into confusion, and quite destroying the effect of a most eloquent plea for [illegible] legislation."

The Governor has at last [illegible] some respect for the feelings of a very respectable [illegible] of the New-York tax-payers in affixing his veto (undoubtedly under orders from Mr. Tweed) to the bill which provides for additional clerks to the District Courts of that city. This was one of the jobs of the Timothy J. Campbell coterie, and creates, in the language of the Governor, "nine unnecessary offices at a salary of $2,000 each." It is the same bill which passed the Senate on Tuesday by the vote of a Republican Senator, who thinks that "New-York should be allowed to govern herself in her own way." The veto of the Governor was sustained.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....ALBANY, March 17, 1871.

A bill was introduced authorizing the City of Brooklyn to repair the Gowanus Canal.

The following named bills were passed: To improve Ocean-ave, Kings County; incorporating the Equitable Loan and Trust Company of New-York; amending the charter of the New-York College of Pharmacy; to open Sixteenth-st., Brooklyn; making an appropriation for the Antietam National Cemetery Memorial; making a contribution toward the completion of the Washington National Monument; amending the Brooklyn Fire-limits law; incorporating the New-York Botanical Club; amending the charter of the New-York Central Savings Bank; regulating Coroner's inquest in the City and County of New-York, and to appoint a clerk to each Coroner; and changing the name of the M. E. Church of White Plains.

The bill regulating the collection Harbor Masters' fees in the City of New-York was laid on the table. Adjourned until Monday at 7:30 p. m.

ASSEMBLY.

THE PNEUMATIC TUBE RAILWAY.

Mr. Flagg, from the Committee on Railroads, reported the New-York Pneumatic Tube Railroad bill with amendments. The amendments require two bonds from the Company in the sum of $200,000 each to pay damages, if any; and also that nothing in the bill shall be so construed as giving power to the authorities to lease or grant any part of the public parks or places to the Company, except such as may be necessary for ingress and egress to the road; also, that travel on Broadway shall not be interfered with while the road is being constructed.

A motion to recommit was lost, and the bill was passed—Yeas, 102; Nays, 11.

The Governor returned the bill providing for the appointment of an additional clerk in each of the District Courts of New-York, without his approval, considering the additional expense incurred by the bill to be unnecessary. The veto was sustained by the House.

The bill regulating proceedings in Surrogate's Courts in the Counties of Kings and Westchester, was lost, and a motion to reconsider the vote laid on the table.

The bill to protect stockholders in Express Companies, by requiring annual reports, having been reported favorably, Mr. Jacobs said that it was understood that Express Companies had certain arrangements with Railroad Companies, by which a large share of their earnings went to those Companies. He was about to move to make the bill the special order for Tuesday evening next; but having called attention to the importance of the bill, would make his motion at an early day.

A majority report was made in favor of the bill for the better protection of mechanics, by the abolition of contracts in State prisons.

Bills were introduced to organize a Board of Water Commissioners for Brooklyn; authorizing an extension of the Brooklyn and Flatbush Railroad; extending the time to complete the South Brooklyn and Park Railroad, Brooklyn; compelling corporations to make annual reports and hold annual elections; incorporating the Phenix Trust Company, New-York; to subdue intemperance by punishing intoxication and adulteration of liquors.

Messrs. Witcliman and Jacobs announced that they were perfectly willing to have a vote taken on Mr. Goodrich's resolution directing the Railroad Committee to report the Erie Classification Repeal act, which he had so often attempted to bring before the House.

Mr. Goodrich then rose to offer the resolution, but Mr. Roche objected. Adjourned until Monday at 7½ p. m.

NEW-YORK TOWN ELECTIONS—SUPERVISORS.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Almond	A. Wescott	Friendship	A. J. Wellman
Alma	J. J. Elliott	Granger	Wm. Weaver
Amity	Wilber Angell	Grove	G. S. Hoover
Angelica	D. F. Richardson	Hume	Volney Mills
Andover	Sidney Magee	Independence	J. C. Green
Alfred	Clark Sherman	Little Genesee	Carpenter
Allen	L. Van Nostrand	N. Hudson	H. H. Wakley
Belfast	Benj. T. Willis	Rushford	Woodworth
Birdall	A Republican	Scio	William Burk
Bolivar	J. C. Bird	Wirt	S. J. Bennett
Burns	John L. Walker	Wellsville	S. Baldwin
Canaseraga	H. Harlerson	West Almond	J. Haber
Centreville	J. D. Ballard	Willing	James Parker
Clarksville	M. Butts	Wirt	Hiram Pinnick
Cuba	Chas. Guilford		

Republicans (in Roman), 23; Democrats (in *Italic*), 6. Last year—Rep., 21; Dem., 8.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

Broome	Nelson Rust	Jefferson	S. T. Tyler
Blenheim	Augustus Kingsley	Middlebrugh	F. Scourt
Carlisle	John Roscoe	Richmondville	J. H. Harrower
Cobleskill	Dr. Ryder	Schoharie	John W. Larkin
Conesville	Peter Cochman	Seward	H. Werner
Esperance	J. H. Crandall	Sharon	W. W. Stratton
Fulton	D. Fennan	Summit	William Lamont
Gilboa	Lucius Reed	Wright	Ira Zeh

Republicans (in Roman), 8; Democrats (in *Italics*), 6. Last year, Rep., 4; Dem., 12.

Our correspondent at Schoharie says: "Last year, and for years past, the Board has stood 4 Republicans to 12 Democrats. The Republicans have always carried the towns of Broome, Gilboa, Jefferson, and Esperance. This year they gain Schoharie, Seward, Sharon, and Richmondville."

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Bethel	R. Morrison	Lumberland	William Steele
Callicoon	Alpheus G. Potts	Mamakating	H. M. Elsall
Cochecton	Geo. E. Knapp	Neversink	Wilber Lamoreal
Delaware	William H. Curtis	Rockland	Milton Decker
Fallsburg	William Scofield	Thompson	T. C. Kilbourne
Forestburgh	Edwin Haswell	Tusten	Lewis N. Stanton
Fremont	Frank Beasley	Republicans, 7; Democrats, 6.	
Highland	John Barnes	Last year—Rep., 4; Dem., 11.	
Liberty	George Young		

ULSTER COUNTY.

Denning	D. Gilbert	Plattekill	Thaddeus Hait
Esopus	Morgan Everson	Rochester	John D. Wright
Gardiner	Abner Hasbrouck	Rosendale	Israel Snyder
Hardenburgh	Hiram Wormsley	Saugerties	Thomas Maxwell
Hurley	John S. Everlit	Shandaken	Richard W. Hill
Kingston	A. A. Depo, Jr.	Shawangunk	Abram A. Doyen
Lloyd	Ezekiel S. Elting	Wawarsing	Ira B. Wood
Marbletown	John D. Meyers	Woodstock	Orson Vandecourt
Marlborough	Jesse Lyons	Republicans, 11; Democrats, 3.	
New-Paltz	Josiah J. Hasbrouck	Last year—Rep., 3; Dem., 14.	
Olive	John D. Hutton		

This is the first time for the past 10 years that Ulster County has returned a Board of Supervisors with a Republican majority.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Prohibitionists of Cleveland have nominated candidates for municipal offices.

A Grant Campaign Club of 250 members has been organized in Brooklyn, E. D., with the following officers: President, Samuel T. Maddox; Vice-President, William Young; Secretary, Abram B. Ackerly; Treasurer, Thomas Simpson.

"PROVE ALL THINGS."

LETTER FROM JUDGE CONWAY ON SOUTHERN DANGERS—HE DEFENDS HIS PROPOSAL FOR THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: And now comes Wendell Phillips, and suggests the killing of every white man in the South as the final and only satisfactory solution of the vexed question of Reconstruction.

Ten years ago, when the South had won her independence in the field, and for all purposes of war was a separate Power, I offered in Congress a proposition to recognize her as a separate *political* Power also; the effect of which would have been to open a clear road for us and for her in all subsequent times and transactions—in peace as well as in war. She wanted nothing better, and was ready to accept it, conscious of its full import. It would have secured the nationality of the North from the moment of its achievement, and the brave South would have been left to stand or fall upon her own exclusive capacities—forever thereafter debarred from asserting a status in the Federal Union. Then, if the war had gone on, it would have been not to restore to the South its Federal power, but as a war between any other two independent States. Or, if peace had been proclaimed (as I much favored) the way would have been open for negotiation and reconstruction upon satisfactory terms.

But instead of this obvious and honorable method of dealing with the subject, a policy was pursued the object of which was to subordinate the South indirectly to the authority of the North, under the form of the Union—to treat her as a conquered province, while pretending to recognize her as an integral part, according to the principles of the Federal system.

The insufficiency of this trick—to say nothing of its dishonesty—to secure the end aimed at, was apparent to us from the outset. Given the electoral power belonging to the several States of the South—power necessarily conceded in acknowledging the existence as Federal States—and nothing could be conceived, contrived, or invented, which would be competent to permanently subordinate them in the Government of the Union. You might dictate their local governments; you might force them to assent to amendments of the Federal Constitution; you might disfranchise the white populations and give suffrage to the blacks; but such measures would have only a temporary effect. In the end the white men would control the electoral power of the States, and that would be sure to do its work in the government of the nation.

For expressing such views I was set upon as an ally of the Rebels, and pursued by my generous Republican brethren as a pariah might be by the all-wise, all-holy, and all-respectable Brahmins of India.

We are now beginning to see the end. Time sets all things even. Gen. Butler declines to serve on the Committee to spy out the Ku-Klux—perhaps for fear they may roast and serve him up some fine morning for breakfast. Further Congress legislation on the subject is dropped. Reconstruction is finished. The Southern States are all back in the Union. Yet nobody in the North feels comfortable, except Vallandigham and the Democracy. Wendell Phillips hastens to the rescue with the only remaining remedy, viz.: to kill every white man in the South, which, with all due respect, I think might be found, after all, quite as impracticable as any of the other expedients which have been tried.

In the late war, the South fought against brute force—not brains. She was overborne in the field by the [illegible] enemies. She will reap the fruits of a great victory from their stupe[illegible]. Let the South move to the front! The Future is here! MARTIN F. CONWAY.

Washington, March 16, 1871.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES VICTOR HUGO.

Charles Victor Hugo, who died yesterday at Bordeaux, was the eldest son of Victor Hugo, and was born Nov. 2, 1826. He entered public life in 1848 as Secretary to Lamartine in the Department of Foreign Affairs. He next joined the editorial staff of his father's journal, *l'Evenement*, and wrote for it an article against capital punishment, for which he was prosecuted by the Government. At the trial Victor Hugo defended his son in one of his finest orations, but without success, as Charles was found guilty and sentenced to two months imprisonment. At the time of the *coup d'état* he went voluntarily into exile with his father, but returned to France after some years and wrote several novels and plays, among which were the *Cochon de Saint Antoine*, a fantastic work in three volumes; *Une Famille Tragique*, a romance published in the *Presse*, and the drama founded on *Les Miserables*. In the electoral campaign of May, 1869, he founded, with others, the *Rappel*, a violent and irreconcilable Republican organ, which persistently assailed the empire and supported the claim of M. Rochefort as a candidate for the Corps Législatif. Francois Victor, born in 1828, is now the only surviving son of the poet.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MUSIC.

The Testimonial Concert to be given at the Academy of Music this evening in honor of Mr. U. C. Hill appeals in a peculiar manner to all lovers of genuine art. Mr. Hill is a gentleman to whom we owe a huge debt of gratitude. He was the founder and first President of the Philharmonic Society, which has done and is still doing so much for the diffusion of musical taste and culture. He was the first to familiarize us with the master works of the great oratorio writers. He was in fact one of the bold pioneers who came among us when New-York was, from an æsthetic point of view, a sort of howling wilderness; and the comparative culture which we have now attained is attributable in a great measure to his labors. It is eminently fitting that Mr. Hill's services should be publicly recognized by the profession and the community at large. The Philharmonic Society, of which he is still an active member, will contribute to the entertainment, and several eminent artists, including Miss Kellogg and Mr. S. B. Mills, will also enrich the programme.

Our readers are reminded that, in consequence of the Nilsson matinée to-day, Miss Krebs will give her usual Saturday recital in the evening instead of the afternoon. It will take place in the large hall.

The Evening Post announces on authority that Miss Nilsson has broken off her London engagement and decided to remain in this country another year. We trust this will give us an opportunity to hear her in Italian Opera. The concert-room is not her proper place.

THE DRAMA.

SEEBACH.

Marie Seebach has acted in Washington as *Jane Eyre* and *Adrienne*, and to-day she will appear as *Gretchen*. Next week, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, Madam Seebach will act at the Fourteenth Street Theater, as *Fanchon*, and as *Desdemona*. Mr. Henry Wolfsohn is to make his debût, on the 21st inst., as *Othello*. Mlle. Veneta will also appear.

THE CIRCUS.

Mr. Lent's Circus season in town is approaching its termination. As soon as the fine weather has fairly set in, he will drive his teams afield, and leave us till the late Autumn. In the interim, though, he offers strong attractions, in abundance and variety. Mlle. Caroline Rolland has reappeared in the ring; Mr. George Donald continues to ride; the whole of the large troupe performs, in battoute leaps; and a handsome stud of horses and ponies is steadily on exhibition.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Lingard, at Lina Edwin's Theater, varies his sketches of character twice in the week. Those who visit this theater to-night will see an entirely new set of representative embodiments.

Next week bids fair to be unusually lively. It will bring us—as now seems probable—"Birth," at Wallack's Theater; "Othello," at Booth's Theater; "Horizon," at the Olympic Theater; and Marie Seebach at the Fourteenth-st. Theater.

Mr. J. K. Emmet has recently been acting *Fritz*, at the St. Charles Theater, in New-Orleans. Mr. Emmet has acted this part over 600 times, and is said to have earned a moderate fortune for himself, as well as for the author of the piece in which he plays—Mr. Charles Gayler.

The Olympic Theater will be closed on Monday evening, for the final rehearsal of Mr. Daly's new play—"Horizon"—which is to be acted on Tuesday. It will be observed that only a few opportunities now remain of seeing Mr. Fox's comic travestie of *Richelieu*. Let them be improved.

Mr. Fechter and Miss Leclercq will commence an engagement at the Boston Theater, next Monday, in "The Lady of Lyons."—Mr. Robertson's comedy of "Birth" is in rehearsal at the Boston Museum.—The spectacle of "The Twelve Temptations," when withdrawn, on Saturday, from the stage of the Boston Theater, will have had a run of only four weeks.

Mr. James Lewis will have a Benefit, at the Fifth Avenue Theater, next Monday evening. He will personate *Bob Sackett*, in "Saratoga." Mr. Lewis has won the admiration of many play-goers, by reason of his dry humor and quaintness of mind and temperament; and we dare say the house will be crowded, on Monday, by friends who desire to reward a favorite actor.

Miss Isabella Glyn will read "Romeo and Juliet," on the 20th inst., at Association Hall; and on the 28th inst., she will repeat her reading of "The Merchant of Venice." Several hundred persons were present at Association Hall, on Tuesday last, when Miss Glyn read "Hamlet"; and it is to be recorded that they accepted the entertainment with quiet satisfaction. Mr. Vandenhoff will read there on the 21st inst.

THE LONDON STAGE.

"Amy Robsart" is the established attraction at Drury Lane.

Mr. Halliday's "Nell" is offered every night at the Olympic.

"The King of Scots" keeps the stage of the Princess's Theater.

"Ours" has enjoyed a protracted run at the Prince of Wales's Theater.

"The Palace of Truth" has been acted 120 times at the London Haymarket.

"Joan of Arc" was announced for production at the Queen's Theater, on the 11th inst.

Mr. Arthur Sketchley's new comedy of "Up in the World" has proved successful, at the Strand.

"The Streets of London"—Boucicault's well-known play—was done at the Holborn Theater, on the 6th of March.

Mr. H. J. Byron's new drama of "Wait and Hope" was announced for production, at the Gaiety, on the 4th of March.

"Ruth, or A Poor Girl's Life in London" is the title of a new melo-drama, brought out recently at the Surrey Theater.

"The Deadman's Point; or, The Lighthouse on the Carn Ruth," continues to please the admirers of melodrama, at the Adelphi.

"The Two Roses," Mr. Alberry's best play, and the burlesque of "Elizabeth" made up the most recent programme, at the Vaudeville Theater.

Mrs. John Wood produced Mr. Alberry's new comedy of "The Two Thorns," at the St. James's Theater, on the 4th inst. A revival of "Paul Pry" has been made there.

"Little Em'ly's Trials" is the title of yet another drama based on "David Copperfield." This piece, the work of Mr. E. H. Brooke, was announced for March 4, at Sadler's Wells. Miss Marriott was announced to appear, on the same date, as *Aurora*, in "The Gypsy Girl of Granada."

PERSONAL.

Dresden has its Niobe. An afflicted mother living there has lost in the war five sons and six sons-in-law.

In Vienna, it is asserted that the mantle of Strauss has fallen upon the shoulders of the young Count Eberhard Von Würtemburg. He is now the most popular German composer of dance-music.

Mr. Henry Giles, the accomplished writer and speaker, after having been prostrated by illness for several years, is once more able to lecture. With characteristic generosity, he speaks first for the benefit of the poor.

Thurlow Weed explains that the date "1852" in the chapter of his Autobiography in which he refers to Lord Wellington was either a mistake of his own or of his amanuensis. The true date was 1851, at which time the Duke was alive.

Miss Peabody became acquainted with her future husband, Nathaniel Hawthorne, by her clever illustrations—pencil sketches—of his early story, "The Gentle Boy." This circumstance led to their attachment and subsequent marriage.

We recently mentioned the fact that the Rev. W. H. Lord, D. D., of Montpelier, Vt., had set the example of declining a call to a more conspicuous place, though offered a larger salary. Alas! Dr. Lord has destroyed the value of his own example by accepting a second and more urgent call from the same church—the Central Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

THE CELEBRATION YESTERDAY—PROCESSION OF THE CIVIC SOCIETIES—SCENES AND INCIDENTS—FESTIVITIES OF THE EVENING—SPEECH OF JOHN BROUGHAM.

The day dedicated to Ireland's patron Saint was observed with due propriety, but with no unnecessary enthusiasm on the part of citizens of Irish birth and tendency. If the presence of the Fenian exiles and the recent reorganization of the Irishmen of the country under the auspices of the Directory, invested the day with new interest, the heavy fog and humid atmosphere counteracted the effect, rendering the celebration a patriotic duty rather than a national privilege. The public buildings and many stores on Broadway and the leading thoroughfares were decorated with bunting, and the Stars and Stripes flying in close proximity to the colors of Old Ireland. Toward noon the Celtic population assembled in the Bowery, from Fourteenth-st. to the City Hall Park, completely blocking up the streets, to the disgust of car-drivers and the dismay of the police. The national emblems were generously displayed on the sidewalks, young women and children wearing rosettes and crosses of green silk, and sturdier men flourishing in their hats the three-leaved clover which was sold in the streets for shamrocks. Green flags and rosettes of muslin and paper were everywhere seen. All seemed oblivious of the condition of the streets and crossings, and there was a good-natured struggle on all sides to obtain good positions from which to view the procession to the best advantage. The parade of the civic societies was of course the main feature of the day; but even the sight of the banners and patriotic emblems borne at the head of each society, and the sound of the familiar music of the "old country," were powerless to inspire enthusiasm on the part of the bystanders. The appearance of the carriage containing the Irish exiles occasioned a momentary burst of patriotic cheering; and the Gallowglasses, the soldiers of ancient Erin, by breaking the monotonous aspect of the procession, restored in a degree the national gayety.

There was neither rivalry nor conflict between the orange and the green, all Irishmen without respect to religious opinion uniting in the observance of the day, in common loyalty to the old memories and traditions. Accidents were comparatively trifling and the number of arrests small. The day had disagreeable features to the man of business alone, who, more intent on his occupation than on doing honor to St. Patrick, found serious inconvenience in the crowded thoroughfares and the interruption of traffic. In the evening occurred the customary balls and banquets, the gayety of which suffered no interference from the unpleasant condition of the weather. The grim old Saint himself must have looked down smilingly on his frolicking children, as the ballads and martial music of Erin reminded her sons of the sacredness of the associations which cluster around the long suffering isle. It may be that the streets rang with the shouts of merry-makers at an uncertain hour when the stars had faded, but excuse might be found in the fact that their patron Saint not only invented a leaf of trefoil with significance, but also taught his countrymen the arts of social life.

At an early hour in the morning Mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral, the edifice being crowded at each solemnization of the sacred mysteries. At 11 o'clock a solemn Pontifical High Mass was begun. The Right Rev. Archbishop was the celebrant, the officiating clergymen being Father McGraw, Deacon; Father McNamee, Sub-Deacon; Fathers McNierney and Carney, Masters of Ceremonies; Fathers Preston and Quinn, Deacons of Honor; Vicar-General Starrs, Pastor. After the Gospel, Father F. H. Farrell of St. James's Church preached a discourse on the Life and Times of St. Patrick.

THE PROCESSION.

During the morning the sky was dark and lowering, and a heavy mist hung over the city. Every moment threatened rain, but every moment brought forth fresh recruits for the grand army of spectators, who cared little for the wet, provided they could secure good points of view.

At 12 o'clock all the civic associations were in line—that is, they were on the ground appointed for them, but were huddled together like sheep, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the military branch of the parade to begin their muddy, tiresome march. Second-ave., from Tenth to Thirtieth-sts., was one mass of silk hats. On the sidewalks a gaping crowd of women stood gazing admiringly upon the marshals. At 1:30 the throng gave way before the mounted police, and the parade began.

The procession was composed of Police, one Troop of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry; 69th Regiment; the 1st and 2d Regiments Irish Association; the Ancient Order of Hibernians of New-York; the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Westchester County; Longshoremen's U. B. Society; St. Vincent de Paul's R. C. B. Society, Brooklyn; St. Bridget's Mutual Benefit and Benevolent Society; Trap Block Makers' Society of Weehawken, N. J.; St. Patrick's Alliance; P. M. B. Association; St. James R. C. T. A. B. Society; St. Peter's R. C. T. A. B. Society; Immaculate Conception R. C. T. A. B. Society; Transfiguration R. C. T. A. B. Society; Young Men's St. James R. C. T. A. B. Society; St. Gabriel's R. C. T. A. B. Society; St. Columba's R. C. T. A. B. Society; St. Bridget's R. C. T. A. B. Society; St. Vincent Ferrer's R. C. T. A. B. Society; St. Michael's R. C. T. A. B. Society; Holy Innocents' R. C. T. A. B. Society; St. Jerome's R. C. T. A. B. Society; Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Society, No. 1; Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Society, Branch No. 2; Young Men's Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Society, Branch No. 1; Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, Branch No. 3; Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 5; Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 3; Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 9; Father Mathew Society, No. 5.

Through Second-ave., Second-st., the Bowery, and Chatham-st. to the Park the procession wound its way, here and there gazed upon in mute admiration, and here and there hailed with applause and demonstrative congratulations. At 2½ o'clock the head of the line reached the City Hall Park, where a platform had been erected directly in front of the esplanade for the use of the Mayor, Common Council, and heads of Departments. The stand was elaborately decorated with the American, German, French, and Irish flags, but, for some reason, the German flag was withdrawn. The parade was the same as of old with the exception of one new feature. How to describe it exactly would puzzle the brain of Daniel O'Connell, whose bust surmounted it. The "feature" was preceded by ten tall Fenians in the garb of the Summer time of the dark ages. Three of the ten evoked a solemn dirge from as many horns. Then came a green car or catafalque, about 18 feet high, drawn by six horses. This was capped by a plaster bust of O'Connell, and announced, in gilt letters that, "A man who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy." Four young ladies sat on the top. From the Park up Broadway to the end of the march the parade was monotonous. When the long line had passed around the Washington Monument to Tammany Hall, the shouting, enthusiastic populace swayed and struggled in the rear trying to catch one more parting glimpse of the dissolving pageant. Finally, after countless cheers were given by the sprightly participants in the day's festivities, and as the night and rain came drifting down, the weary crowd dispersed.

Detectives Clapp and Kelso arrested John Mack, James Riley, and Thomas Jones, in the Bowery, on suspicion of having designs on the pockets of the persons who were looking at the procession. They were locked up at Police Headquarters. In front of the *New-Yorker Journal* office Joseph Goldmarck, a book and song publisher of East Forty-sixth-st., was attacked and knocked down by William Donovan alias "Wreck," and Joseph Dollard alias "Jingles," and a locket set with diamonds and attached to a gold chain, were stolen from him. Detective Finn arrested both of the thieves and found on them the chain, but the locket had been transferred to a confederate. The prisoners were locked up in the Oak-st. Police Station. Bernard Connolly alias "English," a well-known pickpocket, was arrested by Detective Finn, at Broadway and Murray-st., and in his possession was found an open-faced silver watch, No. 53,214, Cooper, maker, of Liverpool, supposed to have been stolen. Connolly was also locked up in the Oak-st. Police-Station. Many complaints were made at Police Headquarters and at the various Station-Houses, by persons who had been robbed.

Among the entertainments was a musical and literary one at Steinway Hall. The ball of the Non-commissioned Officers' Association of the 69th Regiment, at Irving Hall; the ball of the Ladies' Branch, No. 1, F. M. Society, at Jefferson Assembly Rooms, and the 'Longshoremen's U. B. Society at Apollo Hall.

The Knights of St. Patrick held their tenth annual dinner at Delmonico's last evening. The President, Mr. Mallaly, Judge McCunn, John Mitchell, Fathers McAlear and Nugent, Surrogate Hutchings, John McKeon, Judges Quinn, Fowler, Kane, and McGuire; James Oliver, Dr. Carnochan, Col. Smythe, John Houghtaling, Terrence Farley, and many other local celebrities were present. The room was handsomely decorated with American flags, green drapery, the sunburst and Irish harp, the names of Grattan and Sarsfield, and a picture of O'Connell. The streamers were green and orange. After the dinner, the President presented the state of Ireland under British rule, the historical ties of America to Ireland and France, the suffering of France now and the duties of Irishmen. The Secretary, R. V. Harnett, then read letters from the President, Gov. Hoffman, William R. Roberts, James Shields, Henry A. Wise, O'Donovan Rossa and Judge Chas. P. Daly, excusing their failure to be present. Henry A. Wise's letter was received with most applause. The toast to "The United States and their Chief Magistrate" was drunk standing, and without response. The following were the other toasts: "The Day and the Name we Celebrate," to which Mr. McKeon made response; "New-York," to which Richard B. Connolly responded; "The Nationality of Ireland," on which John Mitchell spoke eloquently; "The City of New-York, the City of Charities;" "The Exiled Patriots;" "France;" "The Bench," to which Judge Quinn answered; "The Bar;" "The Press;" "The Army and Navy;" and finally, "Woman."

DINNER OF THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

The 87th anniversary of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was celebrated, last evening, at the Hoffman House. Judge John R. Brady presided, flanked on either side by President Bailey of the New-England Society, and President Morris of St. Andrew's Society. Among the guests present were Judge Charles P. Daly, Nathaniel Jarvis, jr., John Brougham, Douglas Taylor Eugene Kelly, and many others. The "Friendly Sons" were represented by an unusual assemblage of members. After the dinner, the ladies were admitted, and President Brady introduced John Brougham to respond to the first toast, "St. Patrick's Day." He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND "FRIENDLY SONS" AND DAUGHTERS OF ST. PATRICK: I feel so embarrassed by the roseate terms with which I was introduced, that I can hardly muster courage to say anything. However, I recall to mind how, in ancient days, when a calf was led to the sacrificial alter he was always first garlanded with flowers. [Laughter.] I don't know as I can feel entirely the condition of a man who is going to be hanged, but I think I can understand the feelings of one who for 14 days and nights has carried around an undigested speech. But celerity in execution is mercy, and I am the first victim to-night. I have something to say about St. Patrick's Day. I have seduously studied this subject. I am sure that Judge Daly will acknowledge the remarkable ethnological correctness of my results. St. Patrick is credited with being a Scotchman. Now that is either a libel or a mistake. I am inclined to think that it is a mistake. But suppose he were a Scotchman—why, then, Ireland didn't have to go so far for a Patron Saint as did Scotland, who had to go to Jerusalem. The French, too, have a Patron Saint, St. Denis by name. He was very fond of going round with his head under his arm. And so France in the present day is madly going round with its head under its arm, and don't seem to know it. As to St. George, if I utter any animadversions concerning him, you must consider that it is personal, not national. St. George was a Greek. A Greek, you know, has always been considered a mean man ever since the siege of Troy and old Priam's death. St. George is credited with slaying dragons and rescuing distressed damsels.

There is always a feeling among mankind in favor of distressed damsels; and St. George did nothing uncommon when he performed such heroic actions. But again, St. George is proved by the best historical authority to have supplied the army in Cappadocia with bacon. And it is also proved that he supplied both armies with bacon. In this St. George displayed a policy of benevolent neutrality, ever since recognized in the British isles.

With regard to the day you must acknowledge that it is well chosen. The glorious opening of the year is upon us. The broad streams begin to rejoice in their new freedom. The earliest of Spring flowers rejoice and breath the pure air, and return the blessing by filling it with sweetest odors. On this day I look around and see that the whole air is instinct with life. The lark soars up, up, and up into the blue heaven—soars and hails in exuberant music the opening day. Even the air is resonant with the tumultuous joy of multitudinous insect life. The poor laboring man catches the spirit of dawn, and goes to his work more cheerfully. So to-day, St. Patrick's Day, the atmosphere of content makes sorrow bright. [Great applause, three cheers, and "Long life to John Brougham."]

Ex-Judge Wm. C. Barrett responded to the second toast, "The United States," making a brief and eulogistic speech concerning his adopted country. To the third toast, "Ireland," Luther R. Marsh made an eloquent response, wherein he said:

Well may the Irishman cherish a fond affection for his native Isle; with her records running parallel with Hebrew annals, to the flood—known as the "Sacred Isle" ere Albion was discovered; the genius of her sons leaping to the heights of eloquence; her soil responsive to the plow and quick to bloom in fruit and flower; a hundred rivers radiating to the sea; the bay-indented circle of her coast, rich with harbors which might have borne a mighty trade; anchored in the pathway of maritime commerce—the great Gulf Stream, with the very winds concurrent, trending vessels to her shores; reposing so beautifully in the bosom of the deep, and outvieing its emerald with the deeper tints of her own verdure—America could not afford to part with that volume of her own achievement, which would be missed had no exile from Erin o'er crossed the western main. We will permit no mist to gather over the consecrated name of Richard Montgomery, so affluent in virtue, so heroic in action, so beautiful in person; so brave, and gentle, and beloved that, even in the Parliament of our enemy, Burke, and Burke, and Fitt, and Fox poured out their tearful lament at his untimely fall, and their tribute of honor to his memory. We cannot lose the name of Thomas Addis Emmet from the roll of our juris-consults and orators. Nor can we strike from our warrior list the name of that other, Sheridan, who—his tawny charger white with foam—reversed, by the might of his single will, the tides of a retreating and pursuing host, and snatched a decisive victory from the wild panic of defeat.

Speeches were also made in response to toasts by James W. Girard, President Webb of the College of the City of New-York, James L. Slevin, and others.

IN BROOKLYN.

The whole Irish population of the city apparently turned out, yesterday, to do honor to the memory of Ireland's Patron Saint, and the procession which passed through the streets was unusually large and well managed. The City Hall was decorated with banners and streamers, conspicuous over all being the shamrock and green. The church, civic, and temperance organizations turned out in full force. The procession, under the Grand Marshal, Patrick Fox, was composed of the following organizations: Ancient Order of Hibernians, from No. 1 to No. 18; St. James R. C. B. Society; St. Paul's R. C. T. A. B. Society; Father Mathew Societies, Nos. 1 and 2; St. Patrick's R. C. T. A. B. Society; St. Anne's R. C. T. A. B. Society; St. Peter's R. C. T. A. B. Society, Assumption R. C. T. A. B. Society, and Father Matthew T. A. B. Society No. 7. The line of march was from Bedford and Division-aves. to Myrtle-ave., Hudson-ave., Front-st., Jay-st., Myrtle-ave., Fulton-st., Joralemon-st., Court-st., Hamilton-ave., Columbia and Harrison-sts., Hicks-st., Atlantic-st., Vanderbilt, Pacific, and Washington-aves. and Cumberland-st., and thence to Myrtle-ave. and the City-Hall, where at 1 o'clock the procession was reviewed by Mayor Kalbfleisch and members of the Common Council. It is estimated that at least 6,000 persons joined in the procession. The St. Patrick's society of the Western District, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of the Eastern District, gave their annual dinner in the evening at the Atheneum and Washington Hall, and drowned the shamrock in champagne.

IN LONG ISLAND.

The civic Societies at Long Island City paraded during the day, and in the evening a ball was given under the auspices of the Live Oak Fire Company. At Flushing and College Point the Mutual Aid Burial Society paraded, one of the Fenian exiles occupying a carriage in the procession. The same Society gave an entertainment in the evening.

IN STATEN ISLAND.

The various temperance and benevolent societies, with the military organizations, marched from Port Richmond to the Narrows, and were reviewed by Gen. Brannan, Commandant at Fort Wadsworth. At Washington Park, Edgewater, Father Barry and the Fenian exile, Col. Burke delivered addresses. The Knights of St. Patrick gave a banquet and ball in the evening at New-Brighton.

IN NEW-JERSEY.

The anniversary was celebrated throughout New-Jersey with all the enthusiasm characteristic of the Celtic race. In the afternoon the dense fog cleared away partially, and the weather grew more favorable for a civic display. At Jersey City not less than 3,000 persons joined in the procession, which included the Emmet Guard, Father Mathew Parent T. A. B. Society, St. Mary's T. A. B. Society of Hoboken, St. Michael's Temperance Society, St. Patrick's Society of Bergen, Ancient Order of Hibernians No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians No. 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians No. 3, Ancient Order of Hibernians No. 4, Ancient Order of Hibernians No. 5, Ancient Order of Hibernians No. 6.

The procession was a county demonstration, the route extending through Jersey City, Hoboken, Bergen, and Hudson. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick gave a banquet at the Catholic Institute in the evening. The Rev. J. O Farrell lectured before the temperance societies at Library Hall, Bergen, on "The Irish Church, St. Patrick to St. Lawrence O'Toole."

At Newark, the procession formed at 9 o'clock, in the following order: Jefferson brass band, Emmet Zouaves, Emerald Guard, Hibernia Benevolent Society, Young Men's Catholic Association, clergymen in carriages, drum corps, St. George's Temperance Cadets, St. Joseph's Temperance Cadets, St. John's Temperance Cadets, St. James's Temperance Cadets, St. Patrick's T. B. S., No. 1, St. Patrick's T. B. S., No. 2, St. Joseph's T. B. S., No. 1, St. Patrick's Temperance Benevolent Society. The Father Mathew Temperance Benevolent Society. The procession marched up Washington-st. to the Cathedral, where solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Bailey, assisted by Fathers Doane, Clarke, and Reilly.

A sermon commemorative of St. Patrick was preached by the Rev. James F. Dalton. The procession re-formed and was reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council at the City Hall.

At Elizabeth masses were offered at the Catholic Churches in the morning. The civic display consisted of a procession of the Montgomery Guards, (Co. A Third Regiment), and the various Father Mathew T. A. B. Societies. In the evening there was a dramatic performance at St. Patrick's Church School-house, a lecture and sacred concert at St. Mary's, at which latter several of the choir of St. Stephen's Church, New-York, assisted. The Montgomery Guards gave a ball in the evening. The Montgomery Guards gave a ball in the evening, and there were also numerous private parties.

LOTTERIES.

AN UNCLAIMED PRIZE—NEW SCHEMES—"LUCKY NUMBERS."

The holder of the ticket which drew the Hamilton Opera House has not yet, it seems, been found. The singular circumstance continues to excite comment among those interested in lottery matters, and inferences unfavorable the integrity of the management of this lottery prevail. No authoritative statement upon the subject has been sent from Hamilton. The agents in this city have received and still hold an unclaimed prize of $100, drawn by a ticket the purchaser of which gave the name of H. M. Smith, Long Branch, N. J.

Meantime, the crop of lotteries increases. Several schemes have been received from California and Nevada, and from the Middle West. The interior counties of California seem to be infected with the lottery mania to an alarming extent. The originators of the enterprises usually proclaim that they are for the benefit of the public schools, academies, etc. The nature of the evidences of good faith are generally of a better class than heretofore; but some of the schemes are palpable frauds. Some curious statistics may doubtless be collected in reference to the lottery business. The number of suicides following the drawings, and resulting from the disappointment of purchasers of tickets, might probably be ascertained. Derangements in mind and derangements in business, from the same cause, are spoken of as frequent. It is said by dealers that the market for the sale of lottery tickets fluctuates very little; that in schemes offering 100,000 tickets, for example, there is no to be apprehended no great difficulty in disposing of from 60,000 to 70,000 tickets, but that after that point, the demand must be stimulated by expensive advertising. Even then,