NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 1.

☞ **Democratic Whig General Committee.**—A regular meeting of this Committee will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, May 1, at ½ o'clock, at the Broadway House.

By order,
HENRY E. DAVIES, Chairman.

ZOPHAR MILLS, GERARD STUYVESANT, } Vice-Chairmen.
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, WM. L. SHARDLOW, } Secretaries. a30 2t

FIRST OF MAY.—Those of our Subscribers about to change their residences, will oblige us by leaving their addresses at the Counting-room.

The Wisconsin Coalition.

The State of Wisconsin last Fall voted as follows:

President—Taylor	13,747	V. Buren	10,418	Cass	18,001
Congress—Whig	13,240	Free Soil	9,284	Loco-Foco	15,172

It was morally certain, in the nature of things, that two of these parties would combine and beat the other; the only open questions related to the conditions and the time. The Loco-Focos, having farthest to go to get on the Buffalo Platform, started early, and have come in ahead; they have effected a coalition with the Free Soilers, and now feel sure of a long lease of power.

The basis of union is the adoption by each party of all the distinctive principles of the other, so that the new creed is formed by the rule of Simple Addition. The "Democrats," as Gen. Cass's supporters call themselves, adopt from the Free Soilers and agree henceforth to maintain the following:

1. No more Slave Territory, nor Slave States.
2. The repeal of all U. S. laws recognizing or upholding Slavery at Washington.
3. A positive prohibition of Slavery in the New Territories, New-Mexico and California.
4. LAND LIMITATION—No man hereafter to acquire land beyond a fixed maximum.
5. The Public Lands to be granted in limited tracts to Actual Settlers for the cost of Survey, &c.
6. Liberal appropriations by Congress for River and Harbor Improvements.
7. Equal Suffrage for Men of all Colors.

—So far, the principles came from the Reform side, and on the whole are pretty well. The following are taken from the other side:

8. No Tariff at all; the Federal Government to be supported by Direct Taxation.
9. No National Bank; no Deposite of Government Funds in any Bank: the Sub Treasury.

—The following is not peculiar to either or any party:

10. Liberal Exemptions of both Real and Personal Property from Sale on Execution.

—Such is the compound basis on which the coalesced party has agreed to act hereafter, and union meetings are now being held throughout the State to ratify and cement the coalition. The Free Soil party, having more principles to contribute, has of course furnished the larger share of materials for the new platform, but the terms of union are not unfair. The Free Soilers back out of the Buffalo position with regard to the Tariff, which was the reverse of the foregoing; but then the Hunkers give up a good deal more in swinging clear round to the Wilmot Proviso, and beyond it. No reasonable man could ask them to go farther; and if their Congressmen (one of whom is *Isaac P. Walker*) shall be induced to act faithfully up to these professions, we shall deem the coalition not unfruitful of good. So with regard to Land Reform, on which the new platform is more thorough than any ground taken by a dominant party in any in any State of the Union. We trust that this union commits Wisconsin heartily and irrevocably to a leading part in the struggle now coming to a head for a reform in the Land Laws of the States and the Union. Yet we cannot forget that hitherto there has been loud talk of in favor Land Reform before the People which has not been justified by the action in Congress of those elected under it.

—The Loco-Foco contributions to the new creed we cannot approve of. True, the Hard Money clause is of less practical importance so long as the Government remains heavily in debt and the Treasury constantly drawn down about as low as it well can be to pay interest on loans and extra liabilities of all kinds, while the Public Lands are nearly all bought with no money at all, but with very dubious bits of paper termed Soldiers' Bounty Warrants. With a Treasury so caulked, pasted, papered, plastered with shin-plasters of all kinds, it is of little practical consequence that the prevailing policy is called Hard Money, and if any choose to be tickled by the name, why let them! And yet to-day the Sub Treasury is an incubus and a burthen, abstracting some Millions of Dollars in coin from positive utility and rendering it a dead-weight and a drag upon the Currency and Business of the Country. Let the Bounty Warrants pass away, and the Land Offices in Wisconsin receive Specie for a few months, paying none out, and the People of that State would realize its oppressions as they now do not. But if the coalesced parties are really so fond of the Hard Money principle, why don't they propose to collect *their own* revenues on that principle? Why is there no resolution denouncing the collection of any portion of the State Taxes in Paper Money and calling for the establishment of a Hard Money Sub-Treasury at Madison? Let us understand the reason of it. If Hard Money is so good for us here in New-York, why not there in Wisconsin?

—The anti Tariff resolution of the new firm is at least consistent with itself, and therefore deserving of respect. A Protective Tariff or none at all is the rightful alternative; for if a Tariff does not protect Labor it must surely oppress it, by making the poor laborer pay as much for the support of the Government as the rich miser. We are for a Protective Tariff, believing its operation immensely beneficial to the whole country, and that even one so feebly and partially Protective as the present does great good in checking Importations and enabling new branches of Industry to take root and grow as they could not under absolute Free Trade. If Europe would offer to support our Government outright on condition of the utter repeal of our Tariff, we believe this country would be immensely, fatally the loser by accepting the offer, and most of all the New States like Wisconsin, to which the diversifying of her Industry by the introduction and growth of Manufactures is indispensable. She may grow Grain and Beef enough to feed an empire, and still the great mass of her people will continue poor and the reward of their labor must be fallacious so long as they are compelled to exchange one-half of all their bulky products with Europe for Cloths, Wares, and all but the ruder necessaries of life. The rulers of Wisconsin, it seems, believe nothing of all this, and go for ultra Free Trade. That is better than any half-way work, because it comes to its end sooner. If we could only *have* three years of such trade, we would cheerfully agree to forego all arguments against it and abide the popular verdict, founded on experience alone. But the professed Free Traders never act consistently with their professions. Mr. Secretary Walker proposed Direct Taxation in 1841-2, while in a minority in Congress; but the moment he was called to a position of responsibility, he concocted Free Trade arguments but recommended Revenue Tariffs. We shall see the Representatives of Wisconsin pursue the same course, unless they shall be certain that they may talk and vote in favor of Direct Taxes with a certainty that they will not be imposed.—This is one of those questions on which the popular instincts are too sound to be defied with impunity.

—We shall watch the future of the new alliance with lively interest.

INDIANA.—Cyrus L. Dunham of Washington Co. has been nominated for Congress by the Loco-Focos of the IId District, vice Hon. Thomas J. Henley. This District gave Taylor 7,465, Cass 8,218, Van Buren 353 votes.

☞ Hon. ALBERT G. HAWES, formerly a Jackson Member of Congress from Kentucky, died at his residence in Daviess Co. on the 14th March.—He twice received the votes of his party for U. S. Senator.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

State of Affairs at Montreal—Liberation of State Prisoners—Suppression of the Mob by their Leaders—Chief Magistrate appointed—Lord Elgin Burnt in Effigy in Quebec and other places in Upper Canada—Disarming of the French.

MONTREAL, Monday, April 30—5 P. M.

At about 6 o'clock, Saturday night, a few boys assembled in the Hay Market, evincing a riotous disposition, and their numbers being constantly increased, until a large mob had gathered, but for the efforts of Col. Gugy and the State prisoners, (who were liberated at 10 o'clock,) much damage would have been done. They were finally induced to disperse by their leaders.

Sunday the city was quiet, but considerable excitement was created by the arrival of a troop of cavalry.

John Young has been appointed Chief Magistrate of the city. He is a strong partisan, and is supported by the present Ministry.

Dispatches from Quebec states that the Governor was burnt in effigy in that city on Saturday night, and that the authorities were using strenuous efforts to preserve the public peace.

Upper Canada shares the same fate, and the effigy of the Governor has been burned in many places, and at Brockville the authorities were compelled to assist in the ceremony.

The St. Andrew's Society and the Thistle Club have expelled Lord Elgin from their rolls.

To-day the people are quiet, upon the assurance of the Governor that the French shall be disarmed.

The Governor is to go to the Parliament House at 6 to-night, and much trouble is expected.

Late and Important from Venezuela.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 30.

The bark Thomas Dallet arrived at this port this afternoon, with dates from Venezuela to the 4th inst.

The country is said to be in a confused condition owing to the despotic measures of the authorities.

The Government had got entangled with the representatives from the United States and France. An immediate apology was demanded for the indignities. The present administration cannot remain long in power.

Native and foreign produce ruled very low. Business matters were prostrated, and confidence had entirely disappeared.

Cholera on Shipboard—Dreadful Disaster: Six Persons Drowned, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, April 30—7 P. M.

The ship Brutus has arrived at this port, from Liverpool, via Lough Foyle, (Ireland,) where 27 of the passengers died of the cholera. 12 more were left sick at the hospital there, and one died at sea. There have been no cases since, and the ship is now considered healthy.

The Delhi from Calcutta arrived at this port to-day.

Yesterday at Fall River six persons (Englishmen) who had been down to the harbor on an excursion, were drowned by the upsetting of their sail boat.

Survivors of the Marblehead California Company—Murder of a New-Yorker.

BOSTON, Monday, April 30.

The survivors of the Marblehead California Company arrived at Marblehead after having experienced considerable distress during their absence. They report that a man named Curtis, belonging to a New York California Company, had been lassoed and finally murdered by the Mexicans.

Arrival of Gold Dust from Africa.

SALEM, Monday, April 30.

The bark Chusan has arrived at this port from Africa, with large quantities of Gold Dust.

Resignations—Sentence of Vintner.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 30.

Surgeon McPhail and Major McPhail, both Baltimoreans, have resigned their posts in the army. They were much distinguished during the late war with Mexico.

Conrad Vintner, the murderer, has been sentenced to be hung.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, April 30—6 P. M.

The individual subscriptions to the stock of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this city, amount to upward of 4,000 shares. The Committee expect the same will shortly be increased to 6,000 shares, or equal to $300,000. Altogether the subscriptions amount to over one million of dollars, which secures the charter.

Commencement of Navigation—Fire, &c.

TROY, N. Y. Monday, April 30.

There are about 200 canal boats heavily laden with freight from the east and south, waiting to be "locked" into the Canal opposite the city to-morrow.

About 6 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Ashland place, destroying the entire buildings, which cost about $2,000 each. There is an insurance of $2,200 in the Fireman's Insurance Company, Albany, and $1,000 in the Mutual Insurance Company, Albany.

Break in the Erie Canal.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, April 30.

A large break occurred this forenoon in the Erie Canal at the Culvert near Swarts. A large number of hands have been set to work to have it ready for the water which is to be let in to night or in the morning.

Markets....BALTIMORE, April 30—6 P. M.

There is no change in the market for FLOUR, and the sales are 1,000 bbls, included in which was Howard st. and City Mills at previous quotations. Sales of Maryland Red WHEAT at $1 a 1 10, and Pennsylvania White at the latter figure. The market for CORN has an upward tendency, with sales of Yellow at 54 a 55c, and White at 48 a 50c. PROVISIONS are in steady demand, though quotations are rather heavy. The GROCERY market is without change.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAH SANDS.—Capt. CORISH of the British bark FAIRY, states that on the 22d of April, 4 A. M. lat. 40° 53', long. 69° 56', he saw a large steam propeller a few miles astern, coming toward him under steam. At the time there was no wind, but a breeze springing up, when the steamer was within a short distance of him, he made all sail and ran out of sight of her by 10 o'clock the same morning. Capt. Corish says there is no doubt it was the Sarah Sands. The Sarah Sands was also seen on the same day by another vessel, 4 days out from this port. She may therefore be expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow.

County Doings—Firemen's Parade—Convicts Recaptured—Markets.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 30.

The "shower month," is leaving us in the most delightful temper imaginable, for a blander or more delicious day I have never known.

Our County Board this morning refused to adopt a resolution to inquire into the expediency of erecting more commodious and safe public buildings for the Courts and public offices. They are much needed, however, despite this decision.

The Firemen's Parade of to-morrow will be truly magnificent, 64 of the city companies will turn out.

The ship Susan G. Owens was to have sailed to-day for California, but is detained until Thursday. Rev. Mr. Chambers preached an eloquent sermon from her deck yesterday afternoon to an immense concourse.

Both of the convicts, Moulthart and Rush, who escaped from Moyamensing Prison on the 22d ult. have been retaken, and are now in their old quarters.

The Flour market has been quiet to-day, and the only sales reported are one or two small lots of good brands at $4 75. For city consumption there is rather more inquiry, and considerable sales have been made at $4 75 to 5 12½ for common and extra brands. No sales of Rye Flour. A small sale of Corn Meal at $2 62½ per bbl. Grain—There is a good demand for Wheat. On Saturday 4 a 5,000 bushels prime white sold at $1 10, and one lot to-day at the same price. Rye—Sales of 800 bushels Pennsylvania at 58c. per bushel. Corn is scarce. The only sale reported is a lot of yellow at 56c. weight. Oats are dull. Whisky—Sales of hhds. at 21c. and bbls. at 22c.

SALES OF STOCKS.—*First Board*—$79,400 State 5s, 83; $3,000 Wilmington RR. 6s, 85; $2,400 State 6s, 96; $1,200 U. S. Treas. Notes, 109¼; $1,000 Sch. Nav. 6s, 464; $1,500 Ches. and Del. Canal 6s, 56, 86¼; $500 Texas bds, 102, 19; $1,200 City Gas, 6s, 102; 7 Lehigh Int. 28¾.

Second Board—$7,700 State 6s, 96; $7,016 State 5s, 83; $3,100 do, 83¼; $840 do, 83¼; 32 Sch Nav Int, 51; $7,000 Wilmington RR 6s, 85; 6 North Bank Ky. 105¼; $9,500 Sus Canal Bonds, 57¼; 50 Girard Bk, 12¼; 12 Philadelphia Bk, 128.

FROM GEN. DARCY'S PARTY.—We saw a private letter yesterday from Independence, of a later date than any yet received from Gen. Darcy's party. The writer, a Newarker, says that the party had become divided in consequence of a disagreement of opinion in regard to the employment of mules and oxen. Some were in favor of employing mules, while the others, comprising the largest portion, were in favor of oxen. He also writes that they were all in good spirits, though some had been quite sick. The mule party he thought would leave several days in advance of the oxen party.

[Brooklyn Eagle, Monday.

IMPORTANT CUSTOM-HOUSE DECISION.—In the United States Court at Portland, Judge Woodbury has decided that Inspectors of the Revenue were entitled, as informers, to one-fourth of the seizures discovered by them. The *Portland Argus* observes that "a different construction has been put upon the law for over fifty years, by the Government. The effect will be to make the office of Inspector, in such ports as Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and New Orleans, the most lucrative and desirable in the gift of the United States."

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

We give the returns from the several Districts so far as they have reached us. It will be seen that they are still very far from complete:

	Wards.	Millson.	Taylor.	Cass.
I.				
Nansemond	70 maj.	—	311	268
Norfolk County	443 "	501	626	650
Norfolk Borough	563 "	377	652	446
Princess Anne (part)	18 maj.	—	773	299
VI.				
Richmond City	466 maj.	—	847	262
Henrico	45 "	—	575	405
Chesterfield	—	395 maj.	336	604
Powhatan	—	122 "	215	210
Goochland	—	107 "	165	319
Louisa	—	250 "	364	523
Hanover	—	45 "	558	482

Mr. LEE's vote was small, just large enough to accomplish the great purpose of defeating Mr. BOYD and filling his place with a Loco-Foco.

	Majority.	Majority.	Taylor.	Cass.
VII.				
York	1 maj.	—	118	86
Accomac	—	168 maj.	544	205
Warwick	31 maj.	—	62	15
Elizabeth City	47 "	—	120	133
Northumberland	—	198 maj.	161	204
Mathews	—	77 "	196	189
Northampton	—	46 "	170	95

These returns indicate a loss on the Loco side compared with the Congressional vote of '47, but the *Richmond Enquirer* claims the election of Bayly. There are six Districts not included in the above table.

	Polled.	Holliday.	Taylor.	Cass.
VIII.				
Essex	55	—	51	—
King George	—	9	37	—
King William	149	—	—	141
King and Queen	—	130	—	34
Richmond	44	—	34	—
Westmoreland	98	—	149	—
Spotsylvania	—	34	—	—
Total	319	202	319	175

Caroline and Middlesex to come in. They gave Chase 67 majority, and have probably done worse now. Holliday is probably elected, though our friends on the spot do not give it up; some of them even claim the victory.

	(Hon. Whigs. Democrats.	No Loco Candidate. Morton.	Taylor.	Cass.
IX.				
Alexander	172	278	539	225
Prince William	—	130	357	412
Fairfax	60	—	489	320
Rappahannock	107	—	304	230
Stafford	—	109	330	255
Culpeper	—	160	354	318
Fauquier	—	160	685	503

As we stated yesterday there is no doubt of the election of Morton, who is in the exclusive Southern interest, which Pendleton was not.

	Fauquier.	Frazer.	Taylor.	Cass.
X				
Jefferson County	544	306	738	504
Frederick	758	83	795	884
Berkeley	570	196	608	514
Hampshire	—	45 maj.	581	657

There is no reason to doubt that Parker is elected. From the XIth District there are no returns yet, there being no doubt as to the election of McDowell. The *Richmond Enquirer* claims the election of Edmundson in the XIIth, which, if true, is a Whig loss. From the XIIIth there are no returns, but no Whig candidate was run there. From the XIVth there is also nothing farther.

	Russell.	Newman.	Taylor.	Cass.
XV.				
Doddridge	593 maj.	—	577	478
Tyler	151 "	—	924	590
Wetzel	—	201 maj.	89	318

The *Washington Union* correspondent avers that Newman is elected by from 200 to 400 majority, but there does not seem to be reason for believing this in the above returns which are all the data yet at hand.

—A Telegraphic dispatch may bring us farther intelligence before *The Tribune* goes to press, in which case it will be found under the proper head.

With regard to the Legislature we have not much additional. Whigs have been reelected in Charlotte, Nelson, Buckingham, Essex, and Kent. Loco Focos have been reelected in Powhatan, Halifax, Caroline, Culpeper, Appomatox, Prince George, and Prince Edward. The Whig gain so far is six—the Loco-Foco gain three.

Canadian Affairs—Doings in Parliament After the Riot.

The House of Assembly met on Thursday (the day after the riot) in the west hall of the Bonsecours Market. Some time was consumed in procuring chairs, benches and tables for the accommodation of the members. All the Ministers were present except Messrs. Lafontaine and Drummond.

Mr. Baldwin moved the appointment of a Select Committee to report on the state and order of business before the House.

Sir Allan McNab expressed surprise at the silence of Mr. Baldwin concerning the event of the preceding night, which he ascribed entirely to the air of concealment thrown by the Government around the royal assent to the rebellion losses bill. If the intention to give that assent had been announced in the usual way, he believed that nothing unusual would have happened. He also censured the Government for not making due military preparations, for which there was ample time, and by which the public property might have been saved.

Mr. Merritt contended that the outbreak was wholly unexpected. All precautions had now been taken to prevent another.

Mr. Hincks said he had anticipated some little rioting, though not of any serious kind, and had spoken to Col. Ermatinger about calling out the military, but that officer thought there would be nothing which the Police could not easily manage.

The discussion soon branched off into a partisan debate on the nature of the riot, one side denouncing it without qualification, while the other, not pretending to justify it, yet strove to palliate the offense by enlarging on the exasperation to which the people had been subjected. The proceedings are not all reported in the paper of the 27th, and we do not know in what action they terminated.

The *Gazette* of the 27th has the following:

"Lord Elgin was sent for in the course of the night, and the Executive Council held a sitting, at which a clerk in the Government office, named Sabin Teno, made an affidavit implicating Messrs. Howard, Montgomerie, Mack, Esdaile, and Ferres, in the burning of the Parliament House, (although not one of them we believe was near it,) and they were arrested in the forenoon of yesterday on a charge of arson. An affidavit was also made by one William M'Donell Dawson, late of Brtown, against Mr. Perry as an active leader, and by one Greer Walker against Mr. James Farrell as a ringleader.

"Although the affidavits are of the most vague character, and merely relate to words alleged to have been spoken, yet Mr. Ermatinger thought it his duty to refuse bail. Mr. Ermatinger, on the demand of the gentlemen arrested, stated that on receipt of the affidavits he would furnish them with copies of the affidavits against them, and that he would make out a complete committal so that they might obtain a *habeas corpus*, and give bail to-day. Mr. Ermatinger was asked whether he was acting under instructions from the Attorney-General, or whether he was acting as an independent magistrate. He replied that he was acting as an independent magistrate, and that the committal would be made out as he said.

Instead of that, however, Mr. Ermatinger, acting it is said, from the beginning under the directions of Mr. Lafontaine, the Attorney-General, made out the committal "for farther examination."

Mr. Ermatinger was tendered evidence to prove that not one of the gentlemen was near the Parliament House; but he refused to receive it, or to grant bail, because he said he considered the affidavits sufficient to warrant their committal, and he would make it out accordingly.

Messrs. Howard, Mack, Montgomerie and Ferres, were accordingly conveyed in cabs to jail, at 2½ o'clock yesterday, escorted by a strong body of troops to prevent a rescue, of which some fears were entertained. The excitement was as much as was never seen in Canada before. They were escorted all the way to jail, by about 2,000 men, who cheered them with tremendous enthusiasm.

At a mass meeting held just before the attack on the Parliament House the following resolution was adopted, with others:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draft a petition to her most gracious Majesty to recall the Earl of Elgin, and immediately quiet the minds of the people, by disallowing the said rebellion reward bill, this day sanctioned by him in Her Majesty's name.

The *Gazette* thus describes the state of the city through the night of the 26th:

The greatest excitement prevailed in town throughout the whole of yesterday, knots of five or six individuals standing at every corner of the streets. It was rumored that the Governor General was in the Government house, and a crowd during the greater part of the day was collected in the neighborhood; the yard before the house was filled with troops; there was a "cordon militaire" across Notre Dame-st. at each end of the Government house, to prevent the crowd from assembling before it.

At about 8 P. M. a mob visited Mr. Hincks's house, breaking and destroying everything which could be broken. A part of the furniture, it is said, had been removed during the day. The house was much damaged. Mr. Holmes's, and another house between, shared the same fate.

At about 9, P. M. the whole town was thrown into consternation by the ringing of the fire bells and the rattle of fire engines driving through the streets. There was a cry that Lafontaine's house had been set on fire by the mob, and a general rush toward St. Antoine Suburb took place. On proceeding there, we found the stables and out-houses, attached to Mr. Lafontaine's in flames. The mob attempted to fire the house three times, but were prevented, by the exertions of Mr. Charles Phillips, Councillor Bell, and a few others.

A more desolating scene could not be conceived than that which presented itself to the writer when the mob had left the house. Every door and window in it was broken in; the stoves, pillars, ornamented to atoms, and the stairs destroyed. In the drawing-room, large and elegant looking-glasses, together with elegant engravings and modern furniture, were all broken and destroyed, and lay, a heap of rubbish, on the middle of the floor. Every parlor and bedroom of the house presented the same pitiable picture. On the floor of the library were piled upwards of 1,000 volumes of which were partially burned. In a side room was a quantity of glass and decanters, all smashed to pieces; wines of various kinds had evidently shared the same fate, from various odors in the room. Mr. Lafontaine's family were all away, and no person was hurt.

A house in the St. Antoine's Suburbs, in which it was understood Messrs. Baldwin, Price and Blake were boarding, had its windows smashed in by volleys of stones. The house adjoining shared the same fate. Mr. McNamee's tavern was also battered. The mob dispersed at about 11 o'clock.

At the meeting of the Assembly, in the market house, Sir Allen McNab gave notice of a bill to make the restoration of the property destroyed a charge upon the sum appropriated for the rebellion losses.

A meeting was called for Friday, on the Champ de Mars, to take into consideration the best mode of insuring public tranquillity. The call is numerously signed, and is specially addressed "to all friends of order and good government."

☞ The letter below should have been received on Sunday, but, by reason of misdirection, did not come to hand until yesterday.

Outbreak at Montreal—Arrests—Lord Elgin—Annexation, &c. &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

MONTREAL, April 27, 1849.

When I wrote you last I little expected the Paris like scenes which have been enacted here since, some particulars of which I yesterday forwarded by Telegraph. Knowing the overpowering force that the Provincial Government had at its disposal, both in regular troops and militia—for the whole French Canadian population might have been brought to their defense, unless, indeed, they are totally destitute of the attribute of courage—I never could believe that any serious outbreak would be attempted. Still less could I believe that it would succeed. But the imbecility of the Administration is beyond all previous calculation, and is only equaled by the apathy of the party by which they have been placed in power and for whom they have brought about all this mischief. Here are a few particulars, which you will not find in the newspapers or telegraphic news:

It appears that, beside the exhibition of popular feeling which took place in the street on the departure of Lord Elgin, after sanctioning the obnoxious bill, and beside the ringing of bells to proclaim the meeting, the Ministers had two or three distinct warnings, in the House and before the arrival of the mob, of what was intended. Sir Allan McNab stated, yesterday, in the House of Assembly, which was held in the Bonsecours Market, that on his way to the House in company with the President of the Council, Mr. Merritt, and had remarked upon the excitement manifested in the streets, saying at the same time that he had reason to think something serious would occur. This warning was disregarded. On reaching the House, he again expressed his fears to Mr. Holmes, the member for Montreal and a very leading friend of Ministers. The reply was: "Oh, it is all very well for you Tories to call out troops; we can do without it." The only precaution which seems to have been attempted, between 5 o'clock, when the Governor General left the House, and 9 o'clock, when the mob broke the windows, was by Mr. Halcks, the Inspector General. It appears he went to Mr. Ermatinger, the Police Magistrate, and requested him to see about calling out the troops. Ermatinger replied that it was a great deal of trouble to do so, and would occupy a long time before the necessary forms could be complied with; and that he did not believe there was any reason for alarm. Thus the lapse of time necessary to obtain effectual protection, which ought to have been a good reason for setting about it early, was made an excuse for delaying any precaution, till precaution became useless.

There is reason to believe that the act was not entirely unpremeditated on the part of some, at least, of the incendiaries, however improbable it must have appeared that any opportunity would occur to put it in execution. I am told that some of these persons had large syringes, with which they threw turpentine over the floors—and this, joined, probably, to the escape of a great deal of gas, and the high wind, accounts for the rapidity with which the large pile of buildings was consumed. The fire was first set to a marquee erected over a wooden gallery at one end of the building.

The man to whom report assigns the post of the Canadian Cromwell is an unfortunate fellow whose free living has caused a very hideous nasal dilapidation accompanied by a scuff which renders him unapproachable except to windward. He formerly kept a second rate coffee-house here, and acquired some property, on which he now lives.

The only articles saved from the general destruction are the mace of the Lower House, the very fine portrait of the Queen, and a cart load of books. The mace is of silver, gilt, and cost six hundred pounds, three years ago. It is about seven feet high, surmounted by a crown. The mace belonging to the Upper House is destroyed. I believe it is not very valuable, being only a wooden affair gilt; but that I suppose was not much considered. Several valuable pictures were destroyed, portraits of George III, George IV, Sir George Prevost, several Ex Speakers of the Colony, and one of Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada, which was a copy of a picture presented by the Mayor of St. Malo to the Historical Society of Quebec. The books are valued at all sorts of sums as high as £100,000. I should say that this must be an enormous exaggeration, but they were pretty numerous and some very scarce. When their loss was alluded to in the House yesterday poor Monsieur Morin, the Speaker, could contain himself no longer, but burst into a fit of weeping. He is a very amiable man of considerable learning. Being obnoxious to the Crown he was escorted from the building on the night of the fire by Sir A. McNab and other Conservative members.

The arrests up to this morning are six, Mr. Howard, a broker, Messrs. Montgomerie and Esdaile, merchants, Mr. Mack, an advocate, Mr. Ferres, of the *Montreal Gazette*, and a man named Perry, who is a blacksmith, I believe, and a very active fireman. All are Scotch except Perry, who is from the north of Ireland. The Government has bungled this part of the business as absurdly as the rest. The persons arrested, except perhaps Perry, were none of them at the fire, and had merely addressed the meeting which took place previously on the Champs de Mars; so that if there be any good charge against them, it can only be for sedition, at the utmost. They have, however, been remanded for reexamination, at the express direction of the Attorney General, and bail is refused. This has increased the agitation, and most unnecessarily, since none of the parties are at all likely to run away, and if they did it would be the best thing that could happen for the Government.

There has been a great display of soldiers all through yesterday. Soldiers at the Market where the Assembly met—soldiers at the Government House, and orderlies in the streets, but no rigorous application of the military power. The Ministers of the Crown indeed were confined to the Government House the whole day, by the presence of the mob outside—none could safely but at the risk of ill usage. Yet notwithstanding the show of force and the declaration that the Government were prepared to repress violence, the mob was suffered to go right through to the city after dark to the house of Mr. Lafontaine (Attorney General East) and set it on fire.—Fortunately the exertions of some well-disposed parties prevented the repeated attempts of the mob from being successful; but the stables were destroyed, and this morning I observed the garden in front of the house completely strewed with the feathers from a bed which had been cut open. No one was at home when the visiters came. The troops at last came, and the engines; but I fancy had they stayed away nothing more would have been done.

The mob afterward visited the houses of Messrs. Holmes, Hincks and Chas. Wilson, of Dr. W. Nelson, and the boarding-house where Messrs. Baldwin and Cameron, two of the Executive Council resided. At each place they broke the windows, but did no farther damage.

I learned last night that the Government intended to placard notices directed against assemblies in the street, but there are none on the walls this morning, while every available space is cornered with large handbills calling a meeting for 2 o'clock to consider the best means "of preserving the peace of the city." It is expected, however, that martial law will be proclaimed if more trouble is given, as Sir B. d'Urban has arrived from Sorel this morning.

Lord Elgin has not been in town since the polling, and great notice is taken of this apparent funkiness. Indeed people are talking of his leaving quietly by the stealth manner in which he gave his assent to the bill, which was done without the usual notice. Lady Elgin is said to have removed from Monkland's and to be at St. Helen's, a fortified island abreast of the city. She is excessive and in extremely delicate health.

Not a French Canadian has appeared in the streets throughout the whole affair. It was rumored that the organization of 1837, known as *Les Fils de Liberte* would turn out last night and fight, but they did not show themselves, and I suppose dare not. The rioters regard them with about the same feeling as they would so many sheep. This morning I saw one nailing the English Jack outside his house as a *fetish*.

God only knows where the thing is to end. The Government have plenty of force if they have but nerve and discretion to use it; and I hope it will go no farther, for this burning of houses is not only bad in itself, but may be retaliated; and I have no idea that any one has formed any plan of action beside kicking up enough row to cause the present Government to resign, or to withdraw the Rebel Losses bill. At the same time should the troops "fraternize," or should the mob be attacked and gain any advantage, I should not be surprised to hear something about annexation. Nobody, that I know of, desires it for its own sake; but all think it must come one day or other; and if they saw the opportunity to effect it without bloodshed, would do so now, rather than risk a harder struggle at another time. Loyalty indeed has become a farce, since the men who sustained the Crown in 1837 are made to pay the rebels for the losses they brought on themselves.

I had almost forgotten to mention, as a farther proof of the way things are managed, that the Government wanted to stop the transmission of political news by the Telegraph to Upper Canada, but as the Directors would not consent to discontinue their messages, the Government submitted. I expect half the Members of the Executive have run away from town.

Before this reaches you, you will probably have more recent news by Telegraph.

LABOR AND LEARNING.—The "Albany Manual Labor Academy," in Athens Co. Ohio, has now been two years in operation on the principle of requiring three hours manual labor per day of every pupil of suitable age. Terms for tuition $1 50 to $5 per quarter. No distinction of creed or color is known, beyond a requisition of the Christian Faith and Morals. Rev. Wm. S. Lewis, Principal, Albany, Ohio.

CITY ITEMS.

Lectures, Concerts, &c. To-Night.

[*For particulars see Advertising columns.*]

Farmers' Club—American Institute, 353 Broadway—7½ P. M.
Animal Magnetism—National Hall, Canal st—7½ P. M.
Dussaulx Academy—Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince—Day & Eve.
National Academy—Broadway, cor. Leonard st—Day and evening.
American Art Union—Broadway, cor. Reade st—Day and evening.
International Art Union—Broadway, cor. Walker st—Day.
Panorama of the Mediterranean—Broadway, near Broome st—Day and Evening.
Lyceum Gallery of Old Masters—500 Broadway—Day and Evening.
Chinese Museum—426 Broadway, near Spring—Day and evening.
Vauxhall Garden—Bowery, opposite Seventh st—7 P. M.
Burton's Theater—Chambers st, near Broadway—7 P. M.
Broadway Theater—Broadway, between Pearl and Anthony—7 P. M.
American Museum—Broadway, cor. Ann st—Day and evening.

MAY-DAY.—Again this anniversary, once hailed with songs and dance and garlands of flowers, once suggestive of all frank merriment, buoyant Spring feeling and Arcadian delights—now ushered in with cries and jarring voices and the harsh rattling of uncounted wagons, accompanied by toil and dust and bustle, and recalling only visions of rent, vexation and annual displacement of the household gods! In spite of our backward Spring, the weather is not so unpropitious but that the old poetical custom might be kept up. There are violets in the woods of Weehawken, anemones on the sunny slopes of Staten Island, and sprouting rushes in the salt marshes of Jersey. Or by railroad thousands of citizens might make their May holidays on the banks of the Croton, the Ramapo or the Pocantico. The City Fathers might give the Bowling Green for a May-pole ground, (since the removal of the ancient Cairn,) and look contentedly on the festivities, their brows bound with wreaths of sage and hyssop. (The latter herb, denoting cleanliness, would beautifully typify their care of our streets during the past Winter.) But alas, these progressive times! The once hallowed May Day is now the Universal Moving Day. Processions of carts, wagons and drays, piled with jostling and creaking furniture, celebrate it; throngs of men, women and children, carrying baskets, bundles, bankboxes and paper parcels turn out to do it honor. The whole City is composed of Chatham streets. All the north side of Fashionable place move to the south side, and the south to the north; Avenue X changes from the top to the bottom, and vice versa; while an amicable transfer of inhabitants is made by East Nineteenth and West One Hundred and Fiftieth sts. Thus, during one day the City is nearly depopulated; there are only half as many homes to-day as there were yesterday and will be to-morrow. As night draws near, the swarming multitudes begin to settle in their new cells; the crash of furniture is less and less frequent; the screaming children drop asleep with fatigue; the first curtain lecture of the year commences; and May-Day is over!

THE MURDER IN ANTHONY-ST.—Coroner Walters yesterday held an inquest upon the body of James Monahan, a native of New-Brunswick, aged 20 years.—The following testimony was adduced before the Jury:

Mary Monk being sworn, testified that deceased was standing in Anthony-st talking with her, when four persons came up to them, two of the persons were much in liquor, and asked her some dirty questions; deceased told them to go about their business, and pushed one of them, whereupon one of the four, named Quinn, struck deceased, and a general fight ensued, in which one of the persons knocked deceased down; she saw no knife in anybody's hand; the four prisoners present are the four persons that accosted us.

James Nevs being sworn, testified that he saw deceased strike at one of the persons during the affray, and then saw Thompson strike the knife into the breast of deceased, who, upon being struck, stepped into the middle of the street, and was followed by Thompson, who knocked him down and fell upon him.

William Quinn being sworn, testified that he was present at the affray, and saw Thompson stick a knife into the deceased, and afterward wipe it off and put it into his pocket; saw Thompson also strike deceased after he had stabbed him.

Hugh Kelly being sworn, testifies that he was present during a part of the affray, and saw Thompson strike deceased and fall over him; saw blood on deceased when in charge of the officer.

Albert Wakefield being sworn, testified that he was present during the latter part of the affray and saw deceased staggering; he asked deceased if Thompson was the man who hurt him; deceased could not reply, but nodded his head.

Officer Waters being sworn, testified that he was attracted to the spot by seeing a crowd in Anthony-st; saw deceased standing in an enfeebled state; deceased said to me "Officer, I'm stabbed;" and never spoke afterward; searched deceased and found a knife in his right hand pantaloons pocket; saw no blood upon the knife; I, with the assistance of officer Dowling, arrested the whole party.

Dr. Thomas Holmes, being sworn, testified that he made a post-mortem examination of the deceased, and found a puncured wound about ½ inches below and to the right of the nipple; it was found to have entered the pericardium, passing through it into the right ventricle of the heart, and was between the fourth and fifth ribs. The wound was sufficient to cause death.

After hearing the testimony, the Jury rendered the verdict, that James Monahan came to his death by a wound in the chest, inflicted by William Thompson while engaged in an affray in Anthony-st on the afternoon of Sunday, April 29. The others who were arrested with Thompson yesterday, were discharged.

DESTRUCTION OF ERBEN'S ORGAN FACTORY.—Last evening about 8½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the back part of Mr. Henry Erben's well-known organ