

Guelph Mercury

VOL. 1. NO. 191.

GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, 1868.

PRICE ONE PENNY

The Guelph Mercury

DAILY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE: EAST MACDONELL STREET.
McLAGAN AND INNES,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

The EVENING MERCURY

CONTAINING THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS, IS PUBLISHED AT 5 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAY EXCEPTED), AND MAILED TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY BY THE EVENING MAILS ON THE FOLLOWING

TERMS:
Single copy, one year, \$1. Single copy, 3 months, 50 cents. Single copy, 1 month, 25 cents. Single copy, 1 week, 10 cents.

Copies may also be had of the News boys on the streets, price one penny. Town subscribers are supplied at their residences by our own carriers. In addition to the Telegraphic News given in the Evening Mercury, we publish a large and a vast amount of Local News, interesting, timely, and of the highest value to the community. Special care will be taken to give complete Market Reports. Every Business Man should read it.

"The Weekly Mercury"

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
IT IS THE LARGEST COUNTRY NEWSPAPER IN THE DOMINION, containing 40 columns of reading matter. Special care is devoted to the Weekly Mercury, and care is taken that none but the best and most select reading appears in its columns. It is the Great Family Paper of Ontario; and the unprecedented additions to its subscription list within the last two years, and the demand still increasing, is a certain guarantee that our assertion is correct. Our facilities now for getting up a First-Class Weekly are unequalled by even the metropolitan press, and we are determined not to relax our energies.

Letters containing money, properly registered, will be at our risk.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Business men will find THE EVENING AND WEEKLY MERCURY to be unrivalled advertising mediums, as their respective circulations are at once in advance of any others in North Western Canada, and is the only means by which extensive settlements can be reached by the judicious advertiser.

Advertising rates are very moderate, and may be learned on application at the Office.

Book and Job Printing.

Executed on short notice, at reasonable rates, and in the best style of the Art. Having every facility at our command, in this department, we defy competition as to style, quality and price.

McLAGAN & INNES, Publishers,
Office—Macdonell Street, East of the Golden
Elen, Guelph, Ontario.
October 29, 1867. daw-11.

CASTLE GARDEN SALOON

MARKET SQUARE,
GUELPH, ONT.
THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has leased the above premises for a term of years, and has refitted it in a superior and substantial manner, so as to share a portion of the patronage of the public.

THE BAR

will be supplied with the

Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars

And the table with all the delicacies of the season. In fact no expense will be spared to make it a first-class establishment.

LUNCHEON

Every day from 1 to 4 o'clock.

OYSTERS AND GAME.

For Dinner and Supper parties provided on short notice, at reasonable charges.

JOHN MILLER, Proprietor,
Late of the Commercial Hotel, Whittier,
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Guelph, Jan. 29, 1868. do 11

DOMINION SALOON,

(LATE ORANGE SALOON.)

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

GUELPH.

CHOICE LIQUORS, Cigars, Oysters, &c., &c.,
always on hand. Meals furnished at
all hours.

DENIS BUNYAN.
Guelph, December 2, 1867. dawly

ALLAN'S

Barber SHOP.

IN THE BASEMENT OF

Castle Garden SALOON,

West Market Square.

SHAVING,

HAIR CUTTING,

SHAMPOONING, and

HAIR COLOURING,

Done in First-Class Style.

Making and doing up Curls for Ladies.
Guelph, February 6th. 41m

FURS.

FURS, FURS.

WE have opened our stock of FURS, from our own manufacture, which we sell at LOW PRICES, viz:

Extra Dark Mink.

Royal Ermine.

Siberian Squirrel.

River Mink.

Ladies' Hoods,

GENTS' MUFFERS and GLOVES, SLEIGH ROBES, &c.

F. GARNAND,
Market Square, Guelph.

The Highest Price paid for Raw Furs

Guelph, Oct. 31, 1867. 6ed w702

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.
Mail Express, 9:45 a.m. Day Express, 9:45 a.m.
Night Express, 11:35 p.m. Eve. Express, 2:45 p.m.
Night Ex., 2:45 p.m. Eve. Ex., 2:45 p.m.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

ARRIVE AT GUELPH. DEPART.
Mixed, 10:50 a.m. Accommodation, 6:45 a.m.
Accom., 11:35 a.m. Mixed, 3:00 p.m.
Do, 8:05 p.m. Accom., 4:50 p.m.

Stages leave for Walkerton at 5 a.m., and for Owen Sound at 4 a.m., Hamilton and Brock road at 11 a.m.

NEW LAW OFFICE.

FREEMAN & FREEMAN

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS.

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

CONVEYANCERS, &c.

S. B. FREEMAN, Q. C. G. O. FREEMAN.
25 Office over Berry's Confectionery Store,
Wyndham Street, Guelph.
Guelph, 4th December 1867. dw

Evening Mercury

OFFICE: MACDONELL STREET.

TUESDAY EVEN'G, FEB. 25, 1868.

Local News.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—There was no business transacted by the Board on Monday night, the cause being the want of a quorum.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—A meeting of Directors of the Eramosa Agricultural Society was held at the Centre Inn, on Saturday last, to decide as to whether the annual exhibition of the Society should be held in Rockwood, the villagers having offered a certain sum to induce its removal there this year; but after duly considering the matter, it was moved and carried by a majority of 9 to 1, that it would not be beneficial to the interests of the society to accept the proposition.

THE FORCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.—Every one who had the hardihood to venture on the streets on Monday morning is aware that a number of curriers from Guelph took their departure about half past eleven in the forenoon, in order to play a match at the "roaring game" with certain gentlemen in Toronto. We learn that the train which conveyed them reached that city about nightfall, consequently we may fairly infer that there was no curling at Toronto on Monday. There was one consolation left; they could probably enjoy themselves remarkably well on Tuesday.

A CALM.—After the storm then comes a calm. Old Borcas has been spluttering about at a fearful rate lately, and it was only this (Tuesday) morning that he gave over his pranks. He did considerable mischief before his wrath was appeased; he has stopped the trains; put all the post-office clerks to playing "hide and seek"; prevented the telegraph despatches, and imposed a tremendous amount of labour upon those who cater for newspaper readers. The Town has been as quiet these last two days as if every family had put on mourning; if there was nobody on the market, nobody but the proprietors and clerks in the stores; nobody in the Police Court except the Magistrate, the Chief Constable, Janet Leith, and Solitude. Everybody who could stay at home did so, and those who could not went forth most grudgingly. About ten o'clock on Tuesday morning the storm subsided, and shovelling began. Every man who had a shovel used it, and those who had none waited until their next neighbour had his work finished, and then borrowed his. It was very pleasant to watch the industry exhibited in clearing off the snow, and it was particularly agreeable to those who had no snow to remove. We admired very much the boys who were assiduously engaged in shovelling the snow off the verandahs; we could not help thinking that they were the bone and sinew of the country, or at least that they had bones and sinews, and that they were very useful to the Town, and might some time or other do the State good service. Every person made a hole by which he might have egress from his own house, and when he had got out he stood and wondered what had become of his neighbours, much as a man might be supposed to do who had been a sharer in the catastrophe produced by the falling of an avalanche. February has not departed without giving us a reminder of his presence, but he has done his worst, and we shall console ourselves with the hope, that we shall live to see the last of him. In a day or two nearly all traces of the storm will have vanished, and business will have assumed its wonted vigour and activity.

NEWSPAPERIAL.—The Spectator contradicts the statement in the Hamilton Times to the effect that negotiations have been going on between Mr. White and leading politicians in Toronto for the publication of the Spectator in that city.

BRUSHES.

White wash, Scrubbing, Hair, Tooth, and Bath Brushes.

JOHN HORSMAN.

The Silver Nuisance.

As we intimated on Monday a meeting of the Board of Trade was called by the President, John McCrea, Esq., in consequence of some resolutions passed at a meeting of some of the merchants in the office of the Bank of Commerce. There was a pretty full attendance of the leading merchants, and on Monday, the President took the chair, and opened the meeting by saying, that in consequence of the proposition of the Bank of Montreal to buy up all the foreign silver and send it out of the country, whether it was not likely to return, he had called the meeting. He then read the resolutions which had been passed at the meeting to which we have referred. He had no doubt that all who were engaged in trade in this town had suffered much inconvenience and loss on account of the silver nuisance. For his own part he would be very anxious to get rid of it, and if there was united action taken on the question as now presented, much of the loss that is now sustained by silver might be prevented. He understood that all the agencies of the Montreal Bank had received instructions and were prepared to receive it at five per cent and export it. The merchants, he thought, might make arrangements for receiving it up to a certain time at par, and after the expiration of that period to take it only at a discount. Much might be effected towards abating the nuisance if the grain buyers could only be induced to pay for their purchases in bills.

Mr. Wilkie said that the grain buyers made nothing by the silver, but so long as the merchants took it at par the buyers could do but little towards its expulsion. If a farmer gets more for his grain in silver than in bills, he will certainly take the former if he find that it will increase his purpose equally well with the latter. Thus it lies rather with the merchants than the grain buyers to abate the nuisance.

Mr. Massie had found all the merchants willing to take action in this matter; and one of them had suggested that all the merchants who attended this meeting should pledge themselves to take silver at par up till the first of April, and after that date receive it only at 4 per cent discount. When farmers came to know this resolution they would not look after silver so much as they do at present.

Mr. Chadwick thought that one week's notice was enough to give, and that the plan of taking silver at a discount might as well be commenced at the 1st of March as at the 1st of April.

The President feared that if the proposition which Mr. Massie had laid down were adhered to it would drive the people to look for silver in other markets, and that the trade would not readily be brought back to Guelph.

After some further discussion it was moved by Mr. Horsman, seconded by Mr. Massie, that this meeting pledge itself to sell silver only for shipment out of the Dominion. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rutherford, seconded by Mr. Thomson, that on and after the 1st day of April we, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to receive silver in payment of sales only at the rate of 4 per cent discount. Carried.

As all the merchants were not present, it was considered that it would be best for a committee to call upon them on Tuesday.

The Committee have not yet finished their labors on this (Tuesday) evening and of course, we are unable to give the names of those who subscribed to the document.

Moved by Mr. Massie, seconded by Mr. Horsman, that Messrs. McCrea, Massie, Thomson and Horsman be a committee to wait upon the Bank managers, and procure their assistance in the removal of the silver nuisance. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wood, seconded by Mr. Brill, that the merchants of Fergus, Elora, Durham, Clifford and Mount Forest be requested to act in concert with the resolutions passed at this meeting; and that Messrs. Buchan, Lewis and Massie be a committee to correspond with them. Carried.

The meeting adjourned.

Mr. A. Sherwood, of Brockville, P. O. is said to be the oldest Freemason in America.

EARLY LAMING.—The Stratford Beacon says:—As early as the 1st of the present month, an ewe, the property of Mr. David Martin, 1st 16, con. 9, Downie, dropped two lambs, one of which, however, died from the extreme cold, but the other is alive and hearty.

The defaulting collector at Woodstock, who escaped from the room occupied by him with \$2,200 government money in his possession, is described as a fast and reckless young man, addicted to all manner of profligacies, which would better qualify him for the position of manager of a brothel than the responsible office entrusted to him.

The English National Debt.

Mr. William Howitt, the author of "Casell's History of England," writes to the Star on the subject of the National Debt. Before the reign of Charles the Second, he writes, these kingdoms knew nothing of a national debt. At the accession of Anne, owing to the military exploits of William III. and Marlborough on the Continent, it had swelled to £10,000,000. At the accession of George I. it had grown to £54,000,000; at the commencement of the American war to nearly £120,000,000; at the commencement of the great French war, a little more than £239,000,000; and that stupendous effort to restore to the French throne the effete Bourbons, with the addition of the Irish debt, brought it in 1847 up to something more than £348,000,000. Between that time and 1853 the Government reduced the debt £69,000,000, but since then it has begun to roll up again, and now stands at £390,848,874. Since the passing of the Reform Bill it has increased no less than twenty million, and yet in the interim we have had the greatest prosperity, our export trade being now more than five times what it was in 1833. Under what possible felicitous combination of circumstances, asks Mr. Howitt, are we to liquidate the debt? We have begun to regard it as part of our constitution, and its reduction is opposed on the ground that it would necessitate fresh taxes. True, exclaims Mr. Howitt, but merely the additional interest which we have incurred since the Crimean war would have been enough to wipe off one-fifth of the debt, and the amount paid for the last fifty years amounts to within three hundred millions of twice the sum. If we can pay it off we should not be about it quickly. Mr. Howitt lays down, that peace, prosperity, and developing commerce cannot arrest taxation or reduce the debt; and he proves his proposition by statistics. Pitt, he says, persuaded us to spend one thousand millions of money, but the man who shall persuade us to discontinue the debt will perform a far more glorious task. The writer lays the odium of our alleged loss of prestige in certain trades on the National Debt, for he says we want to sell our goods as cheap as we can, while our workmen require greater wages than those of other countries, simply because they have more taxes to pay.

CANADIAN FRUITS IN ENGLAND.—Mr. W. T. Goldsmith a Canadian now in England, has been exhibiting some of our fruit at the exhibition held by the Royal Horticultural Society, Jan. 21st. The London Journal of Horticulture thus alludes to the display made by Mr. Goldsmith.

"A large collection of fruits from Canada, consisting principally of Apples and Nuts, was exhibited by Mr. W. T. Goldsmith, of Midland Road, Stoke Newington. Black Goldflower is a long dark fruit, with tender flesh, and good flavor. King of Tomkins County, a large handsome Apple, was also of superior flavour and with a fine firm flesh. Rhode Island Greening was firm in flesh, and had fine flavor. Baldwin had tender flesh, of good flavor, but rather musky from being in contact with straw. Green Pippin was tender in the flesh, but past. Yellow Bellefleur is a very nice Apple, with a fine delicate flavor—a delicious Apple. Wagener is a fine Apple of excellent flavor, and with a pure aroma. Esopus Spitzenburg was also fine. Of Pommes d'Api the fruit was small, and not remarkable for flavor. Twenty-One was tender but not of much flavor, being already past. Norton's Melon is a good firm-fleshed Apple, but not a great deal of flavor. Northern Spy was so musky from being in contact with straw as to be disagreeable. The Nuts consisted of Hickory, Hickory, Pig Nut or large Hickory, and Chestnuts. The Committee awarded a special certificate to Mr. Goldsmith also exhibited fine preserved Peaches and Tomatoes, and a bottle of Tomato jam. The Tomatoes and Peaches were very fresh and excellent, and the Tomato jam was most delicious. A special certificate was also awarded to the jam."

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY AND THE CABINET.—The Montreal Witness says:—The French Canadians have set their eyes on the Robinson route, namely, that which goes round the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in preference to the more direct route, one reason, if not the chief one, being that it will involve a much larger expenditure in Lower Canada than any other. Ontario, New Brunswick, and Quebec, it is believed, favor some other more direct routes, which involve less expenditure at first, and will ever after convey freight, considerably cheaper. But it is supposed that the French-Canadian influence preponderates in the Government, as there are rumours of the retirement of John A. Macdonald upon this question.

Rev. D. FRASER.—It may be interesting to our readers to know that the Rev. Donald Fraser formerly of Inverness, Scotland, Montreal, now of Inverness, Scotland, has been preaching and lecturing in Dublin within the last few days. By the removal of the Rev. Dr. John Hall to New York, and the retirement of the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, the pastorate of Rutland-square Church, in the Irish capital, is at present vacant. It is one of the wealthiest Presbyterian congregations in Ireland, and it is understood that they would be prepared to give Mr. Fraser a cordial welcome to accept it. It must however, be strong inducement which will lead Mr. Fraser to remove from Inverness; and it is well known that his tendencies do not run in the direction of Ireland. A Dublin paper, in noticing his presence in that city, says that he is, since Dr. Guthrie gave up preaching, perhaps the most eloquent and popular preacher in Scotland. Dr. Hall's ministry in New York, during his short residence there, has been most successful. His new flock are said to be remarkably well pleased with him.

The wail of "hard times" comes up from Kingston. By the death of Mr. Fox three hundred persons were thrown out of employment; then came the fire at Morton's Distillery, and the failure of a large forwarding firm, pulling down with it several otherwise good houses. These misfortunes have made matters very dull there, and the wail blames the short harvest of the last year for not a little of the existing stagnation. Indeed, it says that the Bishop of Ontario was ill-advised, when, among the various blessings of Providence, he made choice of "the lato bountiful harvest" as the main reason for his proclamation of his last General Thanksgiving.

Prostration of American Manufactures.

The following article is from the National Intelligencer. The prostration of all domestic manufactures in this country in spite of high protection, is universally felt, and the subject of much complaint. The fact is in contradiction to the theories of the protectionists. Our manufactures cannot compete with foreign imported articles, even in our own markets, though subject to high duties and gold payments. Formerly, we had markets abroad for our manufactures, and cotton, wool, iron, &c., to a great extent. Now, we are informed from the best sources that there is not one article of American manufacture which can be exported to compete with the foreign articles of the same kind in any foreign market. The causes of this prostration have been erroneously supposed by some to be the late contraction of the currency, and taxes on manufactured goods.

In the conventions of manufacturers, lately held, the true causes have been partially explained. Mr. Guthrie, when Secretary of the Treasury, held the opinion that manufactures, under a proper tariff, would increase to such an amount that, besides diminishing imports they would supply foreign markets, and that the loss of revenue from imports thus occasioned would be amply supplied by the small excise upon the manufactured products. The pursuance of the policy the tariff of 1857, reducing the duties on raw materials, or making them free of duty was framed.

The war tariff since adopted would, it was contended, be of vast benefit to the manufacturers and producers of wool, iron, &c. The wool-growers especially were to be benefited by making wool dear and making the manufacturers purchase it at five times the price at which it could be imported. The result is, that new wool is unsaleable, and the woolen factories are even more depressed than those of cotton. Mr. D. A. Wells recommends, a return to the system of low duties on raw materials which enter into domestic manufacture.

This subject was fully discussed in the deliberations of Congress upon the tariff in 1852 and 1853. It was ably maintained by the opponents of a protective policy that manufactures could only be encouraged and built up as a permanent interest by the natural process and harmonious development of the productive powers of the people in all branches of industry. It was strongly maintained by Mr. Calhoun and others that American manufactures would best flourish under a strictly revenue tariff, which would be equally just to all sections and interests of the country. It was then argued too, with much force, that our manufacturers must not be confined to the production for the home market, but must look to foreign countries for an extensive and profitable market. To effect this object they must have a sound currency and low taxation. The evils complained of by the manufacturers then, as now, were chiefly the result of a deranged, redundant, and fluctuating currency. With a sound currency and low taxation our manufactures may revive and flourish, and form one of our chief articles of export; but not until our currency and revenue system shall be thus reformed. The manufacturing interest has itself contributed largely to the evils of which it complains. When, in the course of time, a better state of things shall exist, they may be benefited by measures which they now denounce. A great reduction in the cost of labor and material and the expense of living must take place before our manufactures can find a market abroad in competition with foreign industry.

In a speech lately delivered by Mr. Milner Gibson, at Ashton (Eng.), he attributed a portion of the present commercial depression in England to her neglect in not insisting upon free trade between herself and the Canada when these provinces were granted self-government. He expressed his fear that this taxing of English manufactures would, under the New Dominion, be extended to all the colonies forming the Confederation.

ARGE EAGLE SHOT.—Mr. Colin Stewart, of East Williams, has just shot a large bald eagle. He noticed the bird flying around his farm for several days, but at such an immense height that it was impossible to get a shot at it during the day time. Finding it impossible to draw a bead in the daylight, Mr. Stewart came to the conclusion he would try the night for it. So after carefully watching his lordship, towards dark he discovered him taking up his quarters on the top of a very tall tree, at least one hundred feet from ground. There being no moon, it was impossible to use a rifle to advantage. He therefore proceeded at once to Alisa Craig, where he obtained a shot gun and some large shot, and stole with the utmost caution to the foot of the tree, and taking deliberate aim, hit the bird right in the breast. The eagle, when struck, sailed with outstretched wings about forty feet, and then took a downward wing with such velocity as to totally disappear beneath the deep snow. He was found to measure seven feet from wing to wing, and to weigh fourteen pounds two ounces. So says the North Middlesex Review.

Mr. Beatty, of Beamsville, Ont., has invented a metallic boot and shoe heel, which is made of cast iron, brass, copper, or any other suitable metal. It is said to have the advantages of being neater than leather; easier for the foot; lasting longer; warmer in winter; more efficient in excluding dampness; not so apt to slip; having no nails to cut carpets or mark floors; and finally being in the end much cheaper on account of the saving in the repairs, and making the boot last longer by keeping it always square and firm.

A rural clergyman in the vicinity of Oshawa struck a short time since for back pay. He entered the Church on Sunday morning, took his place amongst the members, and showed no signs of intending to officiate. After some delay, some of the members asked him to begin the services, but he refused, saying that if they would not pay him which they were well able to do, he could not afford to preach. This brought them to terms, and the next day arrangements were made to pay him and provide for the future. We recommend the policy to others similarly circumstanced.

A Democratic paper assures the Americans that if they nominate "another Abe Lincoln," the country will produce "another John Wilkes Booth, with his ever-seniper tyrannus; and the man is even now ready to do the work."

BY TELEGRAPH

Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

Extraordinary Scene in the French Corps Legislatif.

Freedom of Speech Ignored.

Several Members Expelled from the House.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, Feb. 24.—A remarkable scene occurred at last session of the French Legislative body. A member was engaged in discussion of the bill for regulating the press, when Mr. Hovin, of the Siecle, rose and said he had a document which he wished to read to members. It was the judgment of the Court exonerating himself and Mr. Guerot from charges brought against them by the government. The President interrupted Mr. Hovin and refused to allow him to proceed. Mr. Hovin insisted on reading the document. Much disorder and confusion followed, whereupon the President declared the sitting for the day dissolved. Government members then retired; the Liberal members remained, loudly protesting against the arbitrary action of the President. They were finally expelled from the building by officers.

London, Feb. 24, 10 p.m.—In the House of Lords to-night the bill renewing the suspension of operation of writ of Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland was advanced to its second reading. In the debate to which the bill gave rise Earls Russell and Grey spoke at length, advocating reform in Ireland, both in State and Church. Replies were made by Earls of Hardwick and Ellenborough and the Marquis of Westmeath.

New York, Feb. 25.—The Herald's St. Petersburg special says the Russian Admiral in the Grecian Archipelago demanded of the Porte to authenticate or disavow certain newspaper reports circulated in Turkey, to the effect that the officers of the Czar had afforded aid to the Cretan insurgents. The Grand Vizier replied that the official despatches of the Turkish Admiral contained no such charge, and that the newspapers were to blame.

American Despatches.

Impachment of President Andy Johnson.

Intense Excitement throughout the Union.

"Nobody Hurt" as yet.

Washington, Feb. 24.—8 p.m.—The impeachment resolution passed in the house at 5 p. m. The President received the news calmly, and said he was prepared for this act of his enemies.

The resolution was adopted by the following division: Ayes, 125; nays, 45. A strict party vote was maintained to-night or tomorrow, and that a hundred thousand revolutionists are in arms and will be at the command of Congress to-morrow morning.

The city is filled with strangers, and there is unusual activity among the militia.

New York, Feb. 24.—Despatches from different points throughout the country show that the news of impeachment was read with general approbation by Republicans, while Democrats bitterly denounce the act as a reckless party measure.

New York, Feb. 24th.—Excitement in this city has been in a most feverish state all day, and all sorts of absurd rumours have been circulated, such as that the Governor had proclaimed martial law in the city—that the Mayor had placed militia under arms—that troops were to be engaged to sustain the President—that the loyal League Club would raise men to support Congress, &c. At a late hour to-night the excitement is unabated. Immense crowds congregated around bulletins placed before newspaper offices and displayed by calcium lights. The fact that the House passed resolutions of impeachment created no surprise, and was generally received with cheering, each faction loud in denunciation of the other. Disturbances are constantly taking place around the drinking saloons and police force on duty has been increased. Mass meetings have called for to-morrow.

A WORTHY RESOLVE.—The N.Y. Tribune says: Strong as is the love of liberty for ourselves implanted in every human breast, it seems to be but little stronger or more universal than the desire to enslave others. The last American slave set free, so far as we have learned, is a girl, who was returned to her father, Henry E. Morris, a colored man, at Wilmington, Del., a few days since. She was seized by force in 1862, when only 10 years old, and has been kept under pretended indenture of apprenticeship ever since. Her labor or other value would not have been available for many years, and the only motive on the part of her master seems to have been the itching to enslave somebody. The first joyful cry of the child when released was, "Now I shall get to school and learn to read and write." [How fortunate it would be did all the youthful negroes who have lately been emancipated exhibit a like thirst for knowledge.]

BENNETTOFF the "poor" old man, who was recently robbed at Oil Creek of a quarter of a million of dollars, is said to be worth seven millions in cash, and has an income of over one thousand dollars a day, even in these times of petroleum dunniness. He hoards even more as parsimoniously as if he never expected to see another. Nobody sympathizes with him for his loss by robbery.