The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867.

REFORM IN ENGLAND.

It is perfectly wonderful, judging from the accounts derived through a certain order of men, to know how many times a nation can stand on the very brink of a fearful precipice and not fall off; and how often it can be absolutely and irretrievably ruined, and yet be full of lusty life and entering upon new phases of development with unsurpassed security and vigor. According to the tory organs, England has been on a precipice and been pushed over into the chasm below, "times and ways without number," by those terrible radicals, who are deficient in respect for antiquity, and sanguine in their ability to improve upon the fathers. At this moment, England is represented as being on the precipice again, and in the utmost danger of a fall that shall crush the life out of her. The radicals are demanding an extension of the right of suffrage, not to blacks, for specimens of the ebony race are so uncommon in "the fast anchored isle" as to be real explosives; but to what are known as the middle and lower orders of white men. In other words, universal suffrage is demanded, not as a gratuity or favor, but as a natural and indefeasible inheritance, long withheld because "on the part of the oppressor there has been power." It is interesting and instructive to notice what dire mischiefs are predicted as sure to follow, if the industrial classes are permitted to participate in selecting members of Parliament. Either the English tories have borrowed all the objections of American Democrats against Universal Suffrage, or else American Democrats have drawn their weapons of opposition thereto from the armory of the British tories.

The aristocratic class of England, on certain memorable occasions, did good service to the cause of civil liberty by wrenching from the Crown concessions, not only to their own order, but yielding advantages to the masses of the population. The monarchs invariably protested they were guilty of a sort of sacrilege, in thus invading prerogatives coming directly from the Almighty. But these protestations were unheeded. The aristocracy continued their encroachments on the established domain of the Kings, until they virtually absorbed all substantial power, leaving the occupant of the throne only a shadow of authority, and compelling him or her to act as a puppet in their hands. All this was favorable to civil order and personal liberty. But the final solution could not be reached by this process. While the rule of an oligarchy yielded compensations in denuding kings of their ancient authority, it did not establish government on a basis accordant with natural justice.

The people now seem resolved to make reclamations of the aristocracy. Of course that distinguished body are offended and distressed. It was pleasant enough for them to strip the Kings. It is not agreeable to be stripped themselves. If they can be left alone their situation is decidedly comfortable. There are many aristocracies in the world, but none that will compare with the English, either for wealth, or dignity, or power. Nothing is more natural than that, having a "good thing," they should seek to hold on to it. Indeed, it is easy to see they have held their places so long, and by such unanimous and unbroken consent, that they feel their title thereto to be as valid as any other title whatsoever. But the question is one that cannot be adjudicated by their feelings. The masses of the people have feelings as well as they, and show a determination to have them taken into the settlement.

The aristocracy are aware they must make concessions. Their lamentations show how profound their convictions are on that point. But they mean to give up just as little as they can with safety. Such has been their uniform method. But in this they are short-sighted. The broadening of the basis of representation so as to afford standing room for a hundred thousand new voters, instead of making a settlement, will only give the reformers a colgne of vantage for fresh agitation, which they will not fail to use. Manifestly the English people, without distinction of class, must and will be represented in the government, not by a pleasant fiction of law, but in deed and in truth. The sooner the aristocracy cease to oppose, the better will it be all round.

In response to our proposition to discard party politics for a season, in order to secure the passage of a genuine Free Railroad Law, the Chambersburg *Repository* says:

"Will the proposition of the *Gazette* mend matters? It has been tried before without even for a fortnight arresting the tide of corruption that swells in, about and over the legislature. The position of the Democrats in the present legislature fully warrants the assumption that the disregard of the wishes of the people is continued to no one party. We can understand how the *Gazette* may bring retribution upon the Republican party for the perfidy of its representatives, but it would at the same time bring to power a class of men no better in point of integrity, and false beside to every national interest."

Does our contemporary mean to imply that representative government is a failure? that no choice remains but submission to "the tide of corruption," or the disbanding of the Legislature and inaugurating a dictator?

We do not understand how the betrayal of promises publicly made touching State interests, gives assurance that the pledge breakers will be true to any "national interests." So long as they are without power to act, they may, indeed, "keep the word of promise to the ear," on national topics; but give them power and they will prove unreliable. Some of these betrayers want the republican organization kept intact, because they seek promotion by means of it to places in which they will be required to deal exclusively with "national interests." It ought to be understood that the republican organization cannot be used to such end. We prefer an honest Democrat shall succeed Mr. BUCKALEW rather than a pledge-breaking Republican. This latter, under temptation, would prove a duplicate of Mr. COWAN, than which nothing could be worse.

GEN. BUTLER, in his rencounter with Mr. BINGHAM, plainly intimated his belief that President JOHNSON was in the conspiracy which resulted in the death of President LINCOLN. If he has evidence that warrants this incrimination, he has a duty much more serious than launching accusatory harangues in the House of Representatives.

WE are informed that the iron boilers at Kittaning, Pennsylvania, are at work at the reduction asked, viz: Seven dollars per ton.

ENCOURAGEMENT.

The wholesome discipline to which we have felt constrained of late to subject the *Commercial*, on the question of railroads, already bears excellent fruit, richly compensating for the diligence and knowledge expended therein. When the bill came up to increase the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, we urged that the augmentation was desired, among other reasons, in order that the Company might compete successfully for the trade of the Pacific slope, of China, and of India, bringing it, in great part at least, across the continent, by way of Pittsburgh, instead of letting it fall into the northern route to New York. At first our contemporary was impatient, "restive and intractable as an ass's colt." It did, indeed, admit we made a display of "valuable information," but it was not ready to confess that the statistics we adduced clinched our argument so firmly that it could not be shaken. After a little the storm of its wrath abated, and it mellowed most surprisingly. Yesterday it went so far as to state that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has actually offered ten millions of dollars for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and explains to its readers that this was done "with a view to making St. Louis the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad and a direct line across the continent via Terre Haute, Indianapolis, the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne or Pan Handle, and Pennsylvania Central." Nor did it stop with this formal announcement. It went on to express the opinion, derived from the table of distances we presented for its instruction, that "such a line would present advantages superior to any other." Nay, it relaxed its wrath towards the Pennsylvania Railroad Company so much as to declare, "We take real pride in contemplating its magnitude and the enterprise at the bottom of it." That will do for the present. So long as our contemporary evinces a disposition to discard its errors we shall not urge it beyond what is reasonable.

—There is a good deal of human nature in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. We do not see how it can well be otherwise so long as its stockholders and officers remain men, and deal with sublunary affairs. When these people get translated, and to a better sphere, as we trust they all may, in due season, they will have less of the selfishness of earth, and more of the charities of heaven, in their composition. Notwithstanding all the talk we hear about disinterested benevolence, we do not find an overstock of it in practice. Taking men as they are, it is presuming a good deal to insist that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall invite competition, or submit to a competition it can legitimately avoid. The business men of Pittsburgh, after all they have professed in the matter of Freedom in Railroad Building, are not exemplarily tolerant of projects for new lines, the effect of which must be to divert trade from this locality. It is not in human nature they should be. However much men may possess and enjoy, they always want more. And this is not a vice, but an excellence. Men were not made to lie down and ruminate like cattle, and then lie down and ruminate. They were created with insatiable aspirations, and hence the desire for new and greater attainments is perpetual. Herein is the propelling force by which all human activities are driven.

What we complain of is not, that the men who compose the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or who manage its affairs, act as most men do, or would, in their circumstances; but, that the leaders of political parties, who have given pledges to aid in enacting a Free Railroad Law, do not make their words good, and that members of the Legislature, who were elected under the just expectation that they would favor the measure, go against it. So long as people submit to this faithlessness, either in the political parties with which they act, or in particular members of the Legislature, by whom they are represented, there is, and can be no hope that a proper law will be enacted. The system of special charters will remain, and the best that can be done under it will have to be accepted. It is time this point was generally perceived and appreciated. Kings make concessions to their subjects only when fears of successful or dangerous revolts constrain them. The railroad monopolists will abdicate only when the people strip them of special privileges. So long as the masses of the people are patient under the existing system, or tender the treachery of representatives charged with the duty of subverting it and instituting a broader and more liberal one, the monopolists will not relent. A clatter of vituperative tongues will not frighten them.

We made a suggestion for action on the part of the people, touching this subject, independent of party organizations. We do not get favorable responses. Do the people understand that this is their business?

THE Richmond *Dispatch* has been looking around to ascertain who will be eligible to office under the changed condition of affairs, and is quite checked to find so many capable persons still left to take charge of public matters. The disfranchisement of former leaders and representative men imposes the duties upon those not disqualified, and consequently the young men of the present generation must take upon themselves the burthen of office. This shows the wisdom of the Congressional action in the premises. It is well for a new set of men to come into power at the South, for they will have less to unlearn than their seniors. Under their guidance the Southern States will much sooner recover from the calamities of the war than under the leadership of the men who brought on the struggle, and will sooner find themselves in harmony with the Northern people.

THE Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, charged with inquiring into what grounds exist for the impeachment of the President, will prosecute their labors during the vacation. Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS is a member of the Committee and expects to spend a large part of the summer in Washington, attending to this matter. As a jurist, consult, as a statesman, and an orator, he has no superior in the body which he adorns. He has, besides, moral courage to do what he believes ought to be done.

GEN. SHERIDAN's order, sweeping out of power disloyal officials of the municipality of New Orleans, and substituting for them men of undoubted loyalty, is such proof of his metal as gives contentment to all friends of order the country over.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS is not likely to be released from imprisonment under the resolution offered to that end in the Senate by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts. That resolution was not referred, but lies on the table.

THE Macon (Ga.) *Journal* takes a sensible view of President Johnson and his course, and gives expression thereto in a forcible way, thus:—

"A few months on have not yielded. Thank God for it. He has done us an immense deal of harm; crippled us when our armies were in the field; rejected the terms which Grant and Sherman gave us, and then, at last, has kept sectional fire and animosity stirred up against us by his unwise course and his foolish conflict with Congress and Northern sentiment.

"And now we hope President Johnson's opposition to the Government will cease. He has opposed it so long, and induced our people to oppose it so long, holding out to us the false idea that he would do something for us, that he has done us infinitely more harm than all other men and all other causes combined. But for him we would long ago have been admitted into the Union, and upon far better terms than we shall now be able to obtain. He has been the most effective enemy we have had."

The work of building a bridge across the river at St. Louis has been commenced. The *Democrat* says:

"It is intended to build from Washington avenue to the dyke; on this side the bridge will reach the leveled Third street, the railroad tracks thence proceeding by tunnel under the streets to a union depot; on the other side the bridge will be reached by raised approaches. The work will be of stone and iron, and as strong and durable as money and skill can make it. The financial ability and enterprise of the men connected with the work gives assurance that it will be pushed with vigor and success."

"THAT conscientious and reliable Irishman, Mr. J. S. C. Abbot, has made, probably, the greatest discovery of modern times."—*Commercial.*

That "Irishman" happens to be a Yankee, born and reared down in Maine.

The Lebanon *Courier* gives this mild suggestion to the Senator from Erie:

"No one can speak so often as Mr. Lowry without saying some things that are wise and some that are otherwise—the greater portion otherwise."

AT Louisville, Kentucky, and Selma, Alabama, Young Men's Christian Associations are conducting noon-day prayer meetings.

IN many towns in Pennsylvania revivals of religion are progressing, and converts are reported to be numerous.

CONSUMPTION

CAN BE CURED.

And is being cured every day by persons who use the Dr. S. A. WILSON'S GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION. Those who have used it are rejoicing constantly to testify to its great merits, and the wonderful cures it has performed. Such testimony can be produced that cannot be doubted by any reasonable person.

For sale by Druggists everywhere, and at JOSEPH FLEM'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depôt, No. 54 Market street.

Pittsburgh, March 29, 1867.

Messrs. Wilson & Stockton:

GENTS: I have been a resident of the West for the last twenty years, and have suffered with Consumption for the last five years, with a cough so severe at times as to keep me from my business. I have tried many of the so-called remedies for Consumption without any benefit, and had given up all hope of ever being cured, when I was induced by a friend to try your celebrated Consumption Remedy. I had not taken half a bottle before I was decidedly better, and I continued its use for a few weeks, when I was pronounced by my friends and myself to be perfectly cured. I have since been in the habit of recommending your Remedy to all my friends who are afflicted with Consumption, and have yet to hear of the first one who has not been benefited by it. Respectfully yours,

E. BUCHNER,
No. 45 Market street.

THE INDIANS AND THE WHITE PINE.

Although long known to the aborigines of America, Dr. George W. Sweet, of Boston, has at his own expense, perfected and now offers for the consideration of the public, the Diamond Market Perfected Pure Medicine, which he calls the Indian Vegetable Pills, for which he claims all the virtues ascribed to the White Pine, including Health and Long Life. Persons desiring any information as to the virtues, will call upon or address Dr. S. Hoffner, the agent, or the superintendent Market, Brackenridge.

EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

In dry bottles, in powder. This Magnesia is a mild cooling laxative, especially adapted to the stomach, and effectual in cases. For sale by most Druggists. Prepared by ARTHUR HODGES, 1 Spring street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and Canadas.

TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS, Carving Knives and Forks, and Steels, of the finest quality. Also, a large assortment of Pocket Knives, which we offer at the lowest cash prices. Persons desiring any of the above goods are not asked to buy but to look.

JAMES HOWARD,
No. 84 Wood street.

REVOLVERS, REVOLVERS.

Just in a Western trade, Colts sharps and Tools Revolvers, for sale low. For sale at the Cutlery, 84 Wood street.

CUTLERY, CUTLERY, CUTLERY.

Pocket Knives, Table Knives and Forks, Scissors, Razors, Carving Knives and Forks, Butchers' Knives, Knives and Forks in Sets, Ivory Handled Knives and Forks, Ivory Handled Carving Knives and Forks, Ivory Handled Table Knives, Ivory Handled Pocket Knives, Ivory Handled Razors, Ivory Handled Scissors, Ivory Handled Combs, Ivory Handled Brushes, Ivory Handled Toilet Sets, Ivory Handled Cutlery, Ivory Handled Fancy Articles, Ivory Handled Fancy Articles, Ivory Handled Fancy Articles