

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING AT CARLETON PLACE, BY JAMES POOLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates:—Six lines and under for the first insertion, 75 cents and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; six to ten lines first insertion, \$1.00, and 30 cents each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

THE MURDER OF MR. J. S. HOGAN. FULL PARTICULARS OF THE TRAGEDY. RECOVERY OF THE DECEASED'S VEST. ALL THE PARTIES IMPLICATED IN CUSTODY.

The arrest of the murderers of Mr. Hogan, and the confession of one who witnessed and implicated in the crime, formed the all-absorbing topic of conversation in this city on Saturday, and the probability that justice was at length about to give information of the perpetrators of the foul deed appeared to create general satisfaction.

HOW THE DISCOVERY WAS MADE. The credit of the discovery of the murderers, it appears, is greatly due to detective Colgan, who on Monday last first obtained a clue which he followed up with much skill and judgment until success finally crowned his commendable efforts.

THE ARREST. The detective having learned all McGillock was then inclined to communicate, reported the facts to his superior officers, and was once empowered to arrest all the parties implicated in the crime.

THE GANG KNOW MR. HOGAN? It has been doubted by some of the few who read the above statement on Saturday, that Mr. Hogan was personally known to any of the members of the gang.

THE EVIDENCE OF MCGILLOCK. A few days before the reported disappearance of Mr. Hogan, Jane Ward and myself were in the bush together.

which I had in my possession. She parted with me at the railway crossing about seven o'clock, and I came on to the city. I returned before nine o'clock, and was standing on the east end of the Don bridge when I heard a noise, and turning round saw two men struggling together on the bridge.

THE RIVER DON. The river Don is a small winding stream taking its source some thirty or forty miles north of the city, and flowing into the lake at the extreme eastern end of the harbor.

THE BRIDGE. The bridge upon which the murder is believed to have been committed spans the river at its intersection by King street about three quarters of a mile from its outlet.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONERS. The prisoners, who are all now confined in jail, are, on the whole, a villainous-looking set of men.

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MAURICE MALONE. Who is held in custody as an accessory after the fact, is well-known to many of our citizens. He was born in Toronto, we believe, in the year 1820.

SARAH FLEEDER. A singular-looking creature of an unwholesome complexion, with reddish, curly hair, weak eyes and generally dilapidated figure.

THE AMOUNT OF MONEY MR. HOGAN HAD ON HIS PERSON. It is probable that on the night of his death Mr. Hogan had on his person about \$150. By evidence taken before the coroner's jury it appeared that some six weeks before his disappearance he received \$200 from a source not stated.

It was ascertained by the police that the prisoner had within his possession a considerable sum remaining in the bank of Upper Canada, and that she had changed the money into gold.

THE LONG VOUCHERMENT. That the secret of the murder, known to so many, was successfully concealed from the police for nearly a year and a half, forms not the least singular part of this strange case.

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however, immediately after it was inflicted, and not being of a very serious nature, she escaped with a lighter punishment than she probably otherwise would have received.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. LAWRIE. Mrs. Sarah Lawrie was first called and examined by Mr. Gamble—I was acquainted with the late Mr. J. S. Hogan, and he frequently visited my house.

TESTIMONY OF MCGILLOCK. Ellen McGillock was then ushered into the Court and raised up her hands—Oh, Lord God in Heaven this day send down on Ellen McGillock, and if I am guilty, may false oath you have taken may God bring it down this day!

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CHARLESTON, April 14.
Negotiations were completed last night. Major Anderson and his command will evacuate Fort Sumter this morning, and will embark on board the war vessels of our navy.

When Fort Sumter was in flames Major Anderson could only fire his guns at long intervals, the men at our batteries cheered as every fire which the gallant Major made in his last struggles, but looked downcast at the vessel of war whose men, like cowards, stood outside without firing a gun or attempting to divert the fire of a single battery from Fort Sumter.

Four of Major Anderson's men were slightly wounded.

CHARLESTON, April 14.
The steamer Isador is now steaming up river, will take Gen. Beauregard to Fort Sumter, which will be turned over to the Confederate States.

Major Anderson and his command, it is reported, will proceed to New York in the Isador.

The Commissioner from Virginia had a pleasant interview with President Lincoln this morning. The result was simply a statement by the President that he will act according to the inaugural programme, hold the public property, and maintain the defensive. The President's reply was given in writing. It will be recalled that the Commissioners came here under instructions to respectfully ask the President to communicate to the Virginia State Convention the policy to be pursued in regard to the Confederate States.

The administration has reliable information that the Confederate States propose, after reducing Fort Sumter, to march on Washington with 20,000 men.

A regiment of volunteers have offered their services to the government and will be accepted. Several additional companies of regulars are ordered to Washington.

The Express Washington despatch gives a rumor that Gen. Scott has resigned, because his advice against reinforcing Fort Sumter was disregarded.

The World's Washington correspondent says:—Despatches of cavalry are stationed on all roads outside the city, and two volunteer companies are in the capital; one at the Post Office Department, and one at the Patent Office.

Two officers of New York regiments have tendered their commands.

The present indications are that Fort Sumter will be retaken at all hazards.

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Washington, April 14.
Senator Douglas called on the President to-night. He had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country. The substance of it was on the part of Mr. Douglas, while he was unalterably opposed to administration on all its political issues, he was prepared to sustain the President in the exercise of all his constitutional functions to preserve the union, to maintain the government, and defend the federal capital.

Firm policy and prompt action were necessary. The capital of our country is in danger and must be protected at all hazards at any expense of men and money. He spoke of the present and future without reference to the past.

Mr. Lincoln was very much gratified with the interview.

Official advices from Montgomery intimate that the Confederate Congress on re-assembling will at once declare war against the United States. It is believed that in the act of declaration a distinction will be made between alien friends and alien enemies, the former including the Border States and such citizens of the North as oppose a coercive administration. All obligations to this class are as much to be respected as though in times of peace.

The President will, to-morrow, issue a proclamation calling on militia, to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress combinations in the seceded States and cause the laws to be duly executed. Their first services will probably be to repossess forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union.

The proclamation also convenes Congress on the 4th of July.

After the surrender, shouts rent the air, and the wildest joy was manifested on account of the welcome tidings. When Major Anderson ran up a flag of truce, a boat with an officer and ten men was sent from one of the four ships in the office to Gen. Simonds, commanding on Morris Island, with a request that a merchant ship, or one of the vessels of the United States, be allowed to enter and take off the Commander and Garrison of Sumter. Mr. Simonds replied that if no hostilities were attempted during the night, and no effort was made to retake or reinforce Sumter, he would give an answer at nine o'clock on Sunday morning.

The officer signified that he was satisfied with this and returned.

WAR AT THE SOUTH!
The men of West Point flying Artillery received orders to keep their revolvers cocked and ready for immediate action. Part of the Volunteers will be stationed at the Bridge across the Potomac, so as to defend it from an invading force. Nearly 1000 men are now enrolled for regular service from the ranks of the District Militia. Those who refused to take the oath of allegiance were marched back to the Army Hospital and their names stricken from the roll. Hisses from the spectators accompanied their disappearance from the parade ground.

Gen. Cadwallader of the 1st Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, has been ordered home immediately by the Governor. This movement is supposed to be in connection with the occupation of the Capitol by the Pennsylvania volunteers.

Gov. Hicks of Maryland, has been in consultation with the President for several hours to-day. He came here with feelings of regret at the course of the administration in this coercive policy, but when the governor heard the reasons for the present course of the President and his advisers, and understood the record by which they were guided, he modified his opinion to a very great extent.

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No casualty has, as yet, happened to any of the forces.

Of the 19 batteries now in position, 7 have opened fire on Fort Sumter—the remainder are held in reserve for the expected fleet from New York; commanded by Lieut. Col. Harvey Brown, of the 2nd Artillery, an officer of tried gallantry and judgment.

It is reported that three war vessels are now in the harbor, and that the city this morning, and embarked for Morris Island and the neighborhood.

2 o'clock, p. m.
The bombardment of Fort Sumter continues.

The Floating Battery and Stevens' Battery are opening fire, and Fort Sumter is returning the fire steadily.

Two thousand men reached the city this morning, and three war vessels are now visible outside the Bar.

The war steamer "Harriet Lane" has received a shot through her wheel-house. She is now in the offing, in advance of the rest of the fleet.

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Only 2 men were severely wounded during the conflict.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.
New York, April 15.
The steamer Fulton arrived this morning from Southampton on the 3rd.

Breadstuffs dull. Quotations barely maintained. Provisions dull.

It is rumored that the German members of the Vienna cabinet had resigned.

The movements of the Austrian army in Austria continues.

Orders have been given for the construction of additional works at the Pola fortifications.

Riots took place in Southern Poland.

The Duke of Newcastle is appointed Governor of India.

The Turks have repulsed the insurgents in Herzegovina.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE AT CHICAGO.
Chicago, April 3.
A colored man named Harris, with his wife and two children, were arrested here this morning on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Conman, and sent by special train to Springfield, where they will be examined to-morrow. The man is examined by Mr. Patterson, of St. Louis County Mo., and the woman and children by Mr. Vale, of the same county, and whence they escaped. As it was almost entirely unknown that warrants were issued, they were executed with little difficulty, but after the affair became known, the most intense excitement prevailed among the colored portion of the community, and large numbers gathered at the depot as the regular morning train left, the crowd supposing the fugitives to be on board. One or two shots were fired at the train. Beyond this there was no disturbance.

MINUTES OF RAMSAY COUNCIL.
Ramsay, 9th April, 1861.
The Council met this day in the Town Hall, pursuant to notice. Present, a Quorum, the Deputy Mayor in the Chair. Minutes of last meeting read, approved and signed by the Deputy Mayor.

The Reeve entered and took his seat.

A communication from the County Treasurer, and another from the Clerk of the County Council, were laid before the Council. The following petitions were presented and read.

By Mr. Coulter, of Thomas Hillard and 32 others in behalf of William Canwith, to keep a tavern at Clayton.

By Mr. Anderson—petition of James Rosamond and 35 others, in behalf of J. B. Shipman for tavern licence in Almonte.

By Mr. Coulter—petition of James Coulter, Sen., and 34 others, in behalf of Hiram H. Bellamy, for Tavern licence at Clayton.

By Mr. Anderson—petition of James Rosamond and 57 others, inhabitants of Almonte, praying that the Statute labor of the Village be appropriated to the building of side walks.

By Mr. Anderson—petition of Thos. Teskey and 42 others, praying for a grant of money for a Bridge at No. 5 and 6, 11 con. line.

By Mr. Coulter—petition of Michael Riley and 38 others, praying for assistance to repair cross road between No. 20 and 21.

By Mr. Coulter—petition of Timothy Donovan and John Edson, for assistance to make a road at No. 22 and 23, 1st con.

By Mr. Anderson—petition of William Jessop and 21 others, praying for further assistance to open the 12th line from No. 10 to No. 16.

Moved by Mr. Coulter, seconded by Mr. Anderson: That the Council do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the distribution of Statute labor. Carried.

After distribution of Statute Labour, the Council resumed.

Moved by Mr. Toshack, seconded by Mr. Houston: That this Council is of opinion, that the village of Clayton and its vicinity does not require any more tavern accommodation than it already has, and therefore do hereby refuse to grant the petition of James Coulter and others, praying for a Tavern licence for Hiram H. Bellamy, nor the petition of Thomas Hillard and others, praying for a tavern licence for William Canwith, being both applicants for Taverns at the village of Clayton—carried.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Houston: That the petition of J. B. Shipman, B. Shipman, be allowed to get a Tavern licence be granted—also that the other petition praying for assistance to roads, lay over till next meeting of Council—carried.

The Council adjourned.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Town Clerk.

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The men of West Point flying Artillery received orders to keep their revolvers cocked and ready for immediate action. Part of the Volunteers will be stationed at the Bridge across the Potomac, so as to defend it from an invading force. Nearly 1000 men are now enrolled for regular service from the ranks of the District Militia. Those who refused to take the oath of allegiance were marched back to the Army Hospital and their names stricken from the roll. Hisses from the spectators accompanied their disappearance from the parade ground.

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ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.
New York, April 9.
The steamship Persia arrived this morning, bringing 115 passengers, and \$57,000 in specie.

Politics unimportant.

The English parliament stood adjourned for the Easter recess.

Warlike rumors continued in circulation.

The Paris Bourse depressing, which, however, after a firm start at 47, closed at 49.

The concentration of Austria troops at Venetia attracts attention, although the asserted movements were purely defensive.

Count Cavour reiterated the urgent necessity for declaring Rome the capital of Italy, and guaranteeing the Pope's Liberty, and independence of spiritual power.

It is reported that Garibaldi's staff officers were ordered to proceed to Capraia on the 6th April for conference.

COMMERCIAL.
MONTREAL, Tuesday, April 9, 1861.
Temperature at 7 a. m., 31° above zero; at noon in the shade, 43° above.

The weather continues mild and beautiful, with a light breeze; sailing is making rapid progress, and we are informed of a large yield in some localities. The condition of the country roads prevents much travel; a good many farmers, however, come to the city every day. Wholesale trade is going on steadily; and the indications now are that the river will soon open, the ice-bridge being the chief obstacle to the greatest export business from Canada that has ever been witnessed. The first through-shipsments from the far West will probably be made from the St. Lawrence, several days in advance of grain by the New York canals.

THE CROPS IN BRITAIN.—The *Mark Lane Express* estimates the deficiency of last year's crop as very large, and holds the following language respecting it:—"A vast amount of human food, as well as food for cattle, has been destroyed by weather such as had no parallel since the year 1816. This alone notwithstanding the largest importations ever realized, fully accounts for the present high range of agricultural products. As to the breath of what yet sown seedling, it is not so bright as what is in the ground. The late frosts, which are more immediately concerned to keep in view, and to watch with vigilant attention the influence of the rising year upon the growing crop."

BREADSTUFFS.—The Chicago market for Wheat and Flour continues without change; and the same remarks apply to Cincinnati.

The principal feature of the market here is quietness; there is no quotable change either in Flour or Wheat. The latest sale U. C. Spring Wheat was at \$1.22 1/2 for choice, May and June delivery; Flour, No. 1 Superfine, for May, \$5.60. Our quotations show to-day's market.

The advance at New York in Pork, is maintained, there is no change to note in Pork or Beef in the markets of the Western States. Both articles are quiet here. Butter continues very dull; but the receipts during the past few days have been much less than several weeks previous.

GROCERIES.—Latest Chinese advices confirm previous reports of the great scarcity of Rice, and continue advancing prices. A letter from New York received this morning, states the highest quotation there, for finest qualities of Y. Hyson, to be 75c., and none, even the very worst, to be had at 50c. No sweet-drawing Twankay can be had under 45c., equal to 56c. here. Our market is a little stiffer for Sugars; some common Cuba Bright, at auction, recently brought 6c. but on a few parcels were sold.

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PRODUCE.—Our market still continues inanimate and dull, most purchasers confining themselves to supplying present wants. This will continue until navigation opens, and as the ice opposite the city has begun to melt, we expect another fortnight at latest will allow the river and lake craft to commence operations. Advices from Europe are generally favorable.

Flour—No. 1, Superfine, \$5.25 to \$5.30, with few buyers. For later delivery, say in June, \$5.60 is the highest price we have heard of. No. 2, and Fine are rather lower, and in less demand; and buyers of the former are storing. In other grades prices are nominal, and transactions limited.

Bag Flour—Heavy arrivals, and anything but a first class article is difficult to move. Prices are slightly weaker, \$2.65 to \$2.75.

Wheat—Good demand for car loads.—U. C. Spring, brings readily from \$1.13 to \$1.15 ex cars; \$1.22 offered for 11.30.

Peas—Rather dull, and at a slight decline, 70c. to 75c. per 66 lbs.

Pork—Quiet, Mess, \$17 to \$18; Thin Mess \$15; Prime Mess, \$13.50 to \$14; Prime, \$11.25. In carcass little doing and few arrivals. Anything choice would bring \$6.50.

Eggs—12c. per dozen.

Butter—Since our last, we have sold upwards of a hundred packages, for shipping, at 12c.; but the demand still remains limited.

Ashes—Pots are brisk at an advance.—Our sales are \$5.50 to \$5.85; Pearls, \$5.85 to \$6.00.—There are a good number of foreign buyers in the city this week, setting up for Spring business. Transactions have been mostly of a retail character but we hope it is the beginning of a good Spring business. Many are purchasing lightly just now, on account of high rates of Freight; but orders are flowing in to be executed on opening of navigation, which we trust will be in a few days. We believe the assortment this Spring will be good, and the heavy duties on some kinds of groceries in New York, will give us the decided advantage.

Green Teas are advancing rapidly, and stocks in New York are very light. New York Brokers have telegraphed to Merchants here that no Twankay can be had for less than 44c. The market here is being supplied by importations from England, which, although not so round and well made as New York Teas, is sound and even superior in flavor.

Sugars are rather firm. At the last sale, by Auction, all was withdrawn after the 10th, quoted at "board," which brought \$6 to \$6.10, for very ordinary Cuba. Fair, Cuba may be quoted at \$6.25 to \$6.50, and Porto Rico, \$6.50 to \$7.00. Refinery Sugars, Loaves, Tierces, 9c.; Extra Grand, 9c.; Crushed A, 9c.; Yellow, 2c. 2 1/2c. Barrels, Molasses—Puns, 24c. to 26c. Barrels, Tierces, 25c. to 27c. Barrels, scarce, 30c. to 35c.

Syrup—New York, 35c. to 39c., according to quantity. Rhode's of mountains, 42c. Coffee—Rio, 14c. to 16c. Jamaica, 17c. to 18c. Lagura, 18c. to 19c.

Fruit—Lager Raisins, \$2.70 to \$3; M. R's, \$2.55 to \$2.65; Valencia, 8c. to 9c. Figs, 7c. to 10c.

Rice—Aracan, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Patna, scarce, at \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Starch—Canada, 6c. to 9c.; English, 13c. to 15c.

Tobacco—Rather firm; Plugs, 10c. to 12c., low grade; 13c. to 15c., Medium; 16c. to 17

