...s disposed of before three o'clock, ...n adjourned to meet at ten ...o-morrow.

...ITNESS stated that he would attend ...s at 9 o'clock each morning and de...one hour in attending to such chamber ...ss as may be absolutely necessary.

ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY

London Society—A S Irving
New Books—Adam Stevenson, & Co
English Magazines—W C Chewett & Co
The Trappers Guide—C A Backus
New Goods—Wakefield, Coate & Co
London Society—R. S. Thompson.
Sincere—At Grantham's
Engine Wanted—Box 190 Post Office
House for sale—Patton & & Co
Trade Sale—John Boyd & Co
Farewell Benefit—Mr W H Wallack
Not for Joe, 25c—E B Butland
Lecture—Day's Commercial College
Wanted—Apply at this office
Auction Sale—John Leeming & Co
Medical Council—Henry Strange
Timothy Seed—F D Cummer
Wringing Machine—Thos. Haworth & Co
New goods—Hughes & Co
New Goods—Jas W Gale
Room Papers—Alex Hamilton
Instruments—Sparrow & Whatmough.
New goods—Henderson & Bostwick
Etna Insurance Co—Wm Henderson
Ship Chandlery—Rice Lewis & Son
Bankers & Stock-Brokers—P Browne & Co
Quite a mistake—270 Yonge street
Shell Oysters—G W Carlisle
Pr-hone Publico—William Taylor
Notice—S R Briggs
Sale of unclaimed goods—A Henderson
Clothing—R Walker & Son
Men of the time—Adam, Stevenson & Co.
Money to Lend—Levy, McMurrich & Co
Satanella—Royal Lyceum
Clothing—Thompson & Son.
M P Building Society—James Fraser
Silks—Morrish Bros
Burners sharp at Grantham's
Wines—John G. Griffith & Co.
Masks Lent—E. B. Butland.
Snow Shovels—Rice Lewis & Son
Bill Lumber—S R Briggs
Fish—Fulton, Michie & Co.
Room Papers—J. Edwards
The Queen's Book at Shaw's.
Bone Dust—Peter R Lamb & Co
Galvano Electro Baths—Dr J Adams
Storekeepers, Farmers and others.
Brown's Bank.
Hillsides—Riley & May
Skating Jackets, &c—W Taylor's
Ward & Co, Bankers, No. 54 Wall St

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Clearing Sale of Dry Goods—Thos Walls.
Extensive Auction Sale—Andrews & Son

CLUBS! CLUBS!

IN ANSWER TO THE NUMEROUS LETTERS, we are receiving, requesting Clubs, for the "LEADER" we publish the following

TERMS:

Club rates will be as follows for the Weekly Leader.

Six Copies one year	$10.00
Ten " "	15.00
Twenty " "	28.00
Thirty " "	40.00

With an extra copy of the "Weekly Leader" to the person who gets up a Club of Twenty and a copy of the DAILY LEADER to the person who gets up a Club of Thirty.

The Leader.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1868.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

From the 1st January, 1868, the business of this Establishment will be conducted on the cash principle, which experience has demonstrated to be the best both for subscribers and publishers. Persons indebted to this office are respectfully requested to make payment before the close of the present year, when the new mode of doing business will go into operation.

PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY.

NOT much business of an important character was transacted, both Houses adjourning early. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD stated, in reply to an enquiry, that it was the intention of the Government to carry out in good faith the agreement made at the time of the Union with regard to the Intercolonial railway. The route, he said, had not been yet selected, but it would be in a short time.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

UNDER the Act passed in the first part of the present session, Savings Banks in connection with the Canadian Post-offices come into operation on the first of next month. We print in other columns the regulations by which these banks are to be managed. Deposits will be taken in any amounts, from $1 up to $300 in any one year, the latter being the maximum figure for the year. No depositor can be an investor for more than $1,000 in all. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 4 per cent upon ordinary deposits. But, if, when a depositor has more than $100 at the credit of his ordinary deposit account, he desires to transfer that sum to a special deposit account bearing interest at 5 per cent, he may do so under certain stipulated conditions. These banks are, of course, intended for small depositors. In England they have proved very successful, but have necessarily entailed a large additional expenditure in connection with the Post-office Department. They are not designed to come into competition with the large banking institutions for deposit accounts, though we see the Quebec bank, in view of their establishment has announced its intention to pay 5 per cent per annum upon deposits, other than those of a temporary character, after 1st of April. We have no doubt that many persons will find themselves largely benefitted by the establishment of the Post-office Savings Banks, affording as they will the means of securing small surpluses of earnings which, without such means of investment, would unconsciously creep away, and that the government will find this another not unimportant means of obtaining money at home to meet the requirements of the public service.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

THE spirit in which Mr. JOHNSON'S impeachers are proceeding show, without the possibility of question, that they are influenced infinitely more by a desire to get rid of Mr. JOHNSON than to treat him with even the most ordinary degree of courtesy. Were he the greatest of criminals, the President might fairly ask for reasonable time in which to prepare his defence. Forty days were not too many. His impeachers would only give him ten. Mr. STANBERY justly characterized the proceedings as rivalling in high-handed severity the worst proceedings of the worst days of the Star Chamber, so well known to our own history. We fear the highest legislative body in the United States, by form of law converted into a court to try the highest personage in the State, is determined to add further disgrace to the recent history of the neighboring country. If anywhere surely in the Senate a decent regard for the honor of the country, and something like a reasonable sense of justice, might be looked for in this great impeachment. Instead of quiet deliberation, we find undue haste; instead of judicial calmness, partizan rashness. Mr. JOHNSON is regarded as already hanged and quartered; it is now only necessary to go through the mockery of a trial.

The conduct of Mr. STANBERY stands out prominently as one of the few bright spots in this dark transaction. Holding the high position of Attorney-General of the United States, he voluntarily resigned his office to defend his chief in person. he tore his fierce accusers and a reckless court. Mr. STANBERY is evidently made of better stuff than many of his compatriots, and will be thought well of in after days for his noble heroism, when the puny assailants of the President will have gone down to a befitting obscurity.

OUR NAVAL SERVICE.

In reply to an Address moved by Mr. MCCALLUM in the first part of the session, a statement has just been issued giving the information asked for in connection with the gunboat service, during the years 1866 and 1867. The accounts are brought down to the 1st November last:—

NAME OF STEAMER.	HULL.	PURCHASE.	OUTFIT.	REPAIRS.	TOTAL.
Canada	£1,241 00				
Bellerophon	1,100 00				
T. H. Robb.	1,000 00				
Bellerophon	4,000 00				
British America	1,000 00				
Lion	800 00				
Prince Alfred	800 00				
Waterwitch	8,170 00				
Hercules	14,000 00				
Hercules, No. 2	14,000 00				
Hercules, No. 3	7,000 00				
Hercules, No. 4	8,500 00	18,787 00	31,000 00		
St. Andrew	10,000 00				
Minnesota	10,000 00				
Hercules, No. 1	8,000 00				
Lord Nelson	12,000 00	400 00			
Total					
Canada					
Bellerophon					
T. H. Robb.					
British America					
Lion					
Prince Alfred					
Waterwitch					
Hercules					
Hercules, No. 2					
Hercules, No. 3					
Hercules, No. 4					
St. Andrew					
Minnesota					
Hercules, No. 1					
Lord Nelson					
Total					

NAME OF STEAMER.	YEARS.	CLASS.	TONS.	OWNER.
Canada	2	A 1	300	St. L. N. R. Co.
Bellerophon	10	A 2	308	Toronto Company.
T. H. Robb.				
British America	10	A 2	72	C. Carter.
Lion		A 2	432	C. Carter.
Prince Alfred		A 2	436	Pilgeons & Muir.
Waterwitch	11	A 2	285	
Hercules	20	A 1	1,000	G. M. Kinghorn.
Hercules, No. 2	20	A 1	1,000	G. M. Kinghorn.
Hercules, No. 3	20	A 1	1,000	G. M. Kinghorn.
Hercules, No. 4	20	A 1	1,000	G. M. Kinghorn.
St. Andrew	6	A 2	2,000	Gzowski & Co.
Minnesota	6	A 2	2,000	Gzowski & Co.
Hercules, No. 1	6	A 2	2,000	Gzowski & Co.
Lord Nelson	6	A 2	2,000	Gzowski & Co.
Total				
Canada				
Bellerophon				
T. H. Robb.				
British America				
Lion				
Prince Alfred				
Waterwitch				
Hercules				
Hercules, No. 2				
Hercules, No. 3				
Hercules, No. 4				
St. Andrew				
Minnesota				
Hercules, No. 1				
Lord Nelson				
Total				

The expense of fuel has heretofore been borne by the Imperial government. In addition to the sums above named $10,945 was expended in iron-plating seven steamers, of which five have been dismantled. The agent, who is also paymaster, is engaged in looking after the outfit and expenditure on the gunboats of the Dominion at a salary of five dollars per day when employed on gunboat service. Our little naval experience has certainly proved a little costly.

CONFEDERATION IN ENGLAND.

WE print elsewhere an article from the London *Daily News* of the 28th ult., on the British American Confederation. It is only of interest as showing the extent to which the English radical party is willing to go in their ideas of dismemberment. The *doctrinaire* politics of Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, whose ideal of good government is the thing which goes by that name in the United States, are one with those of the *Daily News*. Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH rather than attempt to legislate for the benefit of Ireland as an integral part of the empire, would let her go altogether. To him the narrow channel which seperates Dublin from Holyhead is an insuperable barrier to the continuance of the union. Colonial possessions he will have none. Britain he would dwarf down to the dimensions of the parent isle itself. Having these objects in view, it is not difficult to underst and the *Daily News*, though Canadians may feel no little astonishment at the complaisance with which it would break up the British American Confederation even though annexation to the United States were the only alternative for New Brunswick at least, the key-stone of the arch. The last two sentences are the index to the promptings and purport of the article. A cursory remark in a New Brunswick paper is quoted as showing the dissatisfaction which exists in that Province against Confederation and as increasing desire for annexation to the United States. We can tell our English cotemporary that the diagnosis is not at all so bad as it seems to be so earnest to make out. New Brunswick does not chafe at Confederation. The latest election there—that which took place in Restigouche a few days ago—shows a largely increased majority for the Confederation ticket. But were the insinuation of the *Daily News* correct, there would be the greater reason why Great Britain should adhere to a policy which, the more fully it is carried out the more largely renders annexation impossible. Nova Scotia is unquestionably recalcitrant, but will out in cause. The present agitation is not a genuine or an honest one. The Imperial Government may well hold that imperial interests shall prevail, and that Nova Scotian skittishness shall not be permitted to break up the Union at a time when Newfoundland, Vancouver Island and British Columbia, are about coming in. We shall, doubtless, have from the radical press of England many such articles as that we copy from the *Daily News* to-day, whilst the anti-union delegates are pressing their cause. Such articles were valued at their true worth before, and it is not likely that Imperial statesmen will be caught with such chaff now, when its objects are so plainly avowed, and when, if the present agitation were successful, Imperial policy as to colonial union in British North America would be greatly thwarted, if, indeed, it would not have to be abandoned altogether.

A STATEMENT has been issued giving the names and salaries of officers and employes of the General Government and Legislature together with a statement of the cost and annual expense of the Public Buildings at Ottawa. We learn from it that the amount which has been expended on the Public Buildings, including fitting-up, grading, &c., is $2,745,012 67—certainly, in comparison with other buildings of a like kind, not an excessive amount, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary. In this sum is included $29,122 75 for arbitration and legal expenses. The contract for the Parliament Buildings is not yet closed. That for the Departmental Buildings is; but the contractors for the latter profess to have a claim for interest on the amount awarded them by arbitration. The contract for completing the main tower and library of the Parliament Buildings is $185,000.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA.

Ministerial explanations about Intercolonial Railway—Arrival of New Brunswick and Nova Scotian members—Dinner to Hon. Mr. McGee—Union charitable Concert—Catholic and Protestant.

(Special Despatch to THE LEADER.)

OTTAWA, March 16.

The ministerial explanations on the Intercolonial railway question this afternoon were satisfactory in showing that the government had no halting policy on the question, but as before telegraphed, additional information is wanted to satisfy the minds of some members of the Privy Council.

Hon. Messrs. Fisher, O'Dell and Wilmot, of New Brunswick, and Savary and Ray of Nova Scotia arrived to-day.

Mr. Sandford Fleming did not leave this afternoon on his exploring tour.

The dinner to Mr. McGee to-morrow promises to be a great affair.

The union concert between the Catholic and Protestant Irish charitable societies is warmly supported by both classes.

It is reported that a change will soon be made with respect to Mr. Archibald's position in the ministry.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

Murderous outrage on the Grand Trunk—A Drover invited to the smoking car—Met on the platform—Pistol presented at him—Robbed and thrown off the train—Seriously injured—No clue to the perpetrators of the act.

PRESCOTT, March 16.

A murderous outrage was perpetrated on the Grand Trunk train going west on Saturday night last. When three miles above Prescott a drover named Sykes, from Canton, N. Y., was enticed to leave the 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 and presenting a pistol at the head of the drover, demanded his money and his ticket. The drover, being in fear of his life, 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 till he was found next morning by the trackmen 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.

GIRL DROWNED AT LONDON.

LONDON, March 16.

A girl named Anne Orr, aged fourteen, daughter of Mr. Robinson Orr, of this city, 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 body has not yet been recovered.

LIBEL SUIT.

The libel suit, Devlin *vs.* Moylan, which was set down for the present assize, is again postponed at the instance of the plaintiff.

ST. PATRICE'S DAY.

To-day being the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint we understand that it is the intention of the Hibernian Benevolent Society to celebrate the occasion by marching through the principal streets in procession. The St. Patrick's Society has resolved to forego celebrating the day out of respect to the memory of its late President, the Hon. Robert Spence.

THE "HELLMUTH" TESTIMONIAL.

The presentation of a silver salver, and a yearly schoolarship for the college to Dean Hellmuth took place at the Institute, in London, on Friday afternoon last. It was determined by many of the leading citizens of London, and friends of the college in some way to mark their appreciation of the distinguished services of Dr. Hellmuth in the cause of education, and for this purpose a sum of over $900 was subscribed. It was determined to devote a portion of this towards the purchase of a silver salver, and to invest the balance in a yearly scholarship for the college, to be called "the Hellmuth Scholarship." The proprietors of the college added a sum to the fund already subscribed, which, being invested in securities, will yield $100 a year, and, with other prizes will be offered annually for competition by the scholars. The presentation was made by W. Simpson Smith, Esq., the Mayor, in the presence of the pupils, a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and several of the military officers of the troops in the city. The address, which was read by the Mayor, was a very flattering one, recording the sense the donors entertained of the benefits conferred on the Dominion of Canada, and especially the locality of London, by the founding and erection of the college. The salver, which was procured from the establishment of Mr. J. G. Joseph, of this city bore the following inscription:—

"Presented, with the deed creating the Hellmuth Scholarship, of the yearly value of $100 in Hellmuth College, for the benefit of its pupils, to the Very Rev. Isaac Hellmuth, D. D., Dean of Huron, by inhabitants of London, and others, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his labors in founding the college, and of the benefit promised the youth of Canada from its teaching. This salver is also to evidence the esteem and respect of the donors for Dr. Hellmuth, and to record the fact that their offering took its shape for the benefit of the pupils, at his own request.

"London, Ontario, March, 1868."

The Dean, who was very much affected, read a suitable reply in acknowledgment of the public testimony thus come to his efforts to advance the education of our youth. From this we gather the following statistics:—

The foundation stone of this building was laid by the Lord Bishop of Huron, on the 17th of October, 1864. The same week I left for England, and while there succeeded in securing the valuable services of my esteemed friend, the Rev. Arthur Sweatman, as the Head Master, who, on the 1st of September, 1865, opened the school with an able staff of assistant-masters.

The number of boys—from the ages of 8 to 16—who entered during the first term was 93. The growth of the school has steadily continued, the number at the commencement of each academic year being as follows: Sept. 1865, 93; Sept. 1866, 155; Sept. 1867, 159.

The scholastic work is being carried on by an efficient staff of Masters, numbering thirteen—Four of whom are graduates of Cambridge, two of Trinity College, Dublin, two of Toronto University, and one of the University of Edinburg. Most of these gentlemen have taken distinguished honors at their respective Universities, and all of whom, I am happy to have this opportunity of testifying, are striving to promote the interests of the pupils under their care.

The work of the school exhibits a marked and uniform progress with regard to scholarships; and it is both satisfactory and gratifying to be able to point, in proof of this, to the success of the three pupils who were sent up to compete in the examination of senior matriculants at University College, Toronto, last September. They all obtained "Honors," and one the "Classical Scholarship."

In order to encourage a high standard of education, we have founded four "scholarships" tenable in the school, in addition to the "Hellmuth Scholarship"—you are now pleased to possess. These will be thrown entirely open, and the first examination for them will be held next autumn.

The Rev. Mr. Smythe, Incumbent of Christ Church, and the Rev. Mr. Sweatman, the Head Master, made a few appropriate remarks, with which the pleasing ceremonial concluded.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, March 16.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

APPOINTMENT OF SENATORS.

He then stated that the following gentlemen had been summoned to the Senate:—Mr. Devers, 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. Ferguson Blair, deceased. The Hon. Mr. Benson, who was present, was sworn in and took his seat. He was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Campbell and Hon. Mr. Mitchell.

THE BAR.

Hon. Mr. FERRIER presented a petition from the Montreal Temperance Society expressing gratification of the signers at the closing of the bar in the Parliament buildings, and expressing the hope that the said bar would not be reopened.

PUBLIC ENQUIRIES.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL introduced a bill respecting public enquiries by commissioners concerning other matters, also a bill respecting aliens and naturalization.

READING OF BILLS.

On motion of Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL the officers security bill was read a second time. This bill he explained was for the extension over the whole Dominion of the provisions of the act hitherto in force in Quebec and Ontario.

On motion of Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL another of the bills in force in the late Province of Canada—that concerning commissions and oaths of office made applicable to the Dominion of Canada, was read a second time.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 16.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

PETITIONS.

Several petitions were presented, praying for the adoption of the Robinson route for the Intercolonial railway.

OFFICIALS.

Mr. JONES, (North Leeds) enquired as to the action of the government in dispensing with the services of officials who had been connected with the management of the ordinance and Indian lands before these were transferred to the department of the Secretary of State.

Mr. LANGEVIN stated that in reorganizing the department, the government had practiced all the economy that was consistent with the efficiency of the public services. They had dispensed with the service of 10 or 11 permanent and temporary clerks, and two messengers—making a saving of about $40,000.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Mr. JONES (North Leeds) enquired whether it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, while Nova Scotia through her legislature persisted in her disregard of the union, and, if so, whether it was the intention of the Government to have the eastern terminus of the said road at or near Truro.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD replied that it was the intention of the Government to carry out in good faith the agreement made at the time of the union between the Provinces of Canada, and the Maritime Provinces, touching the construction of the Intercolonial R.R., which was also provided for by the Act union, which formed part of our constitution, and 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 in the railway guarantee act.

Mr. MACKENZIE asked whether the government had adopted a route for the Intercolonial railway.

Mr. J. A. MACDONALD said the government had not yet adopted a route, but expected shortly to do so.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

In reply, to M. BOURASSA,

Mr. HOSE stated that the government had not yet taken any formal steps with reference to the renewal of the reciprocity treaty, but were fully 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.

A RETURN ASKED FOR.

Mr. CONNELL moved for a statement of accounts and moneys paid between the Dominion and the Province of New Brunswick from the 1st July to the 1st of December last—Carried.

EAST MIDDLESEX ELECTION.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved to refer the petition of 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.

BANKS.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved for a return of the shareholders in the several banks of the Dominion.—Carried.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

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.

POSTMASTER OF STRATHROY.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved for correspondence regarding the appointment of Mr. Sevon as postmaster of Strathroy, and his dismissal from the office.—Carried.

ELECTION WRITS.

Mr. BLAKE moved for copies of warrants, orders, &c., connected with the issue of the writs for the late elections for Huntingdon, Montmorenci and Restigouche.—Carried.

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

The House adjourned at a quarter past five till to-morrow.

TRADE SALE.—John Boyd & Co. advertise a trade sale on the 8th of next April. We hope it may prove remunerative and successful. Trade sales such as these must be of great benefit to the business of Toronto.

NEW ZEALAND.—We observe by the *Daily Southern Cross*, published in Auckland, New Zealand, that Dr. A. A. Riddel, of this city, has been appointed land agent for the province of New Zealand in Canada.

ONTARIO LITERARY SOCIETY.—This society will meet at eight o'clock this evening in the society's rooms, Mechanics' Institute. Mr. R. Jones will read an essay entitled "Thoughts on the life and genius of De Quincy," and the subject "Should the Alabama claims be allowed?" will be discussed.

POLICE COURT, MARCH 16.—John Quinn was fined $3 or 20 days for drunkenness. A disorderly street-walker, named Mary Watson, was committed to jail for thirty days in default of payment of the fine of $3 imposed upon her. Elizabeth Carrett, found in a disorderly house on Dummer street, fined $50 or six months. Margaret McGarr, similarly charged, was fined $20 or three months. James Daley, also similarly charged, was fined $100 or six months in jail. Thomas Hart was fined $3 for fighting with John Cole. Patrick Kennedy, for threatening personal injury to his wife, Bridgett Kennedy, was bound to the peace. Alice Thompson and Patrick Malteed were each fined $3, or 20 days in jail, for being drunk and disorderly. Christiana Johnson, similarly charged, was fined $3 or 20 days in jail. Elizabeth Thompson, arrested as a disorderly character, was fined $3 or 20 days in jail. James Cuttaruo was fined $3, and $3 75 costs, or fifteen days in jail, for assaulting George Maynard. The charge of assault preferred by Agnes Konner against John Dunn, was discharged on payment of $3 costs. The following were discharged: William Powers, drunk; Elizabeth Forsyth, drunk; John Meiner, drunk and disorderly; Bridget O'Brien, drunk and suspicion of larceny; Catharine Addison, keeping a disorderly house. Dummer street; John Cole, fighting; William E. Barlowe, assaulting his wife; Mary A. Smith, larceny; James Doyle, assaulting William Coleman; William Myles, non-removal of snow, &c.; and Henry McGuire, drunk. The following were remanded:—Thomas McDonell, Geo. Evans and Joseph Campbell, housebreaking and larceny, on complaint of E. H. Dent, as detailed in The *Leader*, and John Guido, fraud, on complaint of John Bugg.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Prince of Wales to Visit Ireland—Partial amnesty to political offenders—Abyssinian expedition—Egyptian forces reinforced—Prince Napoleon's visit to Germany—Public meeting in France.

LONDON, March 15.—The Prince of Wales will visit Ireland during the Easter holidays, and it is intimated the occasion will be signalized by a royal proclamation, granting partial amnesty to political offenders in Ireland.

Despatches received last night from Abyssinia says that Gen. Napier was about to send out a reconnoitering party to Lake Ashangee, in the Tigre district. The Pasha of Egypt showed no disposition to withdraw his forces from Abyssinia as requested by the British government. On the contrary, the Egyptian camp at Massowah, had received considerable reinforcements from the North.

BERLIN, March 15.—Prince Napoleon, after a flattering entertainment given here in his honor, 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 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.

LONDON, March 16, (evening).—Political news unimportant. Consols 92¼ 93 for both money and account; bonds 72¼ to 72¾. Erie, 47¾; I. C., 89¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 16, (evening).—Cotton easier, closed firm. Uplands 10¼ to 10¼ on the spot spot, and to arrive 10¼ to 10⅝ for Orleans; tallow, 44s 3d.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

Mr. Jefferson Davis en route to Baltimore—Railroad men on a strike—Attempt to blow up a house—Erie railway—Big law suit—Inundation—Trouble in Virginia—An attack expected—Army wagons kept in readiness—Troops kept in quarters—The impeachment question—Thad Stevens very ill.

WATERVILLE, Me., March 15.—The Manroe paper mill in this place was burned this morning. Loss about $20 000; insured.

HAVANA, March 15.—The steamship Cuba which arrived here yesterday from New Orleans with Jeff. Davis as a passenger, will sail for Baltimore on Tuesday next.

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. Despatches from Syracuse and the other shops along the road express sympathy with the men and avow determination to have the eastern terminus of the said road at or near Turo.

Sir Jno. A. MACDONALD, replied that it was the intention of the Government to carry out in good faith the agreement made at the time of the union between the Provinces of Canada, and the Maratime Provinces, touching the construction of the Intercolonial R.R., which was also provided for by the Act union, which formed part of our constitution, and 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 in the railway guarantee act.

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A RETURN ASKED FOR.

Mr. CONNELL moved for a statement of accounts and moneys paid between the Dominion and the Province of New Brunswick from the 1st July to the 1st of December last—Carried.

EAST MIDDLESEX ELECTION.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved to refer the petition of 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.

BANKS.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved for a return of the shareholders in the several banks of the Dominion.—Carried.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

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.

POSTMASTER OF STRATHROY.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved for correspondence regarding the appointment of Mr. Sevon as postmaster of Strathroy, and his dismissal from the office.—Carried.

ELECTION WRITS.

Mr. BLAKE moved for copies of warrants, orders, &c., connected with the issue of the writs for the late elections for Huntingdon, Montmorenci and Restigouche.—Carried.

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

The House adjourned at a quarter past five till to-morrow.

TRADE SALE.—John Boyd & Co. advertise a trade sale on the 8th of next April. We hope it may prove remunerative and successful. Trade sales such as these must be of great benefit to the business of Toronto.

NEW ZEALAND.—We observe by the *Daily Southern Cross*, published in Auckland, New Zealand, that Dr. A. A. Riddel, of this city, has been appointed land agent for the province of New Zealand in Canada.

ONTARIO LITERARY SOCIETY.—This society will meet at eight o'clock this evening in the society's rooms, Mechanics' Institute. Mr. R. Jones will read an essay entitled "Thoughts on the life and genius of De Quincy," and the subject "Should the Alabama claims be allowed?" will be discussed.

POLICE COURT, MARCH 16.—John Quinn was fined $3 or 20 days for drunkenness. A disorderly street-walker, named Mary Watson, was committed to jail for thirty days in default of payment of the fine of $3 imposed upon her. Elizabeth Carrett, found in a disorderly house on Dummer street, fined $50 or six months. Margaret McGarr, similarly charged, was fined $20 or three months. James Daley, also similarly charged, was fined $100 or six months in jail. Thomas Hart was fined $3 for fighting with John Cole. Patrick Kennedy, for threatening personal injury to his wife, Bridgett Kennedy, was bound to the peace. Alice Thompson and Patrick Malteed were each fined $3, or 20 days in jail, for being drunk and disorderly. Christiana Johnson, similarly charged, was fined $3 or 20 days in jail. Elizabeth Thompson, arrested as a disorderly character, was fined $3 or 20 days in jail. James Cuttaruo was fined $3, and $3 75 costs, or fifteen days in jail, for assaulting George Maynard. The charge of assault preferred by Agnes Konner against John Dunn, was discharged on payment of $3 costs. The following were discharged: William Powers, drunk; Elizabeth Forsyth, drunk; John Meiner, drunk and disorderly; Bridget O'Brien, drunk and suspicion of larceny; Catharine Addison, keeping a disorderly house, Dummer street; John Cole, fighting; William E. Barlowe, assaulting his wife; Mary A. Smith, larceny; James Doyle, assaulting William Coleman; William Myles, non-removal of snow, &c.; and Henry McGuire, drunk. The following were remanded:—Thomas McDonell, Geo. Evans and Joseph Campbell, housebreaking and larceny, on complaint of E. H. Dent, as detailed in The *Leader*, and John Guido, fraud, on complaint of John Bugg.

FEARFUL HURRICANE.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

HOUSES UNROOFED—CHIMNEYS BLOWN DOWN.

RAILWAY SHEDS DEMOLISHED.

A MAN INSTANTLY KILLED.

A LARGE LOCOMOTIVE UPSET.

CARS BLOWN OFF THE TRACK.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

GREAT FLOOD AT BELLEVILLE.

BRIDGES CARRIED AWAY—HALF-CLAD PEOPLE IN THE STREETS.

A little after eight o'clock yesterday morning the front or southern part of this city was visited by one of the most fearful and destructive hurricanes, accompanied by a shower of hail and rain, that has perhaps ever been witnessed in Canada; and although it lasted but a few minutes yet it proved very disastrous, unroofing houses, blowing down chimneys, demolishing work-shops, blowing a railway engine and a couple of cars off the track, and unfortunately causing the death of a railway employee named William Mackenzie. It is estimated that the amount of damage done to property in the city will not fall short of $12,000 or $15,000.

Professor KINGSTON, of the Toronto Observatory, states that about six o'clock in the 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 the Observatory was nothing extraordinary, the average for the hour including the period of the storm being 16 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 39, being then 11 degrees above the average, as based on previous years. The barometer stood at 29·265 at 8 o'clock, a very average indication. Indeed it seems from the above statement that in the vicinity of the Observatory there were no indications of the hurricane which was sweeping with fearful violence along the front part of the city; and upon further enquiries we learned that the hurricane did not extend further north than Queen street—the damage done being between that street and the esplanade. The rapidity, however, with which the wind changed from the east to the west was really surprising.

THE LOCOMOTIVE SHOP

of the Grand Trunk railway company, situated at the Queen's wharf, was very much damaged. It was formerly used as a freight shed, and is a brick building, over four hundred feet in length and about forty feet in width, one story, and covered with slate. When the storm came on Crow was in the shop, and the engine and tender in the building for repairs, and eight or nine men were working near the west end of the shop. When the gale struck the building they had barely time to get away before a portion of the roof was torn off and blown away. The four wallsat the west end were thrown down and one of the locomotives was turned over on its side. Several of the men, who failed to escape from the building took refuge under the second locomotive and the tenders, and a large quantity of bricks and mortar were blown down upon them. A man named Jackson was severely injured about the face and body and a few more had their ribs broken. Mr. Lister also took refuge under a locomotive and no doubt by that means escaped injury. A portion of the roof of his shop was carried into the engine house where the office of Mr. Patterson is situated, and the doors and windows broken. The damage done to this shop is very considerable.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY PROPERTY,

Consisting of freight and passenger sheds were also very much damaged by the hurricane. The western part of the roof of the freight shed, situate south of the Brock Street passenger station is very much damaged, the roof was blown off and massive timbers were carried by the wind from it over the passenger shed through the roof, and actually thirty or forty feet down the yard, and in one instance a beam was carried over the shed to the wall of the passenger car shop. A large baggage car on one of the sidings was thrown over the turntable at the west end of the yard, and large holes were made in the wood-work of the table. A conductor's car was also started from the upper end of the yard by the wind and driven at a furious rate into a pile of wood in a shed. A large quantity of heavy timbers are strewn around, and the eastern end of the Northern railway is also damaged; but not to a very great extent.

The gale proceeding eastward at a furious rate, caught

THE ROUNDHOUSE WOOD SHED

of the Grand Trunk railway, and blowing the roof off unfortunately caused the death of William McKenzie, one of the employees. It seems that the deceased, who was a woodman, was standing under the woodshed, a building 100 x 35 feet and about 25 feet 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 scarcely out of his mouth and the men had just entered the roundhouse door when the shed fell, McKenzie being buried beneath it. The shed was completely blown off the roundhouse and went to work immediately to recover the body of McKenzie, and after twenty minutes' labor they found him 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. The body was removed into the fireman's office, in the roundhouse, and the police and a coroner were notified. The deceased leaves a wife and four children. Two of them are boys and worked in the roundhouse. Deceased was about fifty-eight years of age and a very industrious man. An inquest was held on the body in the afternoon by Dr. Buchanan, and a verdict returned in accordance with the above facts.

TINNING'S ICE HOUSE

at the foot of York Street, lost its roof. It having been blown away, several h

ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY

Always wound up—R. S. Thompson.
Spring Fashions—A S Irving
Spring Fashions—C & Backus
Sealed Tenders—R H Smith
To farmers—B W Walton
New spring goods—W Taylor
To Builders and others—W Irving
For sale—James Fraser
Wanted—Box 1 Dunnville
Real Estate—Wadsworth & Unwin
House by Auction—O'Donohoe & Warmsill
New Goods—Tennent & Hunter
Sale of Goods Continued—A Henderson
House for Sale—O'Donohoe & Warmsill
Coal and Wood—P. Burns
Corset Skirts—Jas W Gale
Jack Screws—Thos. Haworth & Co.
Piano Forte—278 yonge street
New Goods—Gordon Mackay & Co
Ark house—169 yonge street
New Books—W C Chewett & Co
Country Merchants—G H Stewart
Sheriff's sale—F W Jarvis
New Books—Adam Stevenson, & Co
New Goods—Wakefield, Coate & Co
Simcoe—At Grantham's
Not for Joe, 35c—R B Rutland
Auction Sale—John Leeming & Co
Medical Council—Henry Strange
New goods—Hughes & Co.
Instruments—Sparrow & Whatmough
New goods—Henderson & Bostwick
Ship Chandlery—Rice Lewis & Son
Quite a mistake—270 Yonge street
Shell Oysters—G W Carlisle
Probate Notice—William Taylor
Notice—S R Briggs
Clothing—R Walker & Son
Statuette—Royal Lyceum
Clothing—Thompson & Son
M P Building Society—James Fraser
Silks—Merrick Bros
Wines—John G. Griffith & Co.
Bill Lumber—S R Briggs
Fish—Fulton, Mishie & Co.
Room Papers—J. Edwards
The Queen's Book at Shaw's.
Bone Dust—Peter R Lamb & Co
Galvano Electro Baths—Dr J Adams
Storekeepers, Farmers and others—Brown a Bank.
Billiards—Riley & May
Skating Jackets, &c—W Taylor
Ward & Co. Bankers. No. 54 Wall St
Farewell Benefit—Mr W R Wallack
Lecture—Day's Commercial College
Wanted—Apply at this office
Timothy Seed—F D Cummer
Room Papers—Alex Hamilton
Engine Wanted—Box 190 Post Office
House for sale—Patton & & Co
Trade Sale—John Boyd & Co

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Sale of unclaimed goods—A Henderson
Clearing Sale of Dry Goods—Thos Walls.
Executive Auction Sale—Andrews & Son

CLUBS! CLUBS!

IN ANSWER TO THE NUMEROUS LETTERS we are receiving, respecting Clubs, for the "LEADER" we publish the following

TERMS.

Club rates will be as follows for the Weekly Leader.

Six Copies one year	$10,00
Ten " "	15,00
Twenty " "	28,00
Thirty " "	40,00

With an extra copy of the "Weekly Leader" to the person who gets up a Club of Twenty and a copy of the Daily Leader to the person who gets up a Club of Thirty.

The Leader.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1868

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

From the 1st January, 1868, the business of this establishment will be conducted on the cash principle, which experience has demonstrated to be the best both for subscribers and publishers. Persons indebted to this office are respectfully requested to make payment before the close of the present year, when the new mode of doing business will go into operation.

PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY.

There was not much business of special importance transacted in the House yesterday. Mr. Macdougall stated that the Government did not intend to replace the steamer Victoria, which was lost on the St. Lawrence, or to re-build the steamer Advance. Other means would be employed to place and remove buoys. Mr. Connell enquired whether the Stamp act was to be construed to impose a duty on notes under the sum of $25. Mr. Rose, said, as it was the duty of the Government to construe the act it would be improper to answer the question. The question of the route for the Intercolonial railway was brought up, petitions having been presented praying for the adoption of Major Robinson's route. Dr. Parker, while he had no objection to the petitions being received, said he thought they were unnecessary, as the House had given the whole control of the selection of a route to the Government, and had therefore nothing further to do with it. M. Cartier said the petitions must be received, and if the route chosen by the Government, did not meet with the approval of the House, a motion of want of confidence might be proposed. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald was anxious that the question of the route might be settled as soon as possible, and in order to arrive at a settlement he suggested that Mr. Holton should move to refer the petitions to a select committee to enquire as to the routes, and report to the House which route in its judgment should be selected. Mr. Holton had no objection to do so if the Government would consent; but the matter dropped without any motion having been offered. The question of salaries paid the officials of the House was next brought up by Mr. Connell, who moved to refer the return to an address on the subject to a special committee. A discussion ensued in which several members took part. The course pursued by the Government of Ontario, in becoming responsible for the appointment of officers and their salaries, was cited as an example worthy of being followed by the General Government. Mr. Connell complained that the Maritime Provinces had not been fairly considered in the matter of appointments of officers of the House, but Mr. Savary said that Nova Scotia felt indifferent about petty appointments, having higher aims than a mere desire to secure patronage. He denied the truth of the statements that had appeared in the press of Canada that swarms of office-seekers had come from that province; but at the same time he believed that a large number had come from New Brunswick. He was in favor of economy being enforced in those matters at the commencement of that Parliament. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald pointed out the necessity of the Government assuming the whole responsibility of the expenditure of every dollar of the public money, and said that extravagance could never be effectively checked until the Government adopted this course. Mr. Connell having altered his motion so as to refer the return, so far as the officers of the House were concerned, to the Standing Committee on Contingencies, it was passed. On motion of Mr. Mason an address was passed for certain correspondence between the Imperial Government and the late Province of Canada, and between the Imperial Government and the Government of the Dominion relative to colonial military expenditure, military defence, &c.

THE NEW AGRICULTURAL BILL.

The Minister of Agriculture has with praiseworthy promptitude issued a circular from his Department to the different Boards in Ontario, and the institutions in the Dominion generally, informing them of the measures already adopted and to be adopted for the advancement of agricultural and mechanical interests under the new Act. One of the principal, and certainly most practical and politic of these, is the establishment of an agricultural, mechanical and industrial museum, in rooms expressly appropriated for the purpose in the Parliament Buildings. This is necessitated by the doing away with the Board of Arts and Manufactures, which, although it showed more signs of life and vitality than its namesake in the sister Province, still lacked the stamina and energy so desirable in a country like this where the development of agriculture and its adjuncts are of such momentous importance to its wealth and prosperity. The circular informs us that the museum is intended to comprise characteristic specimens of agricultural implements and machines; cereals and horticultural productions; manufactures and models the result of mechanical skill, and also woods and minerals possessing an economic value. The collection will not be limited to Ontario, though it is intended especially to make this complete. Efforts will be made to collect materials of the same description from the other Provinces, so as to enlarge to the utmost possible extent the scope of information with reference to practical objects. The Minister invites all persons, from every quarter of the Dominion, to contribute specimens suited to the purpose. Agriculturists are particularly requested to forward grain in the straw, carefully pulled up by "the roots just before ripening." This is doubtless intended to accomplish some very desirable end, though we confess we are not sufficiently well-informed in bucolics to be able to say what that purpose may be. Each article is to be labelled with the grower's, or producer's, or inventor's, name and address, with such other particulars as it may be deemed necessary to give, and the Department will pay the costs of the transit. The museum is to be thrown open to the public free, and when once properly arranged, we have not a doubt the visitors will be very numerous. In all the interests represented, the result cannot be otherwise than most beneficial, and a better or more inexpensive mode could not have been suggested for giving publicity to new inventions, or to extraordinary products. A Library, also free, is to be connected with the Museum, and already that which was the property of the defunct Board of Arts and Manufactures, consisting of about fifteen hundred volumes, forms the nucleus of a far more extensive collection, we trust, and is already on the shelves. This movement, together with the prompt action that has been taken upon it, highly creditable to Mr. Carling, and is another evidence of the progressive character of the legislation of the Ontario Parliament, and the desire of the Ministry that it shall be carried out. There is little doubt that this example will be followed in the other Provinces; but Ontario will have the honor of initiating the scheme, and that it will prove most acceptable and improving to the country we are perfectly satisfied.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE MOTION IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

In the New Brunswick Legislature there has been an exciting and rather acrimonious debate on the public accounts, which has culminated in a motion of want of confidence. Mr. Hibbard, who is set down as the leader of the opposition, made a regular onslaught on the government the other day, and "pitched into" the state of these accounts right and left. He broadly stated that the Auditor-General could not account for $40,000 of the expenditure; and, while disclaiming any idea of wishing to turn out the government, and denying that he was acting in a factious spirit, protested against new supplies being granted before the last were accounted for. He said that the faults were those of the Tilley government, but he held the present ministry responsible for them, as a member of the former held office in the present. In fact he endeavoured to fasten upon the ministers, among others, the following grave charges:—1st. That they had paid money without constitutional right to do so. 2nd. That they had no authenticated bills or accounts showing what it was paid for; and 3rd. That the Auditor-General's report set forth that the accounts had been properly audited, which was not the fact. Besides the large item we have named above, he cited in support of the charges, warrants issued in favor of Mr. A. R. Wetmore for $800; Mr. C. Waters for $700; Rev. W. Elder for $80, and Rev. Mr. Glass for $400, etc. There was no mention of these sums, he said, in the estimates which had been submitted to the House, there had been no resolutions passed in favor of them, there were no accounts to be found in the Auditor's office to show that any service had been rendered for these sums, they were paid on the authority of Ministers of Council, and such payments, he argued, were unconstitutional. The Attorney-General, in reply, asserted that the government had the constitutional power to issue warrants for any purpose, and explained that the object of a bill introduced during this Session by the Government was to do away with that power. He stated that the Auditor's Office was not the place to look for the accounts, as the Auditor saw nothing but the warrants, and said they were on file in the Secretary's office, which was the proper place for them. He repudiated the idea of being responsible for the acts of the Tilley Government, and characterized this as a mere quibble on the part of his opponent.

A case somewhat similar, in connection with the issuing of money warrants, has been judicially decided in Melbourne, Australia, and the law as there laid down by the Judges is clearly against the pretensions of the Attorney-General. We give the report of the case in another column, as it appears in the Melbourne *Argus*; because, apart from its importance as a question of constitutional law, it is interesting on account of the connection it had with the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to that colony. It appears that the Legislative Council of Victoria refused to pass the Supply Bill on account of a vote of five thousand pounds (if we remember rightly) granted by the Commons to Lady Darling, the wife of the former Governor, who was rather summarily recalled by the advisers of Her Majesty. The consequence was a prorogation of the legislature, which has since only met *pro forma* to pass an address of welcome to His Royal Highness Prince Alfred. The necessary expenses of the Government have been meanwhile defrayed by warrants signed by Governor Manners Sutton, upon the authority of Orders in Council, the creditors being advised first to sue the Queen for the amount of their claims, and judgment allowed by the law officers of the crown, to be entered by default. It will be seen that, technicalities apart, the question was, whether, in the particular case tried, the judgment was a "valuable security,"—whether, in fact, the requirements of the law had been fulfilled previous to its issue under the seal of the prothonotary of the court. The judgment was attacked on the threefold ground that the Crown has no authority to contract without the sanction of the Legislature; that judgments by default were invalid; and that such judgments would not be good without a repeal of the Constitution Act and the Audit Act. The court, it will be seen, dealt with all these questions, and raised and disposed of a fourth and still more important one. It held that the Governor has no authority to contract without the sanction of Parliament; that judgments by default may lawfully be suffered by the law officers in actions against the Queen, and that such judgments were valid. But, it held finally, that payment of the judgments would be illegal till there was a specific appropriation by act of the Legislature for the purpose. This deliberate decision, informing the Governor that his signature of warrants without the passing of an appropriation bill, is illegal, will doubtless have the effect of putting an end to the system, for it is not likely that His Excellency, after being solemnly warned by the Judges that he has been wrongly advised, will continue to persist in such attempts to evade the law.

It seems to us that the same ruling must apply to New Brunswick, and, if so, it is entirely against the assertion of the Attorney-General of that Province that the Government has the constitutional power to issue warrants for any purpose, without first obtaining the sanction of Parliament. The warrant in the Australian case was transmuted into a "valuable security" only after being sued in court and judgment rendered; it was only so much worthless paper before; and even after it had been declared good round the Crown, it could only legally be paid by a special appropriation of the Legislature. Where Responsible Government appertains, any other decision would have been contrary to constitutional law and common sense. It would have, in part, rendered Ministers of the Crown entirely irresponsible to Parliament, and, as a consequence, there might just as well be no Legislature at all. The debate in New Brunswick at latest advices was still going on; probably the result will be known in a day or two.

IMPEACHMENT

Macaulay, in his brilliant essay on Warren Hastings, says:—

"In truth, it is impossible to deny that impeachment, though it is a fine ceremony and though it may have been useful in the seventeenth century, is not a proceeding from which much good can be expected. Whatever confidence may be placed in the decisions of the peers on an appeal arising out of ordinary litigation, it is certain that no man has the least confidence, in their impartiality, when a great public functionary charged with a great crime is brought to their bar. They are all politicians. There is hardly one among them whose vote on an impeachment, may not be confidently predicted before a witness had been examined."

If this is true of the English House of Lords, how much more so is it of the United States Senate, whose members owe their positions to the popular voice. Should President Johnson be acquitted it will be one of the most remarkable events of the day. We hardly think it possible that American partisanship could do anything which would reflect so much credit upon it.

NEW POST-OFFICES

The following new post-offices were established in Canada, on the 1st of March, inst:—Allenford, township of Amabel, Bruce, N. R.; Bellhaven, township of North Gwillimbury, York, N. R.; Bowood, (re-opened), township of Lobo, Middlesex, N. R.; Calder, township of Delaware, Middlesex, W. R.; Ida, township of Tavan, Durham, E. R.; Morganston, township of Cramahe, Northumberland, E. R.; Morley, township of St. Vincent, N. R.; Winthrop, township of McKillop, Huron, N. R.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The Hamilton *Spectator* regrets that the 29th regiment is under orders to leave that city for Toronto, and that no regiment of regular troops is likely to be stationed there for the present. In addition to the removal of the 29th regiment from Hamilton, we believe that the following movements of troops will take place almost immediately:—The 69th regiment, from Brantford to London; the 53rd regiment, from London to Montreal; and the 4th battalion, 60th Rifles, from London to New Brunswick. Brantford will be discontinued as a military station.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA APPOINTMENTS.

The following volunteer militia appointments for Ontario appeared in the *Canada Gazette* of Saturday, March 16:—

16th "Prince Edward" battalion of infantry. No. 2 Company, Picton.—To be lieutenant, (temporary,) Lieutenant Norman Jones Dingman, M. S., transferred from No 3 company, vice Caven, left the limits. To be ensign, acting till further orders, James Anderson, gentleman, vice Hare, left the limits.

No. 3 Company, Milford.—To be lieutenant, acting till further orders. Jas. Hy. Ackerman, gentleman, vice Dingman, transferred to No. 2 company.

No. 6 Company, Milford.—To be ensign, acting till further orders, Alva Vandusen, gentleman, vice Dalrange, left the limits.

No. 7 Company, Picton.—To be ensign, acting till further orders, Richard Foster, gentleman, vice Morice, appointed Paymaster.

33rd "Essex" Battalion of Infantry.—Ensign John Gray, having obtained a second-class military school certificate, is now confirmed temporarily in his rank from the date of his appointment, 6th inst.

20th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 1 Company, Stratford.—To be captain, acting till further orders, Lieutenant Robt. Macfarlane, vice Service, promoted. To be lieutenant, acting till further orders, Ensign William M. Clark, vice Macfarlane, promoted. To be ensign (temporary), Ensign Robert Rigg Lang, M. S., vice Clark, promoted.

No. 5 Company, Mitchell.—To be captain, (temporarily), Robert H. McPherson, Esq., M. S., vice J. W. Call, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.—No. 7 Company, Erin.—To be captain, acting till further orders, Lieutenant Thos Carberry, vice Ford, resigned. To be lieutenant, (temporary). Ensign Robert A. McLachlin, M. S., vice Carberry, promoted.

31st "Grey" Battalion of Infantry, No. 6 Company, Flesherton.—To be Lieutenant, William Charles Chitty Erskine, gentleman, late lieutenant H. M.'s 54th regiment, vice Richardson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry, No. 5 Company, Walkerton.—To be captain, acting till further orders, Lieutenant John Hunter, vice Chambers, whose resignation is hereby accepted. To be lieutenant, acting till further orders, Ensign Joshua Jamieson, vice Hunter, promoted.

No. 6 Company, Arran.—To be captain, acting till further orders, John Morton, Esq., vice Drinkwater, whose resignation is hereby accepted. To be lieutenant, acting till further orders, Ensign Thomas Foster vice Henderson, left the limits. To be ensign, acting till further orders, John Douglass, gentleman, vice Foster, promoted.

35th Battalion "the Simcoe Foresters," No. 8 Company, Bowmore.—To be ensign (temporary), George Leech, gentleman, M. S.

37th "Haldimand" Battalion of Rifles. No. 1 Company, York.—To be ensign, (temporary), Andrew Williamson, gentleman, M. S., vice Davis, promoted.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA.

Illness of Mr. Tilley—Dr. Tupper's Appointment—The New Insurance Bill.

(Special despatch to The Leader.)

OTTAWA, March 18.

Mr. Tilley has been ill two days with erysipelas,—unable to be present in the House.

The papers relating to Dr. Tupper's appointment have not yet been brought down.

The insurance bill, introduced by Mr. Rose, provides that Life Insurance companies doing business in Canada shall deposit $100,000 with the Receiver-General, and other insurance companies $50,000, as a guarantee to the public against insolvency. It also requires that companies shall possess paid up capital to the amount of $100,000 in addition to deposit, and that they shall publish statements of their affairs under oath.

LATEST FROM HAMILTON.

The weather—Ball and supper—Dramatic company—Glee—Dog collars in the City Council—Spring goods—Removal of troops.

(Special Correspondence to The Leader.)

HAMILTON, March 18.

Indications of a return of winter, this morning, led to the belief that the season was likely to be prolonged, but most people know that the March winds are still laden with snow and sleet. The frost was quite light here.

The ball and supper at the Anglo-American hotel, last night, in honor of St. Andrew's patron saint—for such I presume it was, those under whose auspices they were—calling themselves "Sons of St. Patrick," passed off very well considering the little time given for preparation. Between thirty and forty couple were present, and all went off right merrily.

The Whitman dramatic company made their appearance at Mechanics' Hall last evening to a large and appreciative audience. The spectacular pieces of "Cinderella" was as well put upon the stage as it could be, the place not being adapted for the use of machinery. The performance was well received, and the success of last night would seem to ensure a continued repetition of good support for the three remaining nights.

The Cecilian Glee Club have been enabled after paying the expenses of their recent concert, to hand over the handsome sum of $77 70c to the children's industrial school.

An attempt to compel the owners of dogs in the city to put collars upon their animals, excited a strong feeling in the City Council, at the last meeting, and has caused a good deal of indignation outside. The chief mover in the matter was Alderman Kelly, who has become rather unpopular, in consequence, among dog fanciers. The absurdity of muzzling the dogs was enough without condemning them to wear brass collars.

The receipt of spring goods makes times lively at the wholesale dry good houses, and the prospect is good for a fair spring and summer business.

It is reported that the 29th Regiment will be removed from this city, and another report says, that only the right wing will be taken away, to replace the 17th Regiment in your city. The supposition that the negotiations for the approaching Provincial Show, have influenced the authorities in the matter of military changes, is without any foundation whatever. It is probable, not generally known that the military authorities do not place the highest value upon Hamilton as a point for troops. This fact was ascertained by the Mayor and Mr. Magill, when they visited Ottawa. We have all been under the impression that Hamilton was the most important position in the west for troops, but higher authorities think differently, and to their judgment and decision we must submit.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

It is intimated that the Grand Trunk company will put two propellers on the Goderich and Chicago route this season.

W. Morrison, of Melbourne, P. Q., carried off the silver medal prize for declamation before the Burnside Literary Society.

The manufacture of Slat Window Blinds has been commenced in Alma, by Mr. Henry Miller.

Mr. William Brown sold a grade bull at the last Brampton fair which weighed 1,820 lbs.

Mr. Caldwell is making preparations for the erection of a large cheese factory, at Lee Hirst, near Clifton.

The 30th regiment, stationed at Quebec, is under orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Halifax on the opening of navigation.

The town of Sarnia is to have a steam fire engine made by Messrs. Clapp and Jones of New York, at a cost of $4,000 greenbacks.

A man named James Hill, of Trenton, was accidentally killed, on Friday, while chopping in the woods about a mile from the village, by a limb falling on him.

Colonel MacKirdy, of the 69th regiment, at Brantford, is now promoted to the position of Major-General. The gallant officer has commanded the 69th for fifteen years.

The volunteers of St. Catharines give a grant concert in the town hall on Friday evening next, to provide funds for putting a concrete floor in the drill-shed.

Mr. William Whitelord—a man well known and respected in Montreal—is a candidate for the treasurership of the Middle Temple, London, England.

The Montreal Dramatic Club gives a second performance in aid of the distressed fishermen of Nova Scotia, at St. John's, on Saturday next.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated in Montreal by a procession, service in the church, a concert in the City Hall, and a dinner at the St. Lawrence in the evening.

Robert Notman has been finally committed for trial, at the approaching term of the Court of Queen's Bench, on three distinct charges of abortion.

The charges against T. W. Kibble, arrested in this city for fraud, have been investigated by the police magistrate at Hamilton, and the defendant sent to take his trial at the assizes.

The St. Johns *News*, P. Q., now comes to us very much enlarged and improved. It is one of the best looking weeklies now published in the Province, and is full of interesting matter.

The portrait of the Hon. Mr. McGee, painted at full-length by Mr. Bell Smith, has been purchased by his friends, and will be presented to him in Montreal, on his birth-day, the 14th of April next.

The engagements of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan, in England, are drawing or have now drawn to a close, and consequently we expect shortly to learn of his again sailing for Canada.

The Council of the Township of Carrick, County of Bruce, advertise a reward of $200 for the apprehension of the person who robbed and murdered Stephen Newbecker, of Carrick, on the night of the 16th of February, on the road between the villages of Wroxeter and Belmore.

The overcoat of the unfortunate man McIntyre, who was supposed to have been murdered and afterwards thrown into the Grand River, was found by two boys near the gas works, adjacent to the canal in Brantford, on Friday last.

The storm on Monday morning was felt at Guelph as well as in Toronto. The lightning entered on the wire into the office of the operator at the Grand Trunk station, melted the brass on his "switcher," and passing out again and down the line, split nearly every telegraph pole between this and Rockwood. Fortunately none of the officials sustained any injury.

The following have been elected directors of the St. Lawrence Navigation Company for the present year:—Hon. L. Renaud, Messrs. C. S. Rodier, L. Hainault, W. J. Robertson, A. Shannon, A. Rymmer, M. McKenzie, E. Carvilier and John McMartin. The steamer L. Renaud shall continue the regular service between Montreal and Cornwall, stopping at intermediate ports.

In the Quebec police court, on Saturday, a youth named C. Lavergne pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a muslin opera cape from a young woman who had formerly been his mistress, but with whom he had recently quarrelled. As she determined to discard him altogether, he had concluded to retain the opera cape as a slight memento of "pleasant hours fled forever." The fair but frail and fickle object of his devotion made a most matter-of-fact complaint at the police court, which resulted in her gay deceiver being sent to jail for eight days for ungallant conduct.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, March 18.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Senator CAMPBELL introduced a bill to facilitate the winding up of the affairs of incorporated companies. Ordered for second reading this day week.

OFFICERS' SECURITY BILL.

The officers security bill, on motion of Senator CAMPBELL, was read a third time and passed.

THE OATHS OF OFFICE BILL.

The commission and oaths of office bill, on motion of Senator CAMPBELL, was read a third time and passed.

ENQUIRIES REGULATION BILL.

The public matters enquiries regulation bill was read a second time and ordered for committee of the whole to-morrow.

The House adjourned at a quarter past three o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 18.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

STEAMER VICTORIA.

In reply to Mr. BLANCHET,

Mr. MACDOUGALL stated that it was not the intention of the Government to replace the steamer Victoria, which was lost, or to rebuild the steamer Advance. The service of placing and removing buoys, &c., would be performed by other means.

STAMP ACT.

Mr. CONNELL enquired of the Government whether the Stamp Act was construed to impose a duty on notes, &c., under the sum of $25.

Mr. ROSE said it was the province of the Government to construe the act, and it would be improper for them to answer the question.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Petitions having been read, praying for the adoption of Major Robinson's route for the Intercolonial Railway,

Dr. PARKER said he did not object to the reception of the petition praying for the adoption of Major Robinson's route for the Intercolonial Railroad, but thought that that as the House had given control over the route to the Government, and had, therefore, nothing further to do with it, these petitions were unnecessary.

M. CARTIER said the right of petition was the dearest right of the British subject.

Mr. HOLTON said this was the true doctrine, but the point was, what disposal was it proposed to make of these petitions?

M. CARTIER said the petitions must be received, and if the route chosen by the Government did not meet with the approval of the House, a motion of want of confidence might at any time be proposed and Government held responsible.

Mr. J. SANDFIELD MACDONALD said he was anxious that the difficult question of the choice of a route should be settled with as little delay as possible, and in order to arrive at a settlement, suggested that the member for Chateauguay (Mr. Holton) should move the reference of these petitions to a special committee to enquire as to the routes, and report to the House, which in its judgment should be adopted. This would bring the whole matter to an issue at once.

Mr. HOLTON said he would do so if the hon. gentlemen's (Sandfield's) friends opposite would consent.

Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD said he had no friends, (Laughter.) He stood alone in the House. If the hon. gentleman was sincere in desiring a settlement of the question he ought to take some such course as he proposed, and in doing so he would receive his Sandfield's support, whatever it might be worth. The subject then dropped.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

Mr. CANNOLL moved to refer the return of the 20th November, to an address for the names and salaries of officers and employees of the Government and Legislature, &c., to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Langevin, J. S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Young, Blanchet, Pope, O'Connor, Stuart, Campbell, Burpee, and the mover. In offering the resolution he urged economy in the expenditure of the House.

Mr. LANGEVIN said the subject was partly dealt with by the contingent committee and it would no doubt carry out what it had begun.

Mr. YOUNG lauded the economical manner in which the Ontario Government had administered its affairs, and said it should be taken as a pattern by this Government. He urged that the expenses of civil service should be reduced to the smallest amount consistent with efficiency.

Mr. T. R. FERGUSON thought the contingent committee quite competent to deal with the subject, and believed it was actuated by a proper desire to keep down the expenditure.

Dr. BLANCHET depreciated comparisons between the local and general governments.

Mr. CONNELL complained that the lower provinces had not been considered in the appointments of officers, and that everything was done according to the old Canadian standard.

M. CARTIER opposed the appointment of a special committee, because it would strike at the system of responsible government. The House had confidence in the contingency committee, and government were responsible for the expenditure of the department.

Mr. FRANCIS JONES said the country demanded retrenchment in the public service. The old system of every government providing for their friends was wrong and should be abolished.

Mr. ROSE said the civil service bill submitted yesterday fixed the number and salaries of the officers of the government and required that any deviation from its provisions should be reported to parliament. A bill was also in preparation for the systematic mode of dealing with the contingencies. These two bills would place the whole expenditure of the government within the control of the House. Then with regard to the expenditure of the House, he agreed that a comprehensive scheme for reducing it should be devised. In order to do that estimates that would be submitted in a few days would show item by item the number of officers employed and their salaries, so that the House could see at once where retrenchment could be adopted without detriment to the public service. Communications had been taken place with the Speaker with a view to regulate the appointments of the House. He hoped the effect of these measures would be the reduction of a mode of comprehensive retrenchment in the public service, and not a partial item showing only the salaries of a few individuals, and those of no appreciable importance.

Mr. McCALLUM expressed himself satisfied that the contingency committee would endeavor to institute economy in the expenditure of the House.

Mr. McGEE suggested that the return should be referred to contingent not to the special committee. He believed that the distribution of patronage should be on the same basis as the constitution of the Senate, viz: One-third to Ontario, one-third to Quebec, and one-third to the Maritime Provinces, and further, that economy should be introduced in every branch of the public service.

Mr. SAVERY disclaimed any interest in the subject. Nova Scotia was quite indifferent, having higher aims than a mere desire to gain patronage. He denied the truth of the statements that had been made in the press that swarms of office-seekers had come from that province, but he believed that a considerable number had come from New Brunswick. He thought it important at the commencement of this parliament that economy should be strictly enforced.

Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD thought extravagance would never be effectively checked until the government assumed the whole responsibility for every dollar expended of the public money, in the same way as had been adopted in the Province of Ontario. He hoped that as the government was strong it would adopt some principle and assume the responsibility for every appointment.

After some further discussion,

Mr. CONNELL altered his motion so as to refer the return so far as the officers of the House were concerned to the standing committee on contingencies.

The motion as thus altered was agreed to.

CONTINGENCY COMMITTEE.

Mr. D. A. MACDONALD moved to add Mr. Connell to the contingency committee. Carried.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. MASSON (Terrebonne) moved an address for all correspondence between the Imperial government and the government of the late Province of Canada since Feb. 1866, on the subject of the colonial military expenditure and the military defence of the late Provinces of Canada, and between the Imperial government and that of the Dominion since the 1st of July, 1867, on the same subject. Carried.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Political Meetings in France—The Pope rejects the advice of Napoleon—Serious riot at Madeira—The Fenian Editors treated with lenity—Two Manchester murderers to be hanged—Fenians attack a house and driven off—Mr. Johnson, the Orange Secretary, Parliamentary Candidate for Belfast.

PARIS, (evening) March 17.—The Corps Legislatif to-day adopted an amendment to to the new law in public meetings, which allows political meetings to be held before the election of members for the general councils.

It is reported that 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 Madeira on the 5th inst., a mob attacked one of the candidates for the Portuguese Cortes. 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, (midnight) March 17.—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 false charges made in public print and alluded to in the House, said that Sullivan and Pigot, the Dublin editors, now in Richmond prison, are treated with lenity. They are not compelled to wear the prison uniform. They are allowed to select their own table, and have all the exercises they desire. Thompson and Mullady have been tried and convicted at Manchester on a charge of being accessary 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 Gleeson, near this city, by a party of men in disguise, but the assailants were driven off.

LONDON, March 18.—The whole plan for the church land and educational reforms in Ireland will go over to the next Parliament.

MADRID, March 18.—Peace envoys from Peru and Chili are hourly expected at Cadiz.

DUBLIN, March 18.—Mr. W. Johnson the Orange Secretary, who was imprisoned in the County Down for taking the lead in an alleged illegal procession, has been made a candidate for Parliament for the city of Belfast.

LONDON, March 18, 1:30 p. m.—Consols 93½ to 93⅝ for both money and accounts; Illinois Central 80½; A & G W 29½; 5-20's 72½ to 73; Erie 45½.

LONDON, March 18, 5 p. m.—Consols closed at 93⅝; 5-20's 72½; Illinois Central 80½; Erie 45⅝.

LIVERPOOL, March 18, 1:20 p. m.—Cotton and breadstuffs unchanged. Beef 120s. Pork 79s 6d. Lard 57s 6d. Sugar firm.

LIVERPOOL, March 18, 1:30 p. m.—Cotton rather more active towards close. Middling uplands on spot 10½ to 10¾d; do Orleans 10⅝ to 10¾d. Breadstuffs—Provisions and produce unchanged.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

The Hurricane—Great Destruction of Property—The Freshet—Navigation open—Noted Guerilla hanged—Boiler explosion—Forty Persons killed.

CHICAGO, March 17.—During the storm this evening a frame building on Dayton street was blown down. The occupant Mr. Winter was seriously injured, and his wife instantly killed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 17.—Last night this locality was visited by a terrific 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.

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.

DETROIT, March 17.—Navigation on the St. Clair and Detroit rivers is resumed.

ROCK ISLAND, March 17.—The arena to the railway bridge over the Mississippi at this point was blown over on Monday night, killing one man.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—A stock train was thrown from the track at Vernon on Monday and 78 sheep were killed.

PANA, Ill., March 17.—Twelve or fifteen business houses, besides a number of dwellings, barns, &c., were blown down here on Monday night. Large quantities of timber were also carried off by a flood. The damage is estimated at from $60,000 to $70,000.

ALBANY, March 18.—The water is constantly receding and the river is free of ice. The reports of the carrying away of the Crescent aqueduct and 30 canal boats are untrue; also, that bridges had been carried away at Schenectady. The ice dam in the Mohawk is still firm and the water very high. The Hudson River Railroad is 3 feet under water in some places near Castleton. Several trains on the Central railroad are ice bound at Spaker's and Palatine bridges. Fink's bridge over the Mohawk is carried away; also the railroad bridge at Waterford.

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

MEMPHIS, March 17.—After the adjournment of the republican ratification meeting 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.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 18.—A train yesterday ran upon a tree 16 miles below here, smashing the engine, tender and baggage cars, and killing the engineer and fireman.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—A train was blown from the track yesterday near Whitewater, tumbled over and over and smashed to pieces. All of the passengers were more or less injured.

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. I. railroad 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 40 other buildings were damaged by the gale. The loss to the R. I. R.R. alone cannot be less than $100,000.

SPRINGFIELD, March 17.—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.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—The storm here about 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. Fences from all sections report the damage throughout the country enormous.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Alvarez having received arms, &c., from here, has taken the field against Jimenez, and occupied Chihoa. Horrible outrages upon children had been perpetrated at Acapulco.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The *Herald's* Havana special says the several Spanish officers are implicated in the late conspiracy and it is believed Santa Anna and Marques Orizinated it in order to proclaim Ortega President. A plot to blockade Vera Cruz has been discovered.

TOLEDO, March 18.—A fire last night in Monroe, Michigan, destroyed Strong's Hotel, the Post Office and other Buildings. Loss 75 to 100,000 dollars.

ALBANY, March 18.—The river is entirely free from ice here and the water still recedes slowly.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The Delaware and Chesapeake canal is open and boats arrive from Baltimore.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 18.—Andrew McGuire, the noted guerilla connected with the late bank robbery at Richmond, Mo., was taken from jail at that place last night and hanged by a party calling themselves a vigilance committee.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—The steamer Magnolia exploded her boilers twelve miles above this city this afternoon. The grosser portion of the cabin was carried away and the boat afterwards took fire. About forty persons were killed, several of them being burned to death.

NEW YORK, March. 18.—Governments closed better. 5-20's '62 coupons 110 to 110¼; do. 5's 107¾ to 108; do. '65 108 to 108¼; do '65 July 106½ to 106¾; do. '67 July 106¼ to 107¼; 10-40's coup. 100¾ to 101.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Flour in demand, chiefly for good and choice extras, but prices are unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 1 to 2c; sales of