towards the extinguishing of the debt, and only producing a temporary relief. He said that of the £27,000,000 of fives recently issued, four millions had gone to cover the deficits of the last two years, and three millions to the Grand Trunk and Bank of Upper Canada. Three-hundred and sixteen thousand dollars had been placed at interest on the guarantee of Toronto City bonds, which were held by the Grand Trunk, and were an advance to that Company. Another item of six-hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars placed on "approved," being between two other items, both advances to the Grand Trunk, he presumed was also an advance to that Company. The next advance was one-hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars on the security of Grand Trunk bonds, and a fourth item, seventy-three thousand dollars advance to the Grand Trunk for postal services yet to be performed. Another advance subsequently made was of one-hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars on account of postages, which made a total of six-hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars, without reckoning the six-hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars. Then there was four-hundred and eighty six thousand six-hundred and sixty-six dollars placed to account of the Bank of Upper Canada, which was an advance by the bank on a bill of exchange which was cashed by Government and afterwards dishonoured by the Grand Trunk.—This made altogether $1,174,000 advances to the Grand Trunk during the year, which the public accounts appeared to include under cash on hand. The Government deposits in the Bank of Upper Canada on the 1st April were $1,472,243 against $500,000 on the 1st January, 1859. These sums together nearly made up the balance of three millions which Mr. Galt professed to have on hand to redeem municipal debentures coming in this year. He censured the policy of the Government in assisting the bank with such large deposits, and severely condemned the system of making advances to favoured institutions without the previous sanction of Parliament.

Mr. Dorion's motion was negatived by 58 to 48.

Yeas.—Messrs. Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Bourassa, Bureau, Burwell, Cimon, Clark, Connor, Cook, Craik, Dorion, Dorland, Drummond, Ferguson, Finlayson, Foley, Gaudet, Gould, Harcourt, Hebert, Holmes, Huot, Laberge, Laframboise, Lemieux, D. A. McDonald, J. S. McDonald, McKenzie, Mattice, McDonald, McDougall, Mowat, Munro, Papineau, Patrick, Piche, W. Powell, Purdy, James Ross, Rymal, W. Scott, Sicotte, Somerville, Stirton, Thibaudeau, White, Wright—48.

Nays.—Messrs. Abbott, Alleyn, Baby, Beaubien, Benjamin, Buchanan, Burton, Cameron, Campbell, Carling, Caron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Coutlee, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers, Dufresne, Duncan, Ferres, Fortier, Fournier, Galt, Gill, Heath, Dabelle, Lacoste, Langevin, Daporte, Laboutillier, Loux, McBeth, Atty. Gen. McDonald, McCann, McMicken, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Ouimet, Panet, Playfair, Pope, W. F. Powell, Price, Robinson, Roblin, Rose, R. W. Scott, Sherwood, Simard, Simpson, Sidney Smith, Tasse, Tett, Turcotte—58.

The House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

THE PETERSON MURDER.

We publish, to-day on the first page of our paper, the evidence given against Jane Peterson on trial for the murder of her husband the following additional particulars are also taken from the "Monitor":—

The counsel for the Crown summed up the strong points of the case, after which the Judge gave an elaborated charge ot the Jury, going carefully over the evidence, and presenting it in an aspect which bore strongly against the accused. The Jury retired; the prisoner was taken out of the dock, and the court adjourned for an hour. It was now nearly ten o'clock. After the lapse, of some forty minutes the Jury told the constable on guard over them that they had agreed on their verdict. At a quarter to eleven the Judge again took his; and the crowd surged after him into the court room anxious to hear the result. Every sound almost is hushed: the Judge directs the prisoner to be again placed in the dock. A few moments more and she was seated. Now surely, we thought, she will show some emotion, with life or death hanging as it were in the balance. But, there was no visible emotion in her strongly marked and sinister looking face and her thin lips were closed as firmly and as calmly as they had been all day, while witness after witness, inch by inch, sapped her prospects of life away. There she sat as before, her body swaying gently to and fro, apparently utterly indifferent as to the result. Admit the Jury, said the Judge. An indescribable thrill ran through more than one bosom there among the spectators, but Jane Peterson still showed no emotion. The Jury entered the box with slow and measured step, their verdict on their faces, and noiselessly take their seats. Gentlemen of the Jury—said the Clerk of the Crown, have you agreed upon your verdict? Their foremen rises and pronounces the fatal word "Guilty." The record of the verdict is made by the court, and the Clerk of the Crown (this time in a voice tremulous with emotion) demands "Gentlemen of the Jury hearken to your verdict, as the court hath recorded, Guilty, and so say you all." Jane Peterson's body did not sway one whit more rapidly all this time. She still went back and forth like the pendulum of a clock, and seemed to be indifferent to the solemn scene enacted in her presence, and in which she was so deeply involved. The Judge inquired if the counsel for the Crown was present. He has left the court my lord, said a member of the bar. Then let him be sent for, ordered the Judge. The prisoner now arose, walked to the front of the dock, and asked if she might be permitted to make a few remarks. You will presently be permitted to do so, said the Judge, but not just now She again sat down, and swayed backwards and forwards with the same gentle motion as before, while the crowd around, lost in astonishment at her calmness, conversed in inaudibel whispering. Soon there is a slight bustle towards the door, the crown counsel enters; puts on his gown, and moves for the Judgment of the court on Jane Peterson, the unfortunate women is directed to stand up, and is asked by the Judge what she had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon her?

Ah! her face shows signs of emotion at last—but it is the fierce emotion of vindictive passion, of hate, of a terrible evil spirit. The cruel murderess flashed out distinctly and broadly in her sharply defined features, and there was nothing of the bending soul of womanhood there—nothing of that softened nature which is conceded as the peculiar attribute of the gentle sex. What have I to say, is it? Said Jane Peterson in reply. Anything I can say will do no good now. They have convicted me of murder, and will rejoice, (alluding to her husband's relatives) but I am innocent. They may now take my hard earnings, and that is what they want! They can only kill me anyway! They may destroy the body but they cannot destroy the soul! My husband and I lived peaceably together, and he made the will of his own accord, because he knew I had the best right to my own hard earnings. My evidence was not given right. Might I be allowed to tell it over now: but it would do me no good, no! no good now! what's the use! Turning to the crowd she said in a perfect lava of passion, Stephen Scott! I am here, said Scott, who stood close by. Ah! Stephen you would tell a lie sooner than the truth! and you were the first who raised suspicion against me. But—

Here the Judge interfered and, said he would not permit any further altercation of this kind, and asked the prisoner if she had nothing more fitting to say.

Nothing more! nothing more! was the responce.

Jane Peterson, said the Judge, you have had a patient trial by a Jury of your own countrymen, who declare you to be guilty of the crime of murder. I regret to see you are so little sensible of the grave position in which you are placed. With respect to the Scotts, I consider you have no good reason for complaint. They gave their testimony fairly and honestly, and independantly of them there was abundant evidence to convict you. To you I am a total stranger, and had no feeling for you or against you; but I must say candidly now, and what I would not say before the Jury brought in their verdict, that I fully believe you to be guilty of the murder of your husband. The Jury was quite right in finding you guilty. The only doubt in my mind was whether or not you had an accomplice. This doubt arose in consequence of the character of one wound on the head of the murdered man, proved by Dr. Edmondson to be more sharply cut than the others. But looking at you in the dock and knowing that when your husband went for the water you would be so elevated above him, I have no doubt your strength would be quite sufficient to inflict that wound, with the weapon produced in court. It would not have been proper for me to intimate this to the Jury before their verdict, but I say it now. I feel fully satisfied that their verdict was a most righteous one, and that you murdered your unfortunate husband for the sake of possessing yourself fully of his little property. Under those circumstances must tell you plainly, that you must not look to me for any mitigation of punishment nor can I add the weight of my authority to any recommendation for mercy in your behalf. Whatever action the Executive may take as regards you, must be taken without any referance to me. I would recommend you, therefore, to turn your attention from those worldly matters which now appear to move you so strongly to subjects unconnected with this world, and to look to God alone for mercy and pardon in the world to come. Prepare to meet your God, and may you find peace and pardon for your soul in the consolations of religion. The sentence of the Court is that you be taken from the place whence you now came, and that on Monday the 10th day of June next, you be taken thence and hanged by the neck until uou are dead; and may the Lord have mercy on your soul!

Monday next do you say? said the wretched waman. No said a voice in the crowd, Monday the 10th of June. Ah! she said they may take my life now, but they cannot take my soul! They may rejoice over me now! Another moment and she had quit the dock with a firm step, and the painful scene terminated at last.

In the case of Jane Peterson money has indeed been the root of all evil. Six years ago she made an attempt to cut her throat in a fit of passionate frenzy, because as she said herself to a neighbour, she was tired of life and could not make money fast enough. Subsequently, from the same cause, she cut her arm in order to bleed herself to death, and at a later period still she took a strong dose of morphine, from which she was recovered with difficulty. Well, the money she longed for came at last, and with it the sin of murder, like a black cloud, upon her soul. A dark and bloody sequel, is hers to an avaricious and miserable life.

TERRIBLE GALE IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Father Point, May 2nd.—The Steamship "United States" went ashore on Saturday at Bird Rocks. No person to be seen on board. Sea going completely over her.—Boats all gone. Flag of distress at half mast. Sails all loose; appeared to be breaking up. This is reported by Captain McLeod, of the "Minnie Dawson," who tried to render assistance, but the sea was too heavy to get near the Steamship.

The "Minnie Dawson" is a total wreck here, four hundred yards West of the Light House. One man lost; remainder of the crew saved.

"Spartan" ashore in Clam Cove four miles below here, all hands saved; "Marion" ashore on Cock Point. Two other ships, names not yet ascertained, ashore between this and seven miles below. Furious gale yesterday and all night from North with snow nearly two feet fallen since yesterday morning.

LATER.—We received the two subjoined special despatches yesterday afternoon.

Quebec, May 3.

The crew and passengers of the steamship United States have arrived at Quebec.—There is one steerage passenger missing.

Quebec, May 3.

The crew and passengers per United States are all safe. I have just been at the wharf to receive them.

I. BUCHANAN.

THE LOSS OF THE UNITED STATES

Quebec, May 3.

Capt. Meiklereid, of the steamship United States, makes the following statement as to the loss of the vessel:

"At 9 o'clock on the evening of the 25th, a beautiful clear night, we sighted St. Paul's Light, and steered for the Bird Rocks, which we sighted at twenty minutes past one, almost right ahead. Our course was then altered so as to give them a proper berth.—After the Vessel had passed the Great Bird Rock, judging that we were at best two miles from the Island, I ordered the vessel to be steered her channel course. When abreast of the Small Bird, she struck on the very outer edge of the reef, although I believed she was at least a mile outside of it.—There was nothing in the water which indicated that there was a reef or shoal there.—The vessel had all her sails set at the time. When she struck I had the sails taken in, and for nearly half an hour the vessel made no water: we backed the engines, but she would not come off, and they were stopped again at this time. The wind began to freshen into a gale from the south-east; the sea, too, rose, and the ship began to strike heavily, so that the boats were got out and the passengers ordered up from below; they were safely got into the boats, which kept to the leeward of the ship for shelter, until daylight. The barque Marianheim, Capt. Emerson, then hove in sight; signals were made to her, and she came straight for the wreck; I then boarded her in my own boat, and asked him to take on board my passengers and crew; he at once consented. I then returned to the wreck to take off the remainder of the passengers and crew, and see that there was none left; one of the boats with passengers drifted away and was lost sight of for a time, but when the rest put on board search was made for her and she was found. we then mustered the passengers and crew. There were 87 passengers, of whom 78 were steerage, and found them all except David Dunlop, a steerage passenger, from Glasgow. We saved little or no baggage, as by this time the sea was running high, and dashed over the ship, which had fallen over on her beam ends. Before leaving we hauled down the ensign, which had been at half-past. Some persons supposed from the fact that Captain McLeod, of the Minnie Dawson, saw the ensign flying that the man Dunlop may have been left on board. This Captain Meiklereid thinks impossible. The United States was insured at Glasgow. The passengers and crew were taken off by the barque Marianheim, now off Point Levi.

Cabin.—Captain and Mrs Wood, Mr. Alexander and wife, and two children, Mr. Fullerton, Mrs Wright, Miss Lindsay.

Intermediate—Messrs Sutherland, Dunham, King, Gould, Rev. Gordon, Dunn, Campbell, Mardlix, Miss Yule, Anderson, and Dunlop lost.

Particulars of the Horrible Massacre at Warsaw.

Warsaw, April 10.—Nothing could have been more illtimed, nothing more unwise, than the order from the Council of Administration to dissolve the Agricultural Society. The Marquis Wielopolski is believed to have been the author of this measure, and there is no doubt that it had his sanction in the Council. He is a man of a most despotic temperament, and cares nothing of popular opinion, always carrying an idea into execution in spite of friends or foes. The people regarded the whole thing as an attack on Count Andre Zamoyski, the President; and they were proportionable exasperated at seeing such an affront directed against one who possesses their love and confidence. Many thousands of persons went to the palace of Count Andre Zamoyski to present him with two wreaths. The order was wonderful—If all had been subsequently managed by the authorities as it was on this Sunday evening I should have no fresh tale to tell of the barbarous massacre of unarmed crowds. Monday brought with it that uneasy, restless, insecure feeling which usually forebodes a storm. It was a holiday. As is customary, all the shops were closed, all workshops empty and the population of the town for the most part in the streets. The early part of the day passed without disturbance; but towards 5 o'clock it was evident something was about to occur. Streams of people—men, women, and even children,—were seen tending in one direction, and that towards the Viceregal Castle. At about seven o clock up went three signal rockets, and three guns sent their booming signals over the town. We all knew too well that the work of bloodshed had begun. In a few minutes squadrons and detachments of cavalry and Cossacks were rushing through the principal streets to take up their prearranged positions. Every open space was occupied, every commanding position secured. And then was heard the fire of the infantry in the distance. It was a terrible moment. Citizens, grant them misguided if you will, grant them assembled on purpose to make demonstrations against the Government—but still citizens, unarmed unresisting, to be shot down like dogs.—Surely this is not the work for the 19th century, and for civilized Europe. The crowd had collected in very large numbers; and a drummer was sent among them to bid them by beat of the drum to disperse. This was repeated three times, but without effect.—The Marquis Wielopolski's carriage appeared amid the crowd, on its way to the Castle—It was instantly assailed with stones, and those within it—the son of the Marquis, Mr. Enoch, and a docter, named Chalubinski—were more or less hurt. The order was then given to some squadrons of mounted Gendarms and Cossacks to charge with drawn sabres. This they did, wounding many, but still the crowd would not move. Then went forth the word of command to the infantry to fire. The scene had something of the sublime in it. Men and women stood up before the levelled muskets and repeated the order, "*Fire!*" Mothers held up their babes and re-echoed the cry, "*Fire!*" The disregard of death was something awful. Then came three crashing volleys in quick succession. The accurate number of the killed and wounded, perhaps, never will be known. The Viceroy, in an official statement published in some of the papers next day, acknowledges that 10 were killed and 108 wounded; but the number was much, much greater. The corpses were at once seized, and many wounded also, and dragged within the court of the Castle. The crowd, running for shelter into the nearest streets, were met by other bodies of troops and attacked. At one point they were hemmed in between two masses, and, falling on their knees, commenced singing a hymn. Even in this posture shots were fired at them. In the exasperation of the moment two soldiers were killed and several seriously wounded. Two young students, intimate friends, were there together in the front rank. One fell dead, shot by the soldier opposite; his friend seized the soldier's bayonet and killed him on the spot. Little by little the crowd dispersed, and the streets were cleared by mounted patrols of Cossacks, with their lances all in rest. Meanwhile, in answer to the signals, regiment after regiment of infantry had been marched into the town, and now occupied all the squares and open spaces under arms. Night closed in upon a city held by a hostile army, not protected by its own peaceful civil Government. Such were the events of Monday April 8.

The Louisville *Journal* says:—"A purse of $100,000 has been raised by the rich Secessionists of Mississippi, to be given to the first member of the "Mississippi Rifles" who enters Fort Pickens in the pending assault. We guess that the first man who mounts the parapet will be pretty sure to *put his foot in it.*"

The Montreal jail contains not fewer than twentynine lunatics, who are under no special charge and in no way separated from the rest of the prisoners, who are overcrowded, independently of the lunatics. The cries of these latter make the latter place a hell upon earth; no one being able to sleep at night on account of their vociferations and howling.

Boston, May 3.

The large brick building, 489 Commercial street, used for storing cotton and paper stock, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $720,000; mostly insured.

If was believed in Richmond that Davis has notified the governors of the Border States, now acting in hostility to the government, to assemble at Montgomery, there to confer with the government.

The Virginia legislature adjourned on the 1st inst., until the 12th of June, by which time it was expected that returns of the popular vote on the ordinance of secession would be received.

The intelligence from Washington last night was to the effect that the war will be vigorously opened in a few days by demonstrations upon Alexandria and Norfolk

The fluctuations in the price of tobacco promise to become very great while the American troubles last. In the Quebec market, a rise of 6 cents per lb. has taken place within the past ten days, and the tendency is still upwards for all kinds of leaf tobacco. In New York, plug tobacco has advanced five cents per pound, owing to the stoppage of the manufactures in Virginia.

A boy was drowned at Mount Healy, on Saturday week, whilst fishing near Mr. Donaldson's mills. The rapidity of the current carried the poor child many hundred yards alive down the stream, and although many of the villagers ran to his assistance, they either could or would not attempt his rescue.

It is stated that Mr. Thackeray intends to take up the History of England at the point where the late Lord Macaulay left it.

Two sloops laden with an immense amount of ammunition from the South were captured at New York on Sunday last.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

Montgomery, April 20.

Congress met at noon. President Davis' message announced the ratification of the permanent constitution of the confederate States, and that it only remains for an election to be held for the designation of officers to administer the government. It says the declaration of war made against the Confederacy by Abraham Lincoln, rendered it necessary to convene Congress to devise means to replenish the treasury and for the defence of the country. The President then reviews the relations heretofore existing between the States and the events which have resulted in the present warfare. Referring to the result of the mission of the commissioners to Washington, he says: the crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, candor, or directness, as was the course of the U. S. Government towards the commissioners. The President incidentally refers to the caution observed by the fleet off Charleston during the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, and pays a high compliment to the Carolinians for their forbearance before, and heroism during, and magnanimity after the bombardment.

Commissioners have been sent to England France, Prussia and Belgium, to ask our recognition as a member of the family of nations, and make treaties of amity and commerce. He recommends the appointment of other diplomatic agents. He says the confederacy, through Mr. Stephens, has concluded a convention with Virginia, by which Virginia has united her power and fortunes with us. He has satisfactory assurances that other Southern States will soon stake their fortunes with ours. He says most of the Executive Departments are in successful operation. The Postmaster General can soon be ready to assume the direction of postal affairs. In conclusion, he congratulates the Confederacy on the patriotic devotion exhibited by the people of the Confederacy.

Men of high official and social position and wealth are serving in the Volunteer ranks. The railway companies propose liberal rates for the transportation of the military, and to receive in compensation the bonds of the confederacy. He says that a people thus united and resolved cannot fail of final success. Our cause is just and holy, and we protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice save that of honor and independence; we seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession from the free States. All we ask is to be let alone that none, shall attempt our subjugation by arms. This view we must resist to the direst extremity. The moment this intention is abandoned the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce mutually beneficial so long as this pretension is maintained with a firm reliance on that Divine power which covers with his protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent right to freedom, independence and self government.

New York, May 2.

It is reliably stated from Annapolis Junction that the 69th regiment caught a man attempting to draw spikes from the rails, and shot him in obedience to orders. They also arrested two spies, and had, by order, stopped two trains from Baltimore, obliging them to return.

Frederick (Md.), May 2.

In the Senate Mr. Gillot reported a bill to provide for the safety and peace of the people of Maryland, by constituting an Executive Committee of Public Safety in connection with the Governor, vested with full powers.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser, under date of the 25th of April, says several barbette guns have been removed from Fort Pickens, but for what purpose was unknown. Light batteries had been erected outside the fort.

The Montgomery correspondent of the same paper says much anxiety exists relative to the present conflict in the border states, especially in Maryland and Virginia. Great activity exists in the War Department and troops are being hurried into the field.—The cabinet has decided to call out fourteen regiments in addition to the 30,000 already out. More than double the number have tendered their services. Six of the new regiments are to be taken from the Southern States, not members of the Confederacy.

The Montgomery Government will cooperate with every Southern State and furnish men, money and munitions to aid them to resist any force brought against them.

New York, May 2nd.

The Times' Washington despatch states that a person in the employ of the government was imprisoned by the police of Baltimore on Sunday. His watch and other personal effects were taken, and his silver mounted revolvers appropriated by City Marshal Kane. He was subsequently released, but again arrested by marauders. A rope was put around his neck, and taken to the Relay House, when his captors indulged in carousing, during which the prisoner escaped and reached Annapolis Junction in safety. At Baltimore his arrest was as a spy, and his subsequent arrest was because he looked like a Northern Abolitionist.

A scout reports that there are a number of guns mounted back of the hill at Alexandria, evidently intended for Arlington Heights.

Gov. Letcher refused to allow Dr. Bowles to return through Virginia to North Carolina for his family, because the Dr. is a Union man and obnoxious to the people of Virginia. He will appeal to Gov. Ellis.

Syracuse, May 2.

The streets were scarcely ever so full of people.

The Onondaga Regiment, in full companies, 809 men, under Col. Walbrath, left at 1 o'clock for their rendezvous at Elmira.—The fire department turned out as an escort in full ranks, with banners, music, and cannon, and the public enthusiasm is brought up to the highest pitch. The regiment fills sixteen passenger cars, and go by special train to Canandagua, thence to Elmira.—This is the first full regiment under the new law, from the country, that leads the way to the field of conflict to protect the banner of the Union.

Baltimore, May 2.

A steamer of the Norfolk line, which left here on Tuesday with the mails and passengers, expecting to be permitted to enter Norfolk harbor, was not allowed to do so, and had to land the mails and passengers at Old Point Comfort.

A steamer which left here yesterday afternoon has also returned without going to Norfolk.

The blockade is evidently being vigilantly enforced against Virginia.

The steamers say that the Norfolk bay is dotted over with government transports, going and coming.

A large meeting was held at the Corn Exchange this morning, attended by merchants and others. Resolutions in favour of the immediate reconstruction of the bridges destroyed were adopted, and a petition to that effect to the Legislature was largely signed.

New York, May 2.

The Tribune's Washington special correspondent says the policy of the administration henceforth is war, and the cabinet is now a unit on this policy.

Senator Wilson and Judge Hoar had two interviews with the President to-day and with the members of the cabinet, urging the imperative necessity of vigorous action.

The navy yard at Norfolk is to be immediately retaken and rebuilt.

The defects of the commissiariate department towards the Massachusetts troops are remedied.

EUROPEAN MEDIATION.—The London Times editorally reiterates hopes for the maintenance of peace, and thinks it is still possible that the warlike intention of President Lincoln may not be carried out into civil war: "We would rather hope that the good sense of the Americans and the peaceful counsels of this country may bring about a reconciliation before the dispute has been too far carried. As long as the two sections of the Union refrain from hostilities it would be the height of arrogance and folly to interfere, but when the soil and seas of the new world are likely to be stained with blood, foreign nations may surely remonstrate in the cause of humanity."

American vessels in the coasting trade, sailing from New York, mostly carry the British flag, as a protection from Southern privateers. It is said this is done by arrangement between the owners and the British Consul. Insurance on U. S. ships to the West Indies has been advanced one per cent.

An application on the part of the U. S. Government to purchase the Provincial Steamers *Victoria* and *Napoleon*, has been very properly refused by our government; steps have also been taken to stop the cruise of the *Peerless*, alleged to have been purchased at Toronto for a privateer by the Southern Confederacy.

We learn, says the *Baltimore South*, upon excellent authority, that on Saturday Gov. Wise received a despach from President Davis stating that, with Gen. Beauregard and a well appointed army he was prepared to enter Washington as soon as Virginia was in a condition to afford such assistance as was necessary. Gov. Wise replied, "Come on; Virginia is prepared and eager to march with you into the Federal capital."

The steamer *Uncle Ben*, chartered by the Federal Government of the United States, with stores of the southern forts, has been captured by the Secessionists, and taken into Wilmingtom, North Carolina.

Several vessels are about to clear from New York and Boston to load at Montreal; and arrangements are being made in the west to ship largely by the Canadian route, instead of by the Erie Canal and Atlantic ports.

ARMS TO BE BOUGHT IN ENGLAND.—The State of New York sends a special agent in the next European steamer to purchase $500,000 worth of the most approved small arms now used in the English and French armies.

The New York Tribune purposes to revive the infamous confiscations of the Revolutionary War, and threatens Virginia and Maryland with the sequestration of their landed property, and its division among the northern volunteers.

The Vermont Legislature has appropriated a million dollars for the support of the Federal Government.

It is said that the Government have taken possession of the telegraph between Philadelphia and Washington. For the present it makes no difference, as the wires are cut.

Perryville, April 30.

Many Baltimoreans just arrived here represent intense excitement there. Money in large amounts has been raised, and large bodies of military are drilling. Rifles are distributed among the citizens, and will be fired from private houses if troops attempt to go through.

FORT PICKINS.

A gentleman had recently returned to Chicago from a business tour through Alabama and Mississipi.

He reports that hundreds of men, who had gone to Pensacola to take Fort Pickens, are returning home daily, disgusted and satisfied that it is impossible for the Confederate States to capture the fort.

Large numbers of troops at Pensacola were sick and dying, and in hospitals from the effects of fatigue, exposure, and hunger. Our informant reports the people of Alabama and Mississipi as almost crazy with excitement, and that the mob spirit is rampant everywhere, and becoming daily more desperate in some localities, by threatened famine and starvation.

The Prescott Telegraph says it has heard of between thirty and forty families in one locality in Jefferson County, N. Y., who are arranging their business preparatory to moving into Canada.

☞ The gallant Virginians are pillaging the sloops of the oyster men. They took from one captain $500 in specie.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York *Times* states that the shell and hot shot discharged from Fort Moultrie, which set fire to the wood work of Fort Sumpter, were fired by a son of John Mitchell, the Irish rebel.

Washington, May 3.

From private sources, believed to be entirely reliable, it is ascertained that Virginia herself does not meditate an advance on Washington, that subject being for the consideration of the Confederate States. Their throwing troops into Virginia is said to be in anticipation of a declaration of war by the Southern Congress, as the gathering of a large military force now is designated ultimately to invade the South.

The officers arrived at New York from Texas report the depredations committed by the Camanche Indians to have become perfectly unendurable, and think the people of Texas will have to seek protection from some foreign power, now the United States soldiers are gone, as the militia and volunteers of the State have neither the inclination nor the ability to secure it.

New York, May 4.

Capt. Kennedy has received a letter which states there is a thoroughly organized plan to burn New York, Philadelphia and Boston, by cutting off the supples of water, and then setting fire to various points. The letter states that men have been stationed at both Boston and Philadelphia water works, and 125 men have been sent to carry out their hellish design; also, though at first Jefferson Davis disapproved of such a proceeding, since the President's proclamation he has favored it. The letter is dated Louisville, and the writer says he is an enemy, but he will not fight with camphene and lucifer matches for weapons. Several well known secessionists in this city are closely watched, and considerable credence is placed on the statement, and precautionary measures have been adopted by the police.

Major Anderson passed through Perrysville yesterday, and proceeded to Annapolis, en route for Washington. At both places he was received with marked respect, and passed through the lines of troops with heads uncovered.

Affairs remain quiet in Baltimore.

Fort Madison, an earthwork fortification, commanding the city and harbor, is in possession of government troops.

The steamer Maryland landed a force of Massachusetts troops from Annapolis and large quantities of stores at Fort McHenry, yesterday.

The intelligence from Richmond is important. Considerable alarm is said to exist there in consequence of the activity of the U. S. government and the unexpected unity of the North.

Gen. Harney has prepared an address to the people of Missourie, urging them to stay in the Union. He tells them that secession will prove the ruin of their state, and that for himself he is ready to stand to the last by the flag, to which, he says 20 stars have been added since he entered the service.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL of the BALTIMORE.

New York, May 6

The screw steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Petrie, from Liverpool at 10.30 on the morning of the 24th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 25th ult., arrived this morning, bringing 708 passengers, $27,740 in specie, and the U. S. mails. Her advices via Liverpool are barely a day later than those per the Adriatic, but via Queenstown they are two days later.

A prospectus has been issued at Liverpool with influential support, for a company to run steamers direct from Liverpool to New Orleans.

The House of Commons rejected Mr. Berkley's annual motion in favor of the ballot, by 125 of a majority.

It is stated that the Pope is more than ever resolved not to quit Rome.

It is reported that the Southern soldiers of Mondovia have protested against Cialdini's letter to Garibaldi, and arrests were made in consequence.

The French fleet is ordered to be fitted out to convey the French troops home from Syria.

A commercial treaty between France and Belgium is reported.

Affairs at Warsaw remain unchanged.

It is denied that Spain intends to reject the offer for the reincorporation of Domingo, and it is asserted that Hayti requests a Spanish protectorate.

Prince Napoleon, at the instance of family counsel, has abandoned his intention of going to England to seek satisfaction from D'Aumale.

WAR NEWS.

New York, May 6

It is currently believed that the President will issue a proclamation to-day announcing the intention of the Government to repossess the federal property seized by the rebels and deal summarily with all hereafter found resisting its authority.

A Baltimore despatch to the Times says it is believed that the Railroads to Wheeling will be taken possession of by the Secession troops, who held the road between Harper's ferry and Martinsburg.

The steamer "Indian" grounded in the Lachine Canal on Wednesday.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRODUCE.—The beginning of the month has brought a large quantity of Flour into the Market, which cannot easily be disposed of. There being but two or three Ships in Port, and these are not ready to receive outward cargoes. Between 50,000 and 60,000 barrels of Flour, contracted for "in all the month of May," were delivered on Tuesday morning, to the great discomfiture of the buyers, who scarcely expected to be asked for the money at so early a day. Wholesale transactions on the spot are considerably curtailed on this account.

Flour—No. 1 Superfine, is the only description dealt in at present, prices $5,20.—For the end of May and begining of June $5,35 is offered. Yesterday $5,40 was taken for the latter date.

Bag-Flour—Dull at $2,65 to $2,70.

Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars is almost unsaleable, unless the seller will deliver in town. A few lots have been sold at $1,12 to $1,13. For the end of the month $1,20 is asked, but buyers declining.

Pease—Are dull and without enquiry, not many arriving. Sales at 70c to 74c for good samples.

Butter.—There is a better demand for the lower ports just now. Sales are made at 12½c to 13c for fair. Good is scarce.

Eggs—Plentiful, and demand very fair, at 9c to 10c.

Pork is firm. Mess has advanced to $21 and is scarce. Prime Mess brings $16 without difficulty.

Lard—Dull, sales at 9c to 9½c.

Tallow—Good and pure, brings 9½c., with a fair supply and demand.

Seeds.—Clover, 8c. Timothy, clean, $3 per 60 lbs.

Ashes—Are in demand, at $7,07½ for Pots, and $7,10 for Pearls.

W. & T. LEEMING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
28 *St. Nicholas Street.*

Montreal, May 3rd, 1861.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW:

Friday, Noon, May 3, 1861.

Flour—Market drooping; Fine $4 to $4,40; Superfine, No. 2, $1,90 to $5; Superfine, No. 1, $5,10 to $5,20, one lot reported even below $5,10; Fancy $5,60 to $5,70; Extra, $5 90 to $6 10; Super Extra, $6,50 to $7.

Bag-Flour.—Quiet; $2,65 to $2,75.

Wheat.—Receipts from the west large; U. C. Spring, $1,12 to $1,14 for good.

Peas.—Very dull; 70c. to 73c. per 66 lbs.

Oatmeal.—Little doing; $4,15 to $4,25 per barrel.

Butter.—Not much inquiry; good store-packed 12c to 12½c. The New York Market has declined materially, and new butter, strictly fine, is quoted down to 17c to 18c.

Eggs.—Coming in freely, and worth 6d in lots to-day.

Provisions.—The Pork Market here has been active; within the last 10 days, the sales of all grades amount to over 900 barrel. Mess $20 to 21; Thin Mess, $17 to $18; Prime Mess, 16,50 to $17; Prime, 14$ to $14,50.

Lard.—Latest sales at 10c.

Tallow.—We quote 9½ to 10c.

Ashes.—Dull; latest sales at $7,07½ for Pots, and $7,30 for Pearls.

Seeds.—No change in quotations; Clover, $5 to $5,50; and timothy $2,50 to $3 per 60 lbs.

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant.

BIRTH.

At Carleton Place, on the 2nd of May, Mrs. George Bond of a son.

DIED.

In Beckwith, on the 6th instant, Mr. John Moffatt, aged 53 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW AND FRESH GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving, and just opening a very large and varied Assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Amongst which will be found a Splendid Variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's HATS, TURBANS &c. &c. LADIES' DRESSES, SHAWLS, CAPES, AND MANTILLAS, Of the Newest Style and Patern; together with a beautiful Assortment of Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, Collars and Head-dresses. Also, a very great Variety of Trimmings; with a full Assortment of all kinds of Staple and Fancy Goods, suitable for the season; together with his usual Stock of

Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Leather, Boots & Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

He has great pleasure in calling particular attention to his very fine ASSORTMENT OF TEAS.

A. McARTHUR.

Carleton Place, May 7th, 1861. 35

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, MAY 9TH AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Main Line:

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Almonte for Brockville and Perth at	7 45 a m
Leave Carleton Place for Brockville and Perth at	8 10 "
Leave Franktown for Brockville and Perth	8 42 "
Leave Smith's Falls for Brockville	9 35 "
" Irish Creek "	10 10 "
" Bellamy's "	10 55 "
Arrive at Brockville	11 30 "

GOING NORTH.

Leave Brockville for Almonte and Perth at	4 00 p.m.
Leave Bellamy's for Almonte and Perth at	4 40 "
Leave Irish Creek for Almonte & Perth at	5 30 "
Leave Smith's Falls for Almonte	6 15 "
" Franktown " "	6 53 "
" Carleton Place "	7 25 "
Arrive at Almonte	7 45 "

Perth Branch:

Leave Perth for Smith's Falls and Brockville	8 25 a.m
Leave Perth for Smith's Falls and Almonte	5 00 p.m
Arrive at Almonte	7 45 "
Leave Smith's Falls for Perth	9 40 "
" " "	6 10 "
Arrive at Perth	6 50 "

A stage leaves Arnprior every morning and returns in the evening connecting with the Train leaving and arriving at Almonte. The Train from Almonte and Perth connects at Brockville with the G. T. Train for Montreal, arriving at Montreal same day.

A. BROOKS,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Brockville, May 1st, 1861. 35-g

Militia Notice.

Head Quarters, 6th Lanark Militia.
Ramsay, 16th April, 1861.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

In compliance with the Militia General Order of His Excellency the Governor General and Commander in Chief, bearing date the 5th April instant, and in pursuance of the provisions of the Militia law of this Province, the Annual muster of the Service men (between the ages of 18 and 45 years) of the Township of Ramsay, composing the 6th Battalion of Lanark militia, shall take place at the Village of Almonte, on the Queen's Birth Day, Friday the 24th May, at Eleven O'clock, forenoon.

Officers in command of Companies are requested to cause due notice to be given to the Officers and men composing their respective Companies, of the time and place of Muster.

ALEXR. SNEDDEN,
Lieut. Col. Commanding 6th L. M.

JOHN MENZIES,
Capt. & Adjt. 6th L. M. 35-g

ROB ROY.

THE WELL KNOWN HORSE, formerly known in this County, will Stand for Mares this Season, as follows:

Monday, Noon, Town Hall, Beckwith.

In the Afternoon at James Stewart's 7th Line Beckwith; the same evening at Thos. Clark's, Franktown, until 9 o'Clock on Tuesday; at John Ferguson's, at Noon, will remain at Donald McFarlane's the same evening; Wednesday morning at the same place, in the afternoon, at the Subscriber's Stable's, Thursday morning at Duncan Stewart's 11th line Ramsay, Noon at Duncan McGregor's Almonte; Thursdays evenings, and Fridays mornings at Mr. Snedden's; the same evening at Clayton; Saturday, Noon, at William Sturgeon's, 2nd line Ramsay; evening at Carleton Place.

TERMS.

5 Dollars for the Season; Single Leap $3. Notes to be passed at the time of service, payable on the 1st day of February, 1862. All Mares at the risk of their Owners.

JOHN MUNRO,
Proprietor.

May 6, 1861. 35-e

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Township of Darling will meet in the Schoolhouse of Section No. 2, on Saturday the 25th instant at Ten O'clock