PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE, 4 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS

EVENING BULLETIN. (Sundays excepted) at
THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia BY THE Evening Bulletin Association."

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SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.: ENGINEERING, Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS. There is also afforded an opportunity for special sandy of TRADE and COMMERUE, of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILULOGY; andot the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of of our own country. For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAIN, EASTON, PA., April 4, 1865. Cierk of the Faculty, mys, smoother than the control of the co

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "WEIKEL RUN OIL COMPANY." The Directors have postponed the sale of Stock for non payment of assessment of one-and-a-half cents a share, from June 1st to 2d day of July, A. D. 1866, at 3 P. M., at their Office, No. 213 South sixth street. JOHN COCHRAN,

jei-m4i*

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND SALE
of USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES will be
held in the Lecture Room of the First Reformed Dutch
Church, corner Seventh and Spring Garden streets
commenceisg on the 5th instant and continuing for
four days. Doors opened at 7½ o'clock, P. M., on
Tuesday, Formal opening with an address, do., at 8
je2-trpp

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the JERSEY WELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 515 CHESTNUT street, on TUESDAY, June 12th. W. M. BARLOW, Secretary.

A GRAND CENTENARY MRETING WILL be held in the Union M. E. Church, Fourth eight o'clock. Bishops Janes and Simpson will address the meeting. HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520
Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Me dical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously

Facts and Fancies.

There is a serious difference between the Finnegan advance-guard in Canada and C. O. I. R. Stephens. It arises from the fact that the one is sent ahead and the other is Head Centre.

as to whether it hurts turtles to bore holes through their fins. Thus it is that Finni-ganism meets us at every turn. It is a curious fact that so many of the

Finnegans escaped from Canada, while their leader, who was an eel, (O'Neili) failed to slip through the British fingers. Minister Fould threatens to resign. He has told Louis Napoleon he couldn't stand his

war nonsense, and wouldn't be fooled any A child lately died at Poughkeepsie from

eating poisonous ice cream. Pies-and-icecream make a very bad mixture. A man in Chicago has been held in \$80 bonds for beating his neighbor with his wooden leg. He gave the required leg-bail

A lady was thrown under the cars, at Yarmouth, Me., by her hoop catching, and if several men had not caught and held her at once, she would have been crushed to death. We have frequently seen a long train sweep over a lady's hoops, without doing her the slightest injury. Jeff. Davis is quartered in Carol Hall on account of its musical name. It is the Sing-

Sing of Fortress Monroe. MICHIGAN LAND SALES.—Public lands are now disposed of in a lively manner at the Iona land office, in Michigan. Last month 11,882 acres were taken up for actual settlement under the homestead law, and cash sales were made amounting to \$3,260.

MARINE BULLETIN. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA-JUNE 4.

See Marine Bulletin on Third Page. ARRIVED THIS DAY.

ar Propontis, Higginson, from Liverpool vis, 50 hours, with mose,&c. to A B McHenry&Co Golden Gate, Frisbie, from Charleston, with the Golden Gare, Frishe, Holla Charles, set to D S Stetson & Co.
chr Charm, Eaton, from New York, with mose to
Bazley & Co.
chr T M. Rodney, Still, 2 days from Milford, Del. schr T. M. Rodney, Still, 2 days from Milford, Del. with wood to captain.
Schr Mary, Rickards, 1 day from Canden, Del. with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Jas L Heverin, Hollingsworth, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del. with grain to James L Bewley & Co. Schr E M Duffield, Jones, 5 days from Portland, Ct.

with stone to captain.
Schr R Seaman, Neal, from Salem.
Schr R Seaman, Neal, from Salem.
Schr Pequonnock, Barnes, from Newport.
Schr Dick Williams, Scudder, from Boston.
Schr Mary Price, Garrison, from Dighton.
BELOW.
Ship Westmoreland, from Liverpool.
JUMARED THIS DA.
Schr Pequonnock, Barnes, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.

man & Co. Schr O L Vandervoert, Veasey, Gloucester, Curtis & & Knight. Schr Ridgewood, Derrickson, Salem, Wannemacher

& Co. Schr Helen McCloud, Eaton, Boston, Captain.

Ship Village Belle, Little salled from Londonderry th ult for this port. Ship Ironsides, Tapley, salled from Liverpool 21st 25th ult for this port.
Ship Ironsides, Tapley, sailed from Liverpool 21st
11st, for this port.
Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy, from Liverpool for this
port, off Tuskar 17th uit.
Ship Living Age, M'Clure, sailed from Liverpool 19th
11st, for Callao via Cardiff.
Ship Congress, Wyman, from Newport, E. for Hong
Kong, was spoken 18th March, lat 12 S. lon 30 W.
Steamer Tentonia, Haack, of and from Hamburg,
20th ult at New York 2d inst. with 824 passengers
Steamer Marathon (Br), Edmondson, from Liverpool May 22, via Queenstown 23d, with 133 passengers,
at New York yesterday. June 1, 6 AM, lat 41 4, lon 62
30, passed steamer Java, for Liverpool; same day, at
noon, steamer Tripoli, do.
Steamer Herman (Brem), Wenke, frem Bremen 20th
tilt, via Southampton 23d, at New York yesterday, with
724 passengers. ngers r United Kingdom,for New York,sailed from

Steamer United Kingdom, to New York (Giasgow 19th ult.
Steamer Carolina, Wylie, sal'ed from Liverpool 19th ult. for New York,
Bark Jessie (Br.), Pentreath, hence at Havre 19th ult.
Bark J Godfrey, Cooper, from Palermo March 10, and
Gibraltar April 13, nt New York yesterday.
Bark Stella d'Italia, Forzio, hence for Cork, at Trales
sprevious to 25th ult.

Bark Stella d'Italia, Porzio, hence for cora, as a previous to 25th uit.

Brig Maria Angela, Basile, hence at Belfast 22d uit.

Brig Isaac Carver, Ames, hence at Portland 2d inst.

Brig Isaac Carver, Ames, hence at Portland 2d inst.

Brig Isaac Carver, Ames, hence at Portland 2d inst.

Brig Isaac Carver, Ames, hence at Portland 2d inst.

Bick Wilson Harvey, Burse, from Boston; Black

Diamond, Young from Stonington; C L Bayles, Dewey,

from Orient; JW Everman, Hadin, from Fawthcket;

JT Watson, Little, from Providence, and Kate Scran
Ton, Dakin, from New Haven, all for this port, at New

York yesterday.

Schr O'F Hawley, Clark, from Norwich for this port,

at B York 2d inst.

York 2d inst.

18 A Haley, Haley, hence for Boston; Margare nebart, and Jacob Birdsall, hence for Salem, a les' Hole ist inst. Schr Jeddie, Fanning, cleared at Portland 2d instant for this port, THE FENIANS.

The Captured Fenian Officers.

EVACUATION OF FORT ERIE BY THE INVADERS.

Colonel O'Neill and Seven Hundred of the Invaders Taken Prisoners by the United States Authorities.

THE FORT ERIE EXPEDITION A FAILURE.

About One Hundred Fenians Captured by the Canadians.

RESULTS OF THE BATTLE OF

EXCITEMENT IN GREAT MONTREAL.

RIDGEWAY.

Various Points on the St. Lawrence Threatened.

The Fenians Continue to Congregate Along the Border.

VIGILANCE OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

General Sweeny on His Way to the Front.

HIS PROCLAMATION TO CANADIANS.

The Captured Fenian Officers.
BUFFALO, June 4, 9.30 A. M.—The following Fenian officers are captured: Colonel O'Neill, Colonel Hoye, Lieutenant-Colonel John Spaulding, Lieutenant-Colonel Grace,

and Major Moore. All is quiet this morning.

The Fenian Movement.

BUFFALO, June 3—9 A. M.—[Special to Herald].—The Fenians withdrew from Fort Erie at two o'clock this morning. Seven hundred of them, including General O'Neill and staff, are safe on board the United States steamer Michigan, where they are detained as prisoners for violating the neu-

trality laws. Fenians were under orders to march by way of Windsor, Canada, to form a junction with a body that were moving from that place.

During the early part of the night an attempt was made to reinforce the party at Fort Erie, but they failed to accomplish their purpose by the intervention of the tug attached to the steamer Michigan.
General O'Neill had intrenched himself during the night, and was anxiously waiting for an attack. The only fighting that took place was between the pickets of each

When the main body evacuated Fort Erie, the Fenian pickets, thirty-two in number, were left, and were all gobbled up by the The Fenians were ferried back to the

merican side by two tugs and one canal The whole expedition under charge of Gen. O'Neill is therefore a failure.

Four Fenians were wounded while cross

ng.
The Canadians, up to five o'clock this morning, were not aware of the movement. General Barry, in command of the United States forces on the frontier, has issued an order prohibiting communication with Canada, under instructions from General Frant.

The revenue cutter Fessenden arrived last night, and is now doing picket duty at the nouth of the river. Fifteen large boxes, marked P. O. Day, arrived last night by express, and a Fenian guard was placed over them at the railroad

It is confidently believed that another raid is contemplated upon Fort Erie. The English forces under Col. Peacock are now in possession of Fort Erie, without a skirmish.

The ultimate disposition of the prisoner is a matter of uncertainty, but the British Minister has been telegraphed to. It is reported that a small Fenian force left this neighborhood last night, but its

destination was unknown. The escaped Fenians say that having no artillery (and they positively assert that they have had none), and finding that the English troops, with Armstrong guns, were closing around them, with no prospect of reinforcements and no supplies, they con-cluded to evacuate Fort Erie and return to the American side. The men were completely worn out. They have fought two battles—though the Fort Erie affair they

only call a skirmish—and had little or nothing to eat and no sleep. A body of Fenians arrived from the West night, and are now quartered upon the Irish population in the city.

BUFFALO, June 3—1 P. M.—From four

o'clock this morning immense crowds have lined the American bank of the river in expectation of witnessing another engagement on the part of the Fenians with either the volunteers or regulars. At that time strag-gling parties of Fenians had just landed and were dragging themselves toward the city, and a number of skiffs were bringing others across. By this means over two hunlred and fifty men of the Fenian army were anded, the rest having been arrested by the United States steamer Michigan, as you ave already been advised. Before le ne Canadian side the men threw their rifles payonets, and accoutrements into the river So anxious were they to get across that many tore down planks and essayed to swim acros

At daybreak, as soon as the evacuation was discovered, nothing could exceed the

behind.

At eight o'clock it was reported that a large body of English troops was advancing, and at nine o'clock the head of the column appeared, comprising a skirmishing party of fifty-five men of the 1st York Volunteers, under Major Dennison. In a short time the remainder of the troops followed, and are now stationed along the line from old Fort Erie to Freebury's creek a distance of about two miles. The body of a distance of about two miles. The body of troops is composed of the following, in all about two thousand five hundred strong: Forty-seventh infantry, Sixteenth infantry, a battalion of the Sixtieth rifles; Fourth artillery, Captain Crow's battery, known since the Crimean war as the "Gray battery," from the color of their horses; Col. Hoste's battery, the First York cayalwy you Hoste's battery, the First York cavalry volunteers and a number of rifle companies from various places. The whole are under the command of Col. Lowery, Forty-seventh

regiment. The column left Toronto at one o'clock yesterday afternoon for Port Dalhousie, by boat, and thence by rail. They arrived about four miles down the river last night and encamped for the night, fearing to come forward, owing to ignorance of the roads

forward, owing to ignorance of the roads and the intense darkness of the night. They moved down from their encampment this morning at daybreak, skirmishing the woods as they came along. They captured three Fenians on the way.

On hearing of the evacuation by the Fenians the rage of the troops knew no bounds, and if curses will harm the late invaders they are already destroyed. They were received along the road with every demonstration of joy by the people, who, however, wished they had come a little sooner. The sight of the Fenians under arrest on the scow alongside of the Michigan seemed yery scow alongaide of the Michigan seemed very pleasing to them, and all expect they will be delivered over on the demand being

on arriving at Waterloo ferry the 47th and 16th regiments broke ranks and commenced examining the scenes of yesterday's battle, and congratulating the volunteers on their escape from durance vile.

their escape from durance vile.

The English troops are by no means well-drilledand do not present at all that imposing aspect expected, with the probable exception of the Gray Horse battery, a certainly spendid company. The officers are all of that foppish type so much heard of, with the exception of Col. Lowery, who seems a perfect gentleman. Few if any of the soldiers are Irish and with one exception all are are Irish, and, with one exception, all are Protestants, and, it is said, staunch to the

English government.
Colonel Lowery gave direction for the ferry-boats to resume running, and will permit all persons having regular business to pass either to or from Canada. He will permit all wounded Fenians to be removed by their friends to hospitals in Buffalo, but will have them, if left at Fort Erie, receive the most careful medical treatment possible. He will also permit Roman Catholic clergymen either to visit the wounded or bury the dead. No proposals can be fairer.

To the list of killed and wounded already given I now can name Ensign Tobey, of the Queen's Own, badly wounded; William Van Denworth, of the same regiment, also badly burt; a man named Lecky, of the same re-giment, dead, and W.-F. Tempest, a medigiment, dead, and w.-r. rempest, a medi-cal student, in the same regiment. Colonel Baylee, of Buffalo, is badly wounded. He is a great favorite across the river and in Buffalo. Two or three wounded Fenians have died last night, and no less than seven amputations of the leg have been made to-day at Fort Eria.

day at Fort Erie.
Wherever else the Fenians may invade further attack at this point is improbable. BUFFALO, June 3-5.30 P. M. — Large crowds still line the bank of the river. vatching the military on the other side and the Fenians on board the scow alongside the Michigan.

The one absorbing subject of debate here s what the United States government will do with the men-six or seven hundred in all. Some hold that the fact of the United States capturing them necessitates their being given up to the Canadian authorities. This opinion is fullly endorsed by the Kanucks, but others hold that such a course yould be contrary to all international law. Early this morning, Major Randall, pursuant to General Barry's orders, proceeded with a company of the 4th infantry from Fort Porter to Pratt's Dock, near which the Michigan is lying, for the purpose of quelling any disturbance that might arise in an attempt at rescuing the prisoners. Although a large crowd was collected, there were no indications of such an attempt, and the company returned. Later in the afternoon a company of the 1st artillery, under Major Deurce, went on board the Michigan for the purpose of guarding the prisoners. General Barry himself was on board in the morning and telegraphed on his return to the War Department for orders as to their treatment. An attempt at rescue, though talked of, is highly improbable

The number of Fenians in the city does not exceed five hundred. They are under command of General Lynch, who arrived here last night. He is subordinate to F. J. Tynes, General Sweeny's adjutant general The men are hopeful in the extreme, and talk of a speedy attack on the frontier by

General Sweeny. In view of such an at-tempt at invasion, General Meade will start for Ogdensburg at six o'clock this evening.
A company of sixty men, armed with revolvers, got on the midnight train of the New York Central Railroad this morning, and stopped at Rome, on their way to Og-densburg. They were organized at Albany and Troy, and are for the most part veterans who have served during the ballion. who have served during the rebellion. No officers accompanied them. They were ununiformed. Other similar detachments are reported as moving from different places along the line towards the same point.

Suspension Bridge, June 3, 1866.—The news at this point is unimportant to-day. The bridge is closed and barricaded, and no passage across the river is permitted. None of the Canadian troops have yet returned from the front.

The feeling of the Canadian refugees here is very bitter against the captured Fenians. Much loud talk is indulged in. The common expression is that the prisoners should be hanged at once without mercy.

Crowds of people have come on the eastern

trains to see the fighting. The station at Lockport alone sold four hundred tickets to this place and Niegara Falls. The general opinion is that O'Neill's movement is but the beginning. Another movement is looked for to-night elsewhere.

Proclamation by General sweeny to the People of Canada.

A. PROCLAMATION. To the People of British America-We come among you as the foes of British rule in Ireland. Exiled from that native land of ours by the oppression of British aristo-cracy and legislation, our people hunted down to the emigrant ships, or worse, to that charnel of government institutions, the

poor-house; our countrymen torn from their

fubilations of the so-recently frightened Canucks. The late British prisoners assumed all their former dignity and immediately seized all the Fenian effects left land; our country subjected to a foreign tyranny, which disfranchises the mass of families and friends and hurled in droves into the prison pens of England and Irland; our country subjected to a foreign tyranny, which disfranchises the mass of the Irish people and makes poverty and misery the sad rule of their condition, covering our fair land with paupers' graves and wretched hovels, eliciting from the liberal minds of England herself expressions of shame for the government and indignation for the people.

for the people.

We have taken up the sword to strike down the oppressors rod, to deliver Ireland from the tyrant, the despoiler, the robber. We have registered our oaths upon the altar of our country in the full view of Heaven, and sent up on yown to the tree. of our country in the full view of Heaven, and sent up our vows to the throne of Him who inspired them. Then, looking about us for the enemy, we find him here—here in your midst, where he is most vulnerable and convenient to our strength; and have sworn to stretch forth the armed hand of Ireland and grapple with him. The battle has commenced and we pledge ourselves to all the sacred memories of struggling liberty, to follow it up at any cost to either of two alternatives—the absolute political independence and liberty of Ireland or the dedependence and liberty of Ireland or the de-

molition of our armies. molition of our armies.

We have no issue with the people of these provinces, and wish to have none but the most friendly relations. Our weapons are for the oppressors of Ireland. Our blows shall be directed only against the power of England; her privileges alone shall we invade, not yours. We do not propose to divest you of a solitary right you now enjoy. vade, not yours. We do not propose to divest you of a solitary right you now enjoy. We will assail and asperse only the rights that are claimed and enjoyed by the government of Great Britain—the right to make her American possessions the field and base of operations in a war against an anamy. We come to field and base of operations in a war against an enemy. We come to instal ourselves in her possessions, and turn them against her in a war for Irish freedom. We are here, neither as murderers nor robbers, for plunder or spoliation. We are here as the Irish army of liberation; the friends of liberty against despotism, of democracy against aristocracy, of the people against their oppressors, of the ballot against their oppressors, of progress and development against might and wrong; to conduct this conduct according to the laws known to honorable warfare, in a manner worthy of the high object wealm for, and the sublime sentiments that actuate us. In a word, our war is with the armed power of England and not with the sublime sentiments that actuate us. In a word, our war is with the armed power of England, and not with the people, not with these Provinces. Against England upon land and sea, until Ireland is free! And all who raise an arm to defend her, to frustrate or defeat us belong to the common enemy, and as such will be dealt with. As we know how to recognize the services of our friends, so also do we know how to punish the depredations of our foes. Our work for Ireland accomplished, we leave Our work for Ireland accomplished, we leave to your own free ballots to determine your natural and political standing and character, and shall rejoice to see, and assist to make, these limitless colonies spring from the foot of a foreign throne as free and independent, as proud as New York, Massachusetts or Illinois. To that yearning for liberty and aspiration after natural independence which awalls the breast of control of the same of the sa which swells the breast of every true son of every land, to your own manliness we leave questions, confident that dwarfed development of your vast resources and natural wealth, under the chilling influ ences of English supremacy in wretched contrast with the National dignity and stu

pendous material prosperity of your neigh-boring people of the United States, under the stimulus of self-government and democratic institutions, constitutes a stronger ar gument in favor of co-operation with us nd of the revolution in your political condition which this comparison suggests than any discussion of the questions involved which we could offer here.

To Irishmen throughout these Provinces

we appeal, in the name of seven centuries of British iniquity and Irish misery and suffering; in the name of our murdered sires, olate homes, our desecrated altars our millions of famine graves, our insulted name and race—to stretch forth the hand of brotherhood in the holy cause of fatherland and smite the tyrant where we can in his work of murdering our nation and exterminating our people. We conjure you, our countryour people. We conjure you, our count men, who, from misfortunes inflicted the very tyranny you are serving, or from any other cause, have been forced to enter the ranks of the enemy, not to be the willing instrument of your country's death or degradation, If Ireland still speaks to you in the truest impulses of your hearts. Irishmen, obey her voice! If you would not be miscreants, recreant to the first principles of your nature, engraven upon the very corner-stone of your being, raise not the hand of the matricide to strike down the banner of Erin! No uniform, and surely not the blood-dyed coat of England can emancipate you from the natural law that binds your allegiance to Ireland, to that binds your allegiance to Ireland, to liberty, toright, to justice. To the friends of Ireland, of freedom, of humanity, of the people, we offer the olive branch of peace and the honest grasp of friendship. Take it, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Americans—take it all and trust it. To all who marched to the call of the enemy, and rally under his standard to aid or abet his cause, we give the sword in as firm and earnest a gripe as ever did its work upon a foeman. We wish to meet with friends, we are prepared to meet with enemies. shall endeavor to merit the confidence of the former, and the latter can expect from us but the leniency of a determined though generous foe, and the restraints and rela-tions imposed by civilized warfare.

[Signed] T. W. SWEENY, Major General commanding the Armies of

Ireland, News from Montreal. MONTREAL, June 3-10 P. M.—The excitement here incident to the movements of the Fenians in this province still continues to be of the most intense nature, and is hourly heightened by the news received from the seat of war. All day long the streets have been overflowing with people, immense crowds being collected in and around the hotels, cafes, newspaper offices

and street corners.

During the day heavy firing of signal guns in the interest of the government has been heard in the direction of Chambly Point, about twenty-five miles southeast of this city. The firing is believed to indicate the approach of the Fenians from the direction of St. Albans, Vermont, upon Montreal and at this writing I learn that a body of at least two thousand men, said to be commanded by General Sweeny in person, are marching upon St. Armand, a village fifteen

miles beyond St. Johns.
During the night and this morning heavy reinforcements have been concentrating at St. Johns and Hemmingford, being the two principal points that cover Montreal besides Stanstead, situated still further east, which is already well defended. During to day further reinforcements of all arms of the service have been forwarded by the Grand Trunk Railway to the above important points with the greatest possible despatch. All freight and passenger travel over the Grand Trunk has been suspended sinc

yesterday, leaving the road at the entire disposal of the government. The daily mail steam line was to-day st opped, and the two boats at Prescott detained by order of the government for any emergency.

Later this evening I learn that two British men-of-war are on the way here from Quebec to aid in the public defence. The royal mail steamer Himalaya has arrived at Quebec with the Canadian One Hundredts, or Prince of Wales regiment, together with the Forty-third regulars, direct from Malta:

rect from Malta. The government have official information that large bodies of Fenians are concentrating at Malone, N. Y., nearly oppocentrating at Malone, N. Y., nearly oppoposite Cornwall, on the St. Lawrence, with a view, it is supposed, to make an attack upon the Grand Trunk Railway or the canal atsome point between this city and Cornwall, thereby cutting off the only communication between Upper and Lower Canada. To meet this the principal points between Montreal and Cornwall, where the Fenian prisoners are under her Majesty's lock and prisoners are under her Majesty's lock and key, have been heavily reinforced!by volunkey, have been neavily remiorced by volunteers of all arms, and to this point also, I am reliably informed, her Majesty's 30th regulars, which left here last night, have been sent. The 25th (King's Own Borderers) were likewise ordered to Cornwall, but upon their arrival at the station the order was their arrival at the station the order was countermanded on account of the threaten ing aspect of affairs in the direction of St

To meet the defence of the St. Lawrence two gunboats have been improvised from two gunboats have been improvised from tug boats plying in these waters—one in this city and the other in Quebec—equipped and manned by marines from Her Majesty's corvettes, the Pylades, lying at this point, and the Aurora, at Quebec. These gunboats will be equipped with Armstrong guns and 12-pounder howitzers. They sailed to-night under sealed orders.

Liposinder nowlizers. They sailed to-night under sealed orders.

The 7th Fusileers, from Quebec, with the 4th battalion of the rifle brigade, Prince Consort's Own, from this city, are under marching orders to-night.

At six o'clock this afternoon Major Gen. James Lindsay, commanding the department, who has sufficiently recovered from the accident mentioned in my last, inspected the heavy reserves and regulars and volun-teers still held here. The parade took place upon the Champ de Mars, and was a most gorgeous spectacle. The entrance of General Lindsay upon the ground, and the movements of the troops drew forth the most en-thusiastic cheers from the thousands of citizens who beheld the review. The most unbounded confidence is reposed in the vol-

inteers by the citizens. The news of the arrival of America's great commander, Lieutenant General Grant on the frontier, was received with the wildest applause, as the Canadians now believe that the United States government intend to act in good faith towards them.
Reinforcements are known to be on the way here from Halifax, and the steamer Belgish will bring additional troops from England

Lieutenant-General Sir John Mitchel, K. G. B., Commander-in-Chief, returned to this ral Sir James Hope, K. B. C., commanding her Majesty's North American and West India Squadron, leaves Halifax to-morrow in the flag-ship Duncan for this place. Some idea of the extent of the excitement

prevailing here may be gained from the fact that the Montreal Herald has issued upwards of 60,000 extras to-day.

Hemmingford is at this moment (12.30 A. M.) the threatened point. The Canadian forces are strong there.

BURNING OF A STEAMER

Loss of Life---Destruction of a Valuable Cargo.

[From the Savannah Republican, May 30.] We are indebted to Mr. W. Johnson Purser of the steamer Oak, for the follow ing particulars of her loss: The steamer Oak left Hawkinsville on Saturday morning last, under command of Captain W. J. McCauley, with a freight consisting of 503 bales of upland cotton, three do. wool, and two and a half-barrels of dried fruit, having on board a crew of twenty persons, Captain Thomas Wilcox, a cabin passenger, and two colored deck passengers. At 9 o'clock on Monday evening last, when she had reached the southern and of Wilmington Island, about five miles below Thunderbolt her cotton stored amidship was dicovered to be on fire. In a few minutes afterwards the steamer was wrapt in flames from stem to stern, it being impossible under the circumstances to make any effort to subdue it, and it was only with the greatest difficulty and the most desperate endeavors that sixteen of the crew, including Captain McCauley, Purser Johnson and Chief Engineer D. D. Arden, succeeded in escaping a watery grave by the aid of cotton bales and planks, and by clinging to the anchor chains. Capt.

McCauley jumped overboard for the purpose of reaching a cotton bale, but sunk twice before he succeeded in doing so.

Purser Johnson also jumped into the water with two heavy oaken sticks—the latter sinking at once and are the succeeded. latter sinking at once, and leaving him to struggle alone, the steamer mean while struggle alone, the steamer mean while passing partially over him, he seizing her wheel, and afterwards getting hold of a gang plank, by which he managed to keep himself afloat. The sloop Fleet, Captain Thompson, was about a quarter of a mile astern of the Oak at the time of the disaster, and immediately dispatched her would host and immediately dispatched her yawl boat to render assistance, there being no wind to enable her to come up herself, and thus rescued Captain M'Cauley, the Purser and Chief Engineer, the latter, severely burnt in the face and hands, being found struggling in the water about a mile from the scene of the disaster; Mate Henry Bird, Captain Wilcox, one colored deck passenger, two colored stokers, the cook, colored, and

five colored deck hands. Previous to the yawl reaching the Oak, the following persons were either drowned or burned to death:

Geo. E. Atwell, the Second Engineer; A Campbell, the Pilot; one negro girl (who was a deck passenger); Alex. Martin, Jas. Nathan, Henry Merritt, — Butler, deck hands, Wm. Fleming, steward, and A. De Lyon, the cabin boy, all, with the exception, the cabin boy, all, with the exceptions the flexible conditions. tion of the Second Engineer, being colored

The Fleet waited until flood tide when she hove away for Thunderbolt, where she landed those whom she had saved. The steamer Oak was fully insured in Northern offices, and her cotton is supposed to be also covered by insurance. The Oak subsequently drifted a shore on the south-ern end of Wilmington Island, where she now lies—vessel and cargo a total loss. All of Captain McCauley's personal effects, in-cluding his freight list, private papers, &c., were destroyed with his vessel.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

Burning of a Theatre and Other

Buildings.

Loss \$150,000.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, of Friday.] We have to chronicle another serious corflagration. About five o'clock yesterday fisgration, a heavy smoke was seen to issue from the windows of the Metropolitan Theatre, (formerly Wyman's Hall,) on Market street, opposite the court house. In a moment the flarnes burst through the roof, and in less than ton minutes the whole building was wranged in a sheet of brid fire. Some was wrapped in a sheet of lurid fire. Some of the engines were at the ruins on the corner of Third and Elm streets, where they had been at work since 9 o'clock the previous night. It was therefore about fifteen minutes before the firemen, arrived and who is significant. It was increase about niteers minutes before the firemen arrived and commenced working, and in that time the flames crept along the roof of the block of buildings east of the theatre, and the whole row, extending to the corner of Market street, was greatly damaged. Part of the walls of the theatre fell, crushing in the building on the east, but fortunately no per-

on was injured. son was injured.

Wyman's Hall was a large four-story building, erected about the year E344, by Edward Wyman, Esq., whose famous school for boys was in a portion of the building. The main hall was at that time the largest and finest in the city, and was used for many years as a concert and lecture-room. It was in this hall that Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale, delighted our citizens, one of whom—a saloon-keeper named Ryone of whom—a saloon-keeper named By-ron—immortalized his name by paying \$500 for a ticket. After passing through the hands of many lessees the hall was fitted up as a museum, and contained the finest collection of stuffed birds in the United States, besides rare and valuable curiosities. A year or two ago the house was purchased by Gen. T. L. Price, for some \$35,000, and the hall gas fitted up as a theatre at a cost of short \$10.

ted up as a theatre, at a cost of about \$10,-000. The English theater failing to pay ex-penses, passed into the hands of Mr. Koser. who converted it into a German theatre. It was closed on the 15th inst., but the scenery and properties remained in the house. Under the theatre were the stores of Jacob Blattner, C. F. Meister and H. F. Breed, whose stocks were totally destroyed. The confectionery of J. C. Freund, in Blow's building, adjoining the theatre, on the west.

was damaged by water, but the building was not much injured. was not much injured.

The large dry goods establishment of J. J.
Donegan, in Blow's building, Nos. 118 and
120, escaped injury from fire and water, but
the goods were nearly all removed, and
were considerably damaged by the handling. When Mr. Donegan saw the fire he
supposed his house would be destroyed, and commenced at once to remove his goods. was obtained and partially filled with valuable silks, and while the clerks were busy on the inside the wagon was driven off, no one knows where. It is sup-posed that some daring thief took advantage of the confusion and went off with the wagon

and its valuable load. The losses and insurance, as nearly as we could ascertain, are as follows: Jacob Blattner, mathematical instrument maker, stock totally destroyed: damage \$35,000; insured for \$15,000. C. F. Meister, watchmaker, loss and insurance not ascertained. J. Christian Freund, confectioner, damaged by water; insured for \$10,000 in Capen's agencies. H. T. Breed, boot and shoe store. damage \$15,000; insured for \$5,000. Biggers, grocery store, damage about \$10,000. Chas. and John Schaaf, saloon, damage \$53,500; insured for \$1,500 in the St. Louis Mutual. A. Ruf, umbrella store, loss not ascertained. J. D. Sloan, dentist, loss about \$3,000, insurance policy expired two months ago. Horurtz & Cohen, clothiers and tailors, loss estimated at \$25,000, insured in the outh St. Louis, Etna, Merchants' and Man-

York.
Wood's photograph gallery, loss about \$2,000. Albert Koser, Manager German Theatre, loss \$15,000; insured for \$2,500 in the National Banking and Insurance Company. Wardrobes and properties all destroyed There were some half a dozen families residing in the upper story of the houses on Market street, whose names we could

ufacturers', Arctic and Home, of New

not learn. The building next to the theatre was owned by D. Nicholson; the others, extending to the corner of Fourth street, belonged to the estate of David Chambers. They were old, and of no great value, and \$10,000 will probably cover the damage. The theater was worth probably \$40,000.

The fire is believed to have been started.

by an incendiary. The doors were closed, and it is not known that any one was in the theatre at the time. The firemen worked manfully and well. and were ably assisted by the police force and the Fire Wardens.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES.—This evening at the Chestnut the Webb sisters appear in that fascinating old favorite "The Forty Thieves," together with "A Day Too Late." At the Walnut Mr. Edwin Booth repeats "Hamlet." "The Fool's Revenge" drew a grand house on Saturday night, and passed eff superbly. It will be repeated to-morrow. At the Arch Miss Lucy Rdshton begins an engagement, appearing in "The Sea Flower," supported by the full strength of the company. At the American great popular attractions are offered nightly. THE CAROLINA TWINS are still drawing

well at Assembly Building. Their engagement closes in three days. SIGNOR BLITZ'S levees are fully attended nightly and on Wednesday and Saturday

Personal. James P. Lauck, late Postmaster at Lafayette, Ind., and editor of the Lafayette ournal, it is reported, succeeds Charles A.

Dana as editor of the Chicago Republican.
On the 27th ult. the venerable Amos Kendall leaves this country for a pleasure tour of a year in Europe.

Major E. Reichenbach has closed up his government business at Harrisburg, and the office of quartermaster has been discontinued. All business with the quartermas

er's department will be transacted with the Baltimore office.

Gov. Curry, of Oregon, is expected in the city this evening. He will be at the Conti-

Gold in New Hampshire.—According to a report of Dr. Hayes. State Assayer of Massachusetts, the gold mines of New Hampshire are found to yield, per ton, \$867 in gold; the mixed quartz, talcose slate, gozzan, pyrites, &c., yields, upon analysis, \$310 42 per ton.