MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1866.

LETTERS AND TEKEGRAMS.

G. S., London, Eng.; W. F., Chicago; O. D. & Co., Boston; E. C. & Co., New York.

THE GRAND VOLUNTEER DINNER ON FRIDAY EVENING.

THE GUESTS AND THE TOASTS.

THE BANQUET A GREAT SUCCESS.

The Volunteer Dinner on Friday evening was an unparalelled success. The whole proceedings passed off with great eclat, and very much to the credit of all concerned. The spread and the decorations having been previously noticed, we shall proceed to give the guests and speeches:—

The guests of the evening were seated at a cross table, running diagonally with those placed for the Volunteers. The Mayor, John Breden, Esq., presided, by virtue of his office as Chief Magistrate of the city. On his right were Col. Gibbon, R.A., Commandant, Col. Moffatt, R. C. Rifles, Rev. Mr. Windsor, Chaplain to the Forces, Rev. Mr. Inglis, Lt.-Col. Corbett, 1st Frontenac Militia, Judge Draper, Mr. John Creighton, Police Magistrate and ex-Mayor, and the Rev. Mr. Gemley. On the left of the Mayor, were Col. Shaw, Brigade Major, Town Major Geraghty, Wm. Ferguson, Esq., M.P.P., R. J. Cartwright, Esq., M.P.P., C. F. Gildersleeve, Esq., John Carruthers, Esq., and Alderman Robinson. All the officers appeared in full uniform. The Secretary read excuses from several gentlemen, whose presence was desired, but who were unavoidably absent, including the Lord Bishop of Ontario, whose ill-health precluded his attendance; from Rt. Rev. Bishop Horan; from Lt.-Col. Atcherly of Prescott, who is at present on active duty and could not attend; and from J. O'Reilly, Esq., Recorder, who was called to Montreal on urgent business. He also read an apology from Captain Rooney, of the Garden Island Naval Company, which corps could not well be present, not having received uniforms.

Mr. Cartwright read telegrams from the Hon. John A. Macdonald and the Hon. Alex. Campbell, requesting the Ladies to excuse their absence, on account of urgent public business having detained Ministers at the Capital. Mr. Cartwright was sure that the hon. gentlemen regretted their inability to attend, and would most cheerfully have honored themselves by attending the Banquet, were it not for the mass of business at present on their hands. Mr. Campbell had made arrangements for the whole of this week, previous to having heard of the dinner to the Kingston Volunteers, and the absence of the Minister of Militia was easily accounted for, in connection with the recent rumors of Fenian Invasion, and they could owe their disappointment in not having his presence at the Dinner to no other cause. Mr. Cartwright paid a deserved tribute to the loyalty and pluck of the Volunteers, and was heartily cheered.

The first toast from the chair was

THE QUEEN, which was greeted with three such loyal cheers as made the Hall ring again. Band—God Save the Queen.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND ROYAL FAMILY.—Drunk with all honors. Band—God Bless the Prince of Wales.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. Band—God Save the Queen.

Mr. C. F. Gildersleeve proposed the toast of 'The Army and Navy—always first and foremost in defence of their country.' Mr. Gildersleeve referred to the happy associations of our citizens with the Military, whom they had known so many years, and with whom every day they formed newer social ties. He spoke of the active Volunteers as being a component part of the British Army, and felt proud to say that they may be found if occasion should require brave followers of the former defenders of our land, and men loyal and true. He coupled the name of Col. Gibbon, Commandant, with the toast for the Army, and Capt. Gaskin with that for the Navy.

The 'Army and Navy' was received with all the honors, and was followed by three hearty loyal cheers. Band—British Grenadiers and Rule Britania.

Col. Gibbon was welcomed with great applause. He felt much pleasure in responding on behalf of the Army. He was confident that he represented the feelings of the British Army in England and elsewhere, when he stated that they had great anxiety to be present with the Volunteers of Canada in case trouble should arise. According to recent advices from Great Britain the Government at home were far more apprehensive of a raid on Canada than the Canadians themselves, and had given the amplest pledges to back the Volunteers of the Province, and defend Canada from all invaders. The Volunteers only a few days ago formed part of the army, and he was quite satisfied that every soldier and volunteer of the Garrison had great pleasure in performing the duties allotted to him this winter. These duties were not slight ones, in fact they were very heavy. The Royal Canadian Rifles, he mentioned, as having worked very hard indeed in maintaining guards and doing extra duty. These arduous duties fell heavily on the veterans for they were picked men from every branch of the service who sought admission to the regiment for the sake of a quet repose from more active duties. Yet not one word of dissatisfaction was uttered by any man in the regiment. In drinking the health of the Army therefore, no more than justice had been done to the soldiers of the Garrison. He regretted the absence of the Minister of Militia, for the hon. Gentleman would have had great pleasure, no doubt, in publicly expressing his approval of the efficiency of the Volunteers of Canada, whose cheerful readiness to turn out and mount guard was a credit to the country, that could not be overrated. Col. Gibbon also regretted the absence of the two fine Storrington Companies, whose steadiness on active service was a model of what soldiers ought to be. He paid an equal hearty tribute to the Volunteer Naval Company of Garden Island, who for the time they were on active duty, mounted guard night and day and served as an outpost to the Garrison. In praising these Companies he wished it to be understood that he did not deprecate the efficiency of the 14th Volunteers. In relation to Capt. Drummond's Battery of Artillery, he stated that they did their duty like soldiers, but owing to a want of proper equipment, did not show off to such advantage as they would do with full equipments. As to Capt. Duff's troop, he stated that they were anxious to turn out, and were sorry that an opportunity had not been offered them to do so. In mentioning the Royal Navy he said that the officers who had visited Canada were much pleased with it, and would heartily volunteer at once for service in the Province; and his best hopes were that he would soon see some of them out here. (Cheers.)

Capt. Gaskin (Merchant service) replied on behalf of the navy. He felt very proud indeed to represent the navy at such a Banquet, and was doubly pleased to see so many fine Volunteers present, men who had turned out so nobly at their country's call. In referring to the great opinion that the British Navy had earned for itself, he stated that in conversation with Gen. Sherman, U. S. A., that officer had expressed himself in very flattering terms of it, and said that England had reason to be proud of her navy, and acknowledged that she held the keys of the ocean with a firm grasp.

Mr. Cartwright rose to offer the toast of the 'Volunteers of Canada.' He said that the present was not an occasion of ordinary occurrence, and the Ladies of Kingston had fully rewarded the Volunteers for their unanimous response to the call of the Government. In a recent travel along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, it afforded him the utmost pride and pleasure to witness Volunteers in almost every locality, taking up arms as one man when called upon by the Government. Every village and township added its quota to swell the muster. Such an effect dispelled all danger, and no foe dare show his face at such a time. The enthusiasm of the Volunteers of Canada was lauded in all directions, and they had won a royal name that would serve them so long as Canada existed as a province. He could not help referring to the Fenian schemes at present attracting so much attention in Canada and Great Britain. Any person calmly considering would see what a hopeless cause was that of the Fenian Brotherhood, who, without organization, army or commissariat, were attempting to wrest Canada from the British Empire one of the greatest powers ever in existence. The idea was preposterous! (Cheers.) However they were backed by twenty-five millions of Americans, whose hate of all things British was intense; and he would not be overreaching his subject when he stated that it was mostly owing to the apathy exhibited by the people of the United States, that the Fenian braggarts had gone so far as to threaten war. The action of the leaders of the Fenians had imposed on the Government the taking of proper precautions in accordance with the position of affairs, and the force they put in the field had fully repaid the trouble and expense, by reverting a raid of bloodshed and murder. (Cheers.) The deadly taint of Fenianism, he was proud to say, had not spread to this Canada of ours, and the Irishmen of the Province, who enjoy equal rights with men of every other creed, are loyal to the flag and the Government which protects them.—(Cheers.) He referred once more to the great service the Volunteers of Canada had rendered, but felt sorry that they were called out to repel such a poor enemy. The lesson the Active Force had set would be an example to organize the Militia of the Province, and to let all share equally in undertaking the defence of the country. When the full report of the late 'call to arms' reached Great Britain, the Imperial Authorities must admit that the Volunteers of Canada were not inferior to their brethren of that country. After again expressing his feelings, in his usual happy manner, on the unanimous turn out of the Volunteers, Mr. Cartwright proposed

THE VOLUNTEERS OF CANADA. Band—Jolly Dogs.

Col. Shaw had very great pleasure in responding to the toast on behalf of the Volunteers of this District. He referred to the Entertainment as a magnificent one.—The Volunteers, ten years ago, he said, were a mere handful of men, and he was delighted to see how rapidly the Force had increased in numbers and efficiency to such an organization as the present. The Volteers, he was sure, would, at any time they might be called upon, turn out to a man, and do their duty to the people of Canada, whether the call was East or West. In speaking of the turn-out of the force on the eighth of March, he felt himself under a debt of gratitude to the Commandant of the Garrison for the valuable assistance he rendered him in calling out the Force, having worked heart and soul to afford every assistance. He referred to the gross misunderstanding about the midnight alarm, and the untruths reported over the telegraph lines. He bore testimony to the alacrity which marked the turn-out of the Volunteers. The whole of the Force in his District were under orders to take up arms within five hours, and in ten hours he had 150 men over the number required by the Adjutant General reported to Headquarters and accepted. (Cheers) In conclusion, he stated that the Active Volunteer Force was never in so efficient a state as they are at present.

Col. Paton replied to the toast on behalf of the 14th Volunteer Rifles, and thanked the Ladies for their bountiful hospitality, which must animate the hearts of the Volunteers with the warmest gratitude.—The Volunteers could not take all the credit to themselves for the turn-out on the eighth of March, when it was known that 150,000 men, ranging from one end of the Province to the other, had offered their lives in defence of their country. These were not Volunteers alone, but subjects of all classes in every part of the Province, who would again and again come out to defend the glorious constitution of the British Government, the best ever known. (Cheers.) He hoped that their children and children's children would always live under the good old flag. (Cheers.) If there was such a thing as love of one's country, the Canadians had shown their love for their adopted Canada when they answered the summons to arms with such enthusiasm. Referring to the ultimate importance of Her Majesty's North American Possessions, Col. Paton longed for the day to arrive when British America will be joined in one Grand Confederation, stretching from shore to shore and when the young Force of Canada will be trebled over and over again into a grand army. He expressed grateful thanks to the officers of the regular army for their assistance to the Volunteers; to Col. Moffatt for numerous favors; and especially to the Commandant for the trouble he had taken with the 14th Battalion. He also returned thanks to the employees of Volunteers for their kind endurance while the latter were absent on duty, having with one accord given them every possible chance of performing their regimental duties. He made mention of a couple of cases, one where a dry goods store (Carsley's) was left with only two boys to take charge, and the other where Mr. Tutton, Superintendent of the Canadian Engine Co's Works, had offered to give employment to every foundrymen who would be dismissed on account of his connection with the Force—an example worthy of the favorable notice of every employer in the Province. Col. Paton was cheered throughout the whole length of his speech and when he sat down was greeted with renewed applause.

Capt. Drummond replied on behalf of his Battery, and after returning sincere thanks, mentioned that it was the oldest in the Province, its officers having joined it at its organization.

Capt. Duff replied on behalf of his cavalry troop, and expressed his regret that it had not turned out with the rest.

Col. Gibbon proposed the health of 'The Major' adding a few appropriate remarks in a most kindly manner.

The Mayor replied, and rendered his best acknowledgments for the toast, and added that since the recent troubles his requests had been met in the best feeling by the Volunteers and Officers of the Army.

Col. Paton proposed the health of 'The Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment,' complimenting the veterans of the corps on their service in all parts of the world, and the many hard fought fields they had engaged on. Band—Regimental Slow March.

Col. Moffatt responded handsomely for the way in which the toast had been drunk.—He would be most happy to serve the Volunteers and would do anything to assist them. He could not say that he was not proud of the veterans under his command, for he gloried in being their commanding officer.

Judge Draper, in a very pretty speech, proposed the health of the 'Ladies of Kingston,' which was drunk with all the honors, and amidst great cheering. Band—Annie Laurie.

The Commandant and Col. Shaw responded in a worthy manner.

The Mayor next proposed the health of Town Major Geraghty, who replied in a few appropriate words.

Col. Shaw proposed the 'Sedentary Militia,' coupling the name of Colonel Ferguson, County Member, with the toast. Colonel Ferguson replied on behalf of the 3rd Frontenac Battalion, and remarked that the Sedentary Militia have always done their duty when called upon, and if called out again to protect their homes, would be found to be of equal stamp with the Storrington Companies, and the Pittsburg (Capt. Drummond's) Artillery, so much admired for their soldiery appearance and demeanor.

Col. Corbett replied on behalf of the 1st Frontenac Militia in a very happy strain, adding that his father fought in 1812; he himself was an officer, and was the father of officers of the British Army.

The last toast was that of 'Lt.-Col. Shaw, Brigade Major,' proposed by Major Callaghan, a former member of No. 1 Company, which was started by Col Shaw ten years ago. Col. Shaw replied in his usual happy strain.

The toasts being concluded, the Volunteers retired, and the company broke up about eleven o'clock. The Banquet was an entire success, thanks to the efficient arrangements of the Ladies' Committee. Everything was carried out with great spirit, and the Dinner was undoubtedly the most successful of any ever held in the City Hall. The Band of the Royal Canadian Rifles was in the Orchestra, and their delightful music added much to the enjoyment of the evening. A portion of the airs were played upon the new instruments for the Band of the 14th Battalion, and really furnished excellent music.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1866.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.

A. A. C., New York.

FENIANISM AT CHICAGO

DEAR DOCTOR,—

The accompanying from this morning's issue of one of our most influential Western papers—The Chicago Tribune—will give you a pretty correct idea of how Fenians and Fenianism are looked upon here. The article expresses the sentiments of every intelligent individual throughout the United States, and I think you might do worse than lay it before your readers.

Fenianism is looked on here as the most silly farce of the age, and none treat it with more thorough contempt than the respectable Irish. The whole thing is confined to those individuals who cannot or will not be satisfied in any country, it matters not how good the Government. If all the Fenian war preparations are as harmless as our "Chicago Gunboats" (which all here seem to think) you need not be the least alarmed. Our fleet will visit you as soon as navigation will permit, delivering their corn and wheat, and collecting their freights as usual; and doubt not but you will be prepared to receive them and glad to see your Forwarders at work again. Your "Young Bloods" having had a good chance to exhibit their new uniform much to their own satisfaction, doubtless, you can safely dispense with their services until you make your 1867 calls. Let them now make an effort to earn a livelyhood by giving to some less hazardous profession their time and attention, and in future I trust the columns of the 'Whig' will be filled with something preferable to Fenian bubble sensation. You need not say who sends you the extract.

Sincerely,

AN OLD FRIEND.

Chicago, 12th April, 1866.

THE FENIAN CRIME.

Amidst the atmosphere of falsehood, deception and fraud that envelopes the whole Fenian humbug, it is difficult to tell what that organization may or may not be doing. We only know that the leaders connected with it are without brains, and the followers are very generally without character. From such a motley and dangerous crew, no good is to be expected. Incapable of working together under any organization, their own 'brotherhood' is a house divided against itself, a living testimony known and read of by all men, that being unable to rule themselves they are unfit to rule Ireland.

Had the British Government withdrawn from Ireland and surrendered its control to this Fenian sect, we can all see that between its two warring factions poor Ireland, instead of finding a republic and peace, would have been drenched in fraternal blood. With utterly incompetent leaders, opposed by the whole power of the church which nine-tenths of all Irishmen obey, opposed by four-fifths of the Irish people in this country and in Ireland, crippled by a fatal discord within its own ranks, and with the whole military power of Great Britain fully aroused, prepared and lying in wait for it, any honest phase of Fenianism is insanity. Any real attempt to operate for Irish Independence with such means is sheer madness.

One branch of the Fenians, the Roberts and Sweeney faction, confess this fact, and propose a movement against Canada. The other adopt for their war-cry, 'to Ireland direct.' If the latter are the most foolish, the former are the most wickedly piratical. Canada has a long frontier, and one which it is impossible for either the Canadian Government or our own to guard at every point. Hence it is practicable for the Fenians, with fifty boys, to cross the frontier, sack some obscure hamlet, and return or disperse. This is the utmost that they could do. And to do this would be unmitigated murder and robbery. It is difficult to see how any class of men, who have lived long enough in the United States to acquire some ideas of civilized life could go about the country coolly announcing such a cowardly and beastial project. The conquest of Canada, if it were possible, would have no more connection with the independence of Ireland, than would the plunder of Boston and Chicago. But as a 'job' for the Fenians it is simply impossible, and would only end in the hanging of a few poor deluded Irish boys, who ought to be trying to earn a living by their industry. There is no aspect of the case in which such an attempt could or should elicit a particle of American sympathy.

The raids made by Confederates from the Canadian frontier during the great rebellion, though atrocious, cannot be brought into comparison with this proposed Fenian outrage.

They were on behalf of an organized rebellion which included a dozen American States and six millions of people, and had for the time, a prospect of duration and a chance of success. If all Ireland were in rebellion the two cases would nearly correspond. As it is they bear no resemblance.

For the honor of our Government and people therefore, we trust that efficient measures have been taken by the administration to counteract any such attempts by the Fenians, and that the precautions used are such that not a single Fenian could cross the line.

Let there be no weak, pusillanimous pretence of enforcement, by issuing a proclamation after it is too late.

By section six of our neutrality law, it is provided that "if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars and imprisoned not more that three years."

Either the Fenians are getting up such an expedition or they are not. If they are, then they are violators of the above law, and should be punished as such. If they are not, they are swindling the Irish people out of their money by false pretences, and should be punished therefore. The only question seems to be whether Fenianism intends the greater crime or the less.

FORMATION OF A MINISTRY IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

We received on Saturday the following despatch from Fredericton, N. B.:

"Messrs. Mitchell, Tilley, Wilmot, Fisher and Williston sworn in to-day. The House adjourned until Monday."—Montreal Gazette.

THE FENIANS.

Washington, April 13,

In view of the Fenian demonstrations on the frontiers of Maine, the Navy Department has sent to Eastport, in that State, the steamer Winooski, the third-class ironclad Mantonomah, and the paddle-wheel steamer Ashuelot, which will constitute a part of the fleet to be despatched by the Secretary of the Navy to the gulf of St. Lawrence, for the protection of American fishermen.

FENIAN MOVEMENT.

The following is a special telegram from Eastport, Maine, dated on Saturday:—

"All quiet here. Customs and Military officers have orders to seize all arms arriving on the frontier. The U. S. Revenue cutter is cruising for expected vessels. No new arrivals of Fenians. Fifteen of their officers at our Hotel."

There are about four hundred Fenians here. The Federal officials are now giving all the assistance possible to the British authorities. Very few additional Fenians arriving.

The Editor's Table.—No. 438.

'Our Table' last week was better supplied than usual:—

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA for 1865. A Blue Book.

This is a very heavy volume containing the ordinary Accounts of the Province to July, 1865. It was laid before the House of Assembly last September and is now published. Most of its more important statements, thanks to the industry of the Globe, have already seen the light, (republished by us,) and the others of less consequence must wait until we have leisure to extract them. Every item of the public expenditure is enumerated, under its proper head, in this blue book.

AN ACT RESPECTING QUARANTINE AND EMIGRATION.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO QUARANTINE IN THE PORT OF QUEBEC.

The above are a couple of duodecimo publications just issued by the Government Press, for the special information of the public at this particular time, when Cholera may be expected. The Quarantine Act, as amended, was passed in 1862, but the Regulations appear to have been recently framed, or rather revised and altered to suit any emergency that may arise. We have to thank the Hon. Alex. Campbell for the copies.

JOURNAL DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE pour Mars et April. E. Senecal, Montreal. $1 per annum.

THE LOCAL COURTS AND MUNICIPAL GAZETTE for April. W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto. $2.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL MESSENGER for March James Conner's Sons, New York.

THE SATURDAY READER, Nos. 30, 31, 32 et 33. W. B. Cordier & Co., Montreal.

The above are the missing Nos. of this new Family Magazine, the excellence of which made us remind the publishers of their forgetfulness in the matter of duly forwarding. We shall take an early opportunity to look over them carefully and report accordingly.

Messrs. Adams & Co., Publishers, of Boston, have kindly sent us a couple of very useful little books, 'How to play Croquet,' and 'Ginger Snaps':—

HOW TO PLAY CROQUET, with Rules and Regulations, illustrated with diagrams, 18 mo. pp. 48.

The new and fashionable Game of Croquet, now so universal at Home, can hardly be said to be introduced into America, altho' many persons play it. This little book furnishes complete instructions for playing the game, with its laws, rules and regulations. It is a very complete little work, and cannot fail to be much enquired for if Croquet become general in Canada.

GINGER SNAPS. A Collection of Two Thousand Scintillations of Wit. By Jo. Cose. 24 mo. pp. 160.

The title tells its own tale.

Messrs. Strachan & Company of London and Montreal, have forwarded us Copies of three Magazines published by them:—

GOOD WORDS for March. 15 Cents.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE for March. 15 Cents.

THE ARGOSY for March. 15 Cents.

These three Magazines are the present wonders of the literary world. They are ably edited, with the precision, if not the ability of the high priced London Monthlies, and yet are sold at Sixpence each! They are carefully and well printed, of the full size of an ordinary Monthly, and are (the Argosy especially) beautifully illustrated. The literary talent employed is of a high order, and the original contributions are very many. How this is done at the price is the literary wonder of the age—because these Magazines actually pay.

Messrs. W. C. Chewett & Co., of Toronto, have sent us the April Copies of the two London Magazines of which they are the Canada Agents:—

LONDON SOCIETY for April. Beautifully Illustrated. One Shilling Sterling.

This is a very excellent number of a very excellent Monthly, particularly brilliant and interesting. 'Up and Down' by Mark Lemon is kept up with great spirit; 'Four Hours in London' by a Frenchman is also very good; 'Polly's Revenge' is advanced a stage; as is 'The Merchant Princess of London;' and 'The Romance of an Evening Party' is a romance well worth the reading. In short 'London Society' for April is a capital Magazine.

THE CHURCHMAN'S MAGAZINE for April. One Shilling Sterling.

This number is well noticed in our Advertising Columns.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'CITY OF CORK.'

New York, April 14.

The City of Cork brings Cork papers of the 2nd, which contains some little news.

The Paris Constitutionnel of the 31st ult. says that the position of France on the German question is that of neutrality, but, whatever may happen, France will not be found unprepared.

A Paris telegram says that political telegrams from Berlin and Vienna are believed to have been stopped by the Government.

The French Envoy is said to have told the King of Prussia that France considered peace a necessity for Europe, and, if war should break out, France certainly would not be on the side of that power which discorded negotiations.

Le France, in an article pointing out the preparations of Austria, says:—Everything is being organized with a view to the eventualities of war. General Benedek will command the army of the North, and General Von Goblenz the advance guards.

The Berlin evening papers of the 31st ult. give a list of fortresses ordered to be armed, and state several artillery regiments, which are ordered to raise to full strength. The reserve of four new regiments of the Guards and Infantry regiments of three army corps are to be called out. None of the substitutes or reserves of these corps, are to be released from military service at present.

THE CHANCELLOR.—We have seen a private letter from Hon. Chancellor Vankoughnet, dated, 'Rome, 20th March,' in which he stated he was then about to leave for Naples, and that he was not in a good health as could be desired. He adds that he expects to be in Canada again by the 20th of May. The hongentleman has received a six months extension of his leave of absence, dating from 1st May, and we hope his health will be thoroughly re-established long before the expiration of that term.

THE PHILADELPHIA MURDER.

Philadelphia, April 13.

A man was arrested at the corner of Twenty-third and Market streets this morning, who confessed to having committed the murder of the Deering family. He states that he was assisted by a companion, whom he has described minutely to the authorities. Search is being made for his arrest. The prisoner is now at the Central Police Station.

The man arrested is named Antoine Ganter, and formerly belonged to the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry. The prisoner states that on Saturday, about twelve o'clock, he killed the boy Cornelius Casy while he was on the haystack, but that another man, named Jacob Yonder, formerly of the 11th Pennsylvania, killed the rest of the family. The announcement of the arrest of Antoine Ganter created the most intense excitement throughout the city.

Extra editions of the Bulletin and Telegraph were issued, giving the particulars of the arrest. The news spread like wild-fire, and vengeance against the prisoner was uttered on every side. An immense crowd collected around the police station, and threatened to lynch the prisoner. A cousin of the murdered family wanted to take summary vengeance upon him.

THE AUDIT.—The County Accounts were not audited yesterday, owing to the absence of a sufficient number of magistrates—seven being required. The Audit Day was still further adjourned until Monday next.

THE 'ENGLAND' AND THE SHIP FEVER.—Halifax papers of the 10th instant give a few additional particulars of the Ship Fever on board the 'England.' Up to that date there had been 52 deaths, and some 25 or 30 were upon the sick list. The engineers and the medical officers of the ship were taken sick; and she could not proceed on her voyage. Dr. Garvie, of Halifax, volunteered to go on board and act as physician during the voyage to New York. The same gentleman also volunteered to go to Bermuda during the pestilence there a couple of years ago. The Executive Council have noticed in complimentary terms the humanity and courage of Dr. Garvie in this emergency.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED ACCOMPLICE IN THE PHILADELPHIA MURDER.

(By Special Telegram per Provincial Line.)

Toronto, April 16th.

The prisoner arrested in this city as an accomplice in the brutal murder of the Deering family in Philadelphia, was brought before the Police authorities today, but only the particulars of his arrest were taken in evidence. The rest of the examination was postponed till Thursday, to await the answer of the Authorities in Philadelphia. As the details of the crime and the appearance of the supposed murderer became known, however, the probability of the prisoner being the culprit became less. He produced a discharge from the 16th Wisconsin Infantry, and gave his name as Chas. F. Murray, stating that he was on the way to see his brother in Huron, and his mother in Darlington, C. W. He was supposed to suit the public description, but this has failed, namely that he has a thumb on the right hand. The only ground for his detention, is that he had $1,200 in his possession, the sum taken from one of the murdered party.

THE BURGLARY IN WHITBY.

(By special telegram per Provincial Line.)

Whitby, April 16th.

A man named J. E. Conner, who gets up business charts, was arrested on Saturday as one of the burglars who had broken into Mr. McMillan's store. He was brought before R. J. Gunn, Esq., and the Mayor, this morning, and was remanded until Wednesday the Magistrates agreeing to accept bail: prisoner's own recognizance in four hundred dollars and two sureties in four hundred dollars each.

CONFEDERATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.—A despatch from Halifax on Saturday, says the Confederation scheme was then being debated in the Nova Scotia Legislature.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Ottawa, April 14.

No. 1.—Brigade Majors will immediately require all efficient volunteer militia corps in their respective districts, not now on service to parade and drill on two separate days in each week, under the provision of, and with the pay prescribed, in general order No. 2 of the 28th of March, 1866, and such corps are to be prepared for immediate service if they should be required.

No. 2.—To prevent misapprehension all commanding officers will warn their respective corps that the volunteer force is under the orders of the Lieutenant-General commanding Her Majesty's troops, and under the provisions of the articles of war on two days in each week, for which they receive pay, and while serving on any guard ordered by the Major General of any district.

No. 3.—Corps of volunteers accepted from and after this date will not be entitled to receive pay for the 16 days of drill authorized for the year ending 30th June, 1866.

APPOINTMENTS.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Ottawa, 14th April, 1866.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

William S. Francis, of Invermay, Esquire, M. D., to be an Associate Coroner for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be "The Central Board of Health," under the provisions of "the Consolidated Statutes of Canada," chapter 37, viz:

Robert Lea McDonald, Esquire, M. D. of Montreal; George S. Badeau, Esquire, M. D., of Three Rivers.

Edward Vancortlandt, Esquire, M. D. of Ottawa.

Hannett Hill, Esquire, M. D., of Ottawa,
Joseph C. Tache, Esquire, M. D., of Ottawa,
James A. Grant, Esquire, M. D., of Ottawa,
John R. Dickson, Esquire, M. D., of Kingston,
J. Cleophas Beaubien, Esquire, M. D., of Ottawa,
William T. Aikins, Esquire, M. D., of Toronto,
John D. McDonald, Esquire, M. D., of Hamilton, and—
Charles G. Moore, Esquire, M. D. of London.

FROM CORNWALL.

Cornwall, April 14.

Sheedy and Wheeler were not before the magistrate to day. They will not be brought up till Tuesday.

A reporter arrived last night from the New York Herald to do the sensational for that journal.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA AND CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, April 15.—The steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg via Southampton, April 4th, arrived to-day.

New York, April 16.—The steamship City of New York brings one day later news via Queenstown.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Liverpool, April 5.—The Austrian and Prussian situation is unchanged. There is nothing to confirm the pacific news.

The Prussian note to the minor German States says Austria, without any provocation on the part of Prussia, has ordered armaments of such a character as to compel Prussia to arm also. Prussia now seeks a guarantee for her security, having vainly endeavored to obtain them in alliance with Austria. Austria has recalled soldiers on furlough.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton firmer on Wednesday, and prices advanced a half-penny. Thursday and Friday market was easier and improvement partially lost. Sales on Wednesday 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull.

London, April 5 (evening)—Consols 86¼ to 86¾.

ST. LAWRENCE WHRAF.

ROYAL MAIL LINE.—The Canadian Inland Navigation Company promise this season greatly increased facilities for freight and passengers. They run their splendid steamers—Spartan, Capt. Thos. Howard; Grecian, Capt. Hamilton; Kingston, Capt. Dunlop; Passport, Capt. Kelly; Magnet, Capt. Fairgrieve; Champion, Capt. Sinclair;—in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway and Steamboat Lines, calling at Kingston every morning bound downwards, and every evening going upwards. The steamers with one exception are iron ones, A 1, first-class, and are eminently fitted for the route, being specially built for service between Hamilton and Montreal, and officered by experienced captains. The Company having purchased the well known steamer Banshee, which ran in connection with the Royal Mail Line for many years, have rebuilt her in Montreal, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Curry, fitting her out again in a superb style, at a cost of $10,000. She serves as a spare boat,—very handy at times—and will probably take the place of the Magnet, while she proceeds to the Saguenay. Owing to the late season, and the lowness of water in the St. Lawrence River, the steamers of the Line will not commence their regular trips until after the first of May, though this is quite early for a climate like Canada's. The Kingston, Grecian and Passport are fitting out in this port—the two former at H. M. Dockyard, the latter at the St. Lawrence Wharf—and the rest in Montreal. The steamers have been painted and refitted in a handsome manner, and are the very essence of neatness and good trim.—In addition to the ordinary outfit, the Passport has been thoroughly renovated from stem to stern, offering increased saloon and deck accommodation. A gentlemen's cabin has also been fitted up in what was formerly a freight hold. The repairs have been extensive and kept a number of workmen constantly engaged since the close of navigation last fall. It is expected the Government will make a good shift of Government stores when these steamers get started, and probably they may have as much work as they can attend to.—Whatever may be the upshot the Royal Mail Line must expect a prosperous season.

DICKINSON'S LINE OF RIDEAU STEAMERS.—Mr. M. K. Dickinson's Old Established Line will ply as usual this season between Ottawa and Kingston, connecting here with the Grand Trunk Railway; East and West the Royal Mail Line, the steamer Bay of Quinte for Belleville and the Bay Ports, and the Ferry steamer for Cape Vincent. The City of Ottawa will be commanded by Capt. Ryan, and the Bytown by Capt. Farmer, whose long services on the Rideau are a sufficient recommendation of their capabilities to command. The Bytown has been refitted at Montreal since last fall, and affords increased saloon accommodation. Making two through trips every week each, the City of Ottawa and Bytown will leave Kingston four times in that period. Mr. James Swift is the agent of the Line, and we can promise, on his behalf, the utmost dispatch in forwarding freight to the Capital. Owing to the ice in the Canal and the lowness of the water in the Canal, the steamers will hardly be expected to start so early as usual, though the City of Ottawa is ready to steam up. Mr. Dickinson's steamers are now one of the Institutions of this section of the Province, and we anticipate for the Line a good rush of business this season, if there be any virtue in the increasing trade between Ottawa and Kingston.

THE ST. LAWRENCE WHARF.—This dock is the 'Head Centre' for a large trade in the forwarding and steamboat line, during the season of navigation. Boats are continually dropping in and landing quantities of freight. The Royal Mail Steamers call at this dock and land their freight and passengers; the steamer Bay of Quinte discharges the freight from Belleville and the Bay Ports daily; and Mr. Dickinson's Rideau steamers arrive almost daily. The steamer Osprey will also call regularly the present season, landing freight from all lake and river ports between Hamilton & Montreal. To receive this vast amount of freight, Messrs. Wm. Bowen & Co. have large and spacious storehouses, including a Custom's warehouse,—not forgetting the freight house of the Rideau Canal Line. There are also numerous offices on the wharf, for its central position commands attention; and we may enumerate those of the Hon. John Hamilton, Manager of the Royal Mail Line, and Mr. C. H. Hatch, Agent of the same, as well as that of Mr. James Swift, Mr. Dickinson's Agent, located here. Independent of their steamboat agencies, Mr. James Swift carries on an agency for several Insurance Companies, (Life and Marine,) and Mr. Hatch as sub-agent for Capt. Hamilton, for the Commercial Union (Fire and Life). Therefore the wharf is the centre of a thriving business. Though not in connection with the dock, the machine shop of Mr. L. W. Jeffers requires notice. From the handsome work he puts out, and his proximity to the docks, his shop is the general resort of vessel masters, and he is thus enabled to keep a large corps at work in the shipsmithing business. Vessel owners invariably recommend him for good workmanship and prompt delivery.

ANDERSON & FORD'S WHARF.

MESSRS. JAQUES, TRACEY & CO.—The fleet of Forwarding Steamers to be used this season by Messrs. Jaques, Tracey & Co., of Montreal, comprises six fine vessels, independent of a much larger fleet of Barges and smaller Craft. Two of these vessels are at Montreal, the steamers Huron and Ottawa, the latter of which has been entirely rebuilt, and the latter put in a most efficient state of repair. They are ready to come up the moment the state of the navigation permits. The steamer Bristol lies at Brockville, and when some arrangement is made, this excellent steamer will make an important addition to the line.

At Kingston, Mr. A. B. Tracey, one of the firm, is superintending the fitting out of the three steamers lying in this harbor. The Avon, Capt. Mowatt, has had most extensive repairs, a new arch, covering board and deck, besides other matters renovated. She will be ready in less than week. Her engine and boilers are in capital order, The steamer Indian, Capt. Vawn, is quite ready for sailing. She has been put in first rate order, but not needing many repairs, she is first in the field. And of the steamer St. Lawrence, Capt. Reed the same thing may be said. She looks remarkably well, lying as she does, ready, for the Upper Lakes, at Messrs. Anderson & Ford's Wharf, who, by the way, are the Kingston Agents of this Line of Steamers.

TO LEASE
For a Term of Years,

THAT well-known Establishment, the property of the late William Mace, Esq., of the VILLAGE OF SYDENHAM, Township of Loughborough, consisting of a

GRIST MILL,

newly fitted with iron gearing of the most approved plan, an Oat Mill in good running order,

A SAW MILL,

with an up-right and circular saw; also a Carding and Fulling Establishment in working order.

To be leased separately or together as the undersigned may deem advisable.

ALSO A BREWERY & DISTILLERY

with an engine in it of 20 horse power, with vessels fit to carry on business, as well as a stone cattle shed and store house.—Should parties be prepared to carry on the business, it might be used for a Tannery or Foundry. Situated on the Sydenham Mill Stream, with a good dam adjoining.

The above property is within 15 miles of Kingston, in one of the most beautiful Villages in the Country.

All parties indebted to the Estate are requested to settle forthwith, and all having claims to make them known to the undersigned.

JAMES LAHEY, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, JOHN RUTLEDGE, } Trustees for Executrix.

March 14th, 1866. 3m63&11

Magistrate's Forms.

SUMMONSES, WARRANTS, Convictions and other Forms used by Magistrates, for sale at the British Whig Office Kingston, Nov. 17th, 1865. 26

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG
IS PUBLISHED BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.
EVERY MORNING
AT THE OFFICE OF THE BRITISH WHIG,
BAGOT STREET, KINGSTON, C. W.
AT
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, CASH.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
AT
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

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Notices in editorial columns, the object of which is to promote the p