Sunday Directory—Hours of Public Worship.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning Service 11:00; Military Service, 3:00 P.M.; Evening Service, 7:00.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (Queen Street).—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service (free), 6:30.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH (Union Street).—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service (free), 6:30.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH (Barriefield).—Morning Service, 11:00.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (Portsmouth).—Morning Service, 10:30; Afternoon Service, 4 o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, (Division Street,) free.—Morning Service, 8:00 a.m.; Afternoon, 4:00 p.m.; Evening Service, 7:30 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (Princess Street).—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

CHALMERS' CHURCH (Earl Street).—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

BROCK STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:00.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH (Sydenham Street).—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:30.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH (Queen Street).—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service 6:30.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH (Brock Street).—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:00.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Johnson Street).—Morning Service (free), 10:30; Evening Service (free), 6:00.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (Wellington street).—Morning service, 11:00; Evening service, 6:30

BAPTIST CHURCH (Johnson Street).—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL (Roman Catholic).—Mass, 7 a.m.; Military 9 a.m.; Mass 10:30 a.m.; Vespers, 3:30 p.m.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH (Queen Street)—Morning Service, 10:00; Evening Service, 500.

RELIGIOUS TEMPERANCE MEETING at the Sons of Temperance Hall, Princess Street, every Sunday afternoon, from 4½ to 5 o'clock.

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously at the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

2:55 a.m. | 2:35 p.m. | Mixed train 6.15 a.m.

GOING WEST.

5:10 p.m. | 5:40 a.m. | Mixed train 6:45 a.m.

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

Single copies of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publishing office, price 2d.

☞ Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d. each issued every Friday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 7.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

In spite of the reaction in Nova Scotia there are decided signs of progression in the Confederation movement. It is not so dead and hopeless as the Nova Scotian Antis would fain persuade themselves and their deluded followers it is. A very favourable initiatory movement has been taken by the Legislature of Newfoundland in responding to Governor Musgrove's speech at the opening of Parliament. It is evident from the tone of the address in reply to the Governor that both the administration and the House are willing to enter into terms with Canada for admission into the colonial union, providing these terms can be satisfactorily arranged. Governor Musgrove intimated his own knowledge of the willingness of the Canadian executive to entertain any reasonable proposals. It appears probable that the Legislature of the island colony will devote itself to the consideration of terms of union, and providing these are accepted by the Canadian government, a new election will be ordered so as to bring the entire question under the review of the people.

It is not only in Newfoundland that there are hopeful indications for the consummation of the entire scheme of union. It is understood that an official intimation has been received at Ottawa of the desire of the people of Vancouver's Island to enter the Confederation. This correspondence will no doubt be laid before the House on the meeting of the Dominion Parliament, and the question of the admission of the colony be brought under consideration.

As regards Nova Scotia it is probable that the anti-unionist agitation will lose its main source of strength in the person of Mr Howe. If this gentleman remains in London, as it is said he intends to do, it will leave the anti-unionists without any leader of mark or popularity and the agitation will naturally subside under the better influences which it is to be hoped both the Imperial and the Canadian government can bring to bear in Nova Scotia.

A HEAVY THAW.—Rain set in at any early hour yesterday (Friday) morning, accompanied by a high wind and sufficient frost to make the walking exceedingly difficult. Before noon a sudden change to snow took place, alternated by occasional showers of rain, which continued at intervals until evening. Rain continued to fall all night, and during the early part of this morning, and the streets are very sloppy in consequence. Another consequence was that there was no market to-day, and the few farmers who made their way into the city report that the roads are in an almost impassable state, and can only be travelled by crossing the fields, and with imminent danger to the limbs of the horses.

In the list of "new Insolvents" telegraphed to the Montreal and Toronto papers from this city on Saturday last, appears the name of "M. K. Dickenson, Ottawa." We are authorized to contradict this announcement. It is entirely untrue, in so far as Mr. Dickenson is concerned, and he is exceedingly surprised that such a statement, calculated as it is, to damage his commercial standing, should have been sent abroad.—*Ottawa Times.*

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, March, 7.—A general ordination is to be held at Sherbrooke on Sunday by the Bishop of Quebec, when the Rev. E. H. Jenkyns, of Mansonville, and Rev. E. J. Tessenden, of Bolton, will be admitted to the priesthood.

Rev. George Douglass delivered an interesting lecture in the Wesleyan Church last evening on the Dominion of Canada.

Depositions continue to be taken in the case of Notman. It is said the girl Galbraith is to be put under the surveillance of the police to ensure her appearance at the trial.

A letter from Lachute says A. McDonald, of St. Andrews, has been frozen to death.

It rained last night and to day.

POLICE COURT, Saturday.—The adjourned liquor case, in which William Irwin is defendant, came on again for hearing. An attempt was made to destroy the fact that liquor had been paid for, by one of the witnesses swearing that he drew and handed out, the liquor for himself and another witness, and by proving that when the latter paid for the "treat" he, the present witness, put the money into a small box on a shelf behind the counter; and that when they went in a second time, Irwin, junior, refused to take the money for the liquor. Judgment was reserved. Robert Parsley, a cabman, was charged with assaulting policeman Cunningham on Wednesday night while in the execution of his duty, Parsley being drunk and disorderly at the time. The evidence offered in suppert of the charge was substantially the same as that given yesterday, during the hearing of the case against three others of the cabmen. Cunningham admitted having struck Parsley a blow on the head while the latter was striking at him to prevent his arrest; but previous to that Parsley had got him down and blackened his eye. Policeman Lane's evidence was very clear as to Cunningham having been knocked down by the defendant Parsley, who also kicked Lane on the way to the station house. The evidence for the defence (the witnesses were all cabmen) was chiefly to the effect that Parsley was quiet and inoffensive at all times, and that on the night in question, although he was the worse of liquor, he did nothing for which he should have been arrested; also that there was no rough treatment of the police, and that the cabmen only interfered to separate the parties. The Magistrate fined Parsley ten dollars, and in doing so commented very severely on the course pursued by several of the licensed cabmen, and stated that they might have yet to be removed to a less convenient stand on account of complaints which had been made against them. Mr Macarow gave notice of appeal. Mr Macarow appeared for Parsley, and Mr Mudie for Policeman Cunningham. The complaint brought by Parsley against Cunningham was withdrawn, and the case will be taken to another court. The court sat until nearly two o'clock.

Sheriff Lawson, of Queen's county, New Brunswick, was shot in the face while leaving the house of one McConnell, on whose property he had just levied for debt. The wound is severe, but not likely to prove fatal. The criminal is not yet arrested.

On Saturday last, Mr John Bear, a farmer of the township of Waterloo, was passing through his stable, when a valuable horse given to playful antics kicked at him. He took the animal out and attempted to punish it for its viciousness when it fell and broke its neck, and is not since dangerous to approach.

The Toronto *Telegraph* has an account of a man having entered the Black Bull tavern, on Queen street, on the 23rd February, since which time nothing further has been heard of him. He had considerable money in his possession and was a stranger in the city. The police are inquiring into the matter.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Argus* says that one of the divers on the bridge, while under water the other day saw a large catfish swimming past him. He reached out his hand and caught it by the gill, and pulled the signal rope, when he was brought to the surface with the fish in hand. When it was dressed; it weighed forty-two pounds.

Reports from all parts of Italy leave no doubt that the country is in great danger of the outbreak of civil war. The expelled princes, and in particular the ex-King of Naples, have of late been very active in preparing insurrection in favour of their restoration. The ex-King of Naples has even re-appointed his entire Cabinet. Cardinal Antonelli, ordinarily noted for his reserve, has been heard to express his conviction that Napoleon has lost all sympathy with Italian unity; that there will soon be a war between Italy and France, and that this war will result in the re-establishment of the expelled princes and the union of the several Italian States into an Italian Confedefation.

A PEAT FARM.—*La Minerve* says:—Messrs. Bonneville and Hodges have just purchased the small but advantageous peat-bog, known from time immemorial as the *Grand Aulanges*, situated in the centre of the Parish of St. Hubert. These gentlemen hold to-day eleven by thirty-two arpents of this land. In the best part of it according to late soundings, made with the greatest care, the mean depth of the turf is 8 ft. more than sufficient for the working of the Hodge apparatus. The working of this bog is advantageous in many respects. There is hardly any timber, cut or uncut, to remove, as is the case in most peat fields, and as far as could be judged by the soundings, the trunks of trees that have been buried for ages put no obstacle in the way of the machine. Instead of the inevitable expenses that attend most operations of this kind, there is at St. Hubert immediate profit. From the nearness of the Montreal market, which is only eight miles distant, and the facility of transport, as well by the Grand Trunk, which is only forty arpents off, as by the macadamised road from Chambly to Longueuil, which crosses the peat field, this work promises to realize considerable gains.

THE HORSE BANQUET.—Very erroneous reports of the dinner at the Langham Hotel having been given by our contemporaries, we beg to offer the correct account of that remarkable feast. The chairman was Mr Horsman, who acquitted himself admirably of the duties with which he had been saddled. The greatest equinamity prevailed, and all went merry as a marriage bell, or a bridal breakfast, rather. The mare's nest soup was delicious; and so were the curried trotters. Several tit-bits were admired among the horse-d'hoofs; and the chief entrements such as whip jellies, roast chestnut, and blanc mangner, flavoured with bay leaves, deserve favourable notice. The wines were principally hocks; and an excellent stirrup cup was passed round before the guests departed.—*Punch.*

THE VICTORIA WARD QUO WARRANTO CASE.

JUDGE DRAPER'S DECISION.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.—REG. EX REL: TOMPKINS VS. CUNNINGHAM.—This is an action of Quo Warranto to try the right of defendant to hold the office of Alderman for Victoria Ward, in the city of Kingston, and also to try the question as to whether the relator should not be declared to be duly elected and admitted to the said office on the grounds stated hereafter, subject to a preliminary objection taken by Mr Britton, viz:

That the application is not made against defendant as Alderman for Victoria Ward in *the Corporation* of the city of Kingston, but as Alderman for Victoria Ward in the city of Kingston, leaving out the words "the Corporation of." Undoubtedly the sec. 4 of chap. 51 of the act of 1866, says that the "name of every body corporate continued or erected under this act, shall be "The Corporation of," the county, city, town, township, &c.," but this is their legal designation when suing or being used. In this case the Corporation are neither sued or being sued, but are merely described. It does not appear to me that the defendant was in any way prejudiced or misled by the omission of the words "The Corporation of." I therefore overrule the objection and come to the relator's grounds of objection which are, firstly, that

"The said John Cunningham was not duly or legally nominated as a candidate for said office for that Peter R. Henderson, his proposer, had not paid all municipal taxes due by him on or before the 16th day of December next, preceeding the election for said office, and Samuel Gilmour, his seconder, was not an elector for said Victoria Ward, his name not being on the last revised assessment roll for a sufficiently high assessment, neither his proposer nor his seconder was a duly qualified elector, and his nomination was therefore irregular."

I will take up and discuss the matters of this motion in the following order:

1st. Is it necessary that a candidate should be proposed and seconded?

2nd. Is it necessary that the proposer and seconder should be duly qualified electors?

3rd. Has the returning officer the right to decide upon the qualification of the candidate or of his proposer and seconder?

4th. If not, what is his duty in case that more than the required number of candidates are proposed and seconded?

5th. What constitutes a demand of a poll? As to question one there appears to me not to be least doubt but that a candidate must be proposed and seconded. Sub-sec. 1 of sec.: 101 of chap. 51 of 29, 30 Vic., declares that "a meeting of the electors shall take place for the *nomination* of candidates for the offices of Aldermen in cities, and of Councillors in towns, at noon on the last Monday but one in December, annually in each ward," &c.

Then sub-section 3 says, "If only the necessary number of candidates to fill the vacant offices shall be *proposed and seconded*, the returning officer or chairman shall, after the lapse of one hour, declare such candidates duly elected."

From this, I distinctly infer that a proposer and seconder are preliminary necessities to an election for wards in cities.

According to the evidence, Mr Cunningham was duly proposed and seconded—proposed by Peter R Henderson, seconded by Samu'l Gilmour. *He* there had complied with the statute so far, and no blame could be attached to him for the non-qualification of his proposer and seconder, the next question is one of much more serious importance. In plain English it amounts to this. Have outsiders, people having no interest in a ward, or the privilege of voting therein, a right to initiate an election by proposing and seconding a Candidate?

There is nothing definite in the Act on this point, but common sense dictates that the proposer and seconder should have an interest in the Election about to take place as duly qualified Electors—and I hold that the proposer and seconder should be "duly qualified Electors."

But then, who is to decide this point? Not the returning officer most certainly, for his duty under sub.-sec. 4, of sec. 101 is "If more than the necessary number of Candidates be proposed, and a poll is demanded by any Candidate or Elector, the returning officer or chairman *shall* adjourn the proceeding until the first Monday in January, when a poll shall be opened, &c.

Now in this particular case there were four Candidates for one office. A contest therefore might easily be expected, and I think that the returning officer was quite justified in adjourning the proceedings until the first Monday in January, 1868, under such circumstances, although the particular formula "I demand a poll" was not gone through with.

It is sworn that all the Candidates were present but no objection to a poll was raised on the day of nomination. Tacitly all acquiesced, both Candidates and Electors, and it was not until the polling day that the relator gave any public notice of his intention to object to the election.

Sub. sec. 5 of the Act says that the clerk shall furnish the returning officer with an alphabetical list of the Electors, *before the poll is opened.* Now the nomination takes place in December, a week before the poll. The returning officer, therefore, has no means of deciding as to the qualification or disqualification of Candidates or their proposers or seconders, and if he had the means I don't think he has the right. Certainly there is nothing in the Act to warrant his doing so, I think the returning officer did what was perfectly right in ordering the adjournment for a poll, and that the mere fact of there being more than the necessary number of Candidates is equivalent to a demand of a poll.

On the day of the poll the relator put in a protest against the election of the defendant in the following words:—Robert Tompkins protests against John Cunningham on the grounds, first that his nomination is not legal, inasmuch as the proposers, as neither of them had paid their taxes at the time of nomination, and one of them were not on the alphabetic list of voters, and also having no poll demanded on behalf of John Cunningham, he therefore requires the returning officer to declare him (Tomkins) duly elected.

Signed, R. TOMKINS.

From the evidence I think Mr Tompkins did all he could to inform the Electors of Victoria Ward of his protest to Mr Cunningham's election; but although he made his protest on the polling day, it appears that he nullified this act by afterwards attending the polls and soliciting and obtaining votes even to the very last one.

The relator did not therefore content himself with a protest but resorted also to the usual trial of strength on such occasions and thereby abandoned the validity of his protest. He certainly could have no right to *protest* and *contest.* He chose to do the latter, which, I think, precludes him from availing himself of any value which might have belonged to the former, viz, the protest.

I therefore declare the defendant, John Cunningham, duly elected for Victoria Ward in the Corporation of the City of Kingston, and discharge the writ of quo warranto against him, and order the relator, Robert Tompkins, to pay the costs of this suit.

W. GEO. DRAPER, JU.

Jenny Hazard, the last relic of slavery in Rhode Island, has died at Newport at the age of 96. She was born a slave and faithfully served the Hazard family for three generations.

The St. Catharines Journal says "the City Coutcil of Buffalo have voted $1,000 in aid of the falling fortunes of a scurrilous newspaper published there, called the *Fenian Volunteer.*" The Belleville *Intelligeucer* thereupon remarks: "What would have been thought if, during the late Southern war, the corporation of Toronto had in a similar manner officially recognized the St. Alban's raiders? And yet it would not have been, in a moral view, such a glaring violation of international law as the action of the Buffalo Council."

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Articles exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves and all the people of the United States, against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, as maintenance and support of their impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeaners in office.

Article 1.—That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office and of the requirement of the constitution that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, did unlawfully, and in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States, issuing an order in writing for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, said Edwin M. Stanton having been therefore duly appointed and commissioned, by and with the consent of the Senate of the United States, as such Secretary; and said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 12th day of August, in the year of Lord 1867, and during the recess of the said Senate, having suspended by his order Edwin M. Stanton from said office, and within twenty days after the first day of next meeting of said Senate, on the 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord aforesaid, having reported to said Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, and the name of the person designate to perform the duties of such office temporarily until the next meeting of the Senate, and said Senate thereafterwards, on the 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1868, having duly considered the evidence and reasons reported by said Andrew Johnson for said suspension, did refuse to concur in said suspension, whereby and by force of the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, said Edwin M. Stanton did forthwith resume the functions of his office, whereof the said Andrew Johnson had then and there due notice; and said Edwin M. Stanton, by reasons of the premises, on said 21st day of February, was lawfully entitled to hold said office of Secretary for the Department of War, which said order for the removal of said Edwin M. Stanton is in substance as follows, that is to say:—

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Feb 21, 1868.

Sir—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge. Respectfully yours.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Washington, D C.

Which order was unlawfully issued, with intent then and there to violate the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and contrary to the provisions of said act, and in violation thereof, and contrary to the provisions of the constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the said Senate then and there being in session, to remove said Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War; whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanour in office.

Article 2.—That on the said 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the district of Columbia, said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and in violation of the constitution of the United States, and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, said Senate then and there being in session, and without authority of law, did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of War ad interim by issuing to said Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority, in substance as follows, that is to say:—

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D.C., Feb. 21, 1868.

Sir—The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and in charge. Respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D.C.

Whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanour in office.

Article 3.—That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the district of Columbia, did commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanour in office, in this:—That, without authority of law, while the Senate of the United States was then and there in session, he did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary for the Department of War ad interim, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and in violation of the constitution of the United States, no vacancy having happened in said office of Secretary for the Department of War during the recess of the Senate, and no vacancy existing in said office at the time, and which said appointment so made by the said Andrew Johnson of the said Lorenzo Thomas is in substance as follows:—

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D.C., Feb. 21, 1868.

Sir—The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr Stanton having been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge. Respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D.C.

Article 4.—That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons to the House of Representatives unknown, with intent by intimidation and threats to hinder and prevent Edward M. Stanton, then and there the Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed under the laws of the United States, from holding said office of Secretary for the Department of War, contrary to and in violation of the constitution of the United States and of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31, 1861; whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high crime in office.

Article 5.—That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, and on divers other days and times in said year before the said 28th day of February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other person to the House of Representatives unknown, by force, to prevent and hinder the execution of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers," passed March 2, 1867, and in pursuance of said conspiracy did attempt to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there being Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed and commissioned under the laws of the United States, from holding said office, whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanour in office.

Article 6.—That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the duties of his high office and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas by force to seize and take possession of property of the United States in the War Department, contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31, 1861, and with intent to violate and disregard an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867; whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high crime in office.

Article 7.—That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, and on divers other days in said year before the 28th day of said February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas to prevent and hinder the execution of an act of the United States entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and in pursuance of said conspiracy did unlawfully attempt to prevent E. M. Stanton, then and there being Secretary for the Department of War, under the laws of the United States, from holding said office, to which he had been duly appointed and commissioned; whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of high misdemeanour in office.

Article 8.—That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas to seize and take possession of the property of the United States in the War Department, with intent to violate and disregard the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high misdemeanour in office.

Article 9.—That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursement of the moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and in violation of the constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and while the Senate was then and there in session, there being no vacancy in the office of Secretary for the Department of War, appoint Lorenzo Thomas, Secretary of War *ad interim*, and then and there deliver to said Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority in writing in substance as follows, that *is* to say:—

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D.C., Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR—The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D.C.

Whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of high misdemeanour in office.

Article 10.—That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 22nd day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in disregard of the constitution and the laws of Congress duly enacted, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, did bring before himself then and there William H. Emory, a major general by brevet in the army of the United States, actually in command of the Department of Washington and the military forces thereof, and did then and there, as such Commander-in-Chief, declare to and instruct said Emory that part of a law of the United States, passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 60, 1868, and for other purposes," especially the second section thereof, which provides among other things that "all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the Army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank," was unconstitutional and in contravention of the commission of said Emory, and therefore not binding on him as an officer in the army of the United States, which said provision of law had been heretofore duly and legally promulgated by general order for the government and direction of the army of the United States, as the said Andrew Johnson then and there well knew, with intent thereby to induce said Emory in his official capacity as Commander of the Department of Washington to violate the provisions of said act, and to take and receive, act upon and obey such orders as he, the said Andrew Johnson, might make and give, and which should not be issued through the General of the army of the United States, according to the provisions of the said act; whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanour in office.

And the House of Representatives, by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles or other accusation or impeachment against the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make to the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand that the said Andrew Johnson may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanours in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

The wages of the workmen at Colt's pistol factory at Hartford, Ct., have been reduced ten per cent.

In Indiana a railway engineer was recently killed by an accident, and the administrator of his estate brought a suit for damages against the parents of three boys who had placed obstructions upon the track and caused the accident, and a verdict was rendered in his favour in the sum of $5,000.

Efforts are being made to introduce the tea plant into California. Recently a box of tea seed was received in San Francisco from Japan. The Agricultural Society have given instructions for its cultivation. The importance of this new addition to the agricultural resources of the Pacific slope is apparent.

The Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne has given up the great world, and is building a chapel at Jerusalem of exceeding beauty and artistic merit. The Princess has purchased the ground on which she is building, which she purposes presenting to the French Government, with the chapel, as soon as the latter is completed.

Lord Stanley, in manner is very grave and austere. On the occasion of the cable banquet, where mirth and hilarity were the order of the evening, Stanley was strict as a beadle. At an early hour he requested to be excused. "Now," said his father, the Earl, "we can have some fun—the old man has gone!"

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

Following the example of the merchants of New Brunswick, Montreal and Toronto, the Board of Trade of Hamilton, in conjunction with the wholesale grocers, have held a meeting on the question of revising the tariff, particularly as regards the duties on sugar, and have recommended the following changes as imperatively necessary in the interests of the trade of the Dominion:

Sugar Duties.—The present tariff has been found to be injurious and unjust for the reasons, that it operated seriously against the encouragement of direct trade with Cuba and the West Indian Islands, and that the *want* of uniformity in levying the the duties at the different ports of entry leads to great injustice, from which reason the Committee recommends that the duties be altered to an uniform rate on all grades, of say one cent per pound specific, and 20 per cent ad valorem.

Teas.—The Committee further recommends that the ad valorem duties on teas be increased, and the specific duties decreased, for the greater encouragement of direct trade. The discrimination in duties between green and black teas should be abolished.

It is recommended that the present system of imposing duties on the packages and commissions be abandoned.

Spirits.—The duty on spirts, the Committee are of opinion, should be levied on the strength whether below or above proof, and on the actual quantity as ascertained by measurement. The system of specific being retained as calculation of the better and more wholesome qualities.

Damaged Goods.—By the 21st clause of the Customs Act, a rebate is permitted on goods paying ad valorem duties Th is privilege should be extended to goods paying duties of any kind, whether ad valorem or specific.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Thursday, March 5.—Business in Stocks and Securities continues to be unimportant. Rates are generally unchanged since our last.

Bank of Montreal—Has been dealt in at 130 and 130¼, which remain the buying and selling rates of to-day.

Bank of British North America — In demand at 102. No stock offering.

City Bank—Has been sold at 101¾ and 102. The stock is scarce, and to-day holders ask 102¼.

La Banque du Peuple—Sellers at 106. Buyers at 105. No transactions to report.

Ontario Bank—Has changed hands at 97, 97¼, and 97½. Still offering at latter rate.

Molsons Bank—Nothing doing. Nominal at 111 to 112½.

Merchants' Bank of Canada—Has been dealt in at 107¼ and 107½. There are to-day buyers at latter rate, but holders ask 108¼.

Bank of Toronto—Inactive at quotations,—110½ to 111½.

La Banque Jacques-Cartier—Is offering at 105½, with fair demand at 105.

Gore Bank—Offering at 81. No demand in this market.

Quebec Bank—Nominal at 98½ to 99½.

La Banque Nationale—Nothing whatever doing. Nominal at 106½ to 107½.

Eastern Townships Bank—In fair demand at 99.

Union Bank of Lower Canada—Asked for at par. Sellers at 101.

Mechanics' Bank—In good demand at 97. Holders asking 98½.

Royal Canadian Bank—Nominal at 90 to 91.

Railway Stocks and Bonds—Nothing doing. Champlain Old Stock is in market at 11; 8 being offered.

Montreal Telegraph Company—Very little doing; to-day's quotation being 131 to 132.

Richelieu Navigation Company—In demand at 100. Holders asking 102.

City Passenger Railway Company—Has again advanced; there being to-day buyers at 107, sellers at 108.

City Gas Company—Transfer Books closed in anticipation of half-yearly dividend, payable 15th inst.

Montreal Mining Company—No business doing, being nominal at $1.95 to $2.05 per share.

Canada Debentures—There is a continued demand for Government Currency Sixes at par. Currency Fives are scarce, and asked for at 87. Dominion Stock continues to be dealt in at par.

Montreal Corporation Bonds—Are in fair demand at 90½ to 91, at which there have been sales.

Montreal Harbour Bonds—6½ per Cen maturing 1883 have been sold at par. Still market at 100½.

Exchange—But little doing. We quote Bank 110 to 110½, with sales at 110¼. Private at 109 to 109½. Gold Drafts in good demand at par to 1-16th prem.

The murder of Joseph G. Clark, a professional gambler, at Worcester, on Friday evening, was a cool and quickly performed deed of blood. Mrs Eaton, a young woman with whom he had maintained intimate relations, had been watching his door, jealous of the supposed presence of another female, when she saw two men issue, and go out of the house. Entering, she found blood and brains on the floor of the room where the faro-table stood, and Clark's body lying upon a blazing mattress in the bed-room. His head was split open, and a rope was knotted about his neck, with a poker used as a tourniquet. A kerosene lamp had been broken over his head, and the oil set on fire. Watch, and diamond pin, and money were gone, but $1400 in U. S. bonds were untouched in the drawer of his faro-table. There had been no disturbance, and the room showed no evidence of a struggle. The man arrested at the depot is Silas James, a gambler of bad reputation, and his companion, who escaped, is Charles T. James, both being residents of West Greenwich, R. I. It is supposed that they came to Worcester for the purpose of robbing Clark.

An illicit distillery, located in a huge cave on the banks of Caney river, in DeKalb county, Tenn., has just been discovered and seized. The path to the still was only two feet wide, and ran along the precipitous side of the river bank, which is three hundred feet high; and though the revenue officers succeeded, with the help of experienced guides, in reaching the cave, they have yet no idea how the whiskey, when made, was removed from the hole in any large quantities.

To preserve your health, cleanse your blood when it becomes vitiated and foul. Many are the symptoms which sound the note of alarm. Fail not to heed them. Indigestion, Nausea, Lassitude, Headache, Wandering Pains, Bilious and Eruptive Affections, are so many signals to tell you of disease in the blood. Remove it, and they disappear. How? Take Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It is effectual for its purpose: purifies the blood, expels disease and restores the deranged functions of the body to their healthy action.—Corydon (Ind.) Argus.

A gentleman was once seated opposite to Coleridge at dinner, with a magnificent forehead and a very fine and venerable bald head. The eyes of this patriarch were scintillating apparently with the fires of genius, and the whole bearing of the man was suggestive of immense capacity, laboriously suppressed. "Ah," thought Coleridge, "if he would but speak, what grand things we would hear—what 'large utterances,' worthy of the early dramatist—what poetry and eloquence and truth and thought." Suddenly the gentleman who could boast of a venerable head, and a great talent for science, spoke; the oracle delivered its burdening message, and to this effect: "*Hand me them dumplins! They's the jockeys for me.*"