The Pittsburgh Gazette
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867.

THE House Committee of Ways and Means has agreed upon a bill to prevent a further contraction of the currency.

NO RELIANCE whatever ought to be put in the report of a correspondent of the New York *Herald* that a fresh partition of Italy is contemplated by France or any other of the European powers.

IT is probable the people of South Carolina have decided to call a Constitutional Convention, the vote in the interior being larger than near the coast. This one by one the revolted States are moving in the work of reorganization, and most if not all of them will be represented in Congress before the close of the present session.

THE so-called democratic journals are cultivating the art of sneering, in the most aristocratic manner, at poor people who have not enjoyed the advantages of refinement and culture. The spiteness with which they ply this vocation shows that if the habit has only lately been openly indulged, the motive to it has been long cherished.

WM. M. ALLISON and W. W. Davis, late publisher of the Juniata *Republican*, have been convicted of libel, before the Dauphin county court, on oath of John J. Patterson, and have been sentenced to pay a fine of $100 each, costs of prosecution, give security in the sum of $500 to be of good behavior for the term of one year toward all persons, and particularly John J. Patterson, and be imprisoned in the jail of Dauphin county for thirty days. At the request of the defendants, Col. Patterson, the next day, prevailed on Gov. Geary to grant them pardons.

THE New York *Times'* correspondent shows how the message of the President gained publicity before it was presented to Congress. It appears that an enterprising correspondent of a Boston journal was set up in business by an influential friend at the White House, and hawked about the streets the precious document, realizing perhaps enough mud dollars out of his labors. Inasmuch as there was no end to the copies in his possession, his source of supply must have been at headquarters, or in other words, the President was a party to the speculation.

THE Report of the Secretary of the Secretary of the Treasury is an able document, and his recommendations, so far as they involve general principles, are based on the best deductions of economic science. While he depicts in vivid colors the evils of an incovertible paper currency, and strongly argues in favor of a speedy return to a specie standard, his statements are not overdrawn. The public debt cannot be paid, nor the taxes be materially reduced, nor industry and trade be quickened, without first restoring the constitutional and genuine measure of values.

ALLUDING to the confession in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury that he is unable to prevent systematic frauds upon the revenue, the New York *Post* says:

"Somewhere in Washington, it is said, there is a shelter and defence for these rogues. We do not believe it to be in Mr. McCulloch's department, but he cannot be too vigilant in ferreting out these abuses of patronage."

In this connection it may as well be mentioned that the conjecture is entertained by knowing ones that whisky frauds are conceived as a source from which to draw funds for electioneering purposes.

THE Committee of Ways and Means are reported to be opposed to a reduction of the whisky tax. If the duty shall be retained at the present amount, or anything like it, the people will insist that means shall be provided to enforce the payment of it. Levying high duties, and not collecting them, defrauds the government, enables the distillers to get three or four times as much for spirits as the consumers ought to pay under the circumstances, and puts additional and unequal burdens on other branches of production. This whisky tax swindling has run about as long as it will be tolerated. Do members of Congress, as well as the Executive department, understand this?

THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF IMPEACHMENT.

The three reports made by the Judiciary Committee, on the matter of Impeachment, have been printed by order of the House of Representatives, and make a pamphlet of 111 pages. Weare indebted to Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS for a copy of it, and have given it a careful and dispassionate perusal.

Mr. WILSON and Mr. WOODRIDGE, constituting the Republican minority, have built up a legal argument which has a basis no more substantial than quicksand. It is simply amazing that men pretending to legal attainments, should make such representations as they do touching the law of impeachment. They assume that a President cannot be impeached except for offenses of such character and gravity as would expose him to indictment in the courts. The fact is five impeachments have been tried before the Senate, and in neither of them was an indictable offense made the basis of the proceeding. In neither of these cases did the defendant himself, or any member of the Senate, or any man of ordinary intelligence in any part of the country, imagine the rule asserted by these gentlemen to be in the slightest degree applicable to the case.

The people of the thirteen colonies, which originally formed the United States, inherited English law and precedent as absolutely as they did English blood, or language, or literature. So far as they found English law and precedent unsuited either to the general condition of the ego or to the liberal form of government they established, they modified it either by constitutional provision or by statutory declarations. In all other respects the principles and forms of adjudication remained untouched. No thoughtful man can read the Constitution without seeing evidences of this in almost every section.

In three particulars that instrument alters the English law of impeachment, and only in three.

1. It provides that "judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the United States;" but goes on to specify that "the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law." The object of this abatement is obvious. It was intended to remedy a serious evil which had grown up, whereby impeachment was made a convenient instrument for irresponsibly taking the lives and fortunes of rivals or enemies.

2. It provides that "the President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors." The intention of this declaration was not to limit impeachment to indictable offenses, or to persons in the civil service. Neither the Executive, nor Congress, nor the Courts, nor writers of authority on the Constitution and the Laws, have ever so held until within the last two years, and no one to which the deepest offender against civil officer is as liable to impeachment as a private citizen. Even a private citizen may be proceeded against for incivism by this process. A specific evil was cured by this stipulation. Under the British monarchy, when a favorite Minister or a subservient Judge was impeached by Parliament and convicted, he was shielded by the prerogative of the Crown, and retained in office. The framers of the Constitution in the clause under consideration, simply provided a remedy for this abuse.

3. It provides that no bill of attainder shall be passed. This made an end of that terrible power by which families were smitten to the earth or torn up by the roots for the crimes of a husband and father.

—So far, and no farther, does our Constitution modify the English law of impeachment. Whoever has examined the cases of impeachment heretofore tried in this country, or has read the chapter of Story's Commentary on this point, knows this to be the fact. Against the law as thus expounded the immeasurable wind, just now prevalent, goes for nothing.

If any Republican member of Congress, or any Republican journalist, thinks that, considering the shortness of the time President Johnson has now to serve, or the pressure of other business, involving the common welfare, and which does not admit of delay, it is inexpedient to arraign and depose him, we are not prepared to say there is no reason in either suggestion, though we do not admit the conclusiveness of either or both combined. Whoever is of our way of thinking will stand with us. Those who are of a contrary mind have perfect liberty to go their own way.

But when Republican members of Congress, or Republican journalists, affirm the President has done nothing whereby he is rightfully exposed to impeachment, and that the Constitution and the precedents under it do not reach his case, they disclose either a stolid ignorance or an unbounded mendacity.

In the course of a few days—as soon as our columns are relieved from the peculiar pressure now falling on them—we shall present our readers with an admirable exposition of the law and practice of impeachment, as set forth in the Report of the Majority of the Judiciary Committee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Memoir of the Life and Labors of Francis Wayland, D.D., LL.D., late President of Brown University. By his sons, Francis Wayland and H. L. Wayland. Two volumes. New York: Sheldon & Co. Pittsburgh: Davis, Clarke & Co.

Religious biography, elevated as it is ordinarily, because it treats of facts and not fiction, is heightened when the subject has moved in the higher walks of learning, and has also done something towards molding the morals of a nation. Doctor Wayland embodied these characteristics in the highest and broadest sense. Born of parents who had felt the pressure of persecution as dissenters in England, it is no marvel that his sympathies were with popular freedom in this country. New York was honored in being his birth place. Graduating at Union College while quite young, he soon after entered Andover Theological Seminary. From this he became pastor of a Baptist church in Boston, where he became very popular. In 1835 he accepted a professorship in Union College, exchanging this place in 1837 for the Presidency of Brown College. Here he developed his great powers of ripe scholarship and eminent executive talents. During his connection with this College he wrote a great deal, and his works on "Moral Science" and "Political Economy," will long live to perpetuate his name and exert a good influence on men. The sons have executed their task well, and we regard these volumes valuable far beyond mere denominationalismit.

THE ENGLISH STAYSMEN: A Course of Lectures on the Political History of England. By Goldwin Smith. New York: Harper & Brothers. Publishers. For sale by Henry Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

The events narrated in these lectures, aside from the notable characters—Pym, Cromwell, and Pitt—are of intense interest to the lovers of historic lore. Historical facts are here embodied of the stirring times in which these men lived, and acted so prominent a part of a momentous character. The great reforms sought by them were to ennoble and elevate man, and relieve the nation from the tyranny and despotism which prevailed. Pym receives the position that he deserves, and Cromwell and Pitt performed well the great work history so generously accords to them. Professor Smith pictures the grand themes, with a master hand, and compresses in these lectures, volumes. The publication of this work, by this eminent house, will be a valuable contribution to this class of reading matter.

THE STORY OF WALDEMAR KNOW'S YOUTH. By H. F. Ewald. Translated from the Danish. Pp 231. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

This work was published anonymously in Denmark, in 1860, and afterwards re-published in England. It was well received and at once gave the author quite a reputation. The same popularity that attended Fredericks Bremer's works in her country, was realized by the author among the Danes. Its reproduction in this country, by the excellent publishing house named, will doubtless secure it a wide sale. It depicts in a racy, captivating style, different phases of society, especially of the middle and higher grades, and presents the main characters in graphic language.

FLOWTON PAYNE. By Charles Dickens. Illustrated Octavo Edition, with thirty-two original illustrations, from designs by Pole and Seymour. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Publishers. For sale by W. A. Gildenhorn, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Brisk as the competition has been for the works of the great novelist, this well known publishing firm has sold an immense number of their twenty-four different editions. The "Illustrated Octave Edition" is a new candidate for public favor, this being the second volume of the series. This volume is printed on a large octavo page, double column, from new type with a clear bold face. The paper is good, and the illustrations, full page size, are printed on fine tinted paper, and bound in cloth in a substantial manner. These inimitable papers are familiar almost to everybody.

MRS. PUTNAM'S RECEIPT BOOK, AND YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. New and enlarged edition. New York: Sheldon & Co. Pittsburgh: Davis, Clark & Co.

Eight years ago the author published the first edition of this work. Its practical elements rendered it popular at first, and in its enlarged form it will doubtless be increasingly popular. All the receipts have been tried and proved by the author during twenty years experience in housekeeping, and found to be good. It contains receipts sufficient in variety to meet fully the wants of a family, and the author has especially kept in view economy in providing a table handsomely. Many of the receipt books in use are burdened with useless matter, but this book aims at practical information.

SPECIMEN AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE REBELLION AND THE OVERTHROW OF SLAVERY. By George S. Boutwell. Pp. 82. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. For sale by Ray & Co., Pittsburgh.

Careful readers of the doings of the National Congress are familiar with Governor Boutwell's name, especially because of his connection with the impeachment movement now agitating the country. Aside from this question, Mr. Boutwell is known for his eminent services during the dark days of the rebellion. These speeches comprise those he delivered within a few years, in Congress, Faneuil Hall, and on special occasions in different places. Valuable papers, too, which appeared in several influential journals, are also reproduced. Both addresses and papers are couched in terse, vigorous language, and breathe intense loyalty throughout. The publishers have shown great taste in the mechanical production of the work.

JEDOE NOYES' HEATER POWER'S GIRLHOOD. By Mrs. Edwin Sheppard, Loring, publisher, Boston. For sale by Henry Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth street.

Lessons of value to young ladies may be gleaned from this beautiful little volume. Paragraphs full of pathos abound here and there, and one cannot read the work without having awakened the tendrest emotions. Tourists to the lovely village of "West Oakland," England, are shown a costly monument, bearing this inscription: "Judge Not," which points heavenward over the grave of the heroine of this book.

SWEDES AND NORWAY. Sketches and stories of their scenery, customs, history, legends, etc. By A. G. Sleuter. With illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Pittsburgh: Davis, Clarke & Co.

This is the third volume of a series designed to describe some of these kingdoms, provinces and countries least known to young American readers. Such books for the young are the more valuable because, in addition to the interesting historical information embodied therein, the author introduces the dashing stories of Scandinavian life, which give zest and relish to the youthful reader. Each of the volumes will be complete in itself, although the prominent characters in the leading story will appear in all.

BARNABY BRUNE. By Charles Dickens. "People's Edition. With illustrations by H. K. Browne. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Pittsburgh: W. A. Gildenhorn.

On the reception of previous volumes of the "People's Edition Illustrated," we have spoken in favorable terms of its admirable features, both as it regards paper, type, binding and price. Each one makes a compact and portable volume, and heretofore sold at two dollars and fifty cents a volume. The price has been reduced and is now only one dollar and fifty cents. The story of Barnaby Rudge is as it is well known, is founded upon the great Riots at the close of the last century. The thrilling scenes of that period are portrayed in Dickens' inimitable style.

MISS TRACKABY'S STORIES. Loring, Publisher, Boston. For sale by Henry Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

"Jack the Giant Killer," "Cinderella," "The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood," form part of the exquisite tales of this gifted author. Her father's great name gives her a cordial welcome. As a writer she is quite a favorite.

Gardener in Germany.

We further wished the curious water works of old Archbishop Sittieno, who lived and ruled his state in the year 1613. He must have given some of the taxes which he had promised to the Church to private amusements, for his palace and gardens are masterpieces of curious contrivance. In the garden is a long walk lined with grottoes, fountains, arbors, and marble figures of the animals, in one place a wild boar just rising from covert, in another a bristling fawn, seen through the green twigs. In a grotto of fantastic shells work is an archbishop's crown, of gilded tin, which rises on a jet of water to the height of ten or fifteen feet, and then sinks again, rises and sinks alternately, the water pouring out down its rim all around.

In another place, a wide sheet of water, thin as blotting paper and smooth as glass, streams out in a solid convex sheet over a bouquet of water lilies, and still another falls like a bell glass over a circle of moss. Further on, there is a small house, in which are wooden figures representing all the kinds of tradesmen at their different crafts. The water is turned on; and at once the figures begin their works. One party is nailing slates on a house roof; another with brick and trowel is building a wall; a third is blacksmithing; a fourth coopering casks and a fifth kneading bread. Some private citizen also passing by, a peasant woman is scolding in the market place; a butcher knocks down a bullock, which rises again as often as killed. Nobility also appears in a palace at the background, and all the street life of the century is displayed. It is a child's plaything, but excellently made and very amusing.

Further on and in the house is another grotto, in which is a miniature rain—an old castle chamber apparently falling all to pieces, but still falling as at first, though after two hundred years. And the next room to this represents a cave where a dragon sails round in a ring of water, and is always about to eat a stone maiden, who is being struck on the head by a stone Perseus, whose figure water turns. The walls are covered with artificial green vines, through whose leaves are seen lizards, and dragons, and insects, and beasts, all of some composite, and from every nook is heard chirping and singing of birds as if an among the birds were hidden among the recesses of the rocks. These are all driven by water.

The roof of an antechamber is made full of holes and pours down a perfect minute shower of rain, through which the sunshine forms a natural rainbow of bright as the colors of a prism; and between the doorway, from a score of small pipes, the water comes bursting up in streams that meet and form a pretty Gothic arch, under which one may walk with an umbrella. A little brook comes running out of two lion's mouths, down toward this doorway, and in its clear current the speckled trout are seen darting to and fro. Still further on are placed some stone seats, with holes in the centre, in which guests were perhaps invited to sit as if to see other and more beautiful water works, and at a single turn a stout jet of water is thrown up through the central orifice, doubtless lifting the guest from his place to some haste. A rough joke, not too common, let us believe even then, and now pleased. The visitor to this spot is next sent to see a natural theatre, which some freak of the rocks has wickedly constructed, as if for the very encouragement of plays and ballets, and other unseemly practices. Here is a stage, a canopy over it, a green room behind the stage, and side chambers for stage security, &c., all made ready to hand out of the living rocks. The whole is perfect in proportions, and nearly oval in form. In front is a place for spectators, also canopied, as if for the very occasion. Anything more like the work of human hands for a special purpose could scarcely be imagined. Valentine's sketch hardly bears more cognizant signs of intelligent design.

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One hundred cases of this Pure Port Wine, received this day and for sale at low rates, at
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The great secret in medicine is to help nature. SWAYNE'S PILLS are the alphabet, the one of the only 26 by of cure that has ever been made. Its basis is the nervous system is sheltered, the muscle work, and the mind, like the body, is a state of partial collapse—what is the reason? Go to SWAYNE'S PILLS. HELP UP YOUR MAN. Mean time say you would a lottering office. The problem be made is a Tonic Alterative. Bring him up out of the depths of Debility and Dependency with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They cannot fail to effect a cure. Nature is ever ready to assist, without the possibility of harm. The enfeebled digestive powers are ready to respond whenever invited to do so, as the wilted grass is to a shower. Let the invitation be given in all such cases by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, which is a specific for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, and Another medicine which combines the elements of the good effects of the above, is the celebrated HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Try it, invalids.

Important to Country Merchants.
Merchants visiting the city to buy in their supply of goods would do well to call at the great medicine emporium of DR. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., and get a supply of his invaluable PECTORAL SYRUP and BLOOD SEARCHER, the forerunner of which has been used in the Doctor's practice for over twenty years, and has saved thousands from the doomsday's grave. DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will invariably give satisfaction to all persons afflicted with coughs and hoarseness, and the most pulmonary maladies in short, in this season of the year, when DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER is daily curing some of the worst forms of disease, of a kind that baffles the skill of physicians, and usually deemed incurable, such as sc., which sufficiently prove the extraordinary power of the medicine. Dealers will find it to their interest to call on the Doctor, or address a letter addressed to him, as above, when they can be supplied with DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which is a pulmonary cleanser and assist the system in the Medical Recuperative system, but at the same time avoids the disagreeable effects of other pectoral preparations. It is not by puffing more extraordinary than other medicines, but by its intrinsic value and superior adaptedness to the cure of pulmonary complaints, that DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP and BLOOD SEARCHER is rapidly growing into general use