



DOINGS IN MONTREAL.

From the Montreal Gazette Extra of Saturday, April 28.

We were much gratified in being able to inform our readers that Messrs. Howard, Perry, and Ferrer, were liberated from prison, this afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

At half-past ten Messrs. Ermatinger and Gagnon, Justices of the Peace, went down to the Jail for the purpose of taking bail from Messrs. Montgomerie, Mack, Howard and Ferrer, and permitting them to return home.

Having sent for those gentlemen to meet them in the Jail's apartments, they descended, and were informed by Mr. Ermatinger that, on his own responsibility, he was prepared to continue the examination, accept bail from them, and liberate them. The following conversation ensued:—

Prisoners.—Before we accept bail or enter upon the business at all, we desire to know whether you are authorized to release Mr. Perry?

Mr. E.—I am not. He is here under different affidavits, and a different warrant and I cannot release him at present.

Prisoners.—We are all here on the same charge, and as we believe on the same affidavits, although on different warrants, and we beg to inform you, that out of this Jail we do not go, unless Mr. Perry goes with us.

Mr. E.—He is in under different affidavits, and a different warrant, and I cannot do it.

Prisoners.—Then, Mr. Ermatinger, we return to our cells. We all go or none. Mr. Perry has had no examination, he has never seen an affidavit or warrant against him, and we request you will proceed to take his examination in the usual form, and allow him to accompany us, for if you keep him you keep us.

Mr. Ermatinger then looked over the affidavits, and found that all the prisoners had been arrested on the same affidavits, and consented to release Mr. Perry also.

Mr. Ermatinger then desired to continue the examination, but the prisoners declined answering any more questions, or to sign any more declarations.

Bail Bonds were accordingly signed by friends of the prisoners, who had come down on purpose, having heard of the intended release, and everything being in form, they were told they were at liberty.

As Mr. Ermatinger had not come prepared with printed forms for Mr. Perry, some time was consumed in writing them out. Friends in the interim had come in, and an omnibus having been brought to the gate they prepared for departure.

On passing through the Court yard, they cheered the guard and sentries, some cried "Remember Lieut. Weir," and having given three cheers for the Queen, they proceeded on their way to town in the omnibus and cab.

On the way up more cabs and a second omnibus were filled, and by the time they reached White's Hotel, a respectable number of people had joined them.

Here a Union Jack was procured, and the party proceeded, increasing as they went up the Quebec Suburbs, and being cheered from the different establishments, and from windows as they passed. The loyal men of the St. Mary's Foundry particularly, turned out, and mounting the fences, gave lusty cheers for the prisoners.

Several small parties of soldiers were now and then met by the way, and were loudly cheered by the cavalcade, as also were the Officers' quarters on the route, and the pleased countenances of the gallant fellows spoke how the heart beat, beneath the uniform of Her Majesty, as the cheers told the feelings of the civilians towards them, and that the sympathy of 1837 and 1838, was still vivid in 1849.

By the time the procession—triumphant procession we may call it,—had reached the Government House, it amounted to several hundreds. Here deafening cheers were raised, the windows of the offices being crowded with the clerks.

It continued on to Orr's Hotel, where the whole stopped for a minute or two, and then proceeded to the Place d'Armes, where a crowd of several hundreds had assembled in front of the Montreal Bank.

Messrs. Ferrer, Mack, Howard, Montgomerie, and Perry, addressed the people present, thanking them for their good will, and expressing their sentiments on the stand they had taken. They exhorted all to peace, order, and tranquillity, recommending them strongly to do all in their power to allay the excitement, and permit things to return to their usual course.

They were loudly cheered, and the people seemed to concur heartily in the advice. The Hon. George Moffatt then addressed a few words to them, urging peace and order, and informed them that the French Canadians had been disarmed, and that the safety of the city had been confided to military. He said that all knew the gallant feelings of the soldier, and that everything would now go right. He also said that no more meetings should be held, and trusted that order would resume its sway.

The people then dispersed quietly. The rain poured down the whole time, but it did not damp the enthusiasm of the people.

TO COL. GUGY, M. P. P.

MONTREAL JAIL, April 28, 1849. Sir,—On the morning of the third day of our confinement in the common Jail, without any committal, except a mere remand for further examination, we address ourselves to you in your capacity of a member of the House of Assembly, to represent to that Body, should you see fit, that we consider our arrest and detention as illegal, as will, we doubt not, appear to you, on perusal of the short and simple facts of our case.

On the morning of the 26th instant, we were arrested upon a charge of arson, and taken to the police office for the purpose of undergoing an examination before, as we were informed, the usual Bench of Magistrates. After being detained there for upwards of an hour, we were requested by Mr. Delisle, clerk of the peace, to step into Mr. Ermatinger's own office, and upon our objecting to any private examination before that gentleman, Mr. Delisle assured us that it was for no purpose of that kind, but merely to afford the magistrates, many of whom were in attendance, an opportunity of consulting together upon the business in hand. Under this assurance and relying upon Mr. Delisle's word as a gentleman, we accompanied an officer of the Court into Mr. Ermatinger's room, where we were locked up. After a detention of about two hours, during which time Mr. Ermatinger was in attendance at the Government House, that gentleman made his appearance, and tossing some papers upon his table, said, "Gentlemen these are the depositions against you." He added that we might look at them, but copies were then refused, upon the plea that the Clerk must have them to make the usual headings,—which, we need scarcely say to you, was absurd, and amounted to a refusal of copies; he, however, promised to send them to us immediately after our examination. We were then for some time left alone, and on his return he said, "I will now take your voluntary declarations," and made the usual formal explanation on that subject. We asked him then if he was prepared to act in this matter alone, to which he replied in the affirmative,—and, in reply to the question whether he acted as an independent Magistrate or under the directions of the Attorney General—he asserted that he was acting as an independent Magistrate, and under the orders of no one. About this time Mr. Castie, a Justice of the

Peace, entered the room, when he was requested to withdraw—though he stated his capacity, and that it was in that capacity he presented himself. Mr. Ermatinger said his appearance was unusual, and begged that he would retire, which Mr. Castie did, and Mr. Ermatinger then proceeded to take our declarations—which were given by us, even then under the impression that this step was merely preliminary to our being carried before the magistrates, who were waiting for that purpose in the Police Office. The formal part of the declarations were read to us, to which we respectively answered that we had nothing to say except a total denial of the calumnious and offensive charge.

We have already stated that we were arrested on a charge of arson, and arson only; but the declarations set forth that we were charged with exciting and instigating a mob to the commission of that crime, and aiding and abetting in the same. We need scarcely say that all this was altogether untrue, in order that there might be an apparent harmony between the declaration and the affidavit, which latter in no way sustains the charge on which we had been arrested—a charge of arson.

Having now discovered that Mr. Ermatinger intended to act alone in the matter, we offered evidence of the most conclusive nature, then in attendance, that we were totally innocent, not only of the crime of arson, but even of the supplementary part so irregularly introduced, into the Declarations. We at the same time called his attention to the insufficiency of the affidavits—but his reply was, "I have no discretion in the matter, I must commit you, but I shall make out your committal in full for arson, for the felony—so that you may make your application to be admitted to bail immediately." With these words he left the room and we saw a him no more—nor did he or any one else send us copies of the affidavits—and, in fact, we never had an opportunity of making any application even to any officer of the Court for copies.

After a further detention of an hour or more, we were sent under a military escort to this place, where for the first time, we found that Mr. Ermatinger had merely remanded us for further examination—in this respect we must be permitted to say that that person has been guilty of a piece of trickery and deceit towards us.

We think that we were sent to prison illegally, because the depositions are perfectly inconclusive against any of us, because we ought, in the face of, at least, doubtful affidavits, to have been afforded an opportunity of adducing the evidence of the witnesses in attendance, who were ready to prove that the charge in all its parts was false,—because a full Bench of Magistrates being in attendance we ought to have been examined in presence of more than one magistrate, in which case we must have been permitted to adduce evidence, because having been once brought before the Police Court, and there detained, we ought not to have been removed into the private office of Mr. Ermatinger; and finally, because we were examined touching facts other than that which was assigned in the warrant for our arrest.

We think our detention here illegal, because we were only committed for further examination, and have not yet been further examined, and are thereby deprived of the precious right of applying to Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for our release under Habeas Corpus.

Under all those circumstances we have requested that you will, according to your discretion, bring this matter under the notice of the House, as we feel assured that that hon. Body will not suffer any British subject to be deprived of his liberty without most important and satisfactory reasons for the same,—certainly not under a proceeding like the present, which cannot be characterised otherwise than as a Star Chamber Warrant, or a Lettre de Cachet.

We remain, Sir,

Your most obed. Servts., W. GORDON MACK, JAS. MOIR FERRER, AUGUSTUS HEWARD, HUGH E. MONTGOMERIE.

COL. GUGY, M. P. P.

MONTREAL, 28th April, 1849. Sir,—I beg to address you as a member of the Provincial Parliament, with the request that you would kindly use the influence of that office, to ascertain from the proper authorities, under what law I am now confined in the common Jail of this city. To enable you to do so, I will state the circumstances under which I was conveyed here. About five o'clock on the morning of the 26th instant, Mr. Jermy, Sub-Inspector of Police, called at my house, and intimated that he had a warrant against me for Arson. He requested me to follow him immediately, and I was conducted to the Central Police Station, where I was placed apart, in a solitary cell, and detained there for some time, without being allowed to communicate with my brother, who called to see me, or indeed with any person whatever. After about eight hours of this solitary confinement, I was conducted to the Common Jail, in charge of a Sergeant of Police. Mr. McGinn, the Gaoler, was not in the building at the time of my arrival, but I was immediately placed (seemingly in pursuance of whispered instructions from the Sergeant in whose charge I was) in a close, dimly-lighted cell, without bench, chair, table, or any other article of furniture. Finding my remonstrances against my confinement in this place to be all in vain, I requested that my situation might be made known to Mr. McGinn, upon his return. Previous to that time, however, I was visited by Sheriff Boston, and, by his instructions, was removed to a more convenient apartment.

Here I have remained until this time—upwards of 48 hours from the period of my first arrest—and I would especially request your attention to the fact, that I have not yet seen the affidavits or affidavits on which I have been committed; that I have undergone no examination whatever; that, in fact, I have no further official information of the cause of my imprisonment than the production of the folded paper by Mr. Jermy, with his assertion that it was a warrant for my apprehension for the crime of arson.

This, sir, is a plain and simple statement of the facts of my case, and I now desire to know whether a British subject is to be thus torn from his family, and thrown into a dungeon, on an accusation which I have no hesitation in pronouncing false and unfounded,—without any intimation whatever of the grounds on which that accusation is based,—and without even an opportunity of recording my emphatic denial of the charge made against me.

Believing that the authorities are bound to take action in a matter by which I am most unjustly detained from my home and my business, to my great loss and detriment, I have again respectfully to request that you will bring my case under their consideration.

I am, Sir,

Your most obed. Servts., ALFRED PERRY.

A warm debate took place in the Assembly this morning, on a motion of Mr. Boulton, of Norfolk, to the effect that the House should address his Excellency, expressing its desire to maintain peace, and support the government in all measures to attain that end.

The discussion arose on clauses of the motion to the effect, that the country was in a state of profound tranquillity. Hon. gentlemen on the opposition benches warmly arguing that this was false; and charging the Government with not having used proper precaution.

Col. GUGY read two letters from the prisoners, which we publish below. He commented in a very indignant

manner on the irregular and illegal course the Attorney and Solicitor-General for Lower Canada, had advised Mr. Ermatinger to take. He said, the whole of the disturbances and destruction of property that had since occurred, was attributable to it.

Mr. BALDWIN replied that the Government could have neither interest nor intention to interfere with the regular administration of justice. He stated that the delay might have occurred in consequence of the excited state of the city, and the committing Magistrate being occupied.

Mr. Badgley, in an indignant speech, followed to the same effect as Col. GUGY. He stated that Mr. Ermatinger informed him, that he, (Mr. E.), had been desired by Mr. Lafontaine, not to go on with the examination.

Mr. Baldwin said that it was not then the time for explanation, but that it could be given in proper time. Mr. Blincks had heard the examinations were going on, and probably by that time finished.

Col. GUGY said then that the excitement would immediately cease in that case, and that they might disarm their constables immediately.

Mr. Blincks replied that they had been disarmed long ago.—(Cheers.)

The East Hall of the building is occupied by the 71st Regiment, which has been brought in from St. John's.

Our Montreal Correspondence.

MONTREAL, 28th April, 1849.

There is now a cessation of hostilities between the two violent political parties; although until this hour it had a most stormy appearance. It was last evening ascertained that the Government had given arms to a number of Canadians and some Irish of Griffintown, who were in the interests of the Government party,—a measure which so irritated the British that they could scarcely be restrained from attacking the armed Canadians, though they were formed behind the troops—and it was only by the exertions of Col. GUGY and some others, who had influence, that they could be restrained from acts of violence—they were told that it would be madness on their part to make any attack in their then unarmed state; and in order to disperse them, they were advised to go home quietly and come back this evening, armed as well as they could be,—on this they dispersed. It was said, I do not know how truly, that General Gore informed them that it was by mistake that arms were furnished to the Canadians, and he pledged himself that they would be taken back this day. I am just now informed that a Proclamation is about to issue, announcing that the keeping of the Peace of the City, is to be confided to the Commander of the Forces, who with the troops is to keep order, which is very satisfactory information—also that the prisoners were to be released.

We just now perceive that the disarming is commenced at a temporary Guard House near this, where a guard of Canadians, armed with cutlasses, was mounted; they sent some soldiers, who are receiving the arms from them.

Montreal, April 28th, 7 1/2, p. m.

Our city during yesterday was in a most excited state. Groups of people were assembled at every corner, earnestly discussing the state of affairs, and the various rumours of the day.

Early in the evening it was reported that three persons had been shot near the Bonsecours Market by a body of armed special constables.

The report proved true. One of the parties named Driscoll was wounded in the thigh, and another named Simon Clarke, slightly grazed by a body of armed special constables.

RESOLUTIONS

To be proposed by Mr. De Sales La Terrière, on Saturday the 28th April, 1849.

1.—That this House taking into consideration the deplorable events which took place in the city of Montreal, on Monday, 25th instant, when a numerous and riotous assembly of evil-minded persons attacked, about nine o'clock at night, the building in which this House was then sitting, in consequence of which the Archives as well as its Library were totally destroyed, and all the important business of this country violently interrupted; that this House further considering the character of the riots, the burnings which have since taken place, and the tumultuous meetings which are daily held in several portions of this city, with the avowed object of threatening and controlling the acts of the Legislature, this House is fully convinced that its deliberations are no longer free, and that it is most urgent that the present Session should be closed.

2.—That under these critical circumstances, this House finds itself constrained to pray that His Excellency the Governor General will be pleased immediately to prorogue the present Sessions; or, if it should be deemed necessary that the Legislature should still continue to proceed with the business which is still pending, then that His Excellency will be pleased in the exercise of the Royal Prerogative to convene, as speedily as possible, both branches of the legislature in or to proceed to the despatch of public business in the late Parliament Buildings, in the city of Quebec, which are fully adequate to the purposes of the provincial Legislature.

Arrival of the English Mail.

The Letter Mail by the Cambria arrived, via Halifax, this day at eleven o'clock. We lose no time in submitting our London Correspondence to our readers.

LONDON, Saturday, April 14.

The uncertainty and distrust occasioned by the disturbed state of affairs amongst our continental neighbours, is by no means on the decrease. The Schleswig-Holstein question, which has so long seriously affected our commercial intercourse with the northern part of Europe, is at present in by no means an improved position, hostilities having again commenced. This, with a blockade of the Elbe, have cast a gloom much greater than might have been anticipated, and complaints of the unusual dullness of trade are very general.

The Polish Maygar war against Austria is progressing, though without any very obvious results; and unless assisted by the arms of Russia, the Austrians can scarcely expect a satisfactory termination to the war.

The rejection of the Imperial Crown of Germany by the King of Prussia, is considered of great importance here, as from the election of William Frederick was anticipated a cessation of the restless and ruinous anarchy which has lately distracted the whole of the petty German States; so long, however, as Austria and Bavaria refuse their concurrence, the matter remains in abeyance, Frederick William having declared

his determination to reject the proffered honor, unless unanimously elected by the whole of the great German powers.

Italy continues as disturbed as ever. Distracted by conflicting interests and opinions, it may be justly feared it will long ere the advantages can be realised, which her people expected from a revolution which has swept before its course, institutions hallowed by all the associations and prejudices of ages.

The Paris papers, during the week, have been engaged to some extent in chronicling the reception and honors received by the English visitors, who made a holiday trip to the gay capital of the republic.

We have but little intelligence of interest from Ireland, beyond the renewal of the trial of Mr. Duffy. The composition of the panel is considered by Mr. Duffy's party as unfavourable to the acquittal of the prisoner.

Our colonial and home markets have been partially closed during the past week, in consequence of the Easter holidays. The business doing since their re-opening has not been extensive, but prices generally have been firm and previous quotations realised.

After a most protracted trial, Rush has been found guilty of the murder of Mr. Jermy and his son, of Norwich. The prisoner, who conducted his own defence, was allowed great latitude and indulgence by the court, but his coolness and audacity did not avail him, and after an absence of only five minutes, the jury pronounced him guilty. The prisoner continues to deny his having committed the crime, but the public were never more unanimous as to the justice of the verdict of the jury. His execution will probably take place to-morrow week.

MONETARY, &c.

There has been much depression in the market for English securities during the past week, but the amount of business done has been limited owing to some extent to the observance of the Easter holidays. The transfer Books of Stock, which have been closed preparatory to arranging the payment of the dividends, opened on Saturday, and since that day the Three and a Quarter per cents. Long Annuities, and Bank Stock have been abundant for immediate delivery. The market opened heavily on Saturday for all sorts of securities, but the intelligence received on Monday respecting the renewed hostilities between Germany and Denmark, produced a further depression, and Consols were down as low as 91 1/2, at the close of the market, however, more firmness prevailed, Consols leaving off at 91 1/2 to 92 1/2.

The political news received on Tuesday seemed to imply that nothing of a very serious nature from the hostilities between Germany and Denmark, and the English market presented a better appearance. An increase of business was observable. Consols rose to 92 1/2 to 92 3/4 for money and account; they receded towards the close of the day. Prices continue tolerably steady, but to day (Friday), a number of sales depressed prices; Consols closed for money 92 1/2 to 92 3/4 and 92 1/2 to 92 3/4 for the account and Exchequer Bills 47 to 50 Pm.

The Foreign Stock Market has partaken of the depression observed on the London Stock Exchange for home securities. Few speculative operations have been entered upon, and the favourite South American Stocks even have been neglected. To-day Mexicans were done at 30; Peruvian 66 1/2; Buenos Ayres 39; Russian 104 1/2; Spanish Three 31 1/2; and Dutch 24 per cents. 5 1/2.

The value of Railway shares has had a downward tendency, and the business done has been limited. The committee appointed to investigate certain transactions connected with the stock of the great North of England, and the York, Newcastle and Berwick Companies, have published their report; the document was read on the London stock Exchange on Monday, and listened to with great interest. Mr. Hudson it appears by the books of the company, has had placed to his credit upwards of £8,400 more than he was entitled to for shares purchased of him by the York Newcastle and Berwick Company; and at the termination of the enquiry that gentleman it is said tendered a cheque for the full amount.

The last published returns of the Bank of England show the amount of gold coin and bullion on hand to be £14,083,536. The details comprised in the returns continue to exhibit a limited amount of business in the commercial department.

The money market has been inactive owing principally to a contraction of mercantile operations usual during the Easter week. The rates of interest are without variation, and the demand for advances limited. The payment of the dividends on the three-and-a-quarter per cents. Bank stock, and long annuities commenced on Tuesday. The amount due to the holders of these securities is upwards of £4,000,000, and the greater portion of this sum will shortly be thrown on the market. To-day money is more abundant, first class Bills are at 2 1/2 per cent.

Last Saturday the Sultan steamer, from the Mediterranean, brought specie to the value of upwards of £100,000 sterling, and from various quarters of the globe, other large portions of bullion have been received. The Clyde steamer which arrived on the 8th inst., brought on freight 500,407 dollars; 326,097 dollars in gold dust and bars, and £700 in British coin. By the Halifax steamer which left Liverpool on Saturday last £92,000 was exported from this country to the United States. The Times of the 11th inst give the value of gold in Paris and Hamburg as follows:—

The premium on gold at Paris is 7 per mille, which, at the English Mint price of 34. 17s. 10 1/2d. per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25. 32 1/2; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25. 30, it follows that gold is 0.10 per cent, dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 437 per mark, which, at the English Mint price of 34. 17s. 10 1/2d. per ounce for standard gold, give an exchange of 13. 11; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13. 11; it follows that gold is the same price at Hamburg and London.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, APRIL 7.

DEATH OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIMATE.—The Rev. Dr. Crolly, the Roman Catholic Primate, expired yesterday in Drogheda, after an attack of cholera of nine hours duration. The deceased primate was highly esteemed by men of all religious and political persuasions, being ever remarkable for Christian liberality towards his dissenting fellow-countrymen, and love of peace and order.

Dr. Crolly was a warm supporter of the National system of education, and, indeed, of every measure which tended to the progress of enlightenment. He was one of the commissioners of Charitable Bequests, and in accepting that office, in conjunction with Drs. Murray & Denvir, incurred a large share of odium, from which, however, he never shrunk, notwithstanding that the opposition against him was led by the late Mr. O'Connell in person. As soon as the announcement of his death was made public the shops in Drogheda were nearly all closed, and the shipping in the river had their flags raised half mast high. He was about 70 years of age, but from active habits and a strong constitution looked to be much less advanced in age.

TUESDAY EVENING.

TRIAL OF MR. DUFFY.—At the sitting of the commission Court to-day the second trial of Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, under the Treason Felony Act, was commenced. The prisoner was arraigned, and the clerk of the Crown read the indictment, which was precisely the same as that under which he was given in charge in the month of February last, when the jury disagreed. The Attorney-General then addressed the jury on behalf of the Crown. The facts comprised in the statement of the learned gentleman were of course the same as those relied upon by him on the previous occasion, and have been over and over again published.

EVICIONS IN KERRY.—The Rev. John Buckley, parish priest of Milltown, co. Kerry, in a letter dated March 30, and addressed to the Cork Examiner writes as follows:—"I have witnessed this morning, on a farm called Callysaffery, 35 dwelling-houses levelled. I have heard the weepings and the wailings of these 35 families, whose houses were levelled on yesterday; and in their willings of wo I have heard and seen them joined by 53 other families, whose habitations were to be treated in a like manner this day. Out of these 70 families, five fathers have died since yesterday. This you must allow was a strange scene. Nerd I moralise, or need I make any comment on it? I am sure I need not; but I only regret that I have lived to witness such a scene. Oh! what feelings must the persons here who are to be witnesses of the desolation of those 70 families this night, taking shelter by the smouldering ruins of their once fond homes!

SALE OF MR. O'CONNELL'S LIBRARY.—The announcement of the meditated sale of the late Mr. O'Connell's house and library has evoked a somewhat indignant letter from Mr. T. M. Ray, the ex-secretary of the Hospital Association. The proceeds, it seems, are to be applied towards the liquidation of the liberator's debts—a sorrowful account; by the way, of the vast sums of money contributed by a grateful people for the support of their champion during the long period of 16 years.

It is reported here that Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B., when he strikes his flag from the St. Vincent, will immediately re-visit it on board the Superb, Captain Purcell, and proceed to the Cork station to relieve Rear-Admiral Mackay, at present in command on that part of the coast of Ireland.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 7.—Intelligence has just been received that battles had actually taken place along the whole line of operations on the 5th inst., and that Jilischke had attacked and beaten the enemy opposed to him, and had captured 17 cannons.

General Herzinger has left, with 7,000 men, for Hungary.

It is generally believed that Field-Marshal Lieutenant Hammerstein is on the point of entering Hungary with 15,000 men from Galicia. Many are of opinion that this would leave the last-mentioned province too much exposed to the attempts of the ill-disposed, but in all probability the greater part of this class are already under arms in Hungary.

ITALY.

CAPTURE OF BRESCIA.

The Opinions of Turin, of the 5th inst., states that Brescia, the finest city in Lombardy, after Milan, is now but a heap of ruins. The inhabitants of Cosme, on hearing of the disasters of Brescia, had laid down their arms. Bergamo, after a resistance of some days, had capitulated. The inhabitants had been condemned to pay a fine of two millions of dollars. The population of Brescia held out for eight days. General Haynau arrived there on the 30th ult. from Padua. He gave the citizens two hours to surrender. At the expiration of that period he commenced a bombardment, which lasted six hours. The resistance of the people was of the most desperate character. The town was covered with barricades raised to the second story of the houses. Those barricades were successively carried by the point of the bayonet after a sanguinary contest. Every inch of ground was disputed with fury. The massacre on both sides was enormous. An Austrian General was so severely wounded as to be compelled to submit to the amputation of a leg. A Colonel was killed, together with several officers. The inhabitants who survived entrenched themselves in some houses. Those houses were set on fire, and the inhabitants were burnt alive. Brescia had not suffered so severely since the year 1512, when it was carried by the French, under the command of Gaston de Foix.

THE ENTRANCE OF GENERAL MARMORA INTO GENOA, AND FLIGHT OF THE REBELS.—The French government received two despatches yesterday, the first of which announced that General La Marmora had entered Genoa on the 6th, and had made himself master of the forts and of all the commanding positions. The second despatch brought the still more important news of the capitulation of the city to the troops. The insurgents were flying for shelter on board the English and French ships.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM GENOA.—It was confidently reported in Paris yesterday, 12th, that the government had received a telegraphic despatch announcing that Genoa had surrendered at discretion.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The last advices from Copenhagen mention the capture of one Prussian merchantman, and of eight Hockstok vessels. The number of German vessels which the Danish cruisers have captured since the renewal of hostilities is 28.

STATE OF CANADA.

(From the London Morning Post.)

Nothing can well be more anomalous than the condition of the British monarchy in Canada at the present moment. A tyrannical democracy oppresses and insults the loyalists of the province, and her Majesty's representative does not even affect to have any other rule for his government than what seems to be the will of the majority. The men who risked their property and their lives, some years ago, to maintain the authority of the Queen's government are now called upon to pay for the losses and injuries which they inflicted upon the rebels, in order to punish them for their disloyalty, and to uphold the government. The influence of her Majesty's representative has not been used against this monstrous proposition, further than to exclude from the right of claiming compensation those who were actually prosecuted and convicted for having taken part in the rebellion. They who were ostentatious

Extracts from late English Papers.

FRANCE.

The political convicts of Bourges passed through Paris on Friday morning, on their way to the citadel of Doullens, situated seven leagues north of Amiens, and which was used under Louis Philippe as a state prison. They were accompanied by a strong escort.

M. Dome, the father-in-law of M. Thiers, died on Saturday morning of cholera, after a few hours' illness. There is every reason to believe that the epidemic is more prevalent in Paris than the authorities are disposed to admit. Every effort is made, both by the government and the press, to conceal its extension. Several other members of the Assembly, including the Bishop of Orleans, have lately been removed by death. On Friday there were 58 members confined to their apartments by serious indisposition. The cause is assigned to the unwholesome exhalations which prevail in the Chamber, and from the difficulty of ventilating the building.

A correspondent writes as follows:—"I find that the Legitimists are in high spirits to-day; indeed, at no period for many years past have they been so joyous, and, according to their own account, so full of hope. Electioneering agents have arrived from several of the departments, and they announce that public opinion is becoming every day more pronounced in favour of the restoration of Henry V. It is said that even M. Sinard has no chance of being re-elected for Rouen; and what is more strange, that the republican party, which has so long represented, and which is so identified with his name. In the department of the Seine-et-Marne, where the family of Lafayette possess large landed property, the tradesmen and peasantry are said to declare that they will have none of them again for representatives, but that they will name some staunch Royalists of Charles X. The Legitimists count upon returning 250 pure Royalists to the new Chamber, and they are even now sending an appeal to the nation to decide by universal suffrage whether the monarchy shall be restored. The partisans of the Regency, of whom M. Thiers is said to be the chief, are in the meantime not idle; and they prefer to believe that they will have a majority in the new Chamber. It will, of course, be hazardous to say anything positive as to the issue of the electoral contest which is so soon to commence; but the private accounts that reach us agree in one fact, namely, the complete change that has come over the public mind in the provinces, and the strong anti-Republican feeling that generally exists. Connected with this subject there is a report current, which I would not notice from its apparent absurdity, but that I heard it mentioned by a person officially connected with the government. It is to the effect, that the government contemplates adjourning the elections to a later period than that fixed by the Rattachement proposition, which was carried with so much difficulty in the National Assembly."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Wednesday.—The President of the National Assembly proclaimed to-day the result of the ball, which took place yesterday for the appointment of the 40 members of the new Council of State. Twenty only having obtained the absolute majority were declared duly returned. Among them were Messrs Vivien, Curmenin, Macarel, Bethman, Stourm, Landrin, Havin, Boulay, Boulatignier, &c. A second ballot is fixed for to-morrow, for the election of the 20 others.

During the debate it appears that a quarrel, unconnected with the subject under discussion, had arisen in one of the couloirs, between two representatives, M. Raspail, and M. Point, who had deposed against the uncle of the former during the trial of Bourges, and that M. Raspail struck M. Point in the face. All the members rushed into the centre of the hall, and formed into animated groups, particularly in the vicinity of the ministerial bench. In an instant the quæstors, the vice-presidents, and the secretaries surrounded the president, with whom they consulted, and shortly afterwards M. Baroche, the Attorney-General, having joined the members of the bureau, presented a paper to the President, who communicated its contents to his colleagues. It demanded permission to prosecute M. Raspail. After some discussion the Assembly by an immense majority authorised the prosecution.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 5th instant, state that the government had been informed by telegraph that King Charles Albert left San Sebastian on the 31st, for Portugal, via Valladolid. The religious ceremony, in which the Queen washed the feet of 12 beggars and attended them at dinner, took place at the palace, in presence of the members of the corps diplomatique and the entire court.

The *Journal des Pyrénées Orientales*, of the 6th, publishes a letter from Lerida, stating that, on the 25th ult., the advanced guard of Biocra attacked, near Porcella, the united bands of Tristany, Caragole, and Corso, and dispersed them, with the loss of some killed and nine prisoners. A few days afterwards Brigadier Pons encountered the same bands, amounting to 700 infantry and 80 cavalry. All the positions occupied by the factions were carried, after a resistance of two hours, and with a loss of 80 killed and wounded. The Carlist chief, Marbal, abandoned by his infantry, was wandering in the neighbourhood of Gerona, with 15 or 20 horsemen, when he fell in, at Collde Bastarea, with the column of Colonel Lafont. Three of his men were taken, but he succeeded in making his escape, thanks to his knowledge of the country.

The *Constitutionnel* states, on the authority of a letter from Perpignan, that a sanguinary battle had taken place in Catalonia between the Royalist Chief Pons "Bep Del Oli" and Cabrera, in which the two generals were killed. Other accounts say that Cabrera, who had been wounded in the action, took refuge in a cavern, where he was discovered and put to death by the Miquelets.

GERMANY.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN: RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES.

Hostilities have recommenced between the Germans and Danes. The news reached Hamburg on the morning of the 6th instant, of an engagement having taken place between the Danish naval force and the German Strand batteries, in which though the latter were the weaker party in guns and artillerymen, the Danes were defeated and sustained considerable loss. The following account of the action was brought to Altona by the Prince of Noer, who was an eye-witness of the affair:—"Several Danish men-of-war, viz., King Christian VIII., 81 guns, and the frigate Gefion, 42, the brig St. Croix, and the two war-steamers Geyser and Skirner, besides a third steamer towing six landing craft, appeared in the evening of the 5th inst., in the cove of the bay of Eckernforde, when they anchored. Early on the morning of the 6th one of the steamers and the brig parted company with the squadron, and stood out to the east, but the rest of the squadron weighing anchor at 7 o'clock, commenced engaging the Strand batteries, which answered their fire, until after a cannonade of several hours the northern battery was silenced by the steamer Geyser. Shortly afterwards, however, the Christian VIII., went to ground in the inner harbour, and the Gefion had her rudder shot away. In consequence of this disaster the Christian VIII. hoisted a flag of truce, and a Danish officer was sent on shore, who offered to spare the town if the German batteries would cease to fire and allow the two Danish ships to get away. These terms having been rejected by the military commander of the German forces, as well as by the magistrates of Eckernforde, another parley commenced, and a truce of two hours was finally agreed upon. This truce enabled the Germans to get the northern battery into working order, and to relieve the men that had been working the southern battery almost without cessation, while the Christian VIII. engaged repairing damages, and the Christian VIII. struggled hard to get afloat. This being at length effected, a signal was made for one of the steamers to come in and take the Christian VIII. in tow, but a couple of shots which were fired from the Strand batteries warned the steamer to keep off, which then vereered round and stood out in the tack of the ships that had left in the morning. After the expiration of the truce, the hostilities recommenced by half a battery of Nassau artillery opening upon the two Danish vessels, and playing with great precision

and effect, while the Danes fired a broadside now and then. In the course of the engagement the Christian VIII. managed to run again aground and to catch fire, and was at length compelled to strike to a Holsian battery of two pieces, aided by some Nassau light artillery. The surrender of the Christian VIII. was almost immediately followed by that of the Gefion, and the Danish sailors of the Gefion, aided by the German soldiers, set about to save the crew of the Christian VIII.; 400 men were saved, but at 8 o'clock p.m. the vessel, which had been burning steadily all the while, exploded with the remaining 700 men. Of the crew of the Gefion 250 escaped without injury, but the number of the killed and wounded was not less than 150. The Germans had but one man killed, and 13 wounded. The reports of the battle give due praise to the courage of the Danish sailors, and no less praise is given to the German Commander, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, for his judicious arrangements, and the humanity and zeal which he displayed in his attempts to save the unfortunate crew of the Christian VIII.

The Cologne Gazette of the 11th inst., in a letter from Altona says:—"We have received positive intelligence that the Danes have evacuated Hadersleben on the 6th, and the German troops have again taken possession of that town. Another engagement has likewise taken place in the Sundewitz between about 5,000 of the Imperial troops, and 10,000 Danes. The issue was undecided. A Danish vessel, bearing a flag of truce, was in the port of Eckernforde on the evening of the 6th, in order to ascertain the precise particulars respecting the two large men-of-war which have been blown up, and the number of prisoners made. The latter amount to 611, among whom are above 40 officers, six of whom are Swedes. The first account said above 900 men were taken prisoners, of whom only about 20 were officers and cadets. The Danish envoy at Frankfurt has called for his passports, and has quitted that city.

Hamburg letters and papers of the 9th inst. contain some further particulars of the engagement at Eckernforde, and in which the loss of human life is asserted to have been very great, though no positive statements of the number of Danes missing have come to our hands. Of prisoners there are no less than 1,050 officers, sailors, and marines. It appears from the accounts of the captured Danish officers, that on the day of the battle the two vessels entered the bay of Eckernforde with a very favourable wind, which of course would not but be very unfavourable to their leaving it again. They relied on their steamers for the means of getting away in case of need. The German gunners however kept up a well-directed fire upon the two steamers and disabled them. The result is on record. It appears that the Christian VIII. caught fire as early as 10 P.M., so that she burned almost ten hours before she exploded. The Danes held out manfully to the last.

We have further intelligence from the seat of war in Germany, by which we learn, on the authority of the Cologne Gazette, that the Danes have evacuated Hadersleben, and that the German troops have taken possession of that town. Another engagement is reported to have taken place at Sundewitz, the issue of which was undecided.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 6.—Our official gazette of to-day announces that the order of the "Golden Fleece" had been conferred on Radezky. Several other officers of the Italian army have been decorated for their services; amongst others, Field-Marshal Lieutenant Hesse, the chief of Radezky's staff, and Field-Marshal Lieutenant Selibahle. The latter is generally supposed to be the author of Radezky's famous proclamations and addresses to his army.

Yesterday evening we had an extraordinary supplement to the *Wiener Zeitung*, containing an account of the storming of Brescia, an official bulletin, and other matters relating to the Hungarian war.

Welden's Hungarian bulletin states, that on the same day that Brescia was taken, a battle was fought and won by our troops near Kamenitz, outside Peterwardein. The garrison of Peterwardein made a rally. The rebels, who were about 5,000 men, with four batteries (12 and 6 pounders), attacked our position at Kamenitz, which was defended by about 1,400 men and 10 cannons. A hostile battery, erected on the left bank of the Danube, also took us in flank. The attack of the enemy was at first principally directed against the left wing of our position, but they were repulsed with such a sharp discharge of artillery that they drew over to the right wing, and there met with little success. The bulletin concludes with a list of the officers who distinguished themselves, and a statement, remarkable if true, that our troops had only two killed and five wounded, whereas the enemy left 150 dead and wounded on the field.

CROATIA.

A letter from Agram, in the *Constitutionelle Zeitung*, asserts that the Ban of Croatia, Baron Jellachich, has refused to publish the late Austrian charter in the Croatian Kingdoms. He has sent a protest to the Olmutz cabinet, declaring that the Croatians would not be satisfied unless the Emperor were pleased to annul the resolutions of the Croatian Diet of 1848. The dangers to Austria from the dissatisfaction of the Croats are so great that the Olmutz Cabinet cannot for a moment hesitate what course to adopt, and the Austrian charter of 1849, which has already been modified, so far as the Servians are concerned, becomes thus impossible.

WAREHOUSING AT QUEBEC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SHIPPING AND MERCANTILE GAZETTE.

Sir,—I have not had an opportunity of seeing a *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* since the arrival of the last American mail. You will, I have no doubt, have noticed the "Prospectus of the Quebec Warehousing Company," in the Quebec Newspapers. It shows clearly that Quebec must be the shipping port of the St. Lawrence, and that the transhipment at Montreal must be avoided to enable us successfully to compete with the Atlantic seaports of the United States.

The expense, exposure of property, delay and annoyance attending the transshipment of goods at Montreal in the fall of the year, can only be realised by those who have had to attend to it. The insufficient means of transport causes the necessity of employing all kinds of craft, and of their being loaded in a way that exposes them to the weather, sometimes for more than a week. A still more serious consequence attends this transshipment; vessels that could be loaded in a week are detained three weeks, and this when insurances are daily rising.

It is very evident that the freight of flour to England would thus fall have been 1s. to 1s. 6d. sterling per barrel less than it was, could the Quebec vessels have entered freely into competition with the Montreal traders. Many good vessels were loaded with timber at a sacrifice of one-fourth the freight that would have been obtained for flour, from unwillingness of the owners to risk the detention and consequent increased premiums of insurance on the vessels.

An ordinary voyage will bear out the foregoing, but the estimate of difference of freight does not go far enough for my last voyage, which was one that risked the detention and consequent rise of premium, and amounts to 1s. 11d. per barrel. The lump sum seems so incredible that the framers of the "Prospectus" might well keep within, lest the whole should be disputed. The items paid, or estimated to be explained, begin from the 30th of September, when I then show the vessel could have been loaded had the flour been stored in Quebec.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. L.
London, March, 1840.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

The *Gazette* of last night contains the following notification relating to the blockade of various ports by the Austrian, Neapolitan, and Danish governments:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 7.—It is hereby notified that Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty a letter, enclosing the copy of a note bearing date the 22d day of March last, from the Neapolitan Minister for Foreign Affairs

to her Majesty's minister at Naples, stating that the Neapolitan government had determined that from the 1st days of the instant month of April the port and gulf of Palermo and the adjacent coasts shall be placed in a state of blockade, and that cruisers of war of the royal navy shall watch over the coasts of Sicily, in order that ammunition, arms, or any other articles which may be used in war, be not introduced into any part of the island.

April 10.—It is hereby notified that Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from her Majesty's minister at Copenhagen a despatch, dated the 3d of April, 1849 enclosing a communication from the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated the 2d instant, declaring that a blockade of the German ports of Cammin, Swinemünde, Wolgast, Greifswalde, Stralsund, and Rostock will commence on the 5th instant, and that a blockade of the Elbe the ports Pillau and Danzig, and of the rivers the Elbe, the Weser, and the Jahde, will commence on the 12th inst.

April 10.—It is hereby notified that Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from Viscount Ponsouby, her Majesty's ambassador at the court of Vienna, a despatch, dated April 1st, 1849, stating that he had on that day received from the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs a note dated the 31st of March, announcing that the blockade of Venice would commence on the 4th instant.

The tenor of the Austrian minister's note is as follows:—

(Translation.)

Vienna, March 31, 1849.
The Imperial Government finding it expedient to re-establish, from the 4th April next, the blockade notified in the course of last year with respect to the port of Venice, which blockade was interrupted by subsequent occurrences, the undersigned, President of the Council, has the honour to request the Ambassador of England to bring this determination to the knowledge of his government, and to add that the imperial Vice-Admiral, charged with the execution of this measure, has orders to maintain it strictly.

The undersigned, &c.,
F. SCHWARZENBERG,
His Excellency the Viscount Ponsouby, &c.

REMOVAL.

The Office of this Paper, after the first of May next, will be removed to the house in Buade street, on the steps, leading to the Lower Town, between Prescott Gate and the Post Office.

Subscribers to the QUEBEC MERCURY, intending to move on the first day of May are requested to make known their change of residence at this office.

QUEBEC, MAY 1, 1849.

We regret that peace and order had not, by our latest dates, been yet perfectly restored in our sister city. It behoves all true friends of their country, at the present time, and more especially the public journals, to discountenance and repudiate all opinions and sentiments tending to foster and encourage religious or national distinctions in a community composed as this is, of such heterogeneous and discordant materials. As to the religion of the majority, if not, the whole of the French Canadians in Lower Canada, it is also professed by a vast number of different origins who, however, are as diametrically opposed to them in politics as the most zealous protestant can possibly be; and if we have not been misinformed, was not one of the present ministers an acknowledged orangeman until he was taken by the hand by the Lafontaine party? As to the ministerialists, therefore, making religion a rallying point for their adherents, it is a stratagem the most absurd and ludicrous—and the last that ought to be resorted to by them. And if report tell truth, Mr. Lafontaine himself was never much renowned as a specimen of that self denying obedience to constituted authorities, religious or civil, so indispensably required from all christian believers; and we are not aware that the introduction of Responsible Government has made any very great change in the honorable gentleman in this particular, unless it be since he has resumed office under the present Governor General, when his christian resignation has not been much put to the test. Nothing can be further from the truth, than that, in the resolutions of the Conservative meetings at Montreal or elsewhere, not even that at Brockville, represented by the self-dubbed liberal party as most virulent and hostile to them, an attack was aimed at any particular religious faith, as has been most dangerously insinuated by some of the French papers, and by one of the speakers at the late St. Paul's Market meeting. This much we will say on the subject of *notre religion*, which we maintain has never been assailed by the Conservatives in their speeches or writings, for this plain and obvious reason, that it is the religion of a very great number of themselves.

As to the language and the laws of our ministerialists, "*notre langue et nos lois*" which the British "*Brelons*" are so bitterly reproached with the criminal intention and desire of seeing, the one abolished in the public records and statutes of this British colony, and the other superseded as out of date and fashion and long since abrogated in the very country that handed them over to us, we do not consider to be so highly censurable or deserving to be made so much a subject of reproach to the Conservatives. Did not Mr. Lafontaine himself promise to exert his legislative influence and talents in framing a law to do away with the Seigneurial Tenure some day or other? but this was at a time that he required the countenance of the Montreal Merchants to secure his election. Be that as it may—is it not admitted by all parties, that the sooner the feudal system is done away with in Lower Canada, the better? And is not the amalgamation of the old and the modern French law with the English precedents and decisions in commercial cases—a confused labyrinth, out of which it is almost impossible to extricate any unfortunate wight who seeks for justice in our Lower Canada Courts? It is, therefore, much to be desired that a uniformity in our code of laws should be gradually introduced; if they are to become all English one day or other, the sooner, it appears to us, the change is effected, the better for all classes.

The journals and proceedings of our Legislature requiring to be in two languages,—is an inconvenience and unnecessary expense which must be manifest to everybody, and loudly calling for amendment. That the statutes should be still in both languages—to be read by that portion of the Lower Canada population who do not yet understand the English language—can easily be conceived as proper, and ought to be persevered in for some time. But that any member of the Legislative Council or Assembly of this Province requires a translation of the proceedings of either house to render them intelligible to him, is hardly credible. In order to remove such a state of things in this colony, if it in reality exist (which we cannot believe)—the present ministry, who are so popular with the French Canadians, ought to profit by the circumstance to show their loyalty to their Sovereign, of which they sometimes boast, to do away with this expensive and unnecessary formality, and at the same time take the opportunity of inculcating on their constituents the necessity of making themselves acquainted, so soon as they possibly can, with the language of their Sovereign—For, it will not be denied that, whether we remain a dependency of the Great Empire we are so proud of being allied to, or become annexed to the neighbouring States, (a contingency, God forbid may ever happen) the English language must one day be universally spoken throughout the country.

A SUBJECT FOR PUNCH.—A laughable scene occurred on Sunday last, in St. Paul's Market. A number of the inhabitants of St. Rochs met there after Divine Service, for the very charitable purpose of expressing their deep sympathy for the Governor General, and to take into consideration the means of maintaining the freedom of the deliberations of the Legislature. The notorious E. Glackemeyer, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Aubin acted as Secretary. After several gentlemen had addressed the meeting—condemning the conduct of the mobs at Montreal for their late acts—one of the speakers observed that, the barbarous Tory party was insignificant in Montreal and still more so in Quebec!—they ought immediately to be put down that the people now present could very soon effect it here, and, if necessary, would march to Montreal. Soon after the gentleman had ceased to speak, a noise was heard; shouting, huzzing,—and a party of about twenty-five Irishmen, from Champlain Street (friends and supporters of the meeting) during their appearance, rapidly approaching the market.—The good St. Rochs folk mistaking them for the terrible Tories! took to their heels, helter skelter, scampering off in all directions; many of them embarking in the small craft lying at anchor near the market, others fled towards St. Rochs. It was some time before they could be satisfied that they were friends, and order restored.

The Montreal Tories must now be on their guard—they will perceive a new and formidable foe has started up, in the heroes of St. Roch.

The following is an account of the proceedings of the meeting:—

Ed. Glackemeyer, Esq., having been called to the chair, and Mr. Aubin requested to act as secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Jos. Legare, Esq., seconded by T. C. Lee, Esq., and

Resolved, 1.—That the Citizens of Quebec duly convened by public notice, here present, have learned, not only with indignation, but with the greatest grief, the excesses which have taken place in the new capital of Canada, by which an attempt has been made to deprive the representatives of the country of that freedom which is indispensable to the working of all constitutional and good government, by attacking the members of the Legislature and destroying, together with the edifices where the legislative assemblies held their sittings, archives of the greatest importance, and a most valuable library, the loss of which is irreparable.

Moved by J. P. Rhéaume, Esq., seconded by Mr. B. McKue, and

Resolved, 2.—That this meeting expresses the warmest sympathy and its deepest gratitude for His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Governor General, who, notwithstanding threatening demonstrations, made use, without fear, of the power confided to him by the constitution, by giving force of law to a decision of the two other branches of the Government; an act of firmness and justice which has exposed him to outrages unworthy of a civilized people; and lastly, that the Citizens of Quebec think it right, on this occasion, to offer His Excellency their support for the maintenance of public order, of the rights of the legislature, and for the protection of his person.

A Committee was appointed to prepare and sign, in the name of the citizens of Quebec, [rather say the citizens of the *Endouberg St. Rochs*] an address to His Excellency the Governor General, founded on the two preceding resolutions.

The names of the Committee appeared in our last.

We learn, that the deputation, from the St. Rochs meeting, were considerably thinned in number when the boat arrived in Montreal—part of them having disembarked at Three Rivers and a second party at Sorel, and more at the Cross, at the foot of the current.

It is currently reported in town that the Montrealers had tarred and feathered the leaders who arrived there this morning, but we do not vouch for the truth of the rumour.

We attended Miss Helena McCaffry's Juvenile Ball which came off on Friday evening, at the St. George's Hotel, before a large number of ladies and gentlemen, besides the parents of the children, invited to witness the progress made in the pleasing accomplishment of dancing, so indispensable to the finished education of the young lady or gentleman. Miss H. McCaffry has certainly exerted herself to some purpose, to have brought her classes to that degree of perfectly easy and at the same time graceful carriage we observed maintained by her young pupils in gliding through the agreeably varied movements of the Quadrilles and the other more sober dances, whilst they twirled round the room, with the rapidity of wind, by the assistance of the more intricate and well-adapted step of the Waltz and Polka, strictly kept throughout.

The fancy dances were opened by the youngest pupil, a young lady five years old! who went through all the figures of the Polka, with neatness and an *aplomb* which could hardly have been expected from one so very small and youthful. This was followed by the Cachucha, performed by two young ladies, whose rapid and slow movements according to the time of the music, showed them to be fully initiated in the variety of the evolutions of this fascinating dance. Then came the Sylphide, selected most happily for two young ladies who truly acquitted themselves of their parts as veritable Sylphs. The pupils most satisfactorily went through the Espagnola, Gavotte, Highland Fling, Hornpipe, and the other fancy dances with credit to themselves and their preceptor.

At eleven o'clock, the juveniles retired, when the gaiety of the evening was continued with unabating spirit by the elder pupils who, from mere spectators became actors, and kept up the engaging recreation until they had somewhat anticipated on the short hours of the following day. Owing to the disappointment of several of the parents who, apprehensive of a tumult, in consequence of the intended political demonstration expected to take place that evening—declined sending many of the pupils, Miss McC. purposes giving another Juvenile Ball, before the close of her classes. We would invite all those having the charge of youth to witness the astonishing progress made by Miss McC.'s pupils, in the short time they have been under her tuition, that they may profit by the opportunity Quebec again possesses of having their children taught this most necessary branch of education.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reported for the Quebec Mercury.)

MONTREAL, April 30th.—8 p. m.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—BONNECOURS MARKET, TO-DAY.

The entrance to the Assembly was guarded by soldiers. Some of the members complained that the troops refused to let them pass to the House, and Mr. Holmes complained that he had been attacked with missiles by the mob, but he had no difficulty in getting past the troops. The Honourable speaker answered a receipt of a communication from the Board of Management of the Merchants Exchange and Reading Room offering the free use of the room to the House for the remainder of the Session.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin reported that His Excellency the Governor General will receive the address of this House of Saturday last, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

At the hour appointed Mr. Speaker with the House attended upon His Excellency at the Government House with their address.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baldwin the orders of the day were postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baldwin it was ordered that 1000 copies of His Excellency's Address be printed in each of the French and English languages.

From the Montreal Herald Extra.

On the House going to present the address voted on Saturday to the Governor, showers of stones, &c., were thrown at the members, over the heads of the soldiers.

Captain Wetherall who was mounted on a white charger, and Mr. Leblanc, were the magistrates present. The latter proceeded to read the riot act, which he drew from his pocket, being a small piece of paper, but in our opinion before he could read more than two lines the order was given for the troops to charge, which they did, the crowd falling back in double quick time. No damage was done, and the crowd returned shortly after, and gave the soldiers three cheers. The members of the Assembly returned to the House soon after, when His Excellency's reply was read, and the House soon after adjourned. A long pause occurred in the street, while the Governor was within, which was diversified by several small street fights at the foot of lanes and streets running from Notre Dame Street to the River side. The people still expected to see the egress of the Governor General. At length the troops were ordered to right about face, and the men in the street first learned by that signal that the Governor General had left the Government House. They were immediately on the alert, and with that instinctive decision with which street crowds discover their object, learned in a moment that instead of returning through Notre Dame Street to the Place d'Armes the carriage had proceeded in the other direction, and was travelling at the most rapid pace towards Sherbrooke Street.

Some of the persons who had been standing about Bedford street were of course aware of what was going on, and these followed the carriage as speedily as possible. Others took cabs, calesches, every thing that would run.—It was a chase. At length His Lordship was overtaken at Mr. Molson's corner, between Sherbrooke street and the main street of the St. Lawrence Suburbs. At this point a furious attack was made with stones on the carriage; the back of it was completely smashed in, and its course which appeared at first to be directed by way of Sherbrooke street was changed to the road, which goes round the back of the Mountain. In this sad manner did His Lordship depart from the capital of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in the America.

In addition to the foregoing particulars, we learn the Governor General in coming to town was pelted from the end of Great St. James' street, and that on entering the Government House he carried in his hands a large stone taken from the bottom of the carriage, and that Colonel Bruce received a contusion on the back part of the head by stones thrown into the carriage.

ANSWER OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO THE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF Saturday, on the Subject of the burning of the building occupied by the two Houses of the Legislature, and the outrages committed subsequent thereto.

Gentlemen,—I receive with gratitude your loyal and faithful address.

I lament the outrages of which this city has been the theatre, during the few past days, and especially the destruction of the building occupied by the Houses of Parliament, with the valuable libraries of which the Province had so good reason to be proud. My confidence in the sense, moderation, and loyalty of the body of the people is however in no degree shaken by what has occurred.

It is satisfactory to me to receive the assurance that the course of justice, and impartiality which I have followed in the discharge of the functions of my high office meets your approval. That course is prescribed to me by my duty to my sovereign and to the inhabitants of the Province. A free people can hardly fail to discover in the faithful observance of all constitutional guarantees the best security for the preservation of their rights and liberties.

No efforts will be wanting on my part to secure the preservation to the peace of the city, and I sincerely trust by the exertions of the Legislative and Executive authorities, and the co-operation of all the friends of order, this object may be accomplished.

It was reported in town yesterday afternoon, that the house of Mr. J. S. Macdonald, Member for Gleggery, at Cornwall, had been burnt by the populace on Saturday night; that Mr. Macdonald has fled for his life, and that the brave Highlanders of Gleggery are arming by thousands to come to the assistance of the British population of Lower Canada if need be.

The people of Frontenac, Leeds and Hastings, are preparing to march to the assistance of their brethren in Lower Canada. The owners of the Steamboats have placed them at the disposal of the loyal people.

On Saturday evening the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal carried in a effect their purpose of removing Lord Elgin from the office of Patron of the Society, and expelling him as an honorary member.

BOSTON, April 27.—1 p. m.

An Extra of the New York Morning Star contains important news from South America, received by Telegraph, dated N. York, April 27, which says, the Douglas arrived at Hampton Roads yesterday, bringing dates from Rio Janeiro to the 25th March.

On the 21st of March, the city of Pernambuco was the scene of a prolonged and sanguinary battle between the Government party aided by the troops of the line, and Gaspar's party.

The fight continued 15 hours, during which the Liberals displayed the most determined courage, repeatedly charging upon the bayonets of the troops of the line. Nunez Washin, the leader of the revolt was shot dead at the commencement of the fight while leading his followers to the assault. The Liberals were at length forced to yield to superior numbers and discipline of the Emperor's forces, and their retreat speedily became a flight in which great numbers were cut down by their pursuers. Immediately on learning the state of affairs at all the forts the Emperor has ended father at the head of all the forces he could collect, and instantly dissolved the Chamber. Great dissatisfaction prevailed, great part of the citizens being in mourning for the slain. Business was of course suspended.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We believe we are correct in stating that the Military authorities, in Canada, have received advices from the Horse Guards, to the effect that the proposed disbandment of the Provincial Cavalry in 1850 is not to take place.—Her Majesty's Government having resolved to continue that most effective and well-disciplined force on its present footing.

Lieutenant Walter Dyett, of the 2d Bombay Fusiliers who distinguished himself so highly at the storming of Montreal, in the Punjab, and is in danger of losing his right arm in consequence of a wound received there, was educated at Upper Canada College, and we have no doubt that his many friends in this Province will be gratified at the praises which he has received for his gallantry, while they will lament his misfortune. Lieutenant Dyett was removed with the other wounded to Bombay.

Mr. Pajneau, we are informed voted against the...
We are compelled to postpone until our next issue...
The last Canada Gazette contains a transcript of an...
We have heard, by a person who was on the spot...
Yesterday's Quebec Gazette announces the resignation...
The St. Jean's Curling Club, at Quebec, has passed...
Resolved—That the Stadacona Curling Club have...
Mr. John Young, a violent partisan of the present...
ELGIN AND KINCARDINE...
A PROCLAMATION...
To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury...
There are many who will say "the mind should be...
A TREATISE ON THE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE HAIR...
BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID...
GOVERNMENT NOTICE...
EDUCATION...
MARRIED...
DIED...
LOST OR STOLEN...
NOTICE...
FOR SALE...
HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., No. 12, St. John Street.

Quebec is so far behind other Cities that she has not a...
I remain, sir, your obdt. servant,
A LOVER OF THE DRAMA.
Quebec, 25th April, 1849.
A detachment of Artillery left, this afternoon, for...
We would call attention to the Sale of Books, &c.,...
The next Mail for England, closes on THURSDAY...
We refer to the Telegraphic information to be found...
"O" is unavoidably postponed until our next issue.
COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.
BANKRUPTS.
ELIE RINFRET.—Sitting for allowance of Certificate...
LOUIS LEMOINE.—Sitting for allowance of Certificate...
HENRY HOWARD PORTER.—Sitting for allowance of Certificate...
RICHARD MOORSON HARRISON, Merchant.—Meeting of Creditors...
PORT OF QUEBEC.
CLEARED.
Brigt. Virginie, Blais, Halifax, H. J. Noad & Co.
ENTERED FOR LOADING.
Name. For. By Whom. Where.
Dabrida, Liverpool, Parke & Co., India Wharf.
Marie, Presville, Pictou, McKay & Cassels, Morrison's Wharf.
Marie, Bathurst & Dalhousie, Noad & Co., Donald's Wf.
The following letter from Rev. HENRY WOOD, of Concord, N. H., editor of the Congregational Journal...
Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir: Two years ago the past winter, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs...
None genuine unless signed L. BUTTS on the wrapper.
A TREATISE ON THE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE HAIR.
With directions for preventing Baldness, removing Dandruff, and preserving the natural beauty and softness of the hair...
BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID.
which is now considered by every one the best article for the Hair ever produced...
GOVERNMENT NOTICE.
THE COMMISSARY GENERAL will receive SEALED TENDERS at MONTREAL, until NOON, on FRIDAY, the 4th MAY, 1849...
EDUCATION.
MR. HATTON will receive a few young gentlemen between the ages of 6 and 10 to be instructed in the usual branches of an English education...
MARRIED.
At Montreal, on the 19th ult., Edward Roe, Esq., of Montreal, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the late Rev. James Tunstall...
DIED.
On Saturday last, of consumption, Miss Adelle Paquet, daughter of the late Olivier Paquet...
LOST OR STOLEN.
A SMALL SILVER HUNTING WATCH, manufactured by Montin & Co., No. 16, 885, with a large linked GOLD CHAIN...
NOTICE.
MR. S. WRIGHT has resigned the Office of Secretary to the QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY...
FOR SALE.
30,000 BRICKS.
A LARGE BEACH LOT on the River St. Charles adapted to Lumbering purposes.

VOCAL CONCERT.
MRS. DUNLEVIE
Will give her second Concert on
Monday Evening next, 7th May,
AT THE
ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL.
A Programme of the pieces selected, consisting of Songs and Duets, in English, French and Italian, will be published as soon as possible.
TICKETS, 2s 6d each, to be had at the Bookstore of Messrs. T. CARY, and P. SINCLAIR.
Concert to commence at EIGHT o'clock.
Quebec, 1st May, 1849.

QUEBEC BANK.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT has been—this day declared upon the amount of the Capital Stock, and the same will be payable on or after the FIRST of JUNE next. The Transfer Book will be closed on the 15th May, till the 1st of June.

FORSALE.
THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, No. 16, Mount Carmel Street, facing the Monument Garden, belonging to GEORGE DESBARATS, Esq., and at present occupied by the Subscriber,
P. SHEPPARD,
To whom application is to be made.
Quebec, April 30, 1849.

IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.
Province of Canada, }
District of Quebec. }
The 1st day of May, 1849.
In the matter of Michel Pasquet, Bankrupt.
ON motion of the Assignee, it is ordered that the second general meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, for the proof of debts, and the examination of the Bankrupt, be held in this Court, in the Court House in the City of Quebec, on FRIDAY, the EIGHTH day of MAY next, at the hour of ELEVEN in the forenoon.
By order of the Judge.
JOHN B. PARKIN,
C. C. B.

IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.
Province of Canada, }
District of Quebec. }
The 30th day of April, 1849.
In the matter of William Porter, Bankrupt.
ON motion of the Assignee, it is ordered that a public sitting for the allowance of a Certificate in the said Bankrupt, be held in this Court, in the Court House in the City of Quebec, on FRIDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of MAY next, at the hour of ELEVEN in the forenoon.
By order of the Judge.
JOHN B. PARKIN,
C. C. B.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice, that he has left the employ of MESSRS. RYAN BROTHERS & CHAPMAN, to commence business on his own account, as BROKER and GENERAL AGENT. He trusts that his knowledge and experience, with attention to business, will ensure him the support of his friends.
Quebec, 1st May, 1849. E. G. CHARLTON.

AUCTIONS.
BOOKS! BOOKS!
THE sale of STOCK at the store of Messrs T. CARY & Co., will be continued THIS EVENING, TUESDAY.
Sale to commence at SEVEN o'clock.
Quebec, 1st May, 1849.

SALE POSTPONED.
THE SALE OF FURNITURE advertised for THIS DAY, at the residence of Mr. JOHN McLEOD, is POSTPONED until further notice.
G. & H. GIBSONE.
Quebec, 1st May, 1849.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SPLENDIDLY COLORED & PLAIN LITHOGRAPHS, BOOKS, MAPS STATIONERY, &c.
WILL be Sold, by Auction, at the Stores of the Subscriber, THIS AND FOLLOWING EVENINGS, several Valuable Cases of the above Articles.
Sale to commence at SEVEN o'clock.
B. COLE, Jr.,
Quebec, 30th April, 1849. A. & B.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd May, at the Stores of Mr. GEORGE ARNOLD, Sous-le Fort Street:
A LARGE VARIETY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, sent there for convenience of sale.
—ALSO—
A quantity of Shop Furniture, comprising Glass Cases, Shew Glasses, &c., &c.
Sale at TWO, P.M. precisely.
W. B. MEYER,
Quebec, 30th April, 1849. A. & B.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having commenced Business in this City as BROKER for the Purchase and disposal of all description of Lumber, will also attend to orders for Flour and Produce, and devote his whole time and attention to those favoring him with their support.
H. S. DALGIN,
Office, St. James Street.
2nd doth.
Quebec, 26th April, 1849.

New Advertising Medium.
THE undersigned beg to inform men of business, Merchants, and the public of this City in general, that they will publish from the first week of May next, a new Commercial TRI-WEEKLY MORNING PAPER, in the FRENCH LANGUAGE, under the title of "LE CANADIEN INDEPENDANT," which will offer one of the best available channels of publicity, as it is started upon the most promising prospects and with a circulation equal to that of the oldest papers of the Province.
Advertisements will be inserted at the most liberal rates, in a conspicuous manner, and when relating to matters of public interest, such as local trade or industry, accompanied with editorial notices.
A large discount and the paper gratis given to Auctioneers.
P. FRECHETTE & CO.,
No. 11, Mountain Street.
Quebec, 24th April, 1849.

FOR CHARTER.
THE First Class Schooner "LILLA," 255 Tons Register, R. DIXON, Commander, will accept a Charter to the United Kingdom, for Flour, Grain or Measurement Goods.
The Lilla has been thoroughly fastened, Iron Kneed, &c., by Mr. Black, under the inspection of Capt. Jameson, Lloyd's Agent.
Apply to
CHAS. E. LEVEY & Co.
LEVEY'S WHARF, }
21st April, 1849. }

TO LET.
THE spacious VAULTS under the New Building, next door to Mr. Boswell's Brewery, St. Paul Street, capable of storing not less than two large cargoes of Ice, and well adapted for Beer Cellars.
—ALSO—
FOUR NEW DWELLING HOUSES, adjoining the above, fronting on St. Paul and Canoterie Streets.—Apply to
T. R. SMITH,
St. Lewis Street, Place d'Armes.
Quebec, 24th Feb'y., 1849.

HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., No. 12, St. John Street.
THE undersigned has the honor to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received from New York and Paris, a large assortment of SILK HATS for gentlemen, which he will sell at moderate prices. These Hats, for elegance of form and lightness, surpass any thing hitherto imported in Quebec.
GENTLEMEN OF THE CLERGY will also find at his establishment a variety of hats, imported expressly for their use.
He has at all times on hand, a considerable assortment of CLOTH CAPS, of every description, suited to all tastes, and at all prices; he particularly recommends his German and California Caps to public attention.
He will undertake to preserve Furs.
Having engaged an experienced workman, who has served the due time in German Work-Shops, he is ready to execute, with care and attention, all orders in his branch of business. Hats dressed and imported on the shortest notice.
By recent arrangements made with a New York house, he will have on hand whatever is most new and fashionable in the European markets, as to Hats, Caps, &c., and he hopes, by assiduity and attention to all orders with which he may be favored, to merit a share of public patronage.
FERDINAND GINGRAS.
N. B. On hand—a variety of BARK WORK, of every description and pattern.
Quebec, 19th April, 1849.

AUCTIONS.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By Auction, will be sold on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 2nd of May, at the residence of GEORGE BLACK, Esq., St. Ann Street, opposite the Jail, the whole of his valuable Household Furniture, consisting of:—
MAHOGANY Dining, Card, Loo, and other Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Sofas, Chests of Drawers, Sideboard, Book Case, Looking Glasses, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, China, Glass and Earthenware, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
Sale at ONE o'clock.
Conditions—CASH.
B. COLE, Jr.,
Quebec, 25th April, 1849. A. & B.

Sale of valuable Farming Stock, &c., &c.
On WEDNESDAY next, 2nd May, will be sold, by auction on the premises, at CAFE ROTON, late the property of Mr. SAMUEL WRIGHT:—
THE whole of the valuable FARMING STOCK, Implements of Husbandry, Carriages, Household Furniture, as follows:—
A thorough bred Blood Mare, 8 years,
A Carriage Mare, 7 years,
A do Horse,
A Pony,
3 Cows, }
2 Heifers, }
2 Sheep and Lambs, Leicester and Southdown,
A Boar, Chinese Breed,
3 Sows, (two with litter,) Berkshire and other Breed,
2 Ploughs, 1 pair Harrows, 1 Cultivator,
2 Mowing Machines,
Carts, Sleighs, and sundry other Farming Implements.
—ALSO—
A Phaeton, Patent Axles,
do Stanhope, do
Harness, Saddle, Horse Clothing, &c., &c.,
100 Bushels Seed Potatoes, choice kinds,
200 lbs. Wool.
Terms—CASH.
Sale at ONE o'clock.
W. D. DUPONT,
Quebec, 26th April, 1849.

HARDWARE
By Public Sale.
Will be sold, by order of the Assignees, by Auction, on the premises, No. 3, St. John Street, on THURSDAY, the 3rd of May. The entire stock of Hardware, &c., belonging to the Bankrupt Estate of Mr. R. J. SHAW, CONSISTING of an Extensive and General assortment of Sheffield and Birmingham Goods, Paints, Painters' Colours, &c., &c., the whole in excellent condition.
The whole stock will be offered at the opening of the sale in one Lot at an upset price, and if not bid upon, will be proceeded with by the Catalogue.
The Goods can be seen by intending purchasers at any time between now and the day of sale. The Inventory will be shown and other particulars furnished to applicants by either of the Assignees, Mr. Alex. Bryson, Montreal, or Mr. Peter Holt, Quebec.
TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.
If sold in one Lot, a credit of 4, 8 and 12 months will be granted.
IF IN LOTS BY CATALOGUE.
Purchasers under £25 0s. 0d. Cash
do to extent of £25 0s. 0d. 4 Months.
" " " £50 0s. 0d. 6 do.
" " " £100 0s. 0d. 8 do.
" " " £150 0s. 0d. 10 do.
" " " £200 0s. 0d. and upwards 12 months
on furnishing approved endorsed notes if required.
Sale to commence at TEN o'clock precisely.
F. H. HALL,
Quebec, 21st April, 1849. A. & B.

LEASE OF COVE.
Will be sold, on SATURDAY, the 5th May next at the EXCHANGE, at ELEVEN o'clock.
THE use of WINDSOR COVE, from the 5th May, to 20th Nov., together with Booms, Chains, &c., for further particulars, apply to Messrs. Provost & Anderson, THOS. HAMILTON,
Quebec, 26th April, 1849. A. & B.

LAW BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

