

Highly Important from Washington.

Impachment of the President.

Since our last issue, the country has been started—not into anxiety, so much as wonderment—at the course of the President.

The first move was on Friday, when the President sent an executive message to the Senate, stating that on the 12th of August last, under the authority vested in him by the Constitution of the United States, he suspended Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and now, by the same authority, he had removed Mr. Stanton and appointed in his place Alexander Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas. The President encloses the communications sent to Messrs. Stanton and Thomas on the subject.

The Speaker laid before the House the same day the following correspondence:

War Department, Washington Feb. 21—Sir: Gen. Thomas has just delivered to me a copy of the enclosed order, which you will please communicate to the House of Representatives.

Your obedient servant, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives:—Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Feb. 21—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 of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brever Maj. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, a Major General of the army, who has this day been authorized to act as Secretary of War and interim, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

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

This caused a profound sensation in both branches of Congress. The senate went into Executive session, which lasted seven hours, the proceedings of which were deeply interesting.

Senator Fessenden opened the debate with a strong ground against the authority of the President to remove Secretary Stanton and appoint a Secretary ad interim without the consent of the Senate.

Senator Edmunds followed with a resolution which simply protested against Mr. Johnson's act.

This was met with strong opposition, and after several amendments had been voted down, the main resolution was defeated on a call of the yeas and nays. Senator Wilson's substitute was finally adopted.

Nearly all of the Republicans participated in the debate. They were a unit upon the illegality of Mr. Johnson's action; and the only point of difference was upon the manner in which they should express themselves to the President.

In the House, Saturday, when the Reconstruction Committee made its appearance, a buzz of excitement ran through the galleries and House. The House, which was in Committee of the Whole, shortly rose, and then amid profound silence, and most eager and painful interest, Mr. Stevens rose. The Speaker took the precaution to announce that there must be neither applause nor dissent from either the floor or galleries, and that a disregard of the rules of the House, would be followed by prompt ejection of the offender.

Mr. Stevens commenced with a few preliminary remarks, the report of the Committee, as follows, which was read by the Clerk:

"In addition to the papers referred to the Committee, we find that the President, on the 21st day of February, 1868, signed and issued a commission or letter of authority to one Lorenzo Thomas, directing and authorizing said Thomas to act as Secretary of War ad interim, and to take possession of the books, records, papers and other public property in the War Department (of which he had a copy, as already published by us).

Upon the evidence collected by the Committee, which is hereafter presented, and in virtue of the powers with which they have been invested by the House, they are of the opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, has been impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. They therefore recommend to the House the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

(Signed) Frederick Sturges, George A. Stevens, George A. Burwell, John A. Bingham, F. C. Brown, C. Harbord, John F. Farnsworth, H. E. Paine.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Stevens said if there was no disposition to discuss the matter on the Democratic side, he would move the previous question at once, but if there was, he would listen to what those had to say, and reply to his remarks at the close of the debate.

The Democratic members attempted to resist to filibustering, but were cut off after an ineffectual effort, by a motion to suspend the rules so as to bring the House immediately to a vote on the resolution.

The rules were suspended and the resolutions were adopted—yeas 124, nays 42.

The Maine delegation all voted for the Resolution; indeed, Mr. Stewart of New York was the only Republican member of the House who voted against it. Thirteen Republicans were absent, but none of them are known to be opposed to the measure.

The announcement of the result elicited no manifestation by the immense audience, which had filled the House during the day, and only gradually dispersed till its original number.

Mr. Stevens of Iowa moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to, this being the parliamentary mode of making the decision final.

Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania then moved the following resolution:

Resolved—That the committee of two be appointed to go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives, and of the people of the United States, to impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of high crimes and misdemeanors, and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him and make good the same, and that the committee do demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of said Andrew Johnson to answer to said impeachment.

Second. Resolved—That a committee of seven be appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to take testimony under oath.

The Speaker then announced the committee as follows:

Committee of two to announce to the Senate the action of the House, Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Bingham, of Ohio.

Committee of seven to prepare articles of impeachment, Messrs. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Bingham, of Ohio, Wilson, of Iowa, Logan, of Illinois, Julian, of Indiana, and Ward, of New York.

The House then, at twenty minutes past six o'clock, adjourned.

In the senate, on Monday, while Mr. Davis was speaking, at quarter past one o'clock, Representatives Stevens of Pennsylvania and Bingham of Ohio appeared at the door. A number of the members of the House accompanied them to witness the proceedings.

The doorkeeper announced—"A Committee from the House of Representatives," and they were recognized by the presiding officer.

Mr. Stevens then said: "In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States; we do impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit articles against him, and make good the same, and in their name we demand the Senate to take order for the appearance of said Andrew Johnson to answer said impeachment."

The presiding officer, Mr. Wade, replied that the Senate would take notice in the premises.

Mr. Howard offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the message from the House of Representatives relating to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson be referred to a select committee of seven, to consider and report on the same.

Mr. Bayard said the Senate had no Constitutional jurisdiction to appoint a select committee for this purpose, and contended it could only resolve itself into a high court of impeachment, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presiding. It had no right, he maintained, to anticipate the trial of a case of impeachment by reporting the message of the House.

The resolution was put by the Chair and carried. After which, Mr. Stevens and a great number of those present on the floor took their departure.

The Chair appointed as the select committee called for by Mr. Howard's resolution Messrs. Howard, Trumbull, Conkling, Edmunds, Morton, Pomeroy and Johnson. Adjourned.

In the House, at twenty-five minutes before 2 o'clock the Speaker called the House to order, and the Doorkeeper announced the presence at the bar of the committee which had been appointed to impeach the President of the United States.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, standing in company with his colleague (Bingham) then made a report, as follows:—

Mr. Speaker:—In obedience to the order of the House we proceeded to the bar of the Senate and presented in your name, and in the name of this body and all the people of the United States, we impeached, as we were directed to, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we demand that the Senate shall take order to make him appear before that body and answer for the same, and stated that the House would forthwith, or soon, lay out and pass which, present articles of impeachment and make them good, to which the response was, "Over shall be taken."

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, asked leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the rules be suspended, and that it is hereby ordered, as follows:—When the committee to prepare the articles of impeachment of the President of the United States report, the said articles, the House shall immediately resolve itself into a committee of the whole thereon; that the speeches in committee shall be limited to fifteen minutes each, which debate shall continue until the next legislative day after the report, to the exclusion of all other business, except the reading of the journal; that at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said second day the fifteen minutes debate shall cease, and the committee shall then proceed to consider and vote upon the amendments that may be offered under the fifteen minutes rule of debate, but no merely pro forma amendments shall be entertained; that at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said second day the said committee shall rise and report its action to the House, which shall immediately, and without dilatory motions, vote thereon; that if the articles of impeachment are agreed upon, the House shall immediately, and without dilatory motions, elect by ballot seven managers to conduct said impeachment on the part of the House; and that during the pendency of the resolution in the House relative to said impeachment thereafter no dilatory motions shall be received, except one motion on each day, that the House do now adjourn.

After various suggestions and the voting down of a motion to adjourn, the rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted—yeas 102, nays 37.

Messrs. Koontz and Thomas were permitted to record their vote affirmatively on the resolution yesterday for the impeachment of the President.

On Monday, President Johnson saw fit to send a lengthy message to the Senate, in an apologetic spirit, but there are only two points, viz:—

1. That the tenure of office act did not apply to Mr. Stanton's case. 2. That he wanted to ascertain by a judicial decision whether the tenure of office act applied to Mr. Stanton's case.

To test the law, he has taken the risk of violating it, and now he must receive the consequences.

Timid people need have no apprehension that violence will ensue, for there is not much probability of it. The proceedings for impeachment will move along slowly but surely; in a few days or weeks, Mr. Johnson will be retired to private life; when divested of authority, the transition from the highest power to the lowest place—so low, that no one will be found to do him reverence,—will be so easy that it will produce scarcely a ripple on the political surface.

The Maine Legislature on the Washington News. In the House, on Wednesday, Mr. Dingley, of Lewiston, moved a suspension of the rules to allow him to offer resolutions to the impeachment of President Johnson, and that they may have a second reading at the present time. The rules were suspended and the resolutions were read:

Resolved, That the people of Maine, through their Legislature, hereby express their hearty approval of the course of their representatives in Congress from this State, in unanimously voting for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each of our representatives.

Mr. Plaisted moved the previous question pending the passage of the resolutions to be engrossed.

Remarks were made in favor of the resolutions by Messrs. Dingley, Fessenden, Foster, Tyler and Webb, and Messrs. Bradbury, Adams, Walker, Robinson and Dickey against.

On motion of Mr. Wedgwood the yeas and nays were ordered and the following was the result: Yeas 92, nays 83, and the House adjourned.

Town Meetings. Let the news from Washington inspire every republican to be at the polls, and elect republican town officers at the elections next Monday. Stand firm in Municipal matters, as well as National.

Assumption. In the Senate, an amendment to the Assumption Bill, moved by Mr. Farley of Lincoln, reimbursing \$200 instead of \$100, passed by a vote of 23 to 8.

It is doubtful whether it passes the House as amended. We should be more inclined to favor the bill, as originally reported.

Mr. Eugene Hale, Esq., of Ellsworth, a native of Turner, where he resided till he commenced the practice of law, at Orland, in Hancock County, is considered to be the leading Republican member of the House of Representatives. Mr. Hale is 31 years of age, and has risen rapidly in his profession, and is now making his mark in politics. We had the pleasure of introducing Mr. Hale into Hancock County, when we left Orland. He had then but just attained his majority; but being a close student, and having an excellent legal mind, he soon took a stand in his profession among the first. He was appointed County Attorney, and afterwards elected to the office several terms—in 1862 and 1863 he was Gov. Washburn's staff; subsequently was supported by Hancock County, in the Convention for Congress, and elected to the Legislature last year and this. He is chairman of the Judiciary Committee. His conversational powers are excellent. He is a able debater. Upon Mr. Hale devolves the duty and privilege of replying to some of the attacks upon the Republican party, of the ablest leaders of the Democracy. Should his health, which has been feeble, hold out, we predict that Mr. Hale will yet be heard of in our National councils.

Paris Hill Academy.

This Academy will commence on Tuesday of next week, and now that the Principal, Mr. BICKER, gives assurance of making the school permanent, by taking up his residence with us, we can look for a promising and growing Academy. We know of some Par and families who are desirous of sending their children here, on account of the healthfulness of the place, and its freedom from the vices and pernicious influences which are common to larger villages. The teacher is a man of religious principle, and will look well to the morals of those under his charge.

The Academy has only needed a resident teacher, at its head, and endowment to ensure prosperity. It now has both, tho' a little more of the latter would be acceptable. Still, a large and prosperous school, is better than indowment and a small school. We desire to see the School one of the permanent institutions among us, and there is no reason why it should not be.

Hop Culture—No. 2.

Mr. Editor: At the close of article No. 1, on Hop Culture, I mentioned, that in future articles, I should say something of the manner of procuring roots, and annual expense of cultivation, &c.

Without doubt, there will be more or less hop ground newly planted, the coming spring. Each and every farmer who plants one or more acres, should spare no pains in procuring roots of a well known quality, such as have been proved to be well adapted to our climate and soil. The roots should be taken from a thrifty hop field, not a field which has been cultivated too many years in succession, and should be a variety that will command the highest prices in market. Invariably take from the hill the roots called "runners" and be sure these runners are in a healthy state.

It would not be wise to bring hop roots from the South, and plant them north, nor vice versa; but hops grown west in the same latitude with us, can, no doubt, be planted and grown successfully here. It cannot be denied, and even is generally admitted, that changing the seeds of cereals and roots from one soil to another, in the same or nearly the same climate, improves that variety so exchanged.

Is this not true of the hop? The hops of Maine particularly in Oxford County, do not root and produce runners as they did when first planted and raised here. It is discouraging to the farmers, to take from their hop fields a few sickly roots or runners and plant them in the same soil, and perceive the deterioration continually going on, notwithstanding their best efforts to make hop raising a paying business. Only a few years ago our farmers ceased almost wholly to sow wheat, for they had raised the amount of seed sown; but within a few years, by introducing new seed, wheat culture has revived, and the farmer now gets from ten to twenty bushels for every bushel sown; may not the same be true of the hop culture? I hope farmers will not be discouraged till they make a thorough trial.

In the last issue of the Democrat, I noticed the advertisement of Hayward & Bradford of Canton, and N. L. Marshall, of Paris, to supply farmers with Wisconsin Hop Roots, the coming Spring. I cannot suggest any better or safe way to obtain them. I am glad they have undertaken the enterprise. It is one of great importance to the hop growing community. When such men as Hayward, Bradford and Marshall, engage in an enterprise, it is a sufficient guarantee that the people may have confidence in what is promised them. The Wisconsin hop is grown in the same latitude that hops are raised here, and it has been proved by actual experiment that the Wisconsin hop is well adapted to the soil and climate of Maine. I hope our farmers will give the matter candid thought and avail themselves of the opportunity to secure Wisconsin hop roots.

Sometimes a large majority interested in an enterprise will hesitate and wait till a few have carried it through and received the benefits, then when they see what their neighbors have done, take hold and run the risk of a second chance. Now is the time to wake up.

The cultivation of the hop should be proportionate with other crops of the farm that is, it ought not to be made a specialty, to the exclusion of other farm products; the usual number of acres of corn, beans, potatoes, wheat, rye and oats should be planted and sowed in addition to the hop field, and the manure on the farm should be increased so that the hop crop should not detract from the supply for the usual farm crop. This can be economically and profitably done by procuring guano for the hop field, which by actual experiment, has been proved to be one of the best fertilizers for that crop. Four hundred pounds per acre is a sufficient amount. By the addition of this fertilizer for the hop field, we should, in process of time, gain in the number of enriched acres by this means, to the extent of the field at the time of change to other crops. It is generally conceded by hop growers, that the hop field that has been properly manured for eight or ten years is in far better condition for seeding to grass, than the corn field with light culture and care. The hop does not take from the soil the elements necessary for the grain or grass crops, hence the hop can be cultivated from five to ten years on the same piece of land successfully, leaving undisturbed the elements for other farm crops. Among farmers unacquainted with the culture of hops, it is the prevailing idea that they impoverish the soil; this is among the many errors about errors so old and so well fixed that they are difficult to be overturned. I do not propose to argue the point, or to waste space upon fine spun theories. Facts have more force than words, and, with due respect to the ideas or opinions of others, it has been fully proved by actual trial and experiment that the hop crop does not impoverish the soil. Any soil that can be made mellow, and deeply stirred with the plow, and will grow corn, will produce hops. In preparing the ground for planting, the manure should be spread, ploughed in and thoroughly mixed with the soil; complete the preparation by furrowing the land so as to leave the hills seven feet apart each way.

In future, articles will take up subjects named in my communication of last week, and omitted in this for sake of brevity. A SUBSCRIBER. Dixfield, Feb. 15, 1868.

We have subscribers in Sparta, Wisconsin, who were from this region. We see in the papers, that the mercury fell to 57 below zero, on the 10th inst. How we pity them? Would't they like to get back again into a more temperate region.

Bethel Items.

The intense and steady cold weather, unvaried by a single warm day, or the slightest approach to a thaw, has not prevented political excitement from rising to fever heat in this section.

The Democrats have organized a club, and meet every week, for the purpose of tripping their lamps for a brilliant display. We hope next week will settle their billious stomachs.

Business is quiet; just a fair amount of lumber keeps the roads full of cranle holes, but the low price of wood prevents any extensive operations.

The inhabitants of this town are a thorough church going people. There are six churches well attended. The Methodist Society are about replenishing their Sabbath School library with new books.

Rev. B. Foster, the Pastor, one of the most spirited and efficient preachers in the district, is laboring with this branch of Zion. His efforts have been abundantly blessed.

Mr. E. Richardson has sold out his blacksmith shop and tools to Mr. J. Billings, of North Woodstock, who will take possession the first of April.

Mr. Lyman Daston has bought the Captain Timothy Bean farm on Swan's Hill. Mr. D. will take possession the first of March.

Stock is wintering well; the clear cold weather being just what suits sheep, and cattle which have enough to eat, but it has drawn heavily on the hay mows; and very few farmers will have anything in the fodder time left over.

The spring term of the Academy commenced two weeks ago with a goodly number of students; we understand this week there are rising some one hundred scholars. Mr. Budge has superior abilities as a teacher, and he deserves much praise for the pleasant manner in which he gets along with his scholars.

Canton Items.

On Thursday, 20th inst a sleighing party composed of the sober and industrious citizens of this town, struck out on a ride, at 11 o'clock A. M., starting twenty eight single sleighs, and two double teams from the rear line of Mr. D. C. Chase to bring up the stage and accommodate all not otherwise provided with means of conveyance. The weather being exceedingly fine, a ride of a little more than two hours was fully appreciated and enjoyed. This brought the party to the door of the National House, in Dixfield, kept by Mr. B. L. Marble, who makes it a favorite resort on occasions of this character, where preparations had been made for their reception; and at 3 o'clock, all were physically qualified to act upon the poultry question and accompaniments, with vigor and decisive effect; and the loaded table provided for them, furnished ample specimens for illustrating arguments pertaining thereto.

After all had been duly satisfied of the substantial elements of the turkey, and other soul matter, a healthful exercise was introduced by way of dancing, after the music of a quadrille band, which had kindly volunteered for the party, under the direction of Mr. Geo. F. Towle. In the evening they were joined by a large number of the respectable people of Dixfield, and all harmoniously united in a peculiarly pleasant social ball. In returning home, they "stood not in the order of their going," but as no ripple in the abundant flow of pleasure has been reported, it is presumed that all reached their homes, fully satisfied that not all the blessings of life are confined to the common sphere of every day duties.

A letter has been received from Mr. F. B. Smith, addressed to the citizens of Canton, by order of the directors of the P. & O. C. Rail Road, stating that the charter for all unfinished portions of that road will expire on the 31st day of Dec. 1868, and that the last forlorn hope of its ultimate completion to Canton depends upon whether the towns of Canton, Peru and Dixfield will or not vote to aid the enterprise, by raising ten or twenty years bonds, to the amount of 5 per cent of their respective valuations to give in exchange for preferred stock in the road. The enterprise is one which these towns cannot well afford to abandon, even if they donate the amount named; but the theme has become so familiar that it will doubtless be a hard matter to rouse the necessary enthusiasm to get such a vote.

East Sumner.

The train on the Portland & Oxford Railroad ran off the track about a mile from Mechanic Falls on Monday. The engine rolled off on one side and stopped. The Engineer jumped and cleared himself—no one injured.

The Mills at this place have water yet to grind all that offers.

S. Tilton & Co. are making about 800 dozen hand rakes, and 100 wheelbarrows here.

Rumford.

Mrs. Betsey Glines, of Rumford, widow of Mr. Chandler Glines, some years since deceased, was 90 years old last Sabbath, the 23d inst. It was a fitting time and perhaps the last, to take notice of the event. Everything favored it. Even the weather was fine, except a sharp air. Some thirty or more of the children and grand children with a few other friends were present for the occasion. Saturday, the day before, a splendid dinner was served up, with much credit to the house, and to which the guests did ample justice. The day passed off very pleasantly; no particular speeches were made, old friends were sung, leaving favorably on the occasion. A few remarks were made and prayer offered by Rev. J. Larkin, and the scene broke up, each one taking an affectionate leave of our precious good old mother in Israel.

"When shall we all meet again?"

Dixfield. Prof. D. H. Sherman, Principal of Towle Academy, at Winthrop delivered a public lecture at Dixfield Village, last Saturday Evening, upon the subject of "Free Masonry." It was a very able lecture and was listened to with marked attention. He also delivered a lecture on Sabbath evening, to young men, which was replete with valuable thoughts for the young. We wish this lecture could be repeated in every village in the county. II.

Smuggling in Oxford County.

Figures show that within five years past, there has been considerable smuggling done in this county, principally liquors, though we are of the opinion that most of the vile stuff has gone out of the county, for consumption. The duty on this article would amount to \$20,000 in currency, and it is estimated that \$8,000 more on nutmegs, tobacco, tea, morphine, &c., can be calculated on. It is also getting to be a common thing to smuggle cattle, or defraud the Government by getting them in on short entry.

There is a disposition to wink at this practice, and encourage those engaged in it,—for it is only very desperate men who are the active agents,—by purchasing articles of them, the price of which, or the suspicious circumstances under which they are offered, or the reputation of those who sell—being enough to convince the most unwary of their being smuggled goods. And if detectives get on the scent of the property, and call upon the parties holding it, to respond—a great hue and cry is apt to be made, and the officers denounced as intermeddlers and interlopers.

This is all wrong—it is doing business on false and dangerous principles. It is defrauding Government, and every citizen should take a stand against it, that a healthier atmosphere may prevail on the subject.

A Desperate Fellow Caught.

One James Poland, formerly of Peru, a married man, aged about 24, escaped from State Prison last August, where he was confined for Burglary. He has been hovering around, in this section of the State, during the meantime, and has committed several robberies. He went armed with a pistol and knife, and was considered a desperate man to meet. Deputy Sheriff C. M. WOODWELL, of Bethel, had been on his track for some time, and a few days ago traced him into a house in the edge of Auburn, where he had gone to get a night's lodging. Mr. Woodwell was shown into the room where he was, and as he went in, and was removing his muffer from his throat carelessly, as tho' he was intending to pass Poland and sit down, he happened the opportunity of seizing him unawares and throwing him to the floor, when he soon ironed him. He then brought him to the Paris Jail, and last week lodged him safely in his old quarters at Thomaston, and received the reward which had been offered for him and to which he was justly entitled.

Senator Hamblen has our thanks for Report of Geo. B. Barrows, Esq., of Fryeburg, on State Industrial School for Girls. It is a highly interesting Report, and contains many valuable suggestions. Mr. B. addressed a letter of enquiry to the officers of the cities and towns, to ascertain how many girls between the years of 7 and 16, who were truant, vagrants, guilty of petty offences, unfortunate and neglected, without proper guardians and thereby exposed to vice and crime, and liable to become inmates of the Poor House and Jail. The replies to quite interesting. Mr. B. was Supt. of the Reform School for many years, and is well adapted to the work for which he was commissioned. Such an Institution, for Girls, would be beneficial, and an honor to our State. The Report should be widely circulated.

DR. TRICE ON THE ORIGIN OF MAN.—The Lewiston Journal says, on Thursday evening, a lecture on the origin of man, as indicated by Geology, was delivered by Dr. N. T. True, before the Androscoggin Natural History Society. All were highly delighted with the lecture, a clear and logical statement of the results of geological investigation and of their bearing upon the origin of the human race.

Dr. True did not advocate the more radical and speculative conclusions of geological research, deeming the evidence too inconclusive. He held that the human race sprang from a single pair—all present diversities being traceable to the climate and to its modifying forces. He held that the first pair were produced by a special act of creation, and were not the product of evolution from lower forms of existence. He also held that the creation of man did not go far back of the historic period. These positions the Doctor strongly fortified with a large number of facts logically presented. He set forth, in strong contrast, the difference, physical and intellectual, between man and the subordinate orders of life. The comparison of man with the Gorilla was very striking.

HORRIBLE!—About 11 o'clock, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. Mary A. Peaslee was murdered by Miss Catherine H. Fisher, in the third hall of the Insane Asylum, at Augusta, where they were alone together. When discovered, Miss Fisher had hold of one victim's hair, and was bearing her head against the floor. She was placed in close confinement, and was unconscious of the horrible deed. She had been insane only six weeks, and had previously exhibited no signs of violence.