CANADA'S POSITION AT HOME.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

"The arrangements for defence, which were made at so short a notice, do credit alike to the energy and the organization of the Canadian forces."

"If this is the spirit in which the Canadians are prepared to meet any danger of 'aggression, they will not lack efficient support in this country."—London Times, March 31.

We are glad to note that, at last, the Times misinformed and prejudiced as it has been against Canadians, is forced to admit, we have earned the confidence and deserve the support of the British Government and people. The Government and Parliament of England needed no such assurance, we are happy to believe. The fact is, that the Times has been deceived—cruelly deceived—respecting the true feeling of the great body of the Canadian people, by men who, with the smallest possible amount of information hastily gathered from unreliable sources, have palmed it off on the leading journal as authentic and undoubted. It has lent itself to the deceit also, we fear, because when it sought to bully us into what was thought in Canada extravagant expenditure for the purposes of defence, Canadians took their own course, and secured the desired result after their own fashion. They did not accept the Times' advice as law. It has also been led to adopt, to a greater or less extent, the views of that cowardly faction which most unfortunately numbers even men wearing Her Majesty's uniform among its members, which preaches the doctrine that Canada is not capable of defence, only to evade the duty and the consequent cost of its defence. Spite of the discouragements of such writings as these in the Times, and of such speeches as those of Mr. Lowe and others about our defences, the loyalists of Canada have persisted in adherence to the old cause and the old flag—They knew they had the great body of the Canadian people at their back, and the event has proved it. The people of Canada are loyal and true to British connection, and 'love it.'

We are glad to see that the Times also advocates the sending out of gunboats, and to learn that arrangements are being made to send them out. The following announcement we find in The Times of the 30th:

Orders have been received at Devonport to expedite the preparation of several ships for active service. They are stated to be the frigates Lilley 40, and Galatea 26; the corvettes Jason 21, and Satellite 21; the sloop Petrel 11, and the gunboat Rainbow. From the size of these ships it is concluded that they are intended for service in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence. The Lilley is in No. 4 dock at Devonport, repairing, and cannot be got ready for several months. The Galatea is in Keyham basin not yet taken in hand for repairs; her boilers and tanks have been removed, and she will be placed in No. 2 dock as soon as the blocks are ready to receive her keel. The Jason is rigged and fitting for the first division of the Steam Reserve. The Satellite is in No. 1 dock at Devonport; the artisans have recently been rather busy in her repairs, she will not be ready for undocking before May, unless extra exertions are made. The Petrel is repairing in No 2 dock, at Keyham. She will probably be undocked to morrow, Saturday, after which she will receive her masts, &c. The Rainbow is in the first division.

The screw steam frigate Doris, 32, Capt. Vesey, left Plymouth yesterday, Thursday, for North America and the West Indies.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

A Florence telegram announces the formation of a camp of 70,000 men at Bologna, and that the principal Generals of the Italian army are summoned to meet there on the 6th; thirt an Italian squadron is forming to cruise in the Adriatic; and that military preparations were going on in Vienna.

Regiments have been ordered to camp at Chalons two months earlier than usual, and a report has arisen that France intends forming an army of observation with a view to the protection of the Rhine frontier.

The French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico in three detachments, the first in November next, the second in March, and the third in November, 1867.

It was officially stated at Copenhagen that the American Government is in treaty for a war port at St. Thomas.

Shanghae advices to March 9th state that the Imperial troops gained a complete victory over the rebels in the north. Fifty thousand of the latter are said to have been captured.

The Queen, hearing that George Peabody was about to leave for America, has written him a letter, assuring him that she appreciates the more than friendly munifice by which he has sought to relieve the London poor. A Baronetcy would have been conferred upon him, but he felt debarred from accepting such distinction. The Queen presented him her miniature as an assurance of her personal feelings.

The Brazil mail had arrived. The Brazilian Admiral with his fleet of iron-clad gunboats and monitors, had arrived at Corrientes. At last accounts the allies had not attempted to cross the Parana River for the invasion of Paraguay. The Paraguayans seem determined to hold out, and their incursions having twice crossed the river in canoes, and attacked the vanguard of the Argentines show the resolute resistence the allied army may expect to encounter. The inactivity of the Brazilian squadron during these engagements had caused serious complaints. It is understood that the passage of the Parana will be undertaken immediately, and in all probability it will only be affected with great loss to the allies.

CAPTURE IN LONDON OF THE SUPPOSED DEERING MURDERER.

(From the Free Press.)

The inhabitants of this city were thrown into a good deal of excitement on Saturday afternoon by the arrest of a person, supposed from the description, to be the accomplice of Antoine Gauter, who has been arrested in Philadelphia, and confessed to having assisted in the recent astounding murder of the Deering family, in that city.

The circumstances of this event are, in detail, as follows:—The man went to a tavern kept by Harry Phair in the morning, and drank something in the bar with the landlord. He gave his name as Charles McCutcheon. He had a black leather travelling bag with him, which he left in the sitting-room and went to take dinner. About half past twelve o'clock he left to visit the city, and as he was leaving the tavern, Mr. William Insell, an employee in the marble works of Messrs Teale, observed him, and having just read the account of the murder in the Free Press, together with a description of one of the murderers, the resemblance of this man to it so forcibly struck him that he determined to look into the matter further. He accordingly sent for Mr. Harry Phair, and asked him who the person was, upon which Phair mentioned a suspicion that he had entertained regarding him, and he also read the description in the Free Press, becoming quite satisfied at length that the resemblance was complete. In about an hour and a half McCutcheon returned having in the meantime purchased an entire new suit of clothes, and put them on. He then entered the bar and was about to treat again, when Phair laid his hand on his shoulder and said, "You are my prisoner. I arrest you in the Queen's name!" McCutcheon, immediately turned pale, and asked "What for?" "The Philadelphia murder!" answered Phair. Had a bombshell fallen near him he could not have been more startled than he was at these words. Incapable of speech, he reeled towards a chair and fell upon it, and remained immoveable for several minutes. On recovering consciousness his countenance assumed a livid hue, and he stammered all kinds of absurd excuses for liberty to "go down town." In the meantime he was closely guarded, and on the arrival of the police officers he was handed over and was then marched off to the station cells. The only discrepancy between the description and the person in custody is, that instead of a thumb, the latter has lost the forefinger from his right hand. The rest exactly tallies in every particular. The whole conduct of the man seems to indicate dishonesty, and no doubt is felt as to his being the Deering murderer.

A London writer says:—"Like the Divorce Court, the Bankruptcy Court is occasionally visited by distinguished aristocratic personages. Lord G. Townsend, Lord Gordon, Earl Buchan and others have lately taken the benefit of the act, and now we have the blood royal going through the whitewashing process. A discharge was lately granted to Lady Georgina Augusta Frederica Henrietta

THE OBJECTS OF THE MAINE MOVEMENT—FENIANISM AND THE FISHERIES.

[From the New York World's correspondent.]

Portland, April 13.

Portland is a very quiet city, unless interfered with by outsiders. The inhabitants have an angular and fishy look, and are staid and are rather practical in their movements. But the advent of five or six hundred Fenians in one day, by the Boston boat, all armed and equipped for the fray, is not an everyday occurrence in this maritime town; and New-Yorkers, who enjoy a fresh sensation every day, cannot blame the denizens of this unusually quiet town, if they seek to make the most of the present Fenian sensation while it lasts. The hotels are crowded, and the prices of board have attained a fearful increase. The streets swarm with knots and coteries of suspicious looking Americanized Irishmen, carrying revolvers and long dirk knives in their pants' belts, whose destination and purpose is unknown, as they are very reticent in speech and singular to state, quite abstemious as regards whisky. The trains and boats, arriving day by day, bring hundreds of these filibusters, and they all appear to have plenty of money which is spent with great profuseness. The officers who accompany these men look like the soldiers, and have the hardened sunburnt faces of veteran campaigners. After tarrying a few hours in Portland, the men generally leave for Eastport, either by sea or by the overland route. Gen. Killian, the master spirit of the movement, is at Eastport, a point from which I arrived to-day. Killian's purpose is evidently, as I have been informed by prominent Fenians, to seize a large number of fish smacks belonging to the Blue Noses, and, having gained possession of the vessels to the number of forty or fifty, to steer their course into British waters, and being prepared with ample disguises as colonial fishermen, to proceed to fish in contraband waters. This movement is certain to bring a collision between the armed vessels of the United States and Great Britain. This is exactly what Mephistophes Killian desires, and he is certain to succeed, as there is already considerable bad blood between the seamen on both sides. The American navy is full of Fenians, and there is hardly a vessel of war in our navy which has not a circle which has not a circle organized for action. It is equally difficult for a British commander to rely on his sailors, as the Fenian virus has been instilled with great care into the hearts of the Irish seaman in the service of the British navy. Eastport is feverish with excitement, and the town is full of Yankee skippers, eager and anxious to offer their services and schooners to transport a Fenian Fenian army to Halifax, St. Andrews, Campo Bello, St. Johns, or any other colonial seaport. The St. Croix river is full of British armed vessels, ready for fight, but very much flustered as to where the Fenians intend to begin.—It is almost certain that Killian will commence the war by an attack on the fisheries so as to have the power of the United States to back up his designs. The people of this region are hearty sympathizers with Killian's policy, and will afford all the material aid necessary to a successful attack, in a quiet and unostentatious manner. The Fenians are determined fellows, and have the most supreme contempt for English gunboats and English infantry. In the meantime, the greenbacks are being diffused with great liberality by the Fenians, and there is a great consumption of produce and garden truck by the filibusters. Meetings are held every night in Eastport of the Fenians, and arms are being collected for immediate use. Men are leaving Eastport daily and nightly for unknown destinations, with muskets, blankets, and sixty rounds of ball cartridge. This portends war, and in a few days we shall no doubt hear the tocsin sound all over the border. The inhabitants of Campo Bello are leaving in myriads, without goods or chattels. All along the border the British authorities are preparing for trouble, but there seems to be a want of system and concentration in the preparations—a fact that is highly satisfactory to the Fenians. It is understood that there are several American officers of high standing and good repute at Eastport, under orders from Killian to lead the Fenian hosts. Gen. Donahue, of New Hampshire is here, and has been assigned to a command by Killian to General Guiney, formerly of the Ninth Massachusetts, an 'excellent office,' is also expected at Eastport in a few days. Artillery is in abundance, secreted in the outskirts of the town of Eastport, which will no doubt be brought to light when called for. G. M. B.

Cavendish, Bentinck, a grand daughter of George IV., and Mrs. Elliott, known in the world of letters as 'Grace Dalrymple.'"

Another Fire.—Yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock, a fire broke out in a double storey frame building on Brock Street, between Gordon and Division Streets, owned by James Mills, and occupied by two tenants. The fire was first observed to break out through the gable of the house, and unfortunately it had gained too much headway to be put out without a very ready stream of water. This, however, could not be procured on account of the water works pipes not extending so far up, and the building was completely destroyed, as well as a row of four frame cottages adjoining, owned by Sergeant Major Robbs, Police Force. Only one of these cottages was tenanted, being occupied by James Chrismas. One of the tenants of Mill's house was a carter named Sloan. All the parties saved their furniture. Sergeant Robbs is insured for $600 with Mr. John Shaw, and it is understood that Mills is insured on his property.

More British Vessels at Halifax.—The British squadron at Halifax has been reinforced by the arrival of the Niger, 13 guns; the Cordelia, 11 guns, and the Duncan, 64 guns, with the Admiral.

New Post Offices.—Post Offices were established on the first of April at Dundonald, township of Cramahe, C. W., and North Pinnacle, township of St. Armand, Mississiquoi, C. E. The Post Office at Nile, Co. Huron, has been closed.

Military School.—Messrs. Archibald Knight, of Waterloo, and Henry Day, of Kingston, have successfully passed examinations at the Military School, and are entitled to second class certificates.

An Abominable Nuisance.—In rear of the premises on Ontario Street, once occupied by Messrs. James Harty & Co., and immediately adjoining the Railroad Track, is an abominable nuisance. The Board of Health is too cumbersome to be of any real utility, but if it had one or more active officers, this nuisance, among many others, would soon be abated.

LATE FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 17.

The ice on the river made a shove yesterday. There are immense piles on St. Helen's Isle and on the street near Bonsecour's market.

The new wharf at the mouth of the canal was carried away by the "shove."

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is at the St. Lawrence Hall.

The Volunteer Relief Fund amounts to over $38,200.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

President Johnson has at length named a Collector for New York. Mr. Smythe, President of the National Central Bank, is the fortunate man. The nomination has been sent to the Senate.

THE CHOLERA AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, April 16.

Not a single case of sickness has occurred among the cabin passengers on board the steamer England. This announcement will relieve the anxiety of their friends. Disease rapidly decreasing.

To the Collector of Customs of the Port of New York.—The city physicians go board the emigrant ship England, after further developments of the disease, and fuller consultations, last evening, concurred in pronouncing it Asiatic Cholera. The passengers are detained at quarantine ground, and other precautionary measures have been adopted to prevent the disease from spreading.

M. M. JACKSON,
U. S. Consul.

LATEST FENIAN ITEMS.

Eastport, Me., April 16.—The following has been circulated on board the English gunboat at Campo Bello:—'Sailors and marines! United States citizens invite you ashore, where if you leave behind the property and habiliments of slavery, you will find liberty, comrades and countrymen!' A mutiny broke out on board the steamer, and forty men have been put in irons.

Portland, Me., April 16.—About one hundred and fifty Fenians left for Eastport in the boat to-night.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

Augusta, Me., April 16.—Adjutant Gen. Hodson left this p.m. for Calais, with instructions from Gov. Cony, to see that the laws of the State are not violated through any hostility that may occur from the alleged Fenian movement on the border. It is regarded as almost certain by the Mayor of Calais, who telegraphs to the State authorities for protection, that a Fenian movement is seriously apprehended in that quarter.

ANOTHER FENIAN ARREST—THE HEAD CENTRE OF OAKVILLE IN CUSTODY.

Oakville, April 16.

A man named Welsh was this morning arrested in Oakville, by a Government detective, on a charge of being implicated in the Fenian conspiracy, his name being found in one of Sheedy's books at Toronto. It has been generally supposed that this man was cognizant of the doings of O'Mahony's crew.

COCK AND BULL STORIES FROM THE N. Y. HERALD.

New York, April 16.

The Herald's Eastport telegram, dated the 15th, says nine armed Fenians captured the English revenue flag on Indian Island last night. They belonged to the crew of the Fenian privateer, from which they lowered a boat and proceeded, with muffled oars to the spot, actually under the guns of the English war-ship Pylades, and within reach at any moment of the picket boats. The flag was surrendered without a shot being fired. It is believed there were no soldiers on the island. The U. S. gunboat Winooski arrived this forenoon, and anchored off the town. Reports from Calais say that ten of the volunteers at St. Stephen threw down their arms in revolt, but were arrested and imprsoned.

IMPORTANT FROM EASTPORT.

A reliable correspondent at Eastport telegraphs the following particulars of the Fenian capture of the revenue flag at Indian Island, N. B.

On Saturday night a Fenian raiding party made an attack on the Custom House, Indian Island. Six men presented pistols at the head of the Collector in charge, demanding the surrender of his flag. Being unarmed, he was obliged to give it up.

We learn from the same source that the expected Fenian vessel with arms has not arrived at Eastport. The Federal revenue cutter is watching for her, and the U. S. gunboat Winooski arrived this morning for similar duty.

Gun carriages are being made in Eastport for the Fenians.—Montreal Telegraph.

The following bulletin was issued at Eastport by the Fenian Killian:

Eastport, Me., April 10, 1866.

The President of the Convention hereby thanks the Delegates for their promptness and discipline, and trusts that, whilst waiting instructions from the Central Office, the Delegates will make due allowance for the civic inconveniences. All has been done that could be done to consult their comfort, and the President need only, in further sustainment of his zeal, allude to the very many downright hardships and sufferings necessarily undergone by our soldiers in the late war—sufferings and privations lengthened and intensified owing to English neutrality. He has no doubt, however, that the same spirit which animated our soldiers will inspire our civilians; and that the deliberations of their Convention will be marked by wisdom and decorum.

On receipt of necessary intelligence, the President will proceed to develope the subject matters to be discussed by the Convention. For the time being the delegates will fraternize with the good people of Eastport, and have opportunities of appreciating its many natural advantages as the Frontier City of the representative Republic.

'B. Doran Killian,
Pres't of Convention."

Weekly British Whig

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1866.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

A. & L., Montreal; J. H. & Co., New York.

REMINDERS.

Fire Investigation re-opens again at three o'clock this afternoon in the City Council Chamber.

The attempted Inroad of the Fenians upon the Province of New Brunswick has already shewn how utterly contemptible as a Force are the Fenians of the United States. After all the boastings, meetings, marchings and speeches of the Fenians in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other large cities, what do they all amount to? Vox et preterea nihil! Four or five hundred men, all told and half armed, have congregated at the extremity of Maine, with the boastful declaration of seizing and holding the adjoining Province of New Brunswick, and there they stop, looking at one another, and grinning as Jeffery did when he faced the cat. Where are the thousands who were to join them, the moment an effort in the fighting line was made? Echo answers 'where.' No, to meet and utter hateful speeches at Centre Meetings is all these fellows are good for;—when it comes to fighting, that's another thing. Not but the fellows would fight, if they had respectable people to head them, or if their cause was a good one; but being composed, as they are, of idle, worthless vagabonds of all creeds and countries, with no single man of standing or respectability to command them, they are but a mob, and can be regarded in no other light. We have been assured, and we state it as a fact, that not one dozen Roman Catholic Irishmen in the United States, of known character, can be found in their ranks, and more especially in that wing of the brotherhood organized by Sweeney and Roberts for the invasion of Canada. A mistaken idea of the wrongs of Ireland may possibly actuate warm-hearted, worthy men to aid in the movement against Ireland, but that against Canada hardly any one approves of. They know the liberties their fellow countrymen enjoy in Canada, and also know too well the danger of allowing them to be meddled with.

To give another instance of the braggadocia of these Fenians. When the telegraph flashed the tidings of the arrest of Mike Murphy and his fellow conspirators to all the corners of the United States, an immediate effort was to be made to liberate them. Cornwall was to be taken and sacked! Eighteen hundred men were said to have left Illinois, all armed to the teeth, for Ogdensburgh, there to cross over and assist in burning Prescott, then to march upon Cornwall and open the prison doors of their compatriots! And has this been done? Not a bit of it, or thought of. There the prisoners are at Cornwall, an exposed town on the frontier, easy to get at, with a few volunteers only to protect it, and yet the prisoners are as safe there as if in the citadel of Quebec. The Government by this time begin to appreciate the real importance of the Fenian Movement, and must look upon it as nearly played out in Canada, as it has completely been in Ireland. Otherwise the prisoners long ere this would have been removed to Fort Henry, as they must be tried in Upper Canada.

A LETTER FROM PORTLAND ON THE FENIANS.

(To the Editor of the Daily British Whig.)

Sir,—During the continuance of the war in the South, every person's conversation was about the rebels. Rebel was on every man, woman and child's tongue in all Yankee-land, particularly amongst the 'Down Easters.' The war stopped at last, and every one was at a loss what to talk about, whilst the poor newspaper Editors were panic stricken at the sudden loss of that favorite topic, 'The War in the South,' with which their newspapers were crammed. Relief comes, however, for Fenianism has raised its ugly head. Fenianism stalks everywhere. Fenianism wails on you at the hotel, it blacks your boots, clean your horse, builds the canals, and ditches up the railroads. On Sunday last the Boston steamer landed at this port the sum of one hundred live Finnigans, Flanagans, and Flaherties, all of them 'rale old Irish gintlemen' too; and on Monday the whole brigade of them started for a small town called Eastport, east of this some two hundred miles, opposite which town is the British island of Campo Bello, the intended place of attack. Some sixty cases of arms and bayonets were sent here by the Boston boat, and on Tuesday were forwarded by a small vessel to Eastport. Since the first batch, squads of Fenians have been continually arriving by the trains and boats from Boston, and off they all go to Eastport at once, where a session is now being held by Ireland's erring sons. A sea captain from Eastport yesterday, told me that the manager of the Eastport Bank had received $50,000 from New York, with orders to pay the same to Mr. Kerrigan, the same name to which the boxes containing the guns and bayonets were addressed to, that arrived here. The supposed strength of the Fenian force now available, at and near the town of Eastport, and the borders of New Brunswick, must be four, five, or six thousand—some say eight thousand men, and as the "Daily Press" of this city remarked "able bodied fellows." When it was hinted at last week that an attack was to be made on Campo Bello, two British "men-of-war" were immediately sent to protect Campo Bello, and its poor but peaceful fishermen, and no sooner did the "war's-men" appear than the contemptible Yankees of Eastport pretended to be insulted, and in everyway they could they hounded the Fenians on, and in every way tried to incite them to an attack. Two frigates, one under steam and another in the "offing," was more than "my lord" Kerrigan's chivalric army could stomach, so up to the present time Campo Bello remains "statu quo ante bellum." The New Englanders sympathise with the Fenians, and consider that an invasion by them of the Provinces would be meet retaliation for the "St. Albans" raid. A piece was enacted here in the theatre, the other night called "the Fenian's dream," and of course was well supported by the Irish; and every night nearly, there are Fenian meetings in which England and Englishmen are threatened with immediate vengeance. Poor old England! The once mighty and proud, I fear you are doomed now, that your race is run, and that you will soon be numbered with the past, and in your fall sink "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

The whole "modus operandi" of the Fenian army is this, Canada and the other Provinces are to be captured first, and an army of occupation left to hold them whilst a powerful Navy and Army are to proceed to England and blow her out of creation, and whilst the work of destruction goes nobly on, the Fenian Bands will play "Tis the last rose of summer" on "The harp that once thro' Tara's hall."

But stop, Mr. Finnigan, I have been having a joke wid you, and now I am serious, and offer this piece of good advice. Don't tread on the Lion's tail for he's a treacherous brute. If you do

"Up he bounds;
And his roar resounds
* * * * * * * *
Then down you'll fall
Both great and small
As he lashes his foaming sides;

If you let him alone though, you may live many years yet, and ate many bushels of good "maley peaties."

JOHN STRAUBENZIE.

Portland, April 17, 1866.

The Fenian Armouries.—The Montreal Transcript suspects, that the following short narrative contains more information about the 'war material' of the Fenians than is to be found in Mr. Howe's long letter to the people of Nova Scotia:—

Two months ago a gentleman of this city was in New York. He is an Irishman, and was anxious to learn what truth there was in the reports concerning the invasion of Canada, which then filled the American papers. One of the waiters of the Hotel at which he lived was a countryman and a hot supporter of General Sweeney. Our friend being in search of knowledge, professed strong sympathy with the cause, but insisted that the Fenians were fools, as they had no means to carry out their objects. Above all he insisted that they wanted arms and munitions of war. Upon this the waiter said that if he accompanied him for a short time that night he would convince him of his mistake. Accordingly they left the hotel at an hour appointed, and entered some taverns and groceries, in each of which our informant was shown one or more chambers in which rifles were regularly ranged in arm racks, to the number of 50 to 100 in every room, with accoutrements and ammunition to a large extent. he was further informed that numberless such magazines and armouries were to be found in every quarter of the city.

The truth of this statement is beyond a doubt.

PROTECTION FOR OIL.

The demand from oil refiners for crude petroleum last year in Canada, was so great as to cause an advance in its price of nearly two hundred per cent. from its selling price at the wells in the month of May, 1865. From various causes, this demand has fallen off temporarily to almost nothing; and there being no demand from abroad at this season of the year, crude oil has come down with more rapidity than it went up, and has touched a point lower than that from which it started. Under these circumstances, a London, C. W., newspaper calls aloud on the Government for protection against the American article, and the imposition of prohibitive duties both of crude and refined oil, in order to keep the price of Canadian up to a point at which wells can be profitably worked. Our western contemporary writes in a very lugubrious style indeed, and says that without protection, and the adoption of a system of government inspection for refined oil, petroleum will, by July or August, have fallen to $2 a barrel—a price at which it will not pay either to work or drill wells. Now, we are unable to see what good results can possibly accrue to this country at large from granting to oil men a bonus on their productions, to be paid by consumers generally. Either the production of petroleum is a profitable business, or it is not. In the former, there can be no need of fostering it, by legislative interference with the natural laws of demand and supply. If the latter, those employed in it had better leave it and make use of their time and money in what will be profitable. In either case, protection will be of no avail, as the price of oil in Canada must be regulated by its value in foreign markets—where the surplus, above what is required for home consumption, is to be sold, either in the crude state, or making allowance for the cost of manufacturing—in a refined form. We have faith in oil, and look upon it as a great source of future wealth; but we think that private enterprise, unassisted by any aid from government, will be found hereafter, as it has been in the past, quite sufficient to secure its production. We find by referring to a New York price current that crude oil is quoted at 26c. per gallon. We do not see reason to fear much competition from the United States while their market is so much higher than ours. We look for a considerable advance here before long, and for these reasons. The low price of the raw material will have the effect not only of stimulating consumption but of increasing the refinery demand, as soon as open navigation will admit of profitable shipment to England; and we may expect, even with greatly increased production, to see petroleum selling not much below its average for last year.

In the matter of government inspection of refined oils, we quite agree with our contemporary. The foreign market for Canadian oil has been greatly injured by the inferiority of much that has been sent abroad, and if the manufacturer who makes a good article were protected by a government guarantee in the shape of a brand on his barrels, he would no longer suffer from competition with inferior stuff which would also be branded according to its merits.—Trade Review.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MESSRS. MACNEE & WADDELL.

While we are noticing every petty improvement, and every addition made in our commerce and marine department, we are too apt to pass over more important changes in the general mercantile business of the city. For instance we have never noticed the great additions made by Messrs. Macnee & Waddell to their already spacious establishment in Princess street. The retail shop and the upstairs warerooms have been largely augmented and rendered more commodious for the large business they do, and an extremely large one it is, the wholesale as well as the retail. And we might have omitted to notice this now, were it not that we had a word to say of explanation relative to a portion of Lieut.-Colonel Paton's speech at the Volunteer Dinner, when he alluded to a Mercantile Firm in Kingston, all of whose Clerks, Assistants and Warehousemen were Volunteers, with the exception of a couple of boys too young to handle a rifle. By a mistake our reporter mentioned the name of Carsley's as the firm alluded to, whereas the Colonel alluded to Messrs. Macnee & Waddell. It was a mistake readily made, for all the young men at Carsley's are in the same category as those of Macnee & Waddell, being all Volunteers. When the mistake was spoken of to the Colonel, all he said was, that he was glad that his battalion had two firms instead of one, that had acted so patriotically as to part with all their young men in so worthy a cause.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

A Meeting of the new Board took place yesterday afternoon, when it became organized by the appointment of the Mayor as Chairman. A Committee was struck to propose certain rules and regulations, to be submitted to the Board at its next meeting on Friday. The Board is too cumbersome to be of any real utility, and the only way to be useful is for the Board to delegate its authority to three persons, who shall take the responsibility of keeping the city properly cleansed, and be paid for their labor.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

[Per Provincial Line.]

Whitby, April 18th.

Two companies of Volunteers, one from Uxbridge, under command of Capt. Speare, the other from Greenwood, commanded by Capt. William Warren, arrived here this morning, en route for some point on the frontier. They are a fine looking lot of men. They leave by first train going west. The town had quite a military appearance by their presence, the red coats looked gay and lively.

Arrest of Supposed Disinfectants.—On Monday afternoon the schooner Minetta, a small smart looking craft, wended her way up the river and anchored off Point Frederick. Here she remained all that night and the better part of next day, and it was a question of much enquiry—except to the knowing ones, for the Minetta was seeking a charter of lumber from Oswego—what was she there for? The denizens of the city—for the present is a period when men's suspicions are aroused—eyed her with distrust, and the military gaze of the soldiers of the garrison, asked, What was she doing there? Those who knew were not disposed to tell, and nothing came of their enquiries. However, the ice shoved under the influence of the wind and the schooner was carried in to Navy Bay, adjoining H.M. Dockyard. Now to a suspicious mind this was a strange move for the craft, and so thought the military at first, for when captain and his three sailors attempted to land, the guard at the Dockyard, which are ever on the qui vive, took them prisoners and marched them off to the guard room. Of course the military were only doing their duty; and as the sailors were suspected to be connected with the Fenians, they were in a sad dilemna how to get out of the fix. The Captain offered to go to the city and bring over papers that will set all right. This was granted; but the captain was too wide awake to let it be known that he was under restrictions, and no one suspected anything unusual. When he returned, however, the authorities would not be satisfied with such guarantees as he brought, and the services of Mr. James Swift, the consignee of the Minetta, were brought into requisition. He declared that the prisoners were bona fide subjects to her Britannic Majesty and not Fenians, and on the strength of his guarantee the suspected parties regained their liberty—a most precious gift in the hands of a subject. A search of the Minetta, disclosed a quantity, not very large, of scrap iron, and the first impression was that this was intended to be used in the offensive against the loyal subjects of Great Britain in the shape of bullets, slugs, &c. The affair has given the public a sensational topic, altogether as harmless as the supposed Fenian privateer and her sailors have proved themselves to be. Of course the guard at the Deckyard were doing their duty, and the laugh therefore is turned on the persons who were placed in the unfortunate position.

Unfortunate Accident.—Yesterday afternoon a sailor on one of Captain Gaskin's vessels, named Stephen Burke, had his thigh dreadfully crushed and broken by a very heavy coil of wire rigging, which he was rolling on board the Steamer Gazelle at the Grand Trunk Wharf, falling across his legs. The unfortunate sufferer was carried off insensible, and medical assistance called in at once. Burke by this sad occurrence has been thrown out of employment all summer. Frequent accidents have reminded us of what a benefit Accidental Insurance Companies would be, if more generally supported. In case of injury causing death, the friends of the policy-holder are entitled to the full amount. In case of mere accident the insurer receives an amount commensurate with his pecuniary loss. Accidental Insurance Companies are becoming popular, and justly so, for they do a great deal of good at times.

Orphans' Home.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Orphans' Home and Widows' Friend Society was held in the City Hall on Monday, when the annual report was read and adopted. The following Ladies form the Committee for the ensuing year:—Church of England—Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Cartwright, Mrs Macaulay, Mrs. C. S. Ross, Mrs. Muckleston, Mrs. W. Wilson, Mrs. Deacon, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Grant. Macdonald.—Church of Scotland—Mrs. Machar, Mrs. G. Davidson, Miss Logie, Mrs. F. George, Mrs. Paton, Mrs. J. Creighton, Mrs. Alex. Ross. Wesleyan Methodist Church—Mrs. Coverdale, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. E. Chown. Canada Presbyterian Church—Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Macnee, Mrs. Carruthers, Mrs. Mair. Congregational Church—Mrs. K. M. Fenwick, Mrs. R. Hendry, Mrs. T. Hendry. Baptist Church—Mrs. White, Mrs. Rooth, Miss Robertson.

CONFEDERATION ACCEPTED BY NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, April 18.

A resolution in favor of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, and appointing a delegation to go to England to arrange the details, has passed both Houses of the Nova Scotia Parliament.

LATE FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, April 17.

A Cabinet meeting is summoned for to-morrow: Hon. Messrs. Galt and Campbell arrived here yesterday.

An address by members of the Church of England here, is to be presented to the Lord Bishop of Ontario, containing expressions of gratitude for his recovery from his late severe illness. An appeal, by circular, is made to each congregation in the diocese, to assist in contributing £500 to pay his Lordship's expenses on his voyage to Europe—a voyage recommended by his physicians with the view of restoring him to complete health.

Hon. Justice Wilson presides at the Spring Assizes opened this morning. Four criminal and twenty-one civil cases comprise the docket. James O'Reilly, Q. C., is Crown prosecutor.

LATE FROM CORNWALL.

THE EXAMINATION.

Cornwall, April 17.

The Magistrates Court for the examination of Murphy and his companions in trouble, met to-day, Mr. Justice Jarvis presiding; between 20 and 30 magistrates were present. Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald appeared for the prisoners.

The question of admitting the press was debated, and Hon. Sandfield Macdonald contended warmly for a public examination, but when the question was put a large majority decided against an open court.

The first witness examined was a Mr. Walsh from Oakville. He stated that he was Secretary and Treasurer of a Hibernian Society there, but that when he found it drifting towards Fenianism, and learned that the clergy had denounced secret societies, he destroyed the documents and broke up the society. Murphy, he said, once asked him in a jocular manner if he could sell some Fenian bonds in his neighborhood; but he replied that the people could not afford to buy such bonds. Murphy, however, had never offered him any bonds, and he could not state anything that would criminate Mr. Murphy, as in fact he did did not know anything that would have that effect.

Detectives Spence and Clark, of Toronto, and Mr. Orr, Reporter for the Globe, were next examined; but their testimony only referred to the speech delivered by Murphy on St. Patrick's Day, and did not amount to much against the prisoners.

Cullen, one of the prisoners, was next called as a witness, but very little was elicited from him.

The Court then adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

Some seven or eight witnesses have yet to be examined, but it is the general opinion here that all the prisoners, except perhaps Murphy, will be discharged. He will, doubtless be held over for a few days, as the Crown Attorney has some new evidence to produce. The documents found on Keys, in cipher, have been clearly deciphered, and they contain some matters of considerable importance, but there is a difficulty in tracing them to their authors. It is hinted that some other parties will soon be arrested in Toronto and conveyed to Cornwall for examination. The prisoners will all be examined separately.

Wheeler and Sheedy are confined in a cell by themselves. The former, therefore, has no opportunity at present of instructing Murphy's companions in the art of military tactics. Indeed it has been hinted that Wheeler is a spy, and has been caged with Sheedy for the purpose of 'going through' that individual.

LATER.

Portland, Me., April 18.

The Government has chartered the steamer Regulator to take a company of U.S. regular troops to some point or other, probably Eastport.

Toronto, April 18.

The Examination of the Fenian prisoners at Cornwall was resumed to day. It is understood that the court will be open to the public to day. Special despatches from Cornwall say that nothing of importance has been elicited so far, and that all the prisoners except Murphy, are likely to be discharged.

There is a Cabinet meeting at Ottawa to day.

FEDERATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The resolution in favor of Confederation was carried in the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, on Monday night, by a vote of thirteen to five.

The majority in the Lower House will be thirteen, if not larger.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

St. John, N.B., April 17.

H.B.M. steamship Simoon arrived here to-day with the first battalion of the 22nd Regt. from Malta.

MORE FENIAN FEWS.

Calais, April 17.

Three hundred regulars are expected at St. Stephens, and a similar number to morrow at St. Andrews.

Eastport, Me., April 17.

Much of the news sent from here in special telegrams is false. There has been no fight at Calais, and there is no Fenian privateer here. The Fenians are perfectly quiet, confining themselves to speech-making and anonymous proclamations.

THE FENIANS IN MAINE.

The N.Y. Sun says: The United States revenue steamer Ashuelot is at present engaged in watching vessels in the harbor of Eastport, Maine, to see that no irregular departures take place, but in spite of her vigilance the Fenians succeeded in getting out a small schooner on Saturday, having one howitzer aboard, which is stated to have been stolen from Eastport.

There is great excitement in Eastport, and every vessel that arrives brings a number of determined looking men, who immediately are despatched for parts unknown. There are several vessels in the harbor suspected of being intended for Fenian privateers, and they are closely watched by the British steam sloop of war Pylades, 21 guns. It is reported that a number of cases have been received on one of these supposed Fenian vessels, containing arms for distribution among the New Brunswick Fenians. On Saturday night, a brig attempted to get out without going through the necessary forms, but was captured by the Ashuelot and towed back to port.

DESPATCH TO THE GLOBE.

We have a very poor opinion of the capacity of the Fenians under Killian to do mischief on the New Brunswick frontier, but, nevertheless, it is not desirable that we should depend for our news from that point on the sensation telegrams of the New York Herald. We have, therefore, despatched a special correspondent to the spot who will narrate facts faithfully as they transpire. The following is his first despatch:

Eastport, Maine, April 16.

The attack on the Custom House, on Indian Island, was a despicable affair. Five Fenians landed on the Island, went to the house of the Customs officer, and demanded the British flag. No one being near to help, he gave it up. Killian, the head man here, is said to have strongly reprobated the act.

Everything is quiet. A hundred and fifty Fenians are lounging round the street corners and in bar rooms. They are all armed. About 100 arrived here in the steamer New Brunswick this morning—forty of these from Boston, and the balance from Portland. There were about 120 here before, and all but some 50 left for Calais, Pembroke, and adjacent towns.

Last night Killian and Sinnot held a meeting at Calais. They delivered addresses disclaiming all intention of doing anything that would violate the neutrality laws or would compromise the people of the United States.

A British gunboat still lies at Campo Bello about two miles from here; and an American gunboat and cutter arrived here on Sunday, to aid in enforcing neutrality laws.

There are rumors of large shipments of arms from Portland, but the destination is unknown. It is not true that 'numbers of the people had fled from Campo Bello, for fear of the Fenians;' only a few women left.

An English flag ship is said to have left today for Eastport.

THE GREAT FENIAN FAIR.

The grand Fenian Fair, under the auspices of the Fenian Sisterhood, of New York, opened last evening at the Germania Assembly rooms, in the Bowery. For the past three weeks the ladies connected with this laudable enterprise have been working day and night to make their fair a success, and the immense number of people who thronged the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening was signal