenanced and epocuraged by the civil authorities and the encouraged by the civil authorities and the people of the vicinity; that the life of Dr. C. W. Farris was in great danger from the crowd at Warsaw, Ky.; that the county of Gallatin is under the rule of the enemies of the United under the rule of the enemies of the United States Government; that the United States mail steamer General Buell was unlawfully detained by the mob at Warsaw, Kv., for about two hours; that the indictment found against Dr. C. W. Farris by the Grand Jury, for the murder of John J. Morrow and of John W. Dreer, was a malicious prosecution, and done by the Grand Jury and county officers on account of hatred to ward Dr. C. W. Farris for having been a loyal man during the war; that John J. Morrow belonged to the band of the Rebel service known as Morgan's guerillas, and was a deserter from as Morgan's guerillas, and was a deserter from the Federal service, and was prowling around as a guerilla, and the said Baker was harboring the said Morrow, when they were both shot by United States soldiers under command of Lieutenant Johnson, a commissioned officer of the United States army, in pursuance of an order of General Burbridge, commanding Department of

"The Board are of the further opinion that Richard H. Morrow, DeWitt Kemper, David Kemper, and John W. Kirby were instrumental in the illegal arrest of Dr. C. W. Farris, United States Mail Agent, and in the forcible detention of the United States mail steamer General Buell on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1866, and respectfully recommend that the above-named ersons be arrested and tried by competent au-

"All of which is respectfully submitted.
"C. H. FREDERICK,
"Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. V.
"Jos. B. Collins,
"Major Second U. S. Infantry.
"WILLIAM H. MERRELL,
"Cap'ain V. R. C. and Recorder."

A Monkey Biting John Morrissey's Boy,

THE MONKEY AND HIS OWNER IN TROUBLE. A son of John Morrissey, of pugilistic fame, while watching the antics of a monkey yesterday afternoon, ventured too near the animal, and had two of his fingers buten. To-day, Mrs. Morrissey found the organ-grinder who kept the offending monkey, and had him taken to Police Headquarters. After telling the facts to Inspector Carpenter, she was surprised to learn that that official had no power to imprison the organ-grinder or to kill the monkey. She was advised to go to Jefferson Market and enter a complete before the presiding magistrate; she complaint before the presiding magistrate; she was unwilling to do this, but declared she would kill the monkey herself. Mrs. Morrissey left the police office declaring that her husband would see that full justice was meted out to the monkey or its owner. The grinder, however, left the place much relieved on account of his temporary escape. What will happen to him nobody knows.—N. Y. Evening Post, 18th.

The Sport (a French paper) has the following: 'The last of the Republican blackbirds of Mondage (Calvados) has just been shot by an advocate of Bayeaux. These birds were long celebrated throughout the arrondisement. The remarkable facility with which blackbirds learn and retain musical airs is well known. In 1848, an ingenious patriot attempted to turn that instinct to republicanize the whole green wood of the neighborhood. He brought up by hand two breeds of blackbirds, and taught them, during several months, the Marseillaus hymn, and when they could sing that air perfectly, he let them fly. In a short time all the blackbirds in the woods learnt the Marseillaise, and for years the groves re-echoed with our son When France, at a later than that tunitune, the majority of period, changed here.

When France, at a later the true, the majority of period, changed her the rural growth the songsters were shot by refuge the garden of the Abbey of Mondage, where the good monks often listened with a smile to its song. The unfortunate bird, at length, one day ventured beyond its limits, and paid for its timerity with its life. Time had singularly changed the color of its black plumage; it had become almost white.

The Order of St. Hubert, which is the

The Order of St. Hubert, which is the highest order in the kingdom of Bavaria, has just been conferred on Count Bismark. The decoration was created in 1444 by Gerhard, this fifth Buke of Zallah and Barata. lith Duke of Zulich and Berg, in memory of a victory gained on the festival day of St. Hubert. It was first brought into honor in 170s, by the Prince Palatine John William, and King Max Joseph, by royal decree, declared it to be the highest order in the kingdom. By the statutes of the order, it can only be of the order, it can only be conferred on sovereigns, reigning princes, or their relations, or on persons chosen by the king himself. The decoration consists of a cross, bearing the words In Tran Vast (constant in fidelity). It has been bestowed three times on Prussian ministers, viz.:—On Baron Manteuffel in 1853, M. de Schleinitz in 1860, and, lastly, on the ferrous Rismark.

famous Bismark.

—Recently the keepers of the immense crocodile at the Agricultural Hall, in London, were considerably irightened. This crocodile, which measures three yards long, and is considered to be the largest ever brought to Europe, is kept in a large tank made of zinc. The keepers were occupied in changing the water of the tank, when all at once it upset, and the crocodile rolled on the floor. The savage beast immediately began to walk about the room, opening his formidable jaws and lashing his tail violently. Happily no spectators were present at the time, and the keepers, with many precautions and much difficulty, succeeded in making the amphibious monster re-enier his tank, which was then securely fastened.

—The gross receipts at the Boston theatres for famous Bismark.

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