

The news from Europe, by the *Alma* is interesting. The British government has issued a proclamation, declaring its entire neutrality towards the American government and the rebels, and the warning to its subjects that if they will engage in the war or run the blockade as privateers they must do so at their own responsibility. And that any British subject joining in privateering must not look to his government to save him from the consequences of his own criminal act. This, certainly, ought to prove very satisfactory to the American government.

Affairs on the continent continue to present a peaceful aspect, Spain, alone, appearing belligerent. It is supposed that her new ships are intended for the Americans. Both money and breadstuffs have risen in England.

NORTH LANARK.

We understand that at the request of a number of the leading men in the North Riding of Lanark, Mr. Bell, the present member has consented to be put in nomination as a candidate at the approaching general election. We believe it is the general opinion of his friends that there will be no opposition to his return, again, by acclamation.

Betrayed and sold as we feel ourselves to be in the South, we cannot help congratulating our friends in North Lanark, on having secured a tried and faithful man to represent them in Parliament. In the midst of the tide of corruption and bribery in which so many members of the last parliament were short taken and bought over to the most unprincipled government that ever ruled in Canada, the member for N. Lanark was invariably found voting on the side of truth and justice—the unflinching advocate of the rights and interests of his constituents.

GOWAN SUCCEEDED.—We understand that Mr. Gowan, the member for North Leeds, has accepted the appointment to the head of the money order department in the Post Office. The government will make all the appointments they possibly can while their tenure of office holds.

QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE.

Quebec, May 17, 1861.
MR. EDITOR.—It has been officially announced in the two Houses of Parliament, that the session will be brought to a close, on Saturday (to-morrow) at two o'clock, the government having got through all the Bills they intend to carry this Session.

You will be surprised to hear that the Bankruptcy Bill, which was introduced with such a flourish of trumpets, is to be allowed to sleep for another year. A Bankruptcy Bill is wanted, but so far as Upper Canada has been heard from, the opinion is almost unanimous against its clumsy and expensive measures. I have been informed by several lawyers, well qualified to judge that the average cost of suit in the proposed court, would not be less than \$500 each. The court would be just the thing for wealthy rogues, but would be quite beyond the reach of poor but honest debtors. The Attorney might have had a majority of Upper Canadians with him, if he would have consented to simplify the machinery, and lessen the cost, but after being for four years in an Upper Canada minority he all at once discovered that he cannot proceed with a measure, because a small majority of Upper Canadians were against it.

After nearly a week's fighting on the usury law, (and this is a purely local question as between U. C. and L. C.) the former desiring to let the law stand as they are, while the latter wish to re-enact the old state of things, the Lower Canadians were defeated by a majority of two. It must be apparent to every one, that these perpetual attempts to tinker the laws affecting the price of money, must be very injurious to the introduction of foreign capital, which is so much needed in a country like Canada; but Lower Canadians seem to make six per cent interest on money, a part of their religion, and they fight for it most pertinaciously.

The Solicitor-General (East) and the Hon. Mr. Desaulles, of the Legislative Council were foolish enough, a few days ago, the one to send, and the other to accept, a challenge to fight each other with deadly weapons.—The place fixed upon, not to blow out each other's brains, for if they had any, they would not have behaved so ridiculously, but to burn a little gunpowder, was the state of Vermont, some hundred and fifty miles from the seat of government. On their arrival at the battle ground, it was discovered that they had forgotten (?) to take bullets and percussion caps with them, and that one of the pistols was an old broken article which would not go off, so the belligerents came back un-killed, and with honor (?) unfilled.

This modern plan of taking fights, and fighting duels, without hurting any body, is really a great improvement on the old state of things. I hope it will be universal adopted.

THE GAME CLUB.

To the Editor of the *Carleton Place Herald*.
Sir,—I observed a libellous article in the "British Standard" of the 15th, signed Cautie, and endorsed by the Editor, against the members of the Game Protection Club of Lanark and Renfrew, and John Menzies and David Campbell, Esquires, J. P.
The writer of the article is "notorious," and the "creature" beneath notice; but the Editor of a newspaper ought to have some respect for his own character in place of endorsing a tissue of falsehood. The Editor is perfectly aware that his correspondent is a convicted libeller, that he has been an inmate of the Toronto, Montreal and Perth jails for forgery, swindling, &c., and he is also aware that his correspondent makes a boast of being an imposter in assuming the sacred profession of a minister of the gospel, yet in the face of all these notorious acts the Editor endorses the whole, the same as if his corres-

pondent was a reliable person. It is quite natural that a notorious violator of law and justice should come forth as the champion of poachers who have destroyed more deer during the heavy crust in March, when both carcasses and skin were worthless and the females full of young, than all the sportsmen in the United Counties have done in many years.

As to the facts of the case, the prosecutor lives in Perth, where the information was laid, he having cases from Darling, Pakenham and McNab, selected Almonte as the most suitable place, as a number of Magistrates reside on the spot, and although the poor man, *Ned*, had killed a very large number of deer which his dogs and hogs fed upon, yet the magistrates and constable remitted their fees, and only indicted the lowest fee that the law allowed for the killing of one deer in place of having him convicted for his wholesale butchery. The correspondent says "a man of the name of Lochard happened to purchase a log of venison from an Indian." The facts as proved were that he set the dog upon the deer after Thomas Andrews had released it once or twice, he also fired a shot and called upon his wife to bring a knife and to help him. Lochard admits having killed four deer out of season. The correspondent says "Lochard is very poor," perhaps he is not rich yet, he is a good tradesman, with only his wife to support, and much better off than his champion if he would give up poaching, which, he says, was the cause of his leaving Scotland.

The law abiding population gives the Game Protection Club great credit for putting a stop to the wholesale slaughter of game at the season when it is of no use, but hurtful as human food. Moreover, there is neither pleasure nor profit in bringing up parties for the violation of the game laws, yet, if the noble animal of deer is not going to be annihilated by poaching during deep snow and crust, a stop had to be put to it.

No one has any cause to complain of the game laws of this country as there are no invidious distinctions as in Great Britain, all here have an equal footing, the rich and the poor are equal, hence there is no room for complaints, therefore all ought to respect the law.

A SPORTSMAN.

We regret to state that Mr. Thos. Hughes, Station Master on the B. & O. Railway at this village, died suddenly yesterday evening at his lodgings, in Metcalf's Hotel. The deceased, during his residence here, made many friends from the civility of his manners and the kindness of his disposition. Mr. Hughes, we understand, was 36 years of age when he died.

The comet, now visible in the heavens, will be in that part of its orbit nearest the sun on the second of June.

The Rev. Mr. Stewart, will (D.V.) preach, next Lord's day, in the Baptist Chapel, Carleton Place, service commencing at 11 o'clock forenoon.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Baltimore, May 26.
The pickets of the forces at Alexandria were last night fired on, and the troops were called to arms in consequence. No one was hurt.

Strong and extensive entrenchments are being erected by the U. S. troops on the Virginia heights. They entirely command the approaches from Alexandria.

Sergeant Butterworth, of the New York Zouaves, was shot last night at Alexandria by Mike O'Neal, of the same corps, who was acting as sentry, and receiving no reply to his challenge, fired and instantly killed the former. Butterworth was a stutler, and his failure to answer was caused by this infirmity.

The steamer *Adelaide* has arrived from Norfolk.

General Butler was reinforced yesterday by 3,000 troops from New York and Maine. It was understood when the *Adelaide* left that Norfolk would be attacked on Monday. It is said that the rebels there are confident of their ability to hold Norfolk against any force. The bridge connecting Old Point Comfort and Hampton, has been burned by the rebels. No communication is allowed between Portsmouth and Norfolk.

Washington, May 26.
All along the river front troops are engaged in throwing up works. There are several forts being constructed—some of large dimensions. The 69th regiment has thrown up a bank one mile long and seven feet high.

The troops last night seized 250 revolvers and 300 rounds of ammunition, all of which were in the possession of some secessionists, and were duly confiscated.

The 8th regiment are to cross over into Virginia and take up the position on the heights.

It is determined to order 10,000 more volunteers to Washington.

Private Coburn, of Company E, 71st regiment, was drowned this morning while bathing.

Private Buckley, of Company F, of the New York Zouaves, was shot this morning while assisting a superior officer.

The 7th was turned out twice by order of Gen. Sanford, expecting to receive the order to return on this side of the river at any moment. The members continued packing up nearly all the night, though all but worn out from want of sleep. They again volunteered to-day to labour in the trenches. The heat was oppressive all day but the plucky men of the 7th vied nevertheless with the hardy yeomen of New Jersey in handling the pick, shovel and wheelbarrow. The 7th worked in squads of 150 each, relieving every two hours.

A fire which broke out in the brick dwelling of Mr. P. Smith, Picton-street, London, on Tuesday, destroyed five houses, all with the exception of Mr. Smith's being of wood. Loss \$3,000.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.—Three Thousand Lives Lost.—In addition to the six thousand lives lost by the earthquake at Mendoza, South America, we learn that San Juan, situated one hundred and twenty leagues north of Mendoza, had been nearly destroyed by the same earthquake, with an estimated loss of three thousand lives. The earthquake approached from the direction of Valparaiso, and great anxiety is manifested to hear from that quarter.

WAR NEWS.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, May 21.
The Pony Express brings news from San Francisco to the 11th, at 7 p.m.

The shipment of treasure by the *Sonora* is smaller than was anticipated, owing to the fears of privateers. Money is fair demand, on call, and easy, at 1 to 2 per cent.

A Union meeting was held today (the 11th) in San Francisco. Nothing like it was ever seen here. Business was entirely suspended, people left the streets and shops were closed. Three speakers' stands were surrounded by thousands. Senators Latham and McDougall, General Sumner and Shields, and others, made addresses in favor of sustaining the Administration, and resolutions adopted that secession be put down, and the Union preserved complete.

A procession moved through the streets embracing all the military and civic organizations, thousands of citizens on foot, and horseback, and in carriages. All political parties joined in the demonstrations. San Francisco is unanimous for the Union, and the Administration will preserve it.

Six ships, loaded with wheat, corn, and other provisions, are waiting cargo, awaiting being sent.

A bear fight was raised in El Monte on Sunday by 40 mounted men, probably Texas emigrants, but not considered of any account.

Oregon dates of the 6th, British Columbia dates to the 2nd are received.

The stampede for the Cariboo mines are continued. The prospects there are excellent, and considerable treasure had been received from here.

The papers publish a call for a mass meeting to be held on the 4th of May. All citizens desirous of sustaining the National government.

Washington, May 22.

At noon to-day an immense concourse of enthusiastic people attended the raising of an American flag over the General Post Office building. The President and Cabinet were seated on a platform, together with several other distinguished gentlemen. The President hoisted the flag by a hand over hand movement, amid deafening cheers.

He said he was very happy on all occasions to be the humble instrument of forwarding the very worthy object which had been expressed. He therefore took pleasure in so doing. He again appeared in the front of the platform, saying it occurred to him a few words would be appropriate on this occasion. Several weeks ago the stars and stripes hung lankly around the staff, and over the Union. So it was to-day when this flag was raised; but this glorious breeze has unfolded it, and it now floats as it should. He hoped the same breeze was now spreading out our glorious flag all over the nation.

The Postmaster General thanked the crowd for their presence. He responded to the call for him. He said—Follow citizens, you have known well the statesmen and orators of some of the Southern states. We have known their courage, and the courage, spirit and resolution of the people of all the Southern States. But know all these, we know two things which even the bravest of men cannot do. One is to destroy the Star Spangled Banner. They will fail to do it only because human nature needs the one shall continue, and that other shall float over the sea and land; and what human nature needs God Almighty decrees.

Washington, May 24.

Within a few hours past there have been stirring and important military movements. The New York 2nd, 7th and 71st regiments, and the Ellsworth Zouaves were, so far as ascertained, the constituted forces which advanced upon Virginia.

The Washington City National Rifles, Captain Smead, at about ten o'clock last night passed over Long Bridge to the Virginia shore, halting at the Virginia end until between one and two o'clock this morning, as an advance guard. They are to be followed by other District Volunteer Companies acting in the same capacity. Subsequently the New York 2nd and 12th regiments, and the Michigan and New Jersey brigades, crossed the bridge, at the Potomac having been previously driven in by the advance guard. One of these regiments took the road leading to the Fairfax Court House, about 20 miles from Washington, while another, the Jersey, stopped at the Forks, a mile from Long Bridge, to await orders.

An advance into Virginia was also made from another point, viz., at the Potomac at Georgetown. The seventh New York regiment was among these troops, and after several hours' march occupied a point between the bridge and Columbia Spring, on the line of the Washington and Alexandria railroad.

It is understood orders were issued yesterday for two regiments to proceed to and occupy Alexandria, and it is said Ellsworth's Zouaves crossed over in boats, while it is equally certain that preparations were made to seize Arlington Heights, and there is little doubt these orders were executed. It was at least two o'clock before all the troops reached places of destination. The troops which did not repair to Alexandria and Arlington were required to guard important intermediate points between Washington and Alexandria. The District Militia did not return to Washington until 6:30 this morning. Firing was heard occasionally about nine o'clock.

Col. Ellsworth, who had hailed down a secession flag from the Marshall House, was soon afterwards shot dead by a concealed foe. His dead body has been brought to the Washington Navy Yard.

Accounts from Alexandria are somewhat confused, but there is no doubt of the fact that it was a man named Jackson who shot Ellsworth. He was instantly put to death, some say, by both bullet and bayonet.

When the federal troops reached Alexandria the Virginia soldiers fired at them and fled. Federal vessels were meanwhile before Alexandria.

Nearly 3,000 troops arrived here yesterday, comprising some from New York. The two Ohio regiments, and third Connecticut regiments, arrived this morning.

New York, May 24.

The steamer *Champion* has arrived from Aspinwall.

Several vessels are fitting out by the revolutionists at Carthagena to convey 1,000 troops to Aspinwall, to take possession of the state of Panama.

It was reported that the British Admiral had declared his intention not to remove the blockades of New Francisco ports, but to open them to British commerce.

The Chilean government party had triumphed in the elections.

Washington, May 24—11 o'clock.

It is reported that as the Virginia troops started from Alexandria on Tuesday, they were killed by a return shot from the federal forces. There is some prospect of capturing the fugitives.

Among the forces sent into Virginia were two batteries and two companies of artillery. Numerous wagons with supplies and tools also passed into that State. They again volunteered to-day to labour in the trenches. The heat was oppressive all day but the plucky men of the 7th vied nevertheless with the hardy yeomen of New Jersey in handling the pick, shovel and wheelbarrow. The 7th worked in squads of 150 each, relieving every two hours.

Baltimore, May 24.
Nothing is known relative to Sewall's Point. A movement had been taking place when the steamer *Washington* has produced a profound sensation.

A steamer arrived at Fort McHenry this morning with a large supply of gun carriages and other military stores.

Col. Morehead's regiment came across the river this a. m., and marched up Broadway and proceeded to Washington, May 24—1 p. m.

Numerous wagons with camp equipment are passing through the streets to-day to the federal troops in Virginia.

Nothing of peculiar note has been received up to this hour.

Postmaster General Blair prepared an order to-day discontinuing the transmission of the United States mail in Virginia and other seceding States, and annulling all contracts for the same. Tennessee is exempted from this order for the reason stated that she has not yet formally seceded. The mails for the South from Washington were stopped at the crossing place by federal troops, and were returned to the Post Office here.

Washington, May 25.
At two this p. m., the Massachusetts and other troops were hurrying to their quarters for a hasty advance towards Alexandria, where a fight is in progress, the extent of which is not known.

A signal for the troops to get under arms. Great excitement prevails throughout the city. Soldiers and private citizens in crowds are hurrying in every direction. A full light battery, at a few moments' notice, thundered over long bridges, and the federal staff led the advancing troops from Washington.

THIRD DISPATCH.
The fight is not at Alexandria as reported at first, but apparently three miles this side of it in a southwest direction, somewhere in the vicinity of Arlington.

FOURTH DISPATCH.
The report of an engagement is incorrect, although believed at headquarters and acted upon by signal guns. There is no fight in progress.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

The American War—Neutrality of Great Britain.
DEATH OF THE DUKE OF BEDFORD
THE GALWAY MAIL CONTRACT
ANNULLED.

Warlike preparations of Spain.

Cape Race, May 24.
The steamer *Etna*, from Liverpool May 15 via Queenstown 16th, passed here at 9:30 p. m. yesterday.

Her advices are four days later than the *Perla's*.

The *Niagara*, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 13th. The *Colombia*, from New York, arrived at Galway on the 14th. The *Jura*, from Quebec, arrived at London on the 14th. The *City of Washington*, from New York arrived at Queenstown on the 15th.

The *Etna* has \$200,000 in specie. The *New York* from Bremen, left Southampton on the 15th for New York, with \$135,000 in specie.

A proclamation has been issued by the British Government relative to affairs in the United States—warning British subjects against engaging in the American war, and all doing so will be held responsible for their own acts. The proclamation declares the intention of the British Government to maintain the strictest impartial neutrality between England and the Government of the United States, and certain States styling themselves the "Confederate States of America." It warns all British subjects that if they enter the military service of either side, or join ships of war or transports, or attempt to get recruits, or fit out vessels for war purposes or as transports, or break or endeavor to break a blockade lawfully or actually established, or carry soldiers' dispatches, or any material contraband of war, for either party, they will be liable to all the penalties and consequences, and will do so at their peril, and in no wise obtain the protection of their Government.

The screw frigate *Mersey* has sailed for America to break a blockade lawfully or actually established, or carry soldiers' dispatches, or any material contraband of war, for either party, they will be liable to all the penalties and consequences, and will do so at their peril, and in no wise obtain the protection of their Government.

In the British Parliament, Lord Woldehouse said that the Government of Spain, at request of the inhabitants had accepted the annexation of the Eastern portion of the island of St. Domingo to her possessions, and that Government has given assurances that African slavery should not be re-established on that island.

The cotton-growing company of Jamaica has determined to plant several thousand acres immediately, so that the crop may be delivered before the end of the year at Manchester.

Tempting offers have been made for the purchase of the Great Eastern it is believed by the French or American Governments.

A meeting of the stockholders has been called to raise money or sell the ship.

The Duke of Bedford is dead.

The French Government is about to send a small squadron into the American waters, for the protection of French interests.

The Commissioner for the Confederate States held an interview with M. Thoulon, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 13th inst.

The French Senate were discussing a petition in favor of the continued occupation of Syria.

The resignation of Prince Corrigana as Lieutenant of Naples has finally been accepted.

A Matanin assumes that post.

There was vague rumour that the Governments of England and France had agreed to recommend to Austria to cede Venetia to Italy for money and territorial considerations. The Sultan of Turkey was also to receive money considerations.

Spain has ordered six screw war frigates of the first class, in order that she may be superior on the sea to the American flag.

LONDON, 16th.—It is positively asserted that Mr. Gladstone will announce in the House to-night that the mail contract with the Galway steamship line has terminated.

It is also stated, authoritatively, that negotiations for the withdrawal of the French forces from Rome are approaching a conclusion.

Counte Teleki had committed suicide.

The military at Roak killed three and wounded fifteen. The people attempted to liberate to deserters, who were recaptured. The first steamer from Liverpool for New Orleans is advertised to sail on the 7th of August.

In reply to the inquiry of certain merchants connected with the trade of Newfoundland, Mr. C. Fortunate, Under Secretary for the Colonies, stated, on the 16th March, "that the details of the proposed arrangements with respect to the Newfoundland Fisheries are still under discussion, and that it is not yet in the power of His Grace to give publicity to his provisions."

Mr. Mackenzie.—The Quebec correspondent of the *Hamilton Spectator* says, it is rumored in that city that William Lyon Mackenzie is casting his eyes round for a constituency, and wants to be in the next Parliament. He is said to have asserted that five or six constituencies have expressed their willingness to elect him, and that he is shortly making up his choice. We understand the favored constituency is to be the North Riding of York.

COLLISION ON THE WELLAND RAILWAY.

THREE MEN KILLED—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF SEVERAL OTHERS.

(From the St. Catharines Journal.)

One of the most serious, and in fact the first collision that has occurred on the Welland Railway took place at the "Black Horse crossing" at Allanburg on Saturday night, by which three men, well-known in this town, and greatly respected by all classes, have lost their lives. The collision took place between a heavily grain-loaded train coming down from Port Colborne, and a special going up with empty cars to the same place.

In the down train there were some thirteen cars, drawn by two locomotives, the "Chippewa" and "Grantham," and the up train was composed of seventeen cars, and drawn by the locomotive "Ontario." The accident appears to have been the result of gross carelessness and neglect. When the trains came in contact, the up train was shoved down the track while the locomotive "Chippewa," the pilot, was thrown partially off the track, and driving wheels remaining on the rails. The tender of the "Grantham" was thrown over the Chippewa on the side of the embankment, while the engine itself—in which were Messrs. Stoker, Keenan, and Burrows, sitting on the inside, and Harrington outside on the frame, having just been to oil the machinery—was thrown down the side of the track, turning partially over, and falling on Messrs. Stoker and Burrows, and of which one had his leg broken, and a fearful confusion on the ground. He lived about half an hour after, but though apparently conscious, was unable to speak, notwithstanding frequent efforts to do so. He lived in this town, and leaves a wife and two children, and a brother Mr. George Stoker. Mr. Burrows was thrown about the same distance as the conductor. One of his legs was fearfully smashed, the bone protruding several inches. He lived about an hour and a half after the accident, and talked to those around him. He formerly resided in this town, but having removed to Ottawa, where he leaves a wife and several children, totally unprovided for. He was agent for a line of propellers running to Port Colborne, on which he arrived just before the fatal train started, and being acquainted with Mr. Stoker it is supposed that he requested to ride down with him for the purpose of spending Sunday in this town. Thomas Harrington, the fireman, was thrown 25 or 30 feet, had an arm broken, a severe and fatal injury in lower part of the abdomen, and we believe the spine was injured. He lived some twenty minutes after the accident. He conversed with his friends around him. He lived here where he has a mother and sisters. Hugh Keenan, the engine driver, does not know how he got out of the engine, but is of opinion that he was either thrown through the top or the window. He was pitched some 18 or 20 feet, and knocked insensible. When he got up he stumbled over poor young Harrington, and then proceeded to the house of Mr. Updegraff, obtained assistance, and succeeded in helping to convey the injured men there, where he became too weak to do more and found that he had two ribs broken and some other slight injuries. Medical attendance was immediately sent for, but of course the three who are dead were beyond all possibility of relief.

The two wood cutters were sitting in the tender of the "Grantham," and escaped with sustaining injury, the tender being over them, and when they crawled out from under it, one of them shook himself, and then observed very coolly that he must go to St. Catharines for cats for his home, and walked off, followed by his companion. After the death of the three mentioned, an order was obtained from Coroner Rannis, at Allanburg, to remove the bodies to this town, and those of Stoker and Harrington were taken to their homes, while the Masonic Fraternity took charge of that of Burrows, and telegraphed to his friends. Young Harrington was buried this afternoon by the firemen, of which body he was a member, and Mr. Stoker will be buried to-morrow by the Masons.

Thomas Brand, upon whom it is charged the whole blame of this melancholy accident rests, was arrested, and this morning Mr. Storer preferred the following charge against him:—"I charge Thomas Brand with having succeeded—by fraud and falsehood—in starting a train in direct violation of my positive and personal orders, which, if adhered to, would have rendered it absolutely impossible for the fatal accident to have occurred."

A STRANGE PASSENGER.

We mentioned in our last impression that a living whale had been transported by rail from River du Loup to Portland. We have now some further particulars of this remarkable fact. On Monday evening last this dweller of the seas, measuring fourteen feet in length, well boxed and covered with seaweed, passed Island Pond on his way to Boston. He was captured at River du Loup for Mr. Cutting, the enterprising proprietor of the "Aquarium Gardens" of Boston, at an expense of \$400 in addition to which he was added \$400 for freight by special train to Boston. We are told that a tank is made specially for his whaling of 1½ inch plate glass, and having pipes from the reservoir at a cost of \$20,000. Mr. J. S. Martin, superintendent of the Eastern division of the G. T. R. accompanied this special train, and saw that his extraordinary visitor received his drinks at every water station.

After the above was written we received the following further particulars.—This new railway traveller over the Grand Trunk arrived safely at Portland at 2 A. M. yesterday, all alive, and like "Mark Twain," quite jolly. After his long ride of 440 miles, a special train was waiting to take him on to Boston. He was sent in a large box, covered with sea-weed, and at each watering station the hose was turned upon him, when he blew off famously making quite as much noise as "Puffing Billy."—*Montreal Gazette*.

THE DISSOLUTION.

The Government organ yesterday urges an immediate dissolution, on the ground that a new Parliament may be needed to take measures to oppose an invasion from Yankedom. The reason is of no importance; the fact of immediate dissolution is. We recommend the instant call of convention in every constituency not provided with a candidate. Not a moment can now be spared.—*Globe*.

THE GRAND TRUNK REPORT.

We are informed that fifteen hundred copies of the printed report of the Commissioners on the Grand Trunk are now lying in Quebec, suppressed by the Government. A very large sum has been spent in printing the report, a still larger sum in suppressing it, and the money to be wasted. Are we to submit to a supposition every against which a subject of Louis Napoleon would protest with all his energy? We trust the press of both Provinces will use its influence to secure this important document.—*Globe*.

THE YOUNG ROCKINGHAM.

SIR, the well known horse Old Rockingham, formerly the property of Mr. E. Reilly, Richmond, is of a bright bay color, with black eyes, main and tail, stands sixteen hands high and is well built in proportion. Will stand for mare this season as follows:—

Monday, 25th inst. at Mr. D. McFarlane's, Ashton, that evening at Mr. N. Lavallee's, Carleton Place. Tuesday, 26th inst. at Mr. D. Stewart's 11th line Ramsay, that evening at Mr. D. McFarlane's, Almonte.

Wednesday, 27th inst. at Mr. W. Sturgeon's 2nd line Ramsay, that evening at Mr. J. Jackson's, Hamilton. Thursday, 28th inst. at Mr. J. Doyle's, 3rd line Drummond, that afternoon between two and five o'clock at Mr. G. Barry's, Perth, that night and next morning at Mr. J. McMillan's, 1st line Drummond.

Friday, 29th inst. at Mr. E. McKenna's, Franktown, that evening at Mr. J. McKenna's, 7th line Beckwith. Saturday, 30th inst. at the stable of the subscriber. Terms:—Fifty dollars for two seasons, single leap \$2. Notes to be paid at the time of service payable on the 1st of February, 1862. All money in the rider of the owner.

W. H. ZHOE ALXANDER McKENNA.

Beckwith, May 26th, 1861.

The Montreal Witness says:—"A special train was run on Sunday on the Grand Trunk railway for the benefit of members returning to their homes. It was a 'run' on the Sabbath observance question."

SWORDFISH.—The sword of a swordfish was found sticking in the bottom of the steamship *Golden Age*, when she was hauled up recently in Panama for repairs. The sword of bone was about thirteen inches long, and it was driven through the copper and both the outer and inner planking. The fish stabbed the wrong customer for once; had it been a whale all would have been quite right.

A woolen mill is in course of erection in Florida, by Mr. Thomas Ormanby.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE.
Thursday, Noon, May 23, 1861.

FINANCIAL.—The recent Bank failures in Albany, N. Y., have created quite a flurry and on Monday last there was a "run" made on some of the saving Banks; but by-and-by, confidence was restored. On Tuesday, 21st inst., at the loss of banking hours the Bank of the Interior suspended. It had only been a few hours wholly with Canada. Depositors are fully secured, and it is simply protected by State stocks.

DIRECT TRADE.—The Hon. W. H. Merritt has been moving in Quebec to promote a direct trade between the Lakes and that city, as a means of attracting Western business. He proposes to have the canal deepened, and to build large propellers, by which means he expects to send grain from the head of Lake Ontario to Quebec for 10 cents a bushel. The Quebec merchants received his communication favorably, and resolved to have a public meeting on the subject. It is probable that when lake craft got to Quebec to meet Ocean vessels, they will shortly afterwards find their way to Green Island or Bic, which are at the natural junction of the two kinds of navigation.

TIMBER.—The Quebec *Advertiser* learns from a merchant just returned from the West, that the new timber this season will be late in reaching the market; first of all, owing to the continued height of the water, and secondly, from the scarcity of a class of steamers of suitable power to tow it safely, two or three rafts, however, are on their way and were expected at Quebec this week.

BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.—The Shoe and Leather Reporter states the number of cases sent from Boston during the week ending 18th inst., at 5,335 or 2,000 less than in the corresponding week of last year. The total decrease since January is 88,000 cases. The market is very still. The stock is small, but none disposed except for cash, as the best Southern and Western houses have had their paper extended or protested. Letters from the South report the trade dead and the collections impossible.