NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale of Boots and Shoes—Toronto Auction Mart.
Walking Sticks—Thompson.
Notice—The Elysium.
Notice to Draught Players.
English Magazines—Irving.
Sleighs and Cutters—Hall & Co.
Cages—H. Piper.
Fur Collar Lost.
St. Patrick's Day—Public Procession.
St. Patrick's Day—Cheap Hats.
Brick House to Let.
New Songs—Stevenson & Co.
Galvano Electric Baths—Dr. Adams.
Oxford Biscuit House Yonge St—Slatter.
Satanella—Royal Lyceum.
Sewing Machines—Grout & Co.
Sewing Machines—Spafford.
Photography—Ewing.
Philip Brown & Co.—Bankers and Stock Brokers.

The Daily Telegraph.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1868.

The country has had enough of the Hon. John Ross. He has a strange habit of turning up just when an office has to be filled. For some time back he has lain dormant, but this morning's *Leader* brings him out of obscurity once more. It is said "it is only natural that the Hon. John Ross should be spoken of in connection with the President of the Council." It may be natural, but if through the lenghth and breadth of this Dominion a person with some pretentions to statesmanlike abilities cannot be found we say let Sir John A. Macdonald take in the ex-President of the Grand Trunk.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE.]

The Prince of Wales to Visit Ireland —Advices from Abyssinia.

LONDON, March 15.

The Prince of Wales will visit Ireland during the Easter holidays. It is intimated that the occasion will be signalized by a Royal Proclamation granting partial amnesty to political offenders in Ireland.

The following dispatches were received last night from Abyssinia:—Gen. Napier was about to send out a reconnoitering party to Lake Ayhanga, in the Nigre district. Te Pasha of Egypt showed no disposition to withdraw his forces from Abyssinia, as reported by the British Government. On the contrary, the Egyptian camp at Massowa had received re-inforcements from the north.

BERLIN, March 15.—Prince Napoleon, after a series of flattering entertainments, given here in his honour, has departed from this city on his return to Paris. His visit to Germany has given rise to many surmises and rumors, and is extensively commented on by the press; but the object of his mission has not been divulged. his reception everywhere in Germany has been most cordial.

PARIS, March 15.—The Corps Legislatif was engaged last week in the discussion of the new law in relation to the holding of public meetings which was introduced by the Government. An important and comprehensive amendment to the bill has been offered by the liberal members. It proposes to remove all restrictions from the right of the people to meet in public assemblies when and where they please.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Erie Railway Directors—Impeachment—Advices from China.

Associated Press Despatches.

NEW YORK, March 15.

The Erie Railway directors intend immediately to institute legal proceedings against Frank Work, John Bloodgood and Richard Schell to recover damages for injury to and interruption of their business—damages to be laid at $200,000.

The *Times'* special says, it is evident the President and his friends are not so sanguine of his acquittal now as they were in the Senate on Friday. His counsel are preparing affidavits to be presented next Monday when the case comes up. They declare it will be impossible to prepare necessary evidence to proceed without further delay, and hope to make good their failure in their last effort to obtain it. The fact that the managers carried their point on Friday and succeeded in obtaining an early day for filing of the answer, as well as their determination to prevent further postponement, has demoralized the administration to no small extent. The President himself had great hopes that a sufficient number of Republicans would join the democratic senators in the vote to give him forty days time, and being disappointed, is now inclined to doubt the final result as he has never doubted before.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondence says: Mr. Burlingame and suite, while en route from Pekin to Shanghae, were beset by robbers, but the aid of the British Marines and Cossack troops were called, and the robbers were dispersed.

The *Herald's* Venezuela correspondence, Feb 26th says: Marshal Falcon has moved his headquarters to the city of Coro, in order to direct more effectually the federal arms in the field against the enemy. Battles between the contending forces are very few, but they result in favor of the government soldiers. The revolutionary party undoubtedly sustained immense loss by the death of General Cardenas. Business moves in the same unparalleled state of dullness, crops being half lost for want of hands to work them. Only the most indispensible foreign articles at present are imported to the country.

The *Herald's* special says: It is understood that the expectation of an attack from the Virginia shore, has, in the past few days, taken a more essential form than was at first anticipated. It is known that an order has been entered in the War Department, directing forty army-waggons, with teams and teamsters, to be kept in readiness, to move at a moment's notice, for transportation of supplies. Rations have also been issued to the members of garrisons about the city of Washington, both officers and in quarters.

Gold 139. Exchange 109.

FROM ALBANY.

Railway Employees on Strike—Attempt to Blow up a Dwelling House.

Associated Press Despatch.

ALBANY, March 15.

The workmen of the New York Central Railroad workshops, at West Albany, struck for increased wages on Saturday. They paraded the streets, about 500 strong. Dispatches from Syracuse, and the other shops along the road, express sympathy with the men, and avow a determination to follow their example. It is believed the strike will be general on the New York Central & Hudson River Roads.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up a dwelling in Rensselaer street, last night, by means of a canteen of powder, which had been placed in the foundation wall. The shock was so severe as to throw down some of the inmates. No arrests made.

FROM SCHENECTADY.

The Mohawk River rising rapidly —The City Partially Flooded.

Associated Press Dispatches.

SCHENECTADY, March 15.

The water in the Mohawk River at this point is thirteen feet above low water mark, and raising rapidly. The southwest portion of the city is partially inundated. It is thought the ice will break up during the night. The canal banks are overflooded west of the city, and the locks are filled with water. Serious damages apprehended from the flood.

FROM MAINE.

Paper Mill Burned—Loss about $20,000.

Associated Press Dispatch.

WATERVILLE, ME., March 15.

The Munroe paper mill in this place was burned this morning. Loss about $20,000. Insured.

FROM HAVANA.

Movements of the Steamship Cuba.

Associated Press Dispatch.

HAVANA, March 15.

The steamship Cuba, which arrived here yesterday from New Orleans, with Jeff. Davis as passenger, will sail for Baltimore on Tuesday next.

FROM OTTAWA.

Official Reporting—Kamouraska Election—Union Concert— Dinner to Mr. Mcdee.

Special Dispatch from our own correspondent.

OTTAWA, March 16.

It is expected that the question of official reporting for the session will be discussed, and perhaps disposed of this afternoon.

Ministers will oppose an immediate issue of the writ for a new election in Kamouraska. Mr. Dorion may, perhaps, divide the House on the question, but the Government will insist on an investigation into the riot as preliminary to ordering a new election.

A union concert, between the Irish Protestant and Catholic societies, is announced for to-morrow evening, after which Mr. McGee will be entertained at a *recherche* dinner at the Russell House. Tickets, $5.

FROM LONDON.

The Great Western Trains Running.

Special Dispatch to THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

The track on the Great Western, between Paris and Baptiste Creek, has been repaired, and trains are now running regularly.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

Rev. Maurice Baldwin's Sermon Last Evening in St. James' Cathedral.

Specially Reported for THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

The Rev. Maurice Baldwin, of Montreal, preached in St. James' Cathedral last evening before a large and fashionable congregation. A considerable time before the commencement of the services the building was filled, and many took their departure, unable to obtain seats. After the service had been read, the preacher announced as his text—

"So these nations feared the Lord and served their graven images."—2nd Kings, 17, 41.

"The spiritual kingdom of God is monarchical, its great principal being the one and headship of God, as Lord paramount over all. His supremacy was acknowledged by the universal creation; the angels in Heaven adored Him as their Lord and Ruler; man stands above denying the homage due to Him. The world was one great republic of passion. The depravity of the human heart stood aghast at the thought expressed in the prayer, "Thy will be done." Man alone dares to oppose God's will and resist the Holy Ghost. Our text brings before us the great truth that it is possible while fearing God to serve idols. This was too frequently the case in the present age, as well as among the nations to whom he referred. Everyone feared God. Probably there was not one in that congregation who did not. Although the infidel and the free-thinker may boastingly deny it, yes, the free-thinker and scoffer, when the [illegible] and the [illegible] of heavy [illegible] or when death draws near, they would acknowledge, with fear and trembling, the Almighty's power. When a man who has been living without Christ comes to die then he feels the wrath of an offended God. Many endeavour to make up for a want of piety by the exactness of demeanour on the Sabbath. The attendance on religious worship, merely from a desire to appear outwardly religious, or because it was conventional and in accordance with the standard of propriety, was practically serving [illegible] worshipping [illegible] proffering to fear God. Idolatry was not confined to the heathens. The divine command was, "Seek first the kingdom of God." Generally this was the very last thing sought by us. Men sought money and pleasure, and fame first, and left the kingdom of God to the last. In order to come to Christ we must do His will, not our own. We must accept Him as supreme in everything. Many were willing to make a partial surrender of themselves to Christ. They would make him a member of the Council Board, so to speak, but refuse to give Him the casting vote. Nothing less than the entire surrender of their hearts could be accepted. The man of avarice must give up his love of gain and gain willingly in the cause of Christ and the relief of the poor. The man of pleasure must resign his worldly enjoyments. All the idols of the heart must be given up in obedience to Christ's command. His yoke is easy and His burden is light. Come then to Christ, the only way to a blessed eternal rest from the sin and woe of this earth, where there are pleasures for evermore.

Ex-President Martin Van Buren was made comfortable by the use of Jones Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.—2t

THE HURRICANE.

Immense Damage Done.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $10,000.

Grand Trunk Car Shop a Wreck—A Locomotive Overturned by the Gale—Cars blown off the Track —Chimney Stacks Hurled to the Ground—Men Injured and one Man Killed—Accidents and Incidents.

One of the most fearful hurricanes which has visited this city for years occurred this morning about eight o'clock, and although in passing over Toronto the time occupied was but a few minutes, still the damage done is fearful, and cannot be estimated under thousands of dollars. Dwelling houses, churches and other institutions have suffered, and in some places the wreck created will take days to repair.

REPORT FROM THE OBSERVATORY.

One of our reporters visited the Observatory this morning, and ascertained the following particulars from Prof. Kingston. At six o'clock this morning a dense fog prevailed, which cleared away about seven, when a dropping rain commenced, with a rumbling of distant thunder at half-past seven, previous to the hurricane. The velocity of the wind at that point was nothing extraordinary, the average for the hour including the period of the storm being 18 miles per hour. Before the hurricane set in the wind was due east. It suddenly veered round to the north and from that quarter to the south, and then back again to the east, these changes taking place within fifteen minutes at the outside. The thermometer stood at 39 at six o'clock, being 13 degrees above the average, and at eight o'clock it also stood at 29, being then 11 degrees above the average, as based on previous years. The barometer stood at 29.468 at 8 o'clock, a very average indication. These statistics show the very partial and exact character of storm, the Observatory and vicinity having been very slightly visited, in fact the affair was not considered as worthy of any particular notice, or as anything more than an ordinary gale of wind.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY—DAMAGE TO THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SHEDS.

The Northern Railway came in for its share of the disasters, and certainly some of the most remarkable features of the gale are connected with the damage done at their Brock street station. The west part of roof of the freight house situate at the south of the passenger shed is a total wreck, and beams from it fifteen feet long and 12 x 6 were carried over the passenger shed, through the roof and finally fifty feet down the yard, and in one instance over the last named shed to the wall of the passenger car shop. The whole yard in front of the station is literally covered with boards and large pieces of timber, while there must be at least sixty feet square of the freight shed roof without a shred remaining. A heavy baggage car on one of the sidings was thrown over the turn-table at the west end of the yard, holes three feet square were made in the wood-work of the table, and although the car wheels on an ordinary occasion could be held fast by such an accident, this morning the car was lifted out of the hole over the turn-table and off the track in less time than it takes to write these lines. A caboose or conductor's car was also started from the upper end of the yard by the wind, and driven at the rate of twenty miles an hour, into a pile of wood in a shed, with a force that sent the wood fling in all directions. Mr. Harvie, who was in his office at the station, informs us that when he saw the huge pieces of timber, flying about the yard, he fully expected the entire station to be demolished. Thousands of feet of lumber piled on the Northern dock and on the esplanade was scattered with the greatest ease, and the bay near the dock is strewn with timber of all sizes. The chimney of the elevator is also damaged, and several cars which had just been emptied on the Northern dock were also blown off the track.

THE LOCOMOTIVE SHOPS AT THE QUEEN'S WHARF A COMPLETE WRECK—HEAVY DAMAGE.

The large and extensive locomotive shop of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, at the Queen's Wharf, is a complete wreck. It was formerly the freight shed, and stands directly north of the Esplanade. It was a brick building, about a hundred and fifty feet long and forty feet wide, one story, covered with slate, and to all appearance a good and substantial building. A couple of locomotives and their tenders were in the shop for repairs when the storm came on, and eight men were working at the west end of the building. The roof above the brick work on the south side first gave in and warned the men, who had barely fled when, with terrific rapidity, half of the roof was torn off and carried away. The four walls at the west end were crushed like so much chaff, and one of the massive locomotives *was turned over on its side*. Some of the men who had not time to get out of the door took refuge under the tenders and under the second engine, over them nothing but cart loads of bricks and mortar. One man named Jackson is badly injured about the face and body, and two others about the ribs. Mr. Lister, formerly of the Northern only saved his life by getting under a locomotive. A portion of the roof of his shop was carried into the corner of the engine shop where Mr. Patterson's office is situate and the windows and door completely destroyed, and the office piled with rubbish. The loss at this shop alone cannot be much less than some thousand dollars.

THE ROUND HOUSE WOOD-SHED—FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

The most melancholy disaster which has occurred this morning was the death of one of the Grand Trunk hands at the Round House wood-shed. The woodman, a person named McKenzie, was standing under the wood-shed, a building 100 by 35 feet and about twenty five in height. A number of men were sawing wood, and as the gale increased McKenzie called out to them to get away from the shed, as it might be blown down. The words were hardly out of his mouth and the men had just entered the Round House door when the shed fell with a crash, and McKenzie was buried beneath it, covered with piles of beams, shingles and lumber. The shed was completely levelled, and not even a post remained standing. The men in the Round House went to work immediately to recover McKenzie, who, after twenty minutes labour, was found lying on his back in a pool of water, with a heavy scantling across his knees and another piece of timber across his chest. Life was of course extinct, and the body was removed into the fireman's office, in the roundhouse, the police and a coroner being notified. McKenzie leaves a wife and four children. Two of them are boys, one working in the roundhouse, while two of them are girls, at service, one at Thorndale, Ont., and another at Mr. McKay's, Beverly street. Deceased was 58 years of age, and was a decent and industrious man, and had been employed on the Grand Trunk for a number of years. An inquest will be held this evening.

THE ROOF OF JACQUES AND HAYS' FACTORY—THE WORKMEN BEAT A HASTY RETREAT.

The workshops attached to the above factory have suffered considerably from the gale. The felt roofing on one of the shops to the east side of the yard in which, we believe, furniture is stored preparatory to being taken to the warerooms on King street, was lifted off by the wind and carried a distance of over fifty feet. The rain poured in in torrents, and a very large quantity of furniture has been damaged. Men have been employed on morning in clearing the *debris*. The lower part of the shop is filled with water, but otherwise the lower rooms are not seriously damaged. The men engaged at work at the time when the light became so dim that they not see, hearing the crashing of lumber in the yard, picked up their hats and prepared for flight. In the upper yard some of the lumber was thrown down, while on the dock, to the south side of the railway track, thousands of feet of lumber, oak, walnut and pine is strewed on the ice.

DAMAGE TO JENNINGS' CHURCH—THE ROOF STOVE IN—AN INCIDENT.

The Canada Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Jennings') on the corner of Bay and Richmond street, seems to be a rather unfortunate edifice. During the early part of the gale three of the pinnacles on the tower were blown down, striking the roof in three different places, and making one hole twelve feet long by about eight feet wide, another three feet square, and a third about four feet square. The bricks, laths, plaster, and a portion of the wood work, were hurled into the church just above the west gallery. An incident of rather a strange kind occurred in this church which is worthy of record. A piece of woodwork, about eight inches long and four deep, fell from the roof, and striking a testament on the edge of the gallery, the nail pierced a portion of the book, the puncturing and stopping at Matthew 27th chapter 51st verse. This is the second accident of the kind that has occurred to this edifice.

THE ROOF OF MYLES' BIG SHED CARRIED AWAY.

The roof of Myles' immense coal shed, 240 feet by 65 feet, as well as the lower portions of the building, is wrecked and could not have been removed in a neater manner by mechanics. The shed, which is capable of containing 7,000 tons of coal, is situate between Front and Esplanade streets, is now in such a state that it will cost over $1,200 to repair it. Huge pieces of timber, of which the roof was constructed, were carried a distance of forty feet, and two men with carts and horses had only left the roadway in the centre of the yard when the roof came down. Young Mr. Myles who was in the yard had just passed into the office when a stick of timber flew over his head, striking one of the door posts.

THE CHIMNIES OF THE ROCHESTER HOUSE —A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Three massive chimnies on the west and east sides of the roof of the Rochester House were laid level with the roof. The chimney on the east side falling into a vacant lot, from a height of seventy feet. The roof is considerably damaged. A boarder in the hotel, while in the wash room had a remarkably narrow escape from death. The room is lighted from the roof, and while he was in the act of raising a comb to his head a couple of bricks from the chimney came smashing through the glass, grazed his hand and lodged in a tub of water on the ground, making such an indentation, that if his head had been in the way his hair would not have required combing again.

AN IMMENSE CHIMNEY BLOWN TO THE GROUND.

Although the gentlemen engaged at the Observatory did not seem to think that the storm had done much damage, still a glance a glance at the ruins of the immense chimney of the old iron works opposite the Queen's Hotel, would convince them that what there was of the gale did its work well. The chimney which stood at the west of Messrs. Thompson Smith's lumber yard was about seventy feet in height and about six feet square at the base. This large pile of brick was hurled to the ground about six minutes after the storm commenced. A man driving a horse and lumber wagon down the yard had only passed the spot where the bricks fell, a moment before.

THE CUPOLA OF THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL BLOWN AWAY.

The cupola, flag-staff and lightning rod on the St. Lawrence Hall were blown down and fell on the roof of the building, the turret being carried down to the dome. The dome itself is said to be very insecure, and liable to give way any time, the pillars upon which it rests being partially decayed. The wooden awning in rear of one of the stores in the building, on the market square, was also blown to the ground. Some damage was also done by the violence of the wind to crockery and other articles exposed for sale in the Arcade. Dishes, books, baskets, tin cans, apples and candles being hustled together in admirable confusion.

BEARD'S NEW FOUNDRY.

The new foundry now in course of erection on Beard's wharf suffered to the extent of about $100 by the visitation of the storm. The roof is being covered with asphaltic felt, and the work was being proceeded with when a summary stop was put to operations by the hurricane, which tore up the felt in all directions. The men engaged in the work hurried down with great precipitancy fearful of being whirled into the bay or blown violently to the ground. The shears recently put up and, and secured by guys, for the purpose of using the old cupola and erecting a new one, were also blown down.

AN ICE-HOUSE ROOF TRAVELS 600 FEET—SCOVILS CAR-WHEEL FACTORY DAMAGED.

The roof of an ice-house at the foot of York street, owned by Mr. Tinning, took a free ride over stables and piles of lumber in Thompson Smith's yard, over fifty feet of a street, and lodged on the top of Scovil's car-wheel factory, smashing the roof to pieces and doing a great amount of damage. The distance from the ice-house to the factory cannot be less than six hundred feet, and in order to clear the lumber and other buildings the roof must have been carried at a height of fifty feet from the ground. The ice-house is of course a partial wreck.

A LARGE SIGN COMES TO GRIEF.

In front and along the side of the establishment of Messrs. J. E. Smith & Co., wholesale grocers, on the corner of Church and Colborne streets, was an immense sign which ran along the top of the building. This was caught by the blast and the portion on Colborne street torn from its fastenings and thrown to the street shivering it to kindling wood. The portion on Church street was whirled upwards upon the roof of the building tearing away the bricks from two imitation chimeys to which it was fastened. It was also smashed into fragments.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE—A CHIMNEY STACK VISITS A BED-ROOM.

About 8:30, when the gale was at its height, the chimney stack of the residence of Mrs. Muthberry 142 John street, fell with a loud crash, demolishing the roof and breaking into the ceiling of a bed-room, where was engaged a young woman making up the bed. The plaster and bricks filled up the room, covering everything, and how the girl escaped without injury is indeed wonderful.

KNOX'S CHURCH.

Some of the brick ornaments on the lower portion of the steeple were blown down, and falling on the steps in front of the church, injured them considerably.

A MAN IN THE LAKE—CHILDREN MISSING.

A man driving a lumber wagon along the shore near the Asylum water works was blown off his wagon into the lake, and had actually to swim for it. The lumber was blown to the four winds of heaven, his wagon was turned upside down and when seen by Chief Engineer Ashfield of the Fire Department, he was dripping with water, and stated that he would prefer a cold bath later in the season. Three children who were picking chips were seen about 8:20 near the Old Fort, but since then no trace of them has been found.

THE EXTENT OF THE STORM.

The gale did not seem to rage north of Gerrard street, and, as will be seen by our report, the damage done was principally south of Queen street, between that and the bay. The accidents, we regret to say, were not confined to damage to buildings, but in one case to loss of life, and in other cases to severe injuries to men in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

QUEEN STREET POLICE STATION—NARROW ESCAPE.

While the gale was at its height, the top portion of the belfry on the roof of the Queen street Police Station was lifted off and hurled to the ground, being first carried a distance of fifteen feet, striking a fence to the east side of the station, and partially overhanging the street. A man and boy passing had a narrow escape, a piece of woodwork grazing the man's hand in its downward career. The men in the station did not hear of the accident till after the gale had subsided.

A FRAME HOUSE HURLED DOWN.

A new frame two-story building, on Front street, west of the old Halfway House, was blown down down about 8:30, the timber breaking into the roof of the tavern on the west side, and cracking a portion of the wall. The workmen engaged in erecting it had barely time to get down when the storm came on.

GOODERHAM & WORTS' MILL.

Damage to the extent of $50 was done by the gale to some of the windows and roof of Messrs. Gooderham & Worts' Distillery. The shutters were blown off Mr. Worts' residence, and other unimportant damage done. Numerous houses in the same vicinity were more or less damaged.

ANOTHER STACK LEVELED

The large iron smoke stack on Scales' Tobacco Factory was blown to the ground by the force of the gale. The windows in the west side of the building were also blown in, but other than this the damage is trifling.

THE MILITARY HOSPITAL AND DENNIS'S LUMBER YARD.

The heavy wooden fence with stone foundation on the west side of the Military Hospital, Front street, was uprooted, while the lumber in Dennis's yard opposite was scattered, and the Bay street fence blown down.

WYATT'S SHED—A HEALTHY BLOW.

The roof of a large shed in Mr. Wyatt's yard was literally lifted off and hurled on to Jacques & and Hays' dock, leaving nothing behind it but a mass of broken timber. The roof was carried a distance of two hundred feet.

THE OLD FORT—A LANDMARK UPROOTED.

At the Old Fort the gale left a record behind it and besides lifting ladders from the roof of the barracks, uprooted a tree on the north side of the parade ground which has been there as long as "the oldest inhabitant" can remember.

A LUMBER YARD SUFFERS.

Colwell's lumber yard also had a benefit from the gale, and the lawnin front of Mr. Thompson Smith's house on Front street, is strewn with lumber and pieces of scantling.

FREAKS OF A RAILWAY CAR.

A railway car standing opposite the western portion of the Union Depot was blow to the east end of the yard at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and hurled off the track opposite O'Brien's Hotel.

THE ISLAND WHARF SWEPT AWAY.

Mrs. Parkinson's Island Hotel wharf was blown away, and a couple of boats belonging to Mr. John Clindinning were smashed to pieces. The house of Mr Patrick Gray, on the point, has, we understand, not been seen since 8 o'clock this morning. It could not have been a very substantial structure.

THE OLD JAIL.

The fence surrounding the old jail, after having stood the winds and storms of many years, had to succumb this morning.

ENGINE SHED WRECKED.

The engine shed of the Grand Trunk at the Don Bridge Station was blown down during the hurrjcan. Damage trifling.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT AT THE JAIL.

One of the ventilators and small chimneys at the New Jail were also leveled by the storm. The chimney fortunately did not fall on the roof so that the the damage will not be heavy.

FROM BRADFORD.

Special Dispatch to the DAILY TELEGRAPH.

BRADFORD, Ont., Monday.

Rain to-day—not very heavy—no damage.

FROM PORT HOPE.

Special Dispatch to THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

PORT HOPE, Ont., March 16.

A heavy rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over here this morning. The creek running through the town, has risen to overflowing, inundating several houses in its vicinity. No further damage as yet.

FROM CHATHAM.

Special Despatch to the DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Chatham Ont. March 16.

Storm here very light. No damage.

FROM WESTON.

Special Despatch to the DAILY TELEGRAPH.

WESTON, Monday, 1 o'clock.

There was rain, accompanied by a high wind, for a short time this morning.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Daily Telegraph.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., morning.

Rain storm here this forenoon accompanied with heavy thunder. No damage done.

FROM LONDON.

Special Dispatch from our own correspondent.

LONDON, March 16.

There has been a thunder storm at intervals since last night. It has been raining all day. No signs of it ceasing. No damage done. The river has risen about a foot since yesterday.

FROM KINGSTON

Special dispatch to THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

KINGSTON, Ont., Monday.

Thunder storm, accompanied by heavy rain, set in about 12 noon to-day. No damage done.

FROM COBOURG.

Special Dispatch to THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

COBOURG, Ont., Monday.

Heavy rain storm, with thunder and lightning, this a.m. It cleared off and remained fine till one o'clock, a very heavy rain then set in which lasted half an hour, but, moderating, continued all day. No damage.

CITY POLICE.

ALEX. MCLEAN, Esq., P. M., presiding.
Hon. D. THOMPSON, American Con. associate

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

S. M. McPherson—Stop that noise outside. Who is it?

P. S. Stuart—A gentleman in charge of the horses, playing the power of love.

S. M. Cummins—Tell him by the powers of Moll Kelly and that's not of love, that by the vartue of an omnipotent though just dispensation of providence on my part, it's down in No. 1 he'll be before two minutes d'ye as, if he does'nt stop his tattuting. (Sensation.)

Luckily for the gentleman in question he left before the message had time to be be delivered, and in a few minutes afterwards might be seen on Colborne street, reviving the inward man with a pig foot, whilst the steeds were devouring with avidity a peck of oats which had been raised by general subscription.

S. M. McPherson—Bring in the first victim.

S. M. Hastings—Prisoner you mane? In with Powers here.

William Power, a respectable-looking individual, suffering from the effects of *non compos*, was the first case charged by P. C. Burrows with being drunk on Adelaide street last night.

His Worship—Where did you get your liquor?

Prisoner—I really couldn't say, I was oblivious; but as I have never been here before I trust that may be looked on in mitigation.

His Worship—Very well; it's very curious none of you people can recollect where you get your liquors on Saturday night or Sunday.

His Worship—I shall fine you $3 or 30 days in jail with hard labour.

Caroline Johnson, Patrick Murheed, Elizabeth Thompson and *Jo Corlayne*, persons not possessing a very high, social or moral position, all pleaded guilty to being so drunk on Saturday night that they forget where they obtained their solace, were fined $3 or 30 days each.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

John Quinn next entered the dock charged with being drunk on Front street last night, and was fined $3 and costs or 30 days.

Eliza Forsyth, J. Mullany and *Bridget O'Brien*, charged with dissipating last night, "*trio junctu in uno*," professed to be oblivious as to where they obtained the "rod and rosy." It being their first offence they were discharged.

Mary Welsh, an old lady whose perennial visits to the Court have rendered her a bacchanalian celebrity, was the next genius hustled into the place of honor, charged with being very drunk on Stanley street last night. She was fined $3 and costs or 30 days.

Alice Thompson, another old pill, was next placed in the dock, charged by Sergeant Leith with being exceedingly drunk on Spadina Avenue between eleven and twelve last Saturday night.

Elizabeth Garrett was brought up on summons, charged by S. M. Hastings with keeping a house of ill-fame on Palmer street.

The evidence of the prosecution, although exceedingly circumstantial, not being sufficient to sustain the charge, the prisoner was dismissed.

Elizabeth Garrett, Margaret McGee, and *James Daly* were charged by the same with being disorderly characters and frequenting houses of ill-fame.

S. M. Cummins—Without exception, your Worship, they are the worst characters in the city.

His Worship—I am fully aware of that, and will provide for them accordingly. Listen! You, Garrett, I will fine $50 or six months in jail with hard labor; Magee, you are not quite as bad, although very near it, I will only fine you $25 and costs or three months in jail, and as for Daly, I have had so much trouble with him of late that I shall impose a fine on him of $100 and costs or six months in jail, with hard labor.

The court then adjourned.

NOVA SCOTIA FISHERMAN RELIEF FUND.

Editor DAILY TELEGRAPH

SIR,—In answer to your correspondent "Subscriber," I beg to submit the following statement of the fund, the committee decided to send down 200 barrels of flour instead of money, but the heavy snow storms prevented its being shipped until a few days ago. The cash balance referred to was reserved to pay for this flour, it is now nearly absorbed, leaving only $181 50 available.

Your obed't servant,
C. J. CAMPBELL,
Treasurer, N. S. F. R. Fund.

Total amount received	$4,635 30
Remitted Halifax in cash	3,000 00
" " flour	1,442 50
Paid for printing	11 30
Balance on hand	181 50
	$4,635 30

THE ASSIZES.—The Assizes opened at ten o'clock to-day, Mr. J. W. Gwynne, in the absence of Chief Justice Draper, presiding. The proceedings opened by the clerk reading Mr. Gwynne's commission, after which the Grand Jury was sworn, Mr. Daniel Barker, Foreman. The undefended civil cases were disposed of, and the court adjourned. Chambers will be held from nine to ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

LONDON SOCIETY.—Mr. A. S. Irving and R. S. Thompson have received "London Society" for March. The magazine is interesting as usual.

TORONTO CORN EXCHANGE.

March 16.

Flour—Receipts 100 bbls; market quiet and dull. A lot No. 1 superfine offering at $7 10 in store free of charge. No sales.

Wheat—Receipts 1,700 bush. Market quiet and dull. Prices nominally unchanged.

Barley—No receipts. Nothing doing.

Peas—No receipts. Sale, 1 car at 87c f. o. b. cars

Oats—No receipts; car lots offering at 50c; 52c offered for a few cars and refused; a small lot sold to day at 50c.

Seeds—Timothy $2 to $2 50; clover $4 50 to $4 75.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Special to THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 16.

Flour—Dull and declining for medium and light grades; receipts 7,675 bbls. Wheat—Dull and declining; receipts 5,400 bbls. Rye quiet. Corn heavy active. Barley scarce and active. Oats firm.

MONTREAL MARKET.

Special to THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL, March 16.

Flour—Receipts, 1,700 bbls; market quiet, with limited business at generally unchanged rates. Grain—No transactions; nominally unchanged. Provisions—Pork steady; hogs, season closed; butter scarce, only retail sales. Ashes neglected, rates unchanged.

Flour—Superior extra	$0 00	$0 00
Extra	0 00	0 00
Fancy	0 00	0 00
Welland Canal Superfine	7 50	—
Super. No. 1 Can. Wheat	7 45	7 72½
" No. 1 West. "	7 50	7 70
" No. 2 " "	7 25	7 30
Bag flour, 100 lbs	3 70	3 85
Wheat—Canada Fall	—	—
Spring	1 70	—
Western	—	—
Oats—Per 32 lbs	47	48
Barley—Per 48 lbs	1 05	1 15
Butter—Dairy	21	23
Store packed	16	20
Ashes—Pots	5 05	5 35
Pearls	5 50	—
Pork—Mess	19 25	19 75
Prime mess	14 00	—
Prime	13 00	—
Dressed Hogs	6 00	6 50
Peas	90	92
Rye Flour	5 90	6 00

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKET.

Review of the week ending March 14.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 8,291 bush. 3,2[illegible] but first week, and 9,010 for the corresponding week of last week. There is a good demand for wheat, but the continued difficulty of getting cars on the G. T. Railway has restricted business. We, however, note an advance of 3 to 4 cents on spring over the figures of last week's sales, 3 cars in bags at $1 65, 8,000 bush at $1 67 f o b cars, 1 car at $1 65 at depot, 350 bush golden drop at $1 70; f o b; 1 car fall sold at $1 80 in store; lots held at quotations.

Barley—Little coming in: 5 cars sold at $1 26, and cartloads of inferior sold as low as $1 20.

Peas—No receipts; a cargo of 10,000 bushels offering at 87c f. o. b., at Hamilton; nothing doing here.

Oats—A cargo lot offered for May delivery at equal to 50c here; odd lots demand 47 to 50c for present delivery, with a slow demand for local consumption at about 45 to 46c; sales 1,000 at 45c delivered; retail lots as high as 50c.

Rye—selling at $1 05 to $1 07 on the street.

Seeds—Sales 100 bush. and 35 bags timothy at $1 55; clover heavy at quotations. We quote:—

		$ c	$ c
Wheat, Spring	60 lbs.	1 65	1 67
Fall	60 "	1 65	1 68
Barley	48 "	1 15	1 26
Peas	60 "	0 84	0 87
Oats	34 "	0 45	0 46
Rye	56 "	1 05	1 07

FLOUR—Receipts 1,621 brls., 1,288 brls. last week and 3,131 brls. for the corresponding week of last year. There is a good demand for No. 1 superfine for shipment and as high as $7 20 could be obtained on tinned Trust cars; $7 10 would be paid for local consumption to a moderate extent. The supply of cars has been very limited, preventing sales. The transactions were 220 brls. at $7 15; 500 brls in all at $7 10 on cars; 450 brls. at $7 30; a lot of 1,000 brls offering, delivered at Weston station on 1st April at $7 25. Extra and superior nominal.

Oatmeal—Firm and rather higher.

Cornmeal—Sales 100 brls at $4 25, kiln dried. Current rates are:—

Superior extra	$ 00 to 0 00
Extra superfine	7 30 to 7 75
Fancy "	0 00 to 0 00
Superfine No. 1	7 10 to 7 25
Oatmeal, per brl	6 50 to 6 75

PROVISIONS—Butter continues very firm, owing to a brisk demand for shipment to the United States; sales 41 kegs ordinary at 21½c, and 20 kegs do at 20c; no prime lots offering.

Dressed Hogs—Firm and higher; sales, a lot of 300 choice at $6 87½c, and a small lot of choice mess hogs went as high as $7.

Pork—Mess held firmly at $19; sale 140 bbls at $19 25, deliverable next month.

Bacon—Firm at $7 50 for Cumberland.

Hams—Firm at 10c for dry white.

Lard—Rather easier; 250 tennets, with 15 per cent of the oil taken out, sold at 9½c.

Cheese—A little firmer, with a good demand at 9 to 11c, owing to the rise in butter. We quote as follows:

Butter, dairy tub per lb	0 25	to 0 29
" store packed	0 20	to 0 24
" grease	0 13	to 0 18
Cheese, new	0 09	to 0 11
Pork, mess, per bbl	18 50	to 19 00
" prime mess	—	—
" prime	—	—
Dressed hogs	0 00	to 0 00
Lard, in tins &c	0 09½	to 0 10
" in pails	0 09	to 0 10
Butter, tubs	0 8	0[illegible]
" firkins, canvassed	—	to —
Eggs	0 10	to 0 10
Tallow	0 07½	to 0 08
Hides	0 13	to —
Wool	—	—
Hay	6 75	to 7 00
Straw	5 00	to 5 75
Potatoes	—	to —

LEATHER—Trade has considerably improved since we have had mild weather.

Spanish Sole—Ends upwards, on account of an advance in Spanish hides of 5 per cent in the New York market. The prospect is that sole will advance.

Upper—remains quiet and inactive.

Harness Leather—has been in good demand all round.

Canadian Calf—remains quiet and unchanged. Sole is lots of less than 20 sides commands an advance of 10 to 12 per cent on the subjoined quotations:—

	$ c	$ c
Spanish sole, 1st qual. heavy, weights	0 24	to 0 24
Spanish sole, 1st qual. middle weights	0 24	0 24
Spanish sole No. 2, all weights	0 22	0 22
Slaughter sole, heavy	0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Nurse Girl Wanted.
Engine Wanted.
Magic Lanterns—The Bazaar.
Carpet Bags—H. E. Clarke.
Chancery Sale.
Sale of Dry Goods—Toronto Auction Mart.
Lecture on French—Mons. Pernet.
New Goods—Gale.
London Society—Irving.
Envelopes—Backus.
Waverley Pen—Thompson.
To Irishmen—Adam, Stevenson & Co.
Removal—Dr. G. Wright.
First Class Brick Residence to Let.
Furnished Rooms Wanted.
Farewell Benefit—W. H. Wallack.
Family Gymnasium—Dr. Adams.
Oxford Biscuit House Yonge St.—Slatter.
Satanella—Royal Lyceum.
Sewing Machines—Grout & Co.
Sewing Machines—Spafford.
Photography—Ewing.
Philip Brown & Co.—Bankers and Stock Brokers.

The Daily Telegraph.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1868.

PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY.

THE SENATE.—The Speaker announced that the following following gentlemen had been appointed to the Senate: Mr. Devere, of St. John, in place of Mr. Todd, New Brunswick, who declined the appointment; Mr. Glazier, of Sunbury, New Brunswick, in place of Mr. E. B. Chandler, who declined the appointment; Hon. J. R. Benson, of St. Catharines, in place of the Hon. Mr. Fergusson Blair, deceased The Hon. Mr. Benson, who was present, was sworn in and took his seat.

Senator Ferrier presented an address from the Montreal Temperance Society expressing gratification at the closing of the saloons in the parliament buildings.

A couple of bills were read a second time, after which the Senate adjourned.

THE COMMONS.—Several petitions were presented praying for the adoption of Major Robinson's route of the Intercolonial Railway.

On reply to Mr. Jones, of Leeds, Sir Jno. A. Macdonald said it was the intention of the Government to carry out in good faith the arrangements made at the time of the union between the Province of Canada and the Maratime Provinces, touching the construction of the Intercolonial R. R., which was also provided for by the law passed during the present Parliament. It was the intention of the Government to proceed with the work and make Truro the eastern terminus, as provided by the railway guarantee act.

In reply to M. Bourassa, Mr. Rose stated that the Government had not yet taken any formal steps with reference to the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, but were duly sensible of the importance of the matter, and would not cease to embrace every feasible occasion to advance the interests of this country with respect thereto.

Mr. Mackenzie moved to refer the petition to John Nixon and other electors of east Middlesex, complaining of a violation of the law by the Clerk and Deputy-Returning Officer of the township of London, during the last election, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Carried.

Mr. Mackenzie moved an address for the names of the engineers appointed in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, and instructions were issued with regard to the survey of the route.—Carried.

Sir John moved that a writ do issue for a new election for the county of Lincoln, in the room of Hon. J. R. Benson appointed a senator.—Carried.

The House adjourned.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

On Friday last, the "Impeachment farce," as a New York paper presumes to call the trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, for high crimes and misdemeanours, formally commenced. Our cousins across the lines are notoriously fond of spectacles and show pieces, and the Senate Chamber appeared, and will continue to appear, during the trial, as gay, as brilliant, and as closely packed as an opera house on a full dress night. The greatest pomp prevails, and ceremony is fairly bursting with importance. Macaulay has been thumbed to some purpose, and if the trial of Andrew Johnson do not rival that of Warren Hastings it will not be for lack of attention to the minutest details of precedent. A report of the proceedings give the following particulars:—

"The Sergeant-at-Arms then subscribed to the following affidavit, which was read by the Clerk:—

The foregoing writ of summons, addressed to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and the foregoing precept, addressed to me, were this day served upon Andrew Johnson by delivering to and leaving with him copies of the same, at the Executive Mansion, the usual place of abode of the said Andrew Johnson, on Saturday, the seventh day of March instant, at seven o'clock.

GEORGE G. BROWN,
Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate.

The Chief Justice—The Sergeant-at-Arms will call the accused.

The Sergeant-at Arms (in a loud voice) "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States! Andrew Johnson, President of the United States! Appear and answer to the articles of impeachment exhibited against you by the House of representatives of the United States."

The doors were thrown open at this point and every eye was turned that way for a moment, but Mr. Butler alone entered and took his seat with the other Managers.

Senator Johnson rose and said something in a voice inaudible in the gallery, whereupon the Chief Justice said:—The Sergeant-at-Arms will inform the counsel of the President.

The President's counsel, Messrs. Stanbery, Curtis and Nelson, were ushered in at the side door and took seats at the table to the right of the chair, Mr. Stanbery on the right, the others in the order named.

At twenty minutes past one the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the members of the House of Representatives, and the members entered and distributed themselves as far as possible among the chairs and sofas not already occupied by those having the *entrée* to the chamber under the rules. Many, however, did not find seats at once.

Mr. Stanbery then rose and said:—Mr. Chief Justice, my brothers Curtis, Nelson and myself are here this morning as counsel for the President. I have his authority to enter his plea. By your leave I will proceed to read.

Mr. Stanbery read as follows:—

In the matter of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:—Mr. Chief Justice, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, having been served with a summons to appear before this honourable court, sitting as a courts of impeachment, to answer certain article of impeachment found and presented against me by the honourable the House of Representatives of the United States, do hereby enter my appearance by my counsel, Henry Stanbery, Benjamin R. Curtis, Jeremiah S. Black, William M. Evarts and Thomas A. R. Nelson, who have my warrant and authority therefor, and who are instructed by me to ask of this honourable court for a reasonable time for the preparation of my answer to said articles. After a careful examination of the articles of impeachment and consultation with my counsel I am satisfied that at least forty days will be necessary for the preparation of my answer, and I respectfully ask that it be allowed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Mr. Stanbery—I have also a professional statement in support of the application. Whether it is in order to offer it now the Chair will decide.

The Chief Justice—The appearance will be considered as entered. You can proceed.

The counsel for the President requested that forty days should be granted to prepare the defence, but the Managers contended fiercely against any delay. Mr. Stanbery characterised the proceedings as rivalling in high handed severity the worst proceedings of the worst days of the Star Chamber. After consultation the Senate overruled the motion of the President's Counsel, and ordered the answer to be filed on the 23rd March. Mr. Bingham, one of the Managers, said in the course of his remarks that the President is the "most flagrant betrayer of trust the world had ever seen," and yet was allowed to proceed unchallenged.

A BOILING IRISHMAN.

Mr. Boyle, commonly known as Paddy Boyle, was enthusiastic to-day, although his feet were wet and his trousers muddy. Paddy is, we suppose, a Fenian, but one of that sort who prefer staying at home, where no one wishes him the least injury, to crossing the sea for the purpose of fighting Irish battles on Irish soil. No one, as far as we are aware, objects to Mr. Boyle's peculiar displays of eloquence, but there are some who would head a subscription to send this valiant exponent of Ireland's wrongs to Cork, where breaking stones for a period with shaven poll would undoubtedly be his fate. Mr. Boyle has a natural antipathy to policemen, and quite consistently cherishes the memory of the Manchester "martyrs." Perhaps, for all we know, he thinks that the Clerkenwell prison murderers, who killed and wounded so many innocent women and children, are patriots and heroes. The Greek Fire heroes have, perhaps, a place in his temple of fame, and those who sent letters containing explosive substances through the post offices in England and Ireland are doubtless models of virtue and heroism. If such be the case we congratulate Toronto on the distinguished and amiable personage who honours us so much by his residence here. A pleasant fellow is Mr. Boyle.

CITY COUNCIL.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held evening in the Council Chamber, his worship the Mayer in the chair. Present—Messrs. Aldd. Sheard, Adamson, Harman, Medcalf, Hynes, Thompson, Vickers, Dickey, Baxter, Boulton, Manning, Bell, Strachan, Beard, Boxall, Clement, Henderson and Smith.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Mayor presented certain returns from the Chamberlain regarding the Industrial Farm.

A communication from Messrs. Edgar & Graham, barristers, requesting that the boundary line of the walks and gardens property, on the corner of Front and Simcoe streets, might be defined.

Return from Inspector of Tavern Licenses, giving the names of persons who obtained a transfer of tavern licenses.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Ald. Sheard enquired if anything had been done regarding the charges against the Police Magistrate.

The Mayor said a copy of the charges had been sent to the Recorder, with whom it rested to take future steps.

LICENSE INSPECTOR.

Ald. Sheard asked if it was true that the Inspector of Licenses was not properly qualified for the position.

The Mayor said that according to the assessor's returns the Inspector was fully qualified.

GRAND TRUNK LEASE.

Ald. Boxall asked if it was true that the Grand Trunk Company had served the legal notices upon the Corporation in reference to the sale of the Esplanade property.

The Mayor said he had been served with a Chancery notice. He had refused to sign the lease because in his opinion it was not properly worded.

After a short discussion the matter dropped.

THE LATE HON. ROBERT SPENCE.

Ald. Harman moved a resolution expressive of regret at the death of the Hon. Robert Spence, which was carried.

After adopting a couple of Finance Committee reports the Council adjourned.

YORKVILLE COUNCIL.—There was no meeting of the Yorkville Village Council last evening in consequence of no quorum of the members being in attendance.

MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT.—An amateur minstrel entertainment took place at the St. Lawrence Hall last evening. It was a fair success in point of attendance, and the performance was up to the average of this class of entertainments.

SATANELLA.—This opera continues to draw crowded houses, and is probably the most successful of the many excellent pieces put on the boards this season by the Holman Troupe. There was another excellent house last night, and though Mr Drew was absent, his part was well taken by Mr. A. Halford. The piece will be repeated this evening.

COUNTY COURT.—The following civil cases were tried to-day at the County Court:—Kennedy *vs.* Doyle, contract; Mr. McBride for plaintiff, Mr. Moss for defendant; plaintiff nonsuited. Wilson *vs.* Woodhouse, work and labour performed by defendant for plaintiff; Mr. Kingston for plaintiff, Mr. Hurd for defendant; verdict for plaintiff $65. Reynolds *vs.* Major Trover; Messrs. Patterson & Beatty for plaintiff, Mr. M. C. Cameron for defendant. The case is proceeding as we go to press.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE.]

Expenses of the Abyssinian Expedition—Fenians Liberated.

LONDON, March 16

G. W. Hunt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated in Commons that the total expenses of the British expedition in Abyssinia, up to date, were no less than four million sterling.

DUBLIN, March 16.—Rooney, Kelley, Lawless and Hurdy, are the names of four Fenians of Jackniel Packet Party who have just been released by the British Government on condition of returning to America. It is reported all their companions, including Gen. Nagle, who were arrested at Dungarron, will also be liberated on the same terms.

FROM NEW YORK.

Secretary of the Treasury—The President's Defence.

Associated Press Despatches.

NEW YORK, March 17.

The Drew-Erie party in Jersey City have assumed the defensive and fortified very strongly of late on account of the rumor that reached them that a gang of kidnappers was lying in wait to carry Mr. Drew bodily to New York. The police of Jersey City offered their services to the Drew party, and a system of signals by night and guns by day has been established in case of attack.

The *Herald's* special says: A resolute determination has taken possession of the minds of a number of Congressmen to give the Secretary of the Treasury, in his financial operations, a complete overhauling, and if some alleged irregularities are not satisfactorily shown, other measures will be at once inaugurated.

The *Times'* special reiterates the statement that the President differs from the majority of his counsel as to the line of defence that ought to be pursued, and rumor says he has had an open rupture with Judge Black.

Gold 139¾. Exchange 10.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

A Young Lady Killed by Lightning.

Associated Press Dispatch.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 16.

A young lady named Bross was instantly killed by lightning at Brookston, Ind., to-day.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Departure of Gen. Hancock for Washington.

Associated Press Dispatch.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.

Gen. Hancock started for Washington last night. Gen. Reynolds will assume command. The statement that Jeff. Davis and Gen. Hancock rode together in carriage recently denied by *Picayune*.

FROM DETROIT.

The Saginaw River Clear of Ice.

Associated Press Dispatch.

DETROIT, March 16.

The ice in the Saginaw River has broken up and gone out. The water is very high and current swift. Considerable damage has been done to the wharves and booms. Nearly two million logs have gone down the river a portion of which lodged against the Bay City Bridge endangering that structure. A heavy rain storm prevailed all day yesterday.

FROM PRESCOTT, ONT.

Associated Press Dispatch.

PRESCOTT, March 17.

On Saturday a drover named Sykes, from Canton, N. Y., was enticed to leave a Grand Trunk car in which he was sitting to join a party in the smoking car. When he reached the platform of the first mentioned car, the man who invited him out closed the door behind them and held it fast, and just at the same moment another man came out of the smoking car and held the door of that fast, while a third who had concealed himself jumped up from the steps, presented a pistol at the head of the drover, demanded his money and his ticket. The drover delivered up both, and was then told by the robbers that he must jump from the train. This he refused to do, whereupon they pushed him off, cutting his hand to make him let go his hold of the railing. The train was going at a rapid rate at the time he was thrust off. Sykes lay where he fell until he was found next morning by the trackman in an almost senseless condition. He was at once removed to the nearest house and medical assistance was called. His injuries are very serious, and he lies in a precarious condition. No clue to the perpetrators of this shocking crime has been found.

A DELICATE SUBJECT.

Editor DAILY TELEGRAPH.

SIR,—Permit me through the instrumentality of your popular paper, to call the immediate attention of the proper authorities to a little matter which has given considerable offence to the olfactories of those residing in the neighbourhood of St. James' Cemetery. A certain individual, who enjoys quite a monopoly of lucrative business, has, on several occasions lately, and at dead of night, deposited his wares on the north of Winchester street. So long as the snow lasted there was no very great cause for complaint, but now that the temperature is somewhat higher, and winter's covering is fast disappearing, the deposits are becoming exposed and the atmosphere is consequently anything but agreeable to the contiguous residents. I satisfied, Mr. Editor, that a hint to the efficient and obliging Health Inspector East, will have the effect of abating the nuisance.

Yours, &c.,
LUBIN.

Toronto, March 16, 1868.

BURGLARS IN HAMILTON.—A few days since information was received in Hamilton to the effect that a gang of burglars intended to visit one of the Banks in that city. The police were on the look-out, and everything was in preparation to give the rascals a warm reception. The latter, however, deferred their operations and a couple of suspicious characters have since left the city. They are probably affiliated with the gang who are now making things so lively for our police force.

MICHAEL MULPHY.—This individual has been suffering so much from illness lately, that Dr. King, of this city, had to be sent for, and is now in Buffalo. Canadian physic will no doubt do him good.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

—A dinner to the Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee takes place in Ottawa this evening. It promises to be a great affair.

—Mr. Sandford Fleming has not yet left Ottawa, on his Intercolonial Railway survey.

—The union concert between the Catholic and Protestant Irish charitable societies is warmly supported by both classes in Ottawa; that is the proper spirit. As Irishmen they unite irrespective of creed. In Toronto we should do the same.

—A girl named Anne Orr, aged fourteen, daughter of Mr. Robinson Orr, of London, was drowned in the Thames on Sunday afternoon. She was sitting on a fence on the river's edge reading a book, and she suddenly grew dizzy and fell over into the stream.

—The water subsided on the Thames on Saturday about four feet, but raised again on Monday.

—Mr. McKellar lost large quantities of sawn lumber, and sawlogs from his mills by the recent rise of the Thames river.

—Mr. Robert Lawe, of the Kent Mills, lost a large quantity of cordwood by the flood in the West.

—Rutless' Hotel, Chatham, was flooded out on Saturday. They had no sooner got the mud and ice cleared from the lower story than it was again inundated on Monday.

—The high water on Friday left large quantities of ice on the streets of Chatham—some pieces weighing two or three tons.

—Trains are again running over the Great Western road west of Chatham. The track is in a very shaky condition, however, from the effects of the flood. The trains are run with great caution.

—The recent flood caused an immense accumulation of freight at Windsor and other points on the Great Western. The road being again in running order the freight commenced running yesterday, and last night six very large freight trains passed Hamilton station.

—The new iron bridge over the Moire River, at Belleville, was carried away by the flood yesterday. A great portion of the town was under water to the depth of several feet. Property to the value of several thousand dollars was damaged.

CITY POLICE.

ALEX. MCNABB, Esq., P. M., presiding

In consequence of the salutary effects of the "Saturday night closing law" *only* twenty-two drunk and disorderly were entered on the calender this morning, for being discovered in a state of inebriation on the evening in question. In consequence of it being rumored in the classic districts of Stanley and Dummer streets that the important cause (not ritualistic) of "Bishop Colenzo vs. James Doyle (the Great)," was to come off to-day, the rush of the two factions, headed by their respective "Chief Magistrates," was immense. The "Stanleyites" were, however, in the ascendant; far exceeding in numbers their opponents, who, notwithstanding a spirited and enthusiastic harangue, delivered by "Mayor Murphy," from the steps of York Chambers, in which he reminded his constituents in a poetic strain that to-day

Was the day of auld Ireland, St. Patrick he says
When the boys and the girls, to the tune of the bell,
Should drink whiskey with shamrogues, ate mutton with capers.

To produce that diversion the Saint loved so well?

It failed, however, to raise the drooping spirits of the Dummerites. "What can be keeping that fellow Dillon?" Shure his Worship is tired waiting for work," roared S. M. Hastings out of a window of the first story. "He's coming, Captain," replied some one as the sounds of a discordant and cracked cornopean were heard in the distance. In a few seconds the Caravansery, which had been delayed by the storm, might be seen rounding the corner of Church street. The able whip, who had standing beside him the first cornet player of the "Excelsior Pico-Band," retained at enormous expense to keep the horses in spirits, with difficulty restrained the gallant steeds (refreshed as they had been with a barrel of slops the previous night) in front of the portals of justice. "Come hop out beauties!" shouted Sergant Major Cummins to the interesting gang, as he gracefully handed Miss Thompson from the chariot. "Moosic! moosic!" roared Dillon? At the word of command the stout and rubicund looking first cornet, of the well known musical combination alluded to stood up and in a cracked tone proceeded to deliver the "Rose of Ballyporeen" in such a sweet and touching manner that several of the female prisoners were observed to shed tears,

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

John Maloney, an ancient specimen of Hibernian manufacture, who, in anticipation of the day approaching, got exceedingly drunk last night on Dummer street.

His Worship—$3 and costs or 30 days.

Thomas Dufey was the next boarder of No. 1 who was conducted into the dock by P. C. Breckenridge, charged by that efficient officer with being very drunk last night. Fined $1.

Alice Thompson, another old pill, was next placed in the dock, charged by Sergeant Leith with being exceedingly drunk on Spadina Avenue between eleven and twelve last Saturday night.

His Worship—Well, Thompson, here you are again. I thought you had left for other climes?

Prisoner—So I did, but only got as far as Port Credit; I had $25 on me at the time, and a heap of clothes, but the money was taken and the clothes went up for board. So here I am tattered and torn as you see me. I have been in the cells ever since 10 o'clock last Saturday night, sufficient punishment I should say for any mal like me.

The distant and emulating strains of "Patrick's Day" in the morning here burst upon the ears of the anxious and listening crowd, who were doubtful as to whether they would leave the halls of justice, or follow in the wake of the "wearing of the green."

His Worship—Cummins, let the remainder be brought in in a batch. I want to see the procession.

S. M. Cummins—What about the ham case.

His Worship—Send the depositions over to the Crown Attorney, I commit the man.

S. M. Hastings—Where is Sheehan? he has charge of that.

P. C. Tatton—He's gone to look at the procession.

Sergeant Stuart—Hurry up, now, or we won't get a sight, instanter; let the prisoners fall into line.

His Worship—Only the drunk and disorderly; let the others stand till tomorrow.

James Baggs, Mary O'Gorman, James Pew, Solomon Lot, Peter Motoffin, and Kate Kearney, were arraigned, all charged with the same offence, being drunk.

His Worship—Discharged!

Hereupon he rushed down stairs accompanied by the Prince, at the imminent danger of breaking his neck, whilst the deep baratone of S. M. Hastings might be heard outside shouting, "The court stands adjourned until half-past nine o'clock tomorrow morning."

This intimation was perfectly useless, as he was only addressing the walls of the court, the spectators following the example of his Worship, having rushed to the corner to view the imposing cavalcade.

FROM OTTAWA.

The Trouble in Nova Scotia—Dr. Tupper sent to England on behalf of the Dominion Government—More asked to Join the Cabinet—Proposition to Build the International Railway.

Special dispatch to THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

OTTAWA, March 17.

Dr. Tupper has been appointed by the Government Commissioner to England to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the Nova Scotia difficulties, and, if necessary, to counteract the influence of Mr. Howe and the other delegates from that Province, who have left for England to urge the repeal of the Union.

I believe I am correct in stating that Mr. Galt, who arrived here last week, was asked to join Dr. Tupper in this mission, but refused on the ground that Dr. Tupper's appointment, instead of conciliating would still further exasperate Nova Scotia, and that no good could possibly result from it. When Mr. Galt was summoned here by the Government he was given to understand that he would be asked to undertake the task of proceeding to England, and endeavouring to bring about an understanding with the Nova Scotia delegates, but when he arrived here and found that Dr. Tupper was to accompany him, he refused on the ground stated. Mr. Galt's speech last session on the tariff commended him strongly to Nova Scotia members, and it is believed had he been appointed a solution of the difficulty would have been found. Dr. Tupper left yesterday to take the first steamer for England, and Galt returned to his home to-day to attend to urgent private business.

The Nova Scotia members who are here are very indignant at Dr. Tupper's appointment, and say it will intensify the feeling against Confederation in that province. They represent the state of public mind as being now very much excited, indeed little short of rebellious, and they see little prospects ahead of a change for the better. I have reason to believe, however, that certain members of the Goverment fully appreciate the gravity of the circumstances, and that as a step towards conciliation, Mr. Howe and another member from Nova Scotia will before long be asked to join the Government.

It has not been so stated, although I believe it is a fact that Government has received a formal proposition from Hugh Allen, Morland, Starnes and others, capitalists of Montreal, to construct a railway from River Du Loup along what is known as the central or river St. John route to a point of intersection with the Fredericton road for the sum of eight million dollars. They propose building a first class road, thoroughly equipped in every respect, and they bind themselves to hand it over to the Government in that shape for the sum mentioned. They urge this route as infinitely better, because shorter and cheaper, than the northern line, and because, while it would be quite as good for military, it would be much better for commercial purposes. Government has yet taken no action on this proposition, although it is known to be favoured by certain members and opposed by others. It may be that the question will be forced upon their attention sooner than is generally supposed.

A WILD WOMAN IN TEXAS—AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

The Liberty (Texas) *Gazette* is responsible for the following:

In the Grand Cane neighborhood in this county, a short time ago, a gentleman in the depths of the forest suddenly came upon a woman as wild and almost as fleet as an untamed deer. After a brisk chase of some distance, the gentleman on horseback overtook the wonderful creature, when she halted, and he found her to be a medium sized, middle aged, well formed woman, with long, dark hair, and clear blue eyes. She was in a state of nudity, save a girdle of gray moss about her loins. Her body and limbs were covered with a beautiful coat of hair about four inches long. She was much frightened, and seemed unable to talk, but must have comprehended signs, as in reply to motions of the gentleman by which he sought to induce her to accompany him out of the woods, she constantly pointed to her own forest home. Finally, the gentleman endeavoured to compel her to go the way he desired, by getting before her, and by threatening gestures with his gun, and she becoming so enraged, seized a club, and turned upon him with the fury of a demon, and it was only by the speed imparted to his stead by a liberal use of his spurs, that he kept out of her way. After driving off her pursuer, she resumed the direction she had so constantly pointed, and was soon out of sight. The gentleman followed, and after going some distance, came upon her home. Three trees, standing near each other, in a triangular form, with spaces between them walled up with brush and moss, made the moss bed between them, secure from the rude blasts of winter, and comparatively secure from the pitiless rain. The only stores that were discovered were a few nuts and some four or five bushels of acorns. Very wild stories of this wild woman have been life in the upper part of the county for some time, but she was believed to be a myth by all except those who claimed to have had glimpses of her. Now, however, her existence, description, and the vicinity, at least, of her unusual outr, is established beyond controversy. Her early capture may be regarded as within the range of probability, as concentrated effort is being made to that end

DAMAGE TO GRAND TRUNK PROPERTY.—The damage done to Grand Trunk property alone by the storm yesterday is estimated by Mr. Eaton, travelling superintendent of the line at about $7,000.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS.—An essay on the above subject will be read this evening before the Young Men's Christian Association, by Mr. William Ashbury, whose abilities as an essayist are so well known. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all young men.

TORONTO GREY AND BRUCE RAILWAY.—The directors of this company seem determined to push on the work with all speed. They promise to have a great portion of the grading done this year provided the municipalities interested will give the assistance expected. For the purpose of conferring with the municipal authorities and holding public meetings, a deputation of the directors and others will start for Grey and Bruce via Northern railroad to-morrow morning. The following gentlemen compose the delegation:—His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. C. Fox, H. S. Howland, Adam Crooks, Frank Smith, John Gordon, W. H. Beatty, Ald. Henderson, Ald Medcalf, T. Lailey, Noah Barnhart, Dr. Barnhart and G. Laidlaw.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Sketch of the Saint's History

The Celebration here—Procession of the Hibernian Society—More of the Old Spirit—The Hated Saxon—Pat Boyle Talks Treason.

LEGENDARY HISTORY OF ST. PATRICK.

Almost as many countries arrogate the honor of having been the natal soil of St. Patrick as made a similar claim with respect to Homer. Scotland, England, France and Wales each furnish their respective pretensions, but whatever doubts may obscure his birthplace, all agree in stating that, as his name implies, he was of a patrician family. He was born about the year 372, was sold by pirates into slavery in Ireland, escaped from captivity, reached the continent, was ordained a priest and bishop, and returned to Ireland to preach the gospel to its then heathen inhabitants. The rapid progress which he made in uprooting the superstitions and idolatry of the people, and disseminating the gospel all over the land, seems almost miraculous. He received great opposition from the Druidical priests, who were naturally hostile to any innovation on their ancient faith, and many absurd traditions still remain concerning the good Saint's encounters with the followers of *Baal*. Numerous wonderful exploits and miracles are attributed to St. Patrick, of whom some reminiscences still remain in every part of Ireland. A popular legend states that the Saint and his followers were found one cold morning at the top of a mountain, without fire to cook their food or warm their frozen hands. Patrick ordered them to collect a pile of ice and snow balls, which they did. He then breathed upon it and it became a blazing fire.

But the greatest of all the miracles attributed to St. Patriak is the banishment from Ireland of snaks and poisonous reptiles, and the blessing of the Irish soil, so that none of the serpent tribe could ever again live upon it. Colgan seriously tells us that St. Patrick drove them out by beating a drum, but that, in striking it with such force and fervor, he knocked a hole in it which was likely to interfere with the progress of the miracle; but an angel appeared and mended the drum, which performed the allotted work, and the patched instrument was said to be long afterwards exhibited as a relic. Pliny, the naturalist, relates that serpents are never found upon the trefoil or shamrock, and that it prevails against the sting of snakes and scorpions. As the shamrock is indigenous to the soil of Ireland, and abounds in every part of the country, this may, in some sort, account for the absence of poisonous reptiles from the Island. It is a fact that snakes will not exist for any length of time in Ireland, although they will not die on touching the soil. A curious circumstance occurred in 1831 for the purpose of testing it. A gentleman named James Cleland, of Rathgael, in the county Down, purchased in that year half a dozen harmless English snakes in Covent Garden Market, London, and brought them them home to his domain and set them at liberty. They crawled out of the place, and were killed by the country people, who were greatly alarmed at their appearance, and so enraged at Mr. Cleland that he was obliged to retire from the neighbourhood for a time.

No matter what miracles may have been atributed to St. Patrick, all are agreed that he performed the grand work of converting the entire inhabitants of Ireland—kings, princes and people—to the tenets of Christianity in a remarkably brief period, which was in itself a miracle of no ordinary kind. In connection with these conversions, the shamrock is mentioned as bearing a conspicuous part in illustrating the doctrine of the Trinity. He showed that this plant, which bore three leaves on one stem, was symbolic of the great mystery. The shamrock, probably, was regared as a sacred plant by those ancient fire worshippers, for the trefoil is called *shamrokh* in Arabic, and was held sacred in Iran as an emblem of the Persian Triads. The scene of one of the snake stories in connection with St. Patrick is laid in the Galtee mountains, where there are several lakes. In one of these Lough Delvin, it is said he chained a monster serpent, telling him to remain there until Monday; and the serpent is said to call out every Monday morning, in Irish: "It is a long Monday, Patrick. It would seem as if St. Patrick travelled on foot all over Ireland, for traces of his presence occur in the most remote portions of the island, and are still to be found in the St. Patrick's wells and St. Patrick's beds, where he drank and slept on his journey. On a little island in Lough Corrib, in the county Galway, called Inch-a-goil, are the remains of a primitive Christian church, said to have been consecrated by St. Patrick himself, whose nephew was there interred. A stone still stands there upon the spot supposed to be his grave, bearing the inscription in the *Ogham* character:

"The stone of Lumnean,
The son of Lugnadon."

The popular opinion is that St. Patrick died at Saue, in the county Down, on the 17th of March, 453, in the one hundred and twenty-first year of his age.

HOW THE DAY USED TO BE OBSERVED.

A few years ago, before Fenianism had arisen to divide Irishmen and make them each other's enemies, St. Patrick's day used to be celebrated, in this and other places in Canada, in a peaceful and appropriate manner. The St. Patrick's Society, composed of Irishmen of all creeds and classes, would have a procession, and perhaps a dinner in the evening. Frequently they would attend church. Very seldom did anything occur to mar the harmony of the day. Of late years, however, it has unfortunately been different, and Fenianism is the cause.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The true Irish national society of this city is that which bears the name of the good old saint. It is composed of respectable Irishmen of all classes and creeds, and its object is to keep up a good feeling among Protestant and Catholic, to assist the poor, and to do good generally. Every right-minded Irishman in the city should be a member of it. They have allowed the day to pass unobserved, for the reason that their president for several years, the Hon. Robert Spence, died a few days ago, and as a mark of respect for his memory they decided on having no celebration. The society is in a flourishing condition, and while its objects remain such as they now are, it deserves to prosper.

THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

There is another Irish association, of which, unfortunately, no good can be said. It is called "The Hibernian Benevolent Society," but of what its "benevolence" consists has yet to be made public. It was formed several years ago, shortly after Fenianism sprang into existence, and there have long been reasons for believing that it is connected with that institution. Several of its prominent members are avowed Fenians, and a few of them, including Mr. Mike Murphy, have been compelled to fly the country in order to save their necks. Last year they made little display. The excitement over the raid across our borders and the murder of our young men still filled the public mind, and those who, in their heart, rejoiced over the outrages were afraid to show themselves. Now, however, when nearly two years have passed away they venture out once more flaunting their disloyalty in the face of our people and bringing disgrace upon the name of Ireland and the religion the profess.

THE PROCESSION.

Was announced to start at ten o'clock from Power street, but at that hour appearances indicated that it would be some time before it could be got under weigh. There was a band on the ground and several characteristic Hibernian banners were visible at different points on the street, but the processionists with a few exceptions had not made their appearance on the scene. Gradually, however, the crowd on the street began to thicken, many of the members who wended their way in the direction of the rendezvous being decorated with the Society's badge, consisting of a broad piece of green ribbon about ten inches in length, surmounted by a small crown and harp of white metal. Those who had omitted to provide themselves with the badge could readily supply the deficiency as they were to be procured on the ground for the figure of "twinty-five cints, sur." At about eleven the procession was formed, the principal delay having been caused by waiting for the arrival of a number of the brethern who reside in the west end, and who formed in line, then marching down Queen street to the starting point. On their arrival the line was formed two deep, and the procession moved off along King street, headed by a band which struck up "St. Patrick's Day." The officials of the Society, Messrs. P. Boyle, President; Daniel Moriarty, Treasurer, and John Nolan, Secretary came next followed by the Society and the friends of the "movement" generally. There were seven banners at nearly equal intervals along the line, and the Thornhill band was half way down the procession. The first of the banners represented St. Patrick on one side, and on the other a female figure supposed to be Erin. The second displayed the harp of Erin on a green ground. St. Patrick was the subject of the third of the flags, which bore the words "Apostle of Ireland" underneath the figure. On the other side was the harp and shamrock, with the inscription, "Erin go Bragh." The fourth flag displayed the arms of the Society on a green ground, something resembling the British arms, only that the "wolf dogs" are in place of the lion and unicorn. The words "Hibernian Benevolent Society, established 1858," were inscribed for the scroll. The next flag bore the inscription, "Young Men's Debating Society, established 1851," and was embellished with a globe and cross. The reverse side displayed a youthful individual taking lessons in the use of the globes from a philosophical looking man with a long beard and white hair, and conveyed the truth that "Knowledge is Power." The other two flags bore pictorial representations of Daniel O'Connell, designated "The Champion of Liberty," and his late Majesty, King Brien Boru. The processionists numbered about 400. Owen Cosgrove, Thomas Kennedy, and Edward Donlon acted as Marshalls, and preserved the line of march. Arriving at Church street, the procession turned along it to Gould street, then to Yonge, down Yonge to Queen, and thence to Bathurst street; following Bathurst, they again arrived at King street, along which they marched to the place of assembling, on Power street.

ACTION OF THE R. C. CLERGY.

They did not go to St. Michaels Cathedral or any of the other Roman Catholic churches as originally proposed, as permission to do so was refused by the clergy. In fact the whole celebration was carried on in direct defiance of the wishes of the Catholic clergy, who last Sunday denounced the processionists in all their churches, and warned all good Catholics not to unite in the procession. This action was probably the reason why comparatively so few joined in the celebration.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The processionists arrived at Power street at half-past one o'clock, well splashed with mud which abounded in the streets, and looking considerably fagged by their lengthy tramp. The procession then broke up and Mr. Patrick Boyle President of the society, concluded the proceedings by an address, the crowd assembling in front of the House of Providence to hear his remarks. Mr. Boyle congratulated his hearers upon the successful and orderly manner in which the procession had been conducted. Though the elements had not been wholly propitious, and the storm yesterday had left the streets in a rather unfavourable condition, yet this morning their hearts had been cheered by the bright and genial rays of the sun which had risen in splendour upon the morning sacred to their Patron Saint. In like manner, as he firmly trusted, the sun of liberty would one day rise for Ireland, their dear native land. (Cheers.) He was glad to see so many true Irishmen around him that day, but while he rejoiced at meeting with the living he had also to mourn the dead, those who had formerly been with them on occasions like the present, whose bones now mouldered under the turf; and he also missed from among them as true an Irishman and as sound a man as ever drew the breath of life—their former President, Mr. Michael Murphy. (Cheers). He did not care who heard him—bear this testimony to the worth of their friend. Mr. Murphy, he exceedingly regreted to say, was now as what was thought to be his deathbed, but he earnestly hoped he might yet be spared many years. He did not intend making a lenghty speech. Speechmaking seldom accomplished anything. Grattan, Flood and O'Connell were men whose genius had never been excelled, but all their speechmaking in the British Parliament had not availed to overthrow that iniquitious instrument called the Act of Union. Let us take a leaf from the Scotch primer, and instead of being so ready to talk let us think twice before speaking once. The condition of Ireland was now an open question, and it was generally conceded that she was not fairly treated by the British Government. Why did they not give Ireland the same chance they allowed the colonies? Let her have a native legislature to manage her own affairs, the same as Canada, Australia or British Columbia, and there would then be no more heard of Fenianism or the Alabama claims. The Irish were a race fully as capable of taking care of themselves as any nation on the face of the earth. (Cheers.) He would conclude with the sentiment which had died away upon the lips of the martyrs of Manchester: "God save Ireland." (Applause.). And he asked his hearers to shed a lustre on themselves and their country by a continuation of the same orderly conduct that had been observed during the procession. The gathering then dispersed in various directions.

COUNTY ASSIZES.—The Grand Jury brought in a true bill against Mary Ann Sherlock, for larceny. Among the remaining Bills which are before the Grand Jury is an indictment against George Brock, for murder committed two years ago on Victoria street, and another against the young man Getty for obtaining money letter from the Post office. The civil case of Bank of British North America *vs.* Baxter was proceeded with. The action was brought for the recovery of $1,500 on a promisory note made by defendant. The defence set up is that the document was forged and not signed by defendant, Mr. McMichael for plaintiff. Mr. E. A. Harrison for defendant.

All painful troubles and discolorations of the skin may be alleviated or removed by the use of Burnett's Kalliston—2t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Family Gymnasium—Dr. Adams.
Children's Carriages—Ark House.
Warehouse to be Let.
Teas—Collier & Thompson.
We Beg to Differ—Golden Bonnet.
Children's Spring Suits—Hughes & Co.
Liquors—Robert Davis.
Envelopes—A. S. Irving.
New Goods—China Hall.
Oxford Biscuit House Yonge St—Slatter.
Satanella—Royal Lyceum.
Sewing Machines—Grout & Co.
Sewing Machines—Spafford.
Photography—Ewing.
Philip Brown & Co.—Bankers and Stock Brokers.

The Daily Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 18.

PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY.

THE SENATE.—Mr. Campbell's officers' security bill and oaths of office bill were passed through Committee of the Whole.

THE COMMONS.—After routine business Mr. Jones, North Leeds, moved an address for all correspondence respecting the Northwest Territory. After a discussion the motion was adopted.

Mr. Savary took occasion to say that his appearance and that of the other Nova Scotia members should not be construed to indicate that they accepted Confederation, or that they did not sympathize with the movement now on foot in that province to obtain a repeal of Union.

Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a bill to provide for the extradition of criminals, and explained that the bill was to give effect in the Dominion to a treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the extradition of persons charged with certain offences.

Mr. Mackenzie moved an address for the correspondence regarding the abduction of Allen Macdonald from the township of Moore by United States officials. Carried.

The following bills were introduced:

Sir John A. Macdonald—A bill to provide that there should be no dissolution of Parliament on the demise of the Crown.

Sir John A. Macdonald—An act providing for the extension of the extradition treaty.

Mr. Rose—A bill respecting the currency.

Mr. Rose—An act respecting the revenue fund.

Mr. Rose—An act to enable the banks in any part of Canada to use the notes of the Dominion instead of issuing notes of their own.

Mr. Rose—An act respecting insurance companies.

Mr. Rose—An act respecting civil service.

Mr. Cartier—A bill respecting railways.

Sir John A. Macdonald—A bill respecting controverted elections.

Mr. Rose gave notice that he would, on Friday next, move the consideration, in committee, of a resolution appropriating $12,000 per annum for five years, from July 1st, 1867, to defray the expenses of the geological surveys of the Dominion.

The equanimity with which the people of the United States look on while their chief magistrate is held up to the scorn and ridicule of the world, will hardly be understood by foreigners. But to us who are familiar with their *sang froid*, their recklessness, their strong self confidence, and the strange mixture of matter-of-factness and love of creating a stir upon earth, that ... form the national character, the matter ... surprising or difficult of compre... In the United States of America every man regards every other man as in his way, and there is an irrepressible conflict between the interests of those under and those above. Once get your foot on the lowest ring of the ladder and you must push up or be trampled on by those behind you. If you are ambitious, push on even though your pushing cause some one at the top to tumble prone to earth. The more that tumble the better for you. If you get near the topmost rung and wish to keep your place your only safety is in kicking furiously at those whose ambition is to be sated at your expense. Of course combination does a great deal for some, and, union being strength, the more violent and the more effective the kicking process, the greater the advantage thereby gained.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens has shown himself to be the possessor of an iron will. His *ipse dixit* is law because his supporters must remain his supporters through thick and thin or take the alternative of a political drubbing. Mr. Stevens took on himself to quarrel with the President and the President for a time gave back to Mr. Stevens just as good as he received. But Mr. Stevens has a Congress at his back, and as the law and the constitution stood in his way he set about pruning the law and then applied the scalpel to the Constitution. Having laid his train he "returned to his subject" and impeached the President. At the start the President had the advantage but Mr. Stevens is likely to come in a long way ahead. It is hardly necessary to say that the President woke up the wrong passenger.

A few days ago we gave an extract from one of Mr. Stevens's speeches in which he rebuked the Senate of the United States in the most insolent manner and warned them that he expected the President to be found guilty. We find in the New York *Times*, a letter from the President-maker which for cool impudence exceeds any production of the kind in the language. Mr. Stevens thinks that the amended Constitution needs further patching and thus heralds his intentions:

FORTIETH CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D.C., March 11, 1868.

Hon. John W. Forney:

DEAR SIR,—I have long, and with such ability as I could command, reflected upon the subject of the Declaration of Independence, and finally have come to the sincere conclusion that universal suffrage was one of the inalienable rights intended to be embraced in that instrument by our fathers at the time of the declaration, and that they were prevented from inserting it in the Constitution by Slavery alone. They had no intention to abandon it as one of the "finally enumerated" rights, but simply to postpone it. The Committee on Reconstruction have inserted that provision with great unanimity in the Bill admitting the State of Alabama into the Union. They have finally resolved that no State shall be admitted into the Union unless under that condition. I have deemed this notice necessary that the States now in process of construction or reconstruction may be advised thereof.

Yours, &c.
THADDEUS STEVENS.

Should this war-horse of politics succeed in his endeavors the Constitution of the American Republic will become as variegated as a patch-work quilt.

It appears that the members of the fortieth Congress have not sat at the feet of their Gamaliel for nothing. There is a case now before the Supreme Court of the United States, known as the McArdle case, which involves a judicial criticism of the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts. On Thursday last, however, a bill was brought up in the House which on its face bore no evidence of importance. It seemed to be no more than a measure required to relieve Collectors of Internal Revenue from annoyance; and so it professed to be. Taking advantage of the absence of Democratic members, and without affording the slightest clue to its object and scope, an amendment was added repealing so much of a certain act as provides for an appeal in *habeas corpus* cases from the Circuit Court to the United States Supreme Court. No opposition was offered, because nobody not in the secret understood the game, and the bill as amended passed at once. It was carried to the Senate, where it slipped through with equal celerity. Not until it had escaped the legislative ordeal was its import understood, or its effect upon the case now undergoing argument in the Court.

The *Times* in commenting on this indecent legislation says:—

"The shamelessness with which the thing is done suggests a humiliating commentary upon the temper of Congress, and the effect of its legislation upon the most cherished institutions in the country. In better days, changes affecting the judiciary were discussed calmly, carefully, and with no immediate reference to their effect upon parties. They were, in fact, discussed and settled on their merits. Now, we have a measure arresting justice in its course, forcing out of Court a case rightfully there, awaiting argument and judgement, and forbidding the recognition of cases affecting the constitutionality of statutes under which the States are to be brought into the Union. And this measure, not subjected to examination, not debated or explained, not understood or even known, but hurried through both Chambers almost with the quickness of lightning, and for a purpose of which the ruling party are ashamed."

Pain Paint.

FROM EUROPE.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE.)

Political Meetings in France—Political Riot in Lisbon—Treatment of Fenian Prisoners—Two more of the Manchester Murderers Sentenced to Death.

PARIS, March 17, evening.

The Corps Legislatiff to-day adopted an amendment to the new law in public meetings, which allows political meetings to be held before the election of members for the General Council.

It is reported the Papal Government has rejected the advice of the Emperor for the pacification of Italy.

LISBON, March 17.—A serious political riot occurred in the Island of Maderia on the 3rd inst. A mob attacked one of the candidates for the Portuguese Cortez. The military were called out and fired upon the people, but the latter persisted and drove their victim to the sea where he took refuge on a vessel off the shore.

LONDON, March 17, midnight.—In the House of Commons this evening Lord Stanley stated that the Government could not at present submit the papers in the Springbrook case as they were in the hands of the law officers of the crown.

The Lord Mayor in reply to charges made in public print, and alluding to it in the House said Sullivan and Pigot the Dublin editors, now in Richmond prison, are treated with humanity. They are not compelled to wear the prison uniform. They are allowed to select their own table, and have all the exercise they desire.

Thompson and Mullady have been tried and convicted at Manchester, on the charge of being accessory to the murder of police sergeant Brett, and were to-day sentenced to be hanged.

CORK, March 17.

An attack was made last night upon the house of Esquire Glasgow, near this city, by a party of men in disguise, but assailants were driven off.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Demonstration by Negroes.

Associated Press Dispatch.

MEMPHIS, March 17.

After the adjournment of the Republican ratification committee, about 1,500 negroes, in the height of the raging storm, marched through the streets, discharging firearms and yelling like demons. They were not interfered with. The storm did much damage to the shipping.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Theft of a Valuable Sword.

Associated Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

Last night a sword on exhibition at the patent office, worth $10,000 or $15,000, was stolen. It was presented by the Viceroy of Egypt to Commander Biddle of the navy many years ago, and was studded with diamonds.

FROM DETROIT.

Rivers Opened.

Associated Press Dispatch.

DETROIT, March 17.

Navigation on the St Clair and Detroit rivers is resumed.

NEW YORK, March 18.

Gold 138½. Exchange 109¼.

ROYAL LYCEUM.—Satanella is having an unprecedented run. It is the most successful piece, so far as drawing full houses is concerned, ever produced in Toronto. Night after night the house has been filled, and at the present time the desire to witness it is as great as ever. Even before the house opens each night all the best seats are engaged. It is a really magnificent production, and well deserving of the popularity it has secured. As a spectacular drama it surpasses any ever before produced here. Its

The Storm and the Flood.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Accounts from all Parts of the Country—Houses Blow Down—Lives Lost—Towns Flooded—Railways Blocked—Bridges Destroyed—Accidents.

[The terrible hurricane which visited our city on Monday morning, was not confined to this region as many persons imagined. It appears to have spread over the continent and to have caused the loss of several lives, together with the destruction of perhaps millions of dollars worth of property. The wind and water are working together this time. In many place the rivers have risen to from ten to thirty feet above the ordinary water mark, and in consequence thereof the towns are flooded, and whole districts of country under water. The following are the accounts as received by telegraph this morning.]

FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 17.

During Monday night a furious storm burst forth, accompanied by the most severe gale known here for months. Several buildings were blown down. The machine shop of R. J. R. R suffered severely. The blacksmith shop, a building 200 feet long, built of brick, was entirely demolished. The machine shop was also much damaged, several hundred feet of the wall being blown down. The station, engine house, and other buildings were considerably damaged. It is reported that forty other buildings were damaged by the gale. The loss to R. J. R. R. alone cannot be less than $100,000. During the storm a frame building on Dayton street was blown down. The occupant, Mr. White, was seriously injured, and his wife instantly killed.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

BELLEVILLE, March 18.

Daylight this morning showed the havoc caused by last night's rush. Three mill dams, the iron bridge, and many barns, sheds, &c., were swept away. All the mills and factories from the railroad bridge to the wharves are more or less shattered. Whole sides of the iron bridge were carried to the mouth of the river, with saw logs, sticks of timber, and the *debris* of broken mill dams, sheds, &c. A third heavy shove took place about noon yesterday, and the water is much higher below the market. Most of the piers of the lower bridge are broken up, but the bridge is still standing, although in an unsafe condition. The mouth of the river is completely blockaded, and the water is running down Front street from opposite the market to the steamboat wharf. About one hundred buildings on both sides of the river are surrounded by water to a depth of two to four feet, and large cakes of ice are floating in the streets. The jam is now firm, and the water steady. The damage is variously estimated from $50,000 to $75,000.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 18.

The water is constantly receding, and the river is free of ice. The reported carrying away of the Crecent Aqueduct and thirty canal boats is untrue; also, that bridges have been carried away at Schennectady. The ice dam on the Mohawk is still firm, and the water is very high. The Hudson River R. R. is three feet under water in some places near Castleton, and several trains on the Central R. R. are ice bound at Sprakers and Palatine Bridge. Finks' bridge, over the Mohaw, is carried away, also the R. R. briege at Waterford.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 17.

Last night this locality was visited by a terrible storm, destroying property along the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad. The storm was very severe, the wind blowing a gale, tearing down telegraph lines, uprooting trees, carrying away fences and doing other damage. A train yesterday ran upon a tree 16 miles below here, smashing the engine, tender and baggage cars, and killing the engineer and fireman.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 17.

The storm hereabout was very destructive, several buildings were blown down. A train of cars was blown off the track, severely injuring the conductor and a number of passengers. At California several houses were unroofed. At Elizabethtown the church and a mill were destroyed. Persons from all sections report the damage throughout the county enormous.

FROM SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.

A tremendous hurricane visited the town of Chatham, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, on Monday night, carrying off the roof of the depot and making a complete wreck of that structure. Much damage was caused in the village.

FROM PANA.

PANA, ILL., March 17.

Twelve or fifteen business houses, besides a number of dwellings, barns, &c., were blown down her on Monday night. Large quantities of lumber were also carried off by a flood. Damage estimated at $60,000 to $70,000.

FROM ROCK ISLAND.

ROCK ISLAND, March 17.

The draw to the Railway Bridge over the Mississippi, at this point, was blown down on Monday night, killing one man.

FROM SPRINGFIELD, CT.

SPRINGFIELD, CT., March 18.

A stock train was blown from the walk at Vernon, on Monday, and 23 sheep killed.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURGH, March 18.

The Susquehanna at this point is 18 feet above low water mark, and is rising slowly. The railroad track is a foot under water.

Pain Paint.

Thos. Russell & Son's fine gold and silver Independent, dead centre seconds, centre seconds, and other watches at Wharin & Co.'s, 11 King street east, and J. E. Ellis & Co.'s, 45 King street east.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

—The inquest on the boy Taylor, at Quebec, was resumed yesterday. Further evidence established without a doubt that the child's death was caused by the barbarous cruelty received from his father and step-mother.

—The thaw renders the ice bridge at Quebec rather unsafe, but horses and vehicles still pass over it.

—It is ajnounced that Mr. Archibald is to be provided for with a railway commissionership.

St. Patricks' day passed off very quietly at Ottawa. The procession numbered about five hundred. The Mayor joined in the procession. No "Sunburst" flag was exhibited this year. Mr. O'Hanley had enough of the sunburst business last year.

—The Union Concert last evening of the Irish Catholics and Protestants of Ottawa, for charitable purposes, was attended by about four hundred persons. On the platform were Sheriff Powell (Chairman), Hon. Mr. Cartier, Speaker Cockburn, Mayor Friel, and the Revs. Dawson, Lauder and Collinso; and the Hon. Messrs. McGee, Kinney, Shaw, Miller and McCrae; also Messrs. Shanly, McGill, Walsh, Currier and Scott, Members of Parliament. The concert passed off most harmoniously, and was one of the most successful entertainments ever given in Ottawa.

—The banquet to Hon. D'Arcy McGee at the Russell House, Ottawa, last night, was a great success. The honourable gentleman delivered an eloquent speech, as usual.

Pain Paint.

FROM OTTAWA.

Dual Representatives—Finances—Plenty of Work Prepared by the Government—New Insurance Law—Important Changes Proposed

Special Dispatch to THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

OTTAWA, March 18.

HON. Sanfield Macdonald is the only member of the Ontario Government, and member also of the Dominion Parliament who is yet here. He arrived on Monday, the others are detained by their department which accumulated business during the session at Toronto, and also by private affairs. As nothing important has been done here yet their constitutents loose nothing by their absence.

There are still a good many members absent, perhaps forty or fifty, but it is expected there will be a full attendance before the end of the week.

Officers of the Finance Department are busy preparing statements of finance and the details of the expenditure under the vote of credit of December last, and the estimates for the year and a quarter after the end of this month. These statements will probably be laid before Parliament in the course of the week. The measures which the Government submitted to the House yesterday were all printed, showing that the ministers were not idle during the recess, but did their utmost to fulfil the promise made to Parliament before Christmas, that they would have their measures ready when the House reassembled. Enough work was presented to the House yesterday to occupy its attention for weeks to say nothing of measures which the Government have still to submit not the least important of measures introduced yesterday by the Finance Minister is that respecting Insurance Companies. It requires that every Insurance Company doing business in the Dominion shall take out a license from the Minister of Finance at the same time depositing with the Receiver General a sum of not less than $100,000 from every Insurance company and $30,000 from every fire, guarantee and accident company, every company carrying on more than one description of business making a separate deposit for each branch of its business, except life and accident, which shall be deemed as one branch, these deposits to be invested in Dominion stock in trust for the solvency of the company, and for the protection of the public. The bill also provides that no company shall carry on business in Canada unless possessed of $100,000 paid up unimpaired capital, over and above the amount of deposit, nor shall any license issue except upon sworn statement to this effect. The Bill which is to come into force July next, further provides for the publication under oath of statements of the affairs of Insurance Companies doing business in Canada, and for the distribution of the deposit *pro rata* among creditors in case of insolvency.

Pain Paint.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.—An interesting paper on this subject was read last evening before the Y. M.'s C. Association by Mr. Anderson. The chair was filled by Mr. F. W. Kingston, and there was a large attendance of the members. Mr. Anderson remarked, in opening, that the limits of his paper would not permit him to speak of female authors, but hoped on some future occasion to be able to do so. He then spoke of the antiquity of books, referring to an incident mentioned in Joshua, 15th chap., proving there were books even in those early days. The number of books in our day led us to value them lightly, and not as did the old monks who begged for the loan of some volume as a great favour. Authors, in their relation to other men, were then noticed, and then the essayist spoke of the strange places in which books had been written. Cervantes illumines his dungeon with the exploits of chivalry; Raleigh, in his prison, sends forth beautiful thoughts and pictures of the new world; Bunyan, whose soul could not be fettered, mounts to the height of allegory and peoples the jail with forms so true to nature that they have become immortal. Homes with darkened eyes saw the conflicts of the heroes of antiquity, and Milton in almost seraphic vision walked the garden of Paradise. Our indebtedness to books and authors was then spoken of, and a beautiful extract from Hood read on this view of the subject. The essayist then referred to a visit made by him to the Paldwin Library at Oxford last summer, and spoke eloquently of the great lessons to be learnt there, paying a glowing tribute to "The grand old masters, the bards sublime, whose distant footsteps echo, through the corridors of time." When we should read certain authors was then noticed, and the essayist spoke of the taste for highly colored sensational writing that was so prevalent at the present day, to the exclusion of the higher and more enduring works of the old authors. The homes and peculiarities of authors were next noticed, and the speaker went on to speak of the striking contrasts existing between many authors and their look, giving several illustrations of a humorous kind. After referring to the large sums paid to authors of the present day for their brain work, the essayist spoke of the value of the Bible, and its wonderful adaptation to all ages and nations in every condition of life, and earnestly commended the young men present to study to be wise, believe it to be safe, and practice it to be holy; and closed by quoting Scott's beautiful lines:

Within this ample volume lies
The mysteries of mysteries;
Happiest they of human race
To whom their God has given grace,
To read, to fear, to hope, to pray,
To lift the latch, to force the way;
And better had they ne'er been born
That read to doubt or read to scorn.

After some remarks from Mr. Holmes, of Boston, the meeting separated.

CITY POLICE.

ALEX. MCNABB, Esq., P. M., presiding.

"Sheelah's" day opened under most auspicious circumstances. There were only six bacchanalians entered on the calendar, thereby clearly demonstrating that the memory of the honoured and venerated saint, whose anniversary was celebrated yesterday, had performed a miracle by keeping a number of the Hibernico fraternity out of the cells last night. Who ever hear of except in this benighted country, of the shamrogue being drowned with so little wet. It scarcely had water, much less whiskey, to dip into—a melancholy occurrence, which can only be attributed to heavy financial pressure and the dullness of the times. But in these times nothing is to be wondered at, when day becomes night, and the howling hurricane sweeps chimney pots promiscuously from east to west; when scantling have the cheek to beard the lion on the top of Walker's store; when the Griffin was actually seen to squint at a well-known shopkeeper when he was blown from one side of King street into his own shop at 8:20 a. m., on last Monday, and when Bishop Colenzo's (not he of Dummer street) prophecies are believed in part to be true; when all these extraordinary symptoms have come to pass it is nothing extraordinary that morality should take a step towards reform, and that on St. Patrick's night only six parties, two of whom were natives, should seek seclusion in the hospitable cells of 1, 2, 3. Shortly after ten the "Cadi" attired in his robes of office, consisting of a white choker and a demure look, ascended his elevated position.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

S. M. Cummins—May it please your Worship, I have the honor to report that in accordance with the instructions I received to make known to you and all other officers beholding, that the extraordinary diminution in the extent of prisoners last night is only attributable (d'ye understand) to the high price of whiskey, the Municipal Act, the energy of the committee. There are only six your Worship, and as it's *Sheelah's* day I shall make bould to ask you to follow the example of your noble predecessors and dismiss them all.

A voice from the crowd—Good, Paddy! (Great laughter).

S. M. Hastings—Put that impudent man out.

A little short stout man wearing spectacles was here instantly seized upon, and notwithstanding his urgent protest that he wanted to see the reporter of THE DAILY TELEGRAPH was hauled down stairs into the cellar where he was seen quietly enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* in about five minutes afterwards, assisted by a glass of hot stuff and a pork pie, benovently presented to him by that eminent "Tip" from Nenagh.

The noise having subsided the following parties were brought in in a bunch.

John Wilson, English, aged 27; Jane Rossiter, Scotch, 46; John Bryan, Irish, 34; David Nolan, Welsh, 40; Thomas Howard, Canadian, 41, and Lawrence O'Tool, Italian. This interesting groupe were all charged with being exceedingly drunk at divers hours, and divers places, and in dissimilar modes throughout the night.

His Worship—What have you got to say?

Mr. O'Toole (spokesman)—Shure, my lord, we were taking our Patrick's pot. (Laughter.)

His Worship (laughing)—Well, the 17th only happens once a year. You can all go.

Mr. O'Toole (raising his hands)—May the blessings of an all merciful providence grant you a long life and a happy death.

S. M. Hastings—Drive that man out of Court. If he had only left the last part out there might have been some sense in it.

Isabella Reid (the veteran) was charged by Detective Sheehan with stealing a chemise and two towels, the property of Mrs. Jane Hewson.

His Worship—Can the property be identified?

Det. Sheehan—Yes, your worship, the owner has got a mark on it. I want the case remanded.

His Worship—Very well, it stands over till the 19th. Let the old woman be removed.

The Court then adjourned.

Pain Paint.

COUNTY ASSIZES.

J. W. GWYNNE, Esq., Q.C., presiding.

The following indictments were returned by the Grand Jury:—

John McLaughlin, larceny of coat from Robert Brittain on the 16th January. True bill.

John Clare and James Brien, larceny of four hams and 100 lbs. pork, the property of Edward R. Scoley.

George Albert Mason, shooting at Jas. Crokin. No bill.

James Crokin, perjury. No Bill.

James Hartley, obtaining money under false pretences from Richard Smith. True bill.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA VS. BAXTER ET AL.

This case is of a very complicated nature from the number and diverse testimony of the witnesses examined. It is an action on a bill of exchange for $2,000, dated July 19th, 1867, drawn by Francis H. Benson and purporting to be accepted by James Baxter, against both of whom this suit is brought. Payment by default was entered against defendant. The defence set up Baxter is that the bill is a forgery, never having been signed by the defendant. Baxter is a broker residing at Boshwell, and had had several oil transactions with Benson, who, after negotiating the bill with the bank absconded in October last. He was captured in Ohio, and brought back to answer three charges of forgery, preferred against him by other parties, and is now in jail at London Upwards of twenty documents, in the handwriting of the defendant, were submitted to the court for the purpose of comparing them with the signature to the bill. Five witnesses were examined on behalf of the plaintiff, and twelve for the defence. The case was concluded last evening, and this morning the judge summed up the evidence and charged the jury at great length. Owing to the intricacy of the case the charge to the jury occupied upwards of two hours. Dr. McMichael and Mr Flock appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. A. Harrison for the defence.

The jury returned a verdict for Plaintiff of $2049 60.

THE QUEEN VS. MARY ANN SHERLOCK.

Mary Ann Sherlock was placed on her trial charged with stealing a coat, the property of Hugh Mathewson. Mr. John McNabb, County Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. E. M. Allen for the defence.

The prisoner was found guilty.

THE QUEEN VS. JOHN M'LAUGHLIN.

The prisoner was placed on his trial, on a charge of stealing a coat from Robert Brittain on the 16th January last. The case is proceeding as we go to press.

Chambers will be held to-morrow morning at ten o'clock by Judge Hagarty.

WILL HE COME?—A gentleman in this city has received a letter from Boston stating that Dickens may find time for one night in Toronto and one night in Montreal.

A FOOLISH YOUNG MAN.

Gay Fellows on a Railway Train—A Game of Cards, a Drunk, and the Result.

This morning a rather respectable, but somewhat verdant-looking young man called at our office for the purpose of relating what he termed a "swindling outrage," in the hope that we would expose it and warn the travelling public. Though the "swindling outrage" may be a new thing to the young man it is not new to old travellers on almost any road in the States. It is to be hoped, however, that our roads will not become disgraced by such affairs. The young man gave his name as Charles K. McKendry, a resident of the county of Prince Edward. His story is, that a few days ago he started from his home for this city, with the intention of entering the Military School here. He brought with him excellent testimonials, or rather certificates of good character, which we have seen, proving him to be a sober, steady, well-conducted young man. He started by a night train, and on his way up "accidentally" fell in with a couple of "very nice fellows," who proposed a game of cards in the smoking car, by way of making the journey less tiresome. They played, but not for any stake, all parties apparently having religious scruples against gambling, though not at all objecting to a "game just for the fun of the thing." Long before the train reached this city the strangers knew the entire history of Mr. McKendry, from whom they extracted it without much difficulty. At Cobourg they had a couple of drinks, and shortly after leaving that place one of the strangers produced a bottle of brandy, from which they had a "swig" all round. More cards were played, and more "swigs" were swallowed, and the result was, that by the time the train reached Toronto Mr. McKendry was very mellow. He drove off from the station in a hack with his newly-found friends; they went, he knows not where—they did, he knows not what—but this he does know, that on the following morning he found himself lying behind a fence in the eastern part of the city, minus his watch, breast-pin, and nearly seven hundred dollars in money, which he brought with him for the purpose of paying some claims at the Crown Lands Department. He was, to use a Yankeeism, "completely cleaned out," and had not the faintest remembrance of how or where it had been done. No doubt the fellows drugged him, and when he had become stupid they helped themselves to all the valuables in his possession then left him where he found himself in the morning, to sleep off the effects of the dose. We advised him to report the matter to the police but he declined doing so. His reason for calling on us with his story was that we might publish it as a warning to others travelling on the Grand Trunk. We accordingly do so, and hope all youths as verdant as Mr. McKendry will be guided thereby.

Pain Paint.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

SIR,—With reference to a statement which has recently appeared in several of the local papers, to the effect that the efficiency of Volunteer Battalions at Thorold Camp was found to be in *direct proportion* to the number of old Army Officers and of Military School Cadets therein; permit me to remark that in the several Volunteer Battalions in Upper Canada, there are but four Lieutenant-Colonels, one Major, one Adjutant, and five Captains, who appear, by their names being in italics, to have been old Army Officers; of these, two Lieutenant-Colonels only, and the Adjutant were in Camp. I do not think any of the Captains were; as one Lieut-Colonel had been gazetted only six months, and had not commanded his splendid regiment when on service at Fort Erie, and as the other had never seen his Corps till he marched them into Camp, I am at present unable to see how the conclusion as to the Old Army officers was arrived at. From the Military Schools, Volunteer Officers were rigidly excluded for years, and they do not deserve to be taunted if—which, however, I deny—they are inferior to Military School Cadets, who have had to be subsidized in order to induce them to acquire that knowledge, which Volunteer Officers have cheerfully paid to attain. I fearlessly assert that as a class, Volunteer officers compare as favourably, in all necessary skill in commanding a Corps, with Military School Cadets *who are not Volunteers*, as they did at Thorold with the Officer who commanded the Regiment of Her Majesty's Forces in Camp there.

FAIR PLAY.

—Volunteer Review.

DICKENS.—When Charles Dickens read in Buffalo last week many Canadians went over to hear him.

KENNEDY.—The Scottish vocalist intends paying Toronto another visit before going to the land o' cakes.

RETURNED.—Dr. King has returned from Buffalo. He says that "the Irish patriot" is not as near death's door as was stated by the immaculate Boyle yesterday.

THE DAMAGE BY THE STORM.—The damage to the Grand Trunk works in this city by the storm on Monday is estimated at $7,000. The total damage done to property in this city cannot be estimated at less than $20,000.

JAIL INVESTIGATION.—The Jail Committee of the City Council are now engaged in investigating the charges made against officials &c. in the management of the new jail. It is carried on with closed doors. Would it no be interesting to give the public an idea of the evidence?

FIRST OF THE SEASON.—Mr. Dever, of the Western Market, King street, to-day had in his shop a spring lamb, the first of the season, and a very fine one too. Half of it was purchased by Capt. Dick, of the Queen's, who is ever on the look out for good things for his guests.

BEES.—On Saturday last the fine weather brought the bees from their hives. They buzzed around as if it were summer, and seemed intensely delighted at escaping from their long imprisonment. The chilly weather we have had since has driven them back to their hives. Their appearance this early in the season is remarkable. Generally they do not venture out until late in May or early in June.

LECTURE ON FRENCH.—Our commercial relations with French mercantile houses are becoming so important that some knowledge of the language is indispensable and of the greatest advantage to business prosperity. In order to supply the necessary instruction, a class is now being formed in Day's Commercial College under the charge of Mons. Pernet. The class will be opened to-night with an address by Mons. Pernet, on the nature and methods of instruction. The known ability of the lecturer, his high qualification as a teacher of French, and the importance of the subject, will, no doubt, make the enterprise successful.

Ex-Expresident Martin Van Buren was made comfortable by the use of Jones Whitcombe's Asthma Remedy.—2t.

All painful troubles and discolorations of the skin may be alleviated or removed by the use of Burnett's Kalliston—2t.

COUNTY COURT AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

His Honor Judge Boswell presiding.

The court opened at ten o'clock this morning.

MILNE VS. BAIRD.

This action was brought under chapter six of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, to recover the sum of $100. The plaintiff, John Milne, is President of the "Union Central Committee," a temperance organization in the township of Scarboro. The defendant, Jonathan Baird, is a tavern-keeper in the same township. The plaintiff alleged, that on the 7th day of September, 1867, being one of the days upon which the election for a member of the House of Commons and Local Legislator was held in the East Riding of the County of York. The defendant, contrary to the Act respecting elections, kept open his bar room and supplied his customers with drinks. The act provides that the violation of its provisions shall be punishable by a fine of $100 to any person who shall sue for the same, and this action was brought accordingly. Dr. McMichael appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. A. Harrison for the defendant. The jury found for the plaintiff on the 1st count charging defendant with keeping open his bar on the day in question, and for the defendant, on the 2nd count, for selling liquor. A verdict of $100 for the plaintiff was therefore entered.

KENNEDY VS. THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

Franklin Kennedy, keeper of the Brockton Club House, sues the city for damages received to himself, horse, buggy and harness, by reason of his buggy being overturned on Bay street on the 23rd of September last, in consequence of the alleged negligence of the city, in allowing a heap of dirt to be left in a dangerous position on the street.

Ald. Smith proved that Bay street was situated in the city of Toronto, and had long been dedicated to the public as a highway.

Bella Ross, a dashing young lady, proved that about nine o'clock on the evening of the day in question she was riding with the plaintiff in his buggy. They started from Cruickshank street and drove through several streets till they arrived at Bay near King street. When in front of the building then occupied by Jacques & Hay one of the buggy wheels ran against a large heap of earth on the street, overturning the vehicle.

Cross-examined—Am not a married woman; live with my sister on Cumberland street; my sister keeps house.

Council for the defendant—What sort of a house does she keep?

Witness refused to answer.

C. F. Hall, carriage builder, proved that a day or two after the time of the accident the buggy of the plaintiff was brought to him for repair. He estimated the damage at $100.

Edward Bach, saddler, swore that plaintiff had, last July, purchased a set of harness from him. Shortly after the time mentioned it was brought to his store in a damaged condition, much soiled and torn. The damage was at least $10 or $12.

The defence set up was that a by-law of the Corporation allowed parties putting up or repairing buildings one-third of the width of the street to deposit materials or rubbish, and that at the time in question a building was in process of erection by one Carroll, in the neighbourhood which had caused the obstructions. Mr. Thomas Ferguson appeared for the plaintiff, and Hon. J. B. Robinson, City Solicitor, for the defendants.

No verdict had been returned at 3:30.

ONTARIO LITERARY SOCIETY.—The Ontario Literary Society held their usual weekly meeting yesterday evening in their rooms, at the Mechanics' Institute. Mr. John E. Rose, Vice-President, occupied the chair. An ably written and talented essay on "The Life and Genius of De-Quincy," was read by Mr. Beverly Jones. Mr. Rose read a short poem entitled "Words." A lively and entertaining debate followed—subject, "Resolved that the Alabama claims should be allowed," in which Messrs. Macdonald, Merritt and Thompson spoke on the affirmative, and Messrs. King, Hutchinson and Christie on the negative. The chairman decided in favour of the affirmative, after which the meeting adjourned. It is intended to hold a public debate in a few weeks, of which further notice will be given.

DEPARTED.—Our theatre-going citizens will regret to hear that Mr. Drew, the popular tenor of Mr. Holman's troupe, has taken his departure from this city, with the intention of returning to his home in Cincinnati. He is a promising young actor, a very fine tenor, and with study and care may win a name for himself in his profession. Last night he was entertained at Kirby's West-end Chop House, by the members of the company, and a number of friends. After supper had been disposed of, Mr. Drew was presented with a very fine diamond ring, which he acknowledged in a neat speech. His numerous friends in this city wish him every prosperity, and shall long remember the happiness he has afforded them.

TORONTO CORN EXCHANGE.

March 18.

Flour—Receipts 580 bbls; market quiet and firm. No. 1 superfine offering at $7 15 and $7 20, with sale of 500 bbls at $7 15 f. o. c., Last night a lot of 500 bbls. extra sold at $7 50 f. o. c. at Brighton.

Wheat—Receipts 730 bush. Market quiet and dull. Some enquiry for spring. Quotations nominally unchanged.

Oats—No receipts; holders asking 60. No sales.

Barley—No receipts; nothing doing; prices nominal.

Peas—No receipts; a lot of 1,000 bush. offering at 90c; no sales.

STOCKS OF GRAIN IN STORE IN THE TORONTO WAREHOUSES, MARCH 16, 1868.

Same date in 1867.	Total		Flour.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.
		N. R. Elevator		6,983	60,977			
		G. T. R. Elevator		7,605				
		Hamilton's Wharf		1,966				
		Church St. "		2,000	13,000			
		W. Adamson's "		15,000	7,000			
		Church St. "		20,000	14,000			
		Yonge St. "		4,500	4,870			
		Taylor's "		7,500	4,500			
				No returns.				
				15,000				
				4,500				
				7,500				
				800				
				95				
10,855	10,781							
80,934	85,540							
84,810	111,307							
9,987	34,126					18,378		
						8,000		
						4,500		