LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

J. H. & Co., New York.

The commercial tidings from Home are very alarming. A fearful money crisis has taken place in London and Liverpool, and some of the best Houses have succombed, among which is that of Sir Morton Peto & Co. There is every reason to fear that the panic will extend to this continent, and that New York and Montreal will suffer. Our readers will find the news we allude to in another column.

PROSPECT OF WAR.

The complications in Europe seem unmistakeably to be leading to war, and possibly, ere this, the sword has been unsheathed.—The situation is most critical, and the news that hostilities had actually commenced would not by any means be surprising. It is to be feared that war in this case, if it do break out, will mean a disastrous European conflict, in which most of the Great Powers will be driven to take part.

. Such is the opinion of the Globe. Our own is diametrically opposite to it. There is really nothing to fight about in Europe, and the Austro-Prussic quarrel about the spoils of the Duchies will end in some more peaceable and more equitable division than the one contemplated by Prussia.

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

A fatal case of Asiatic Cholera is reported to have occurred at Bristol. The person attacked was a sailor who had just come over from Rotterdam to London, and, doubtless, brought the seeds of the disease with him. The papers insist on the necessity of taking immediate measures to avert the danger of its introduction. One of the most important of these measures is that recommended to the local authorities of the seaports by the Privy Council. Unless provision is made 'for the reception and medical treatment of any poor seamen or other persons who may on their arrival in this country be found to be suffering from cholera,' no system of quarantine that could be practically enforced would be sufficient to repel it. Of course, if Cholera be engendered in the atmosphere, and incapable of being conveyed or propagated by contagion, all attempts of this kind to keep it out would be equally futile; but this opinion is not so well established as to warrant any Government in acting upon it. On the other hand, it would be equally presumptuous, and far more mischievous, to dispute the influence of sanitary conditions in aggravating or mitigating the character of epidemics. It has been remarked that each successive visitation of Cholera has been milder than the one before. This consolitary fact admits of more than one explanation. It may be that whatever be the unseen principle of evil, it is gradually expending its virulence as it were, and assuming a less acute type. But it may also be that its apparent decline in malignity is rather due to the effective resistance which it meets, and the absence of congenial materials to feed its ravages.—European Cor.

THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

The New York papers report the arrest of Mr. John Porterfield at Nashville, and his lodgment in the State Penitentiary of Tennessee. The New York Times says it is rumoured that the arrest of Mr. Porterfield is in consequence of implication with the conspirators in Canada some time previous to the death of President Lincoln. Mr. Porterfield resided in Montreal for three years, and is very much respected by all who knew him. We think it would be difficult to find any man who was ever acquainted with him, who would not instantly acquit him of complicity with conspirators for the murder of President Lincoln. It is infamous to insinuate such a charge against Mr. Porterfield, and his arrest for such a crime is a contemptible persecution on the part of the United States officials, which will no doubt be set aside by President Johnson.—Montreal Gazette.

BATTLE OF BULLOCK'S CORNERS.

On Thursday, the 17th inst., a Court of Revision was held at Bullock's Corners to adjust the list of voters in that district, of the North Riding of Wentworth. There was a conflict of legal opinions on the claim of Mr. Binkley to be placed on the electoral register, through right of occupying certain leasehold property. Two learned gentlemen from Dundas were engaged, one pleading for, the other contending against the claim. These adverse opinions came to sharp words; sharp words culminated in passion, and passion exploded in expletives more profane than polite. Number one said if he had number two outside he would pound out of him what little sense and brains his head contained; number two rejoined that he was not afraid. They adjourned to the hall, in Mr. Armstrong's tavern. The hall was too narrow for the spectators to form a ring. It was proposed to have a ring outside or in the bar, but the impetuous combatants could not restrain their learned wrath for such formality. Number one pitched in getting home on number two's nose, claret flowing freely. Number two, who had long nails, returned the compliment by scratching his antagonist's face, and drawing the crimson. (Cries of, a ring, a ring.) Another blow from number one raised a mouse on the opposite lawyer's left eye. (Renewed cries of, a ring.) He with the mouse on the eye again flew like a cat at lawyer number one's face, and with his long nails, said to be as full of canker as his temper is cantankerous, peeled the skin from a face that never blushed before. They clenched and wrestled. In attempts to throw each other they were pretty equally matched. There was a wild struggle, the feet and legs, limbs of the law, kicking, pitching, tripping, twisting, twirling, while their long lean arms, like boa constrictors, were coiled around each other's necks and shoulders with a tightness that indicated early suffocation. Such words as they could utter were curses, not long but deep and somewhat broken in the gasping and gurgling of the thorax. At this crisis the Doctor rushed in, tore them asunder, and carried number one into a bedroom,—where, to prevent his egress or the enraged antagonist from following him, he locked the door and took away the key.—When number two had become somewhat composed, the Doctor and friends went to the bedroom to dress the wounds and soothe the spirits of number one. Five minutes had only elapsed since he was drawn into the bedroom in a tempest of wrath. Now he lay on the bed fast asleep.

Such was the battle of Bullock's Corners. Long will it be remembered in the traditions and legends of West Flamboro.' Long will it be sung in popular song, and and told by the side of the stove in the depth of winter—a fearful, comical, laughable story—which ended in a farce, but was almost a tragedy.—Hamilton Spectator.

CASE OF DROWNING AT GANANOQUE.

Gananoque, May 19.

This morning, at about seven o'clock, as the steamer Gazelle was coming in this port, the body of a man was seen floating in the river.—A coroner's inquest was held on the body, the jury bringing in a verdict 'found drowned.'—No papers or other articles were found on him that would identify the body. His pockets contained 84 cents in cash, a jackknife, pipe, tobacco and matches, also a white pocket handkerchief, with a flower and the letters 'J C' worked neatly in one corner. He is supposed to be about 35 years of age and is short, thick set and of, fair complexion with brown hair.

THE GROWING CROPS

The Galt Reporter says:—'Although serious apprehensions are felt for the fall wheat and clover in this and other neighborhoods, and a large crop is declared an impossibility, the general yield of the country may yet fully be made up by the large breadth of spring grains that is sown. We never had a finer spring for our farmers getting their crops into the ground; and as a consequence we find a greater breadth sown than there probably has been before for years. The weather during the entire spring has been very dry, enabling both ploughing and seeding to be pushed through without any interruption; and the late rains have, of course, greatly assisted the seed sown. So that the crop of the present year, taken as a whole, may yet fully equal, if not excel, that of the past season, when everything appeared far more promising than it has done this year.'

MEXICO.

New York, May 21.

Advices from the City of Mexico up to May 3rd, state that a number of ex-Confederate settlers in Mexico had an interview with Maximilian, during which the Emperor welcomed them as exiles and expressed his desire to see American capital and labor introduced into this country, and urging them at the same time to take no part in the political dissensions.

Beverly Tucker, while on his way to Mexico city, whither it is said he had been despatched to act as correspondent for several English journals, had been plundered by guerillas near Orizaba.

The Emperor will send Commissioners to represent Mexican interests in the great International Exhibition in 1867.

The mortality of Mexico city is reported to be very great.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

If straws show the direction of the wind, the utterances of crowned heads in Europe just now are significant. Among the bits of gossips in the foreign mail, we find the following:

At a soiree dansante given at the Tuileries while M. de Goltz and Prince Metternich were talking confidentially together in the recess of one of the windows, Napoleon perceiving the nature of the conversation, went towards the speakers, and said in a tone loud enough to be heard by those standing near them: 'Ah, Prussia and Austria, thus do I love to see you together!'

Some of the Italian journals state that after a ball lately given to the King of Italy by the city of Milan, he said to the members of the municipality: 'Gentlemen, you have given me a ball at Milan; next year I will return the compliment by giving you a supper at Venice.'

DISASTERS IN LOUISANA.

The New Orleans papers report that serious disasters has come upon the state of Louisiana in consequence of the great break in the levees of the Mississippi river. At Morganza, Grand Levee and other points, the crevasses have reached the magnitude of rivers. One of them is a stream of twenty-five hundred feet wide, and the immense body of water pouring into the adjacent parishes suspends all the operations of agriculture. At Morganza a volume of water four hundred feet wide has made its way through the bank of the river, and great losses of property have already occurred.

It is feared that the great cotton and sugar growing parishes of the state will be ruined by this terrible flood. During the war, no measures of precaution were taken to prevent these disasters, and the levees were frequently cut by the military order. A large expenditure will be required to restore them in a safe condition.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ALARMING FINANCIAL PANIC.

FAILURE OF OVEREND, GURNEY & CO.

PETO & BETTS ALSO SUSPENDED.

NUMEROUS OTHER FAILURES.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT THROUGHOUT ENGLAND.

Halifax, May 21.

The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool on the 12th via Queenstown on the 13th inst. arrived here to-day en route to Boston. The Cuba has 75 passengers for Boston and 45 for Halifax.

The steamship North American from Portland arrived at Londonderry on the 10th.

The steamship Hibernia arrived from New York at Liverpool on the 11th. Not Greenock as previously reported.

The steamship Baltic from New York arrived at Southampton on the 10th.

The steamship Persia from New York arrived at Queenstown on the 11th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COMMERCIAL PANIC—EXTENSIVE FAILURES.

The financial panic culminated late on Thursday afternoon, the 10th, in the suspension of Overend, Gurney & Co. The business of the house was converted in August last into a limited liability company, with a nominal capital of five millions sterling, of which a million and a half was paid up. The liabilities are stated at from ten to twelve million pounds sterling. The break down is attributed to heavy speculative sales of shares which forced them down from 10 premium to a discount. Depositors then began to get alarmed and the run on the 10th was very severe. Application for assistance was made at the Bank of England, but the Governors declined to grant any on the ground that it would be vain, in a crisis like the present, to assist one establishment unless they were prepared to help other applicants as well. It was too late to make a call on the shareholders or take any other step. The doors of the establishment were consequently closed. The failure does not compromise the Gurney Bank at Norwich.

On the following morning, Friday, the 11th, intense excitement prevailed in the financial circles of London, Liverpool and other centres, and business was almost suspended.

The Times of the 12th, in its city article, says:—

'The Bank of England yesterday raised its rate of discount from 8 to 9 per cent., and the charge for special advances to 10. The pressure, even at these terms, was enormous, and it was only on exceptionable bills that an accommodation could be obtained. Meanwhile additional and most serious disasters were hourly announced. The first was that of a comparatively small bank, the English Joint Stock, for £80,000 sterling. Then came that of Peto & Betts for £4,000,000 sterling. Then that of W. Shrimpton, railway contractor, for £200,000; and finally it was understood that the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, whose paid up capital is half a million sterling, and the Consolidated Discount Company, with a paid up capital of a quarter of a million sterling, must, with extremely heavy commitments, pass into liquidation.

During the day the most intense anxiety was manifested to ascertain if any step had been taken by leading merchants and bankers to represent to the government the extent of the crisis, and a false notification in the Stock Exchange to the effect that an extra issue of bank notes to the extent of ten millions had been authorized, caused at one time a general rebound in prices. Later in the evening it transpired that the government had resolved to suspend the Bank Charter Act.

The assets of Peto & Betts, even under the most depressed circumstances, are estimated at three millions sterling, and it is confidently assumed that in a short time a proposition for the adjustment of all claims can be submitted. Everyone will hope that this may be the case, for Sir Morton Peto and his partner rank prominently among those who have carried the fame of English enterprise to all parts of the globe, while they have commanded high personal regard in all sections among their countrymen.

It is already known that several failures among dealers will be announced in connection with the approaching half monthly settlement on the stock exchange. A large number of country bankers were in London to confer with their London agents to provide against all danger from local runs.

Rumors were circulated in the course of the day of a severe run on the bank of Messrs. Barnetts, Hoore, Hamburg & Co. but they were entirely without foundation. There was a run upon two or three other banks, but demands being promptly met it soon subsided. Both in London and in the country ample preparations were very generally made for such contingencies.

In the Liverpool cotton market there was an increased panic at the commencement on Friday, but less unsteadiness at the close. At Manchester there was a complete pause. At Glasgow the iron brokers resolved to suspend business till Monday. In the produce market at London prices were almost wholly nominal.

Taking into account the depreciation that has simultaneously occurred in English funds, railway and foreign securities, &c., the diminution in the market value of this property since the beginning of the year may be considered to reach one hundred and thirty millions sterling, to say nothing of the losses in cotton, cotton goods, iron and other articles.

The Times, in an editorial article, says:—'If anything can justify the suspension of the Bank Charter Act the panic which swayed the city to and fro on Friday may excuse the step, although we believe the reign of terror was approaching its end, and would have speedily ceased had no infraction of the bank law been permitted. Even now it is probable the license allowed to the bank will not be used. It cannot however, be denied that about mid-day yesterday the tumult became a riot. The doors of the most respectable banking houses were besieged, more perhaps by a mob actuated by a strange sympathy which makes and keeps a mob together than by the creditors. Banks and throngs heaving and tumbling about Lombard street made that narrow thoroughfare impassable. Such excitement on all sides has not been witnessed since the great crisis of 1825. Each man exaggerated the suspicions of his neighbor, and until a report, at that time unfounded, was circulated in the afternoon that the government had authorized the bank directors to issue five millions additional in notes, it seemed as if the fears and distrust of the commercial world had suddenly become boundless. The statement was baseless at the time, but served to allay the panic, which had no solid foundation.—Even the announcement of Sir Morton Peto's suspension did not revive the panic in its first intensity, and the statement of the other stoppages produced little effect.'

Liverpool, May 12 (evening)—There is a better feeling and a general improvement in most securities to-day.

There are rumors of failures in Liverpool. One house well known in the American trade is freely named.

THE CONTINENT.

THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN DIFFICULTY.

Liverpool, May 12.—The continental news continues warlike, but a Berlin despatch today says that hopes are still entertained in some quarters for the maintenance of peace, probably on the ground that Austria will make some concessions.

It is believed that no formal treaty has yet been concluded between Prussia and Italy.

London, May 12, (evening)—Consols for money 86½ to 85¼. United States 5-20's 64 to 66. Illinois central shares 76 to 78. Erie shares 44 to 45.

The bank rate was to day advanced to 10 per cent

There was a better feeling and a general improvement in most securities to-day.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.

To-morrow the Celebration of Her Majesty's Birth Day will be attended with more than usual festivity. In the first place, the Parade and Review of the Troops in Garrison on Barriefield Commons will be larger than usual, as all the Volunteers now on duty twice a week will attend and parade in company with the Regulars. The new Band of the 14th Regt., will head the Battalion.

During the day and evening two Ladies' Bazaars will be opened in the City Hall. The Ladies of Barriefield Church will hold their Bazaar, in aid of St. Mark's Church, which in the evening will be enhanced by the performance of a Promenade Concert, at which some of the best Amateurs of Kingston have promised to assist. The Bazaar and Concert will be found well worthy of the patronage of the public at large. In the late Wesley Hall, on the other side of the City Building, the Ladies of the Orange Association intend to hold their Bazaar, in aid of the Orange Hall Building Fund. This of course will be largely attended.

At both these Bazaars Lunch will be prepared for the Volunteers after Parade.

In the evening, at St. Patrick's Hall, under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society, a Vocal and Instrumental Concert will take place, to be followed by a Grand Exhibition of Dissolving Views, at which the powerful effects of the Oxy-Calcium Light will be made manifest. The Band of the Christian Brothers' School will be in attendance during the evening's entertainment.

There will be no lack of amusement tomorrow, and should the day prove fine, it cannot fail to be in reality a holiday.

THE 24TH ELSEWHERE.—The Gananoque Rifles make an Excursion to Brockville on Thursday next, returning the next day, after taking part in the festivities of the occasion. Notwithstanding the attractions offered in Kingston, a number of persons have purchased tickets for the Royal Mail Steamers, intending to pass the day in Brockville and Prescott. A trip through the Thousand Island is one of the most delightful enjoyments of the season.

THE INQUEST.—The Jury empannelled by Coroner Shaw on the body of the lad William Chambers, supposed to have met his death from injuries received in a fight with another lad named Annis, found that the deceased had died from natural causes. The facts elicited at the Inquest went to shew that on Thursday last Chambers challenged Annis out to fight, in fact almost compelling him to do so, as the latter is the younger of the two lads by three years; that they pummelled each other fiercely for some time, during which Chambers was chucked under the chin, his tongue being cut badly, which caused a very profuse bleeding. Other than this no external injuries resulted, but in the opinion of the medical gentleman who attended the deceased, severe internal injuries were inflicted, as the wound in the tongue was too slight to caus death. At the request of the Jury Dr. Lavell attempted to make a post-mortem examination of the body, which, however, the relatives would not permit. On this account the Jury were ignorant of the internal wounds (if any) received, though they must have been very severe to cause sudden death. In such case the Jury gave in an open verdict as the only course left to them. The boy Annis is therefore exonerated from all blame.

Mr. Brydges has left for the lower provinces to facilitate means of transport between Canada and the maritime ports.

☞ FOR THE WEST.—A party of about one hundred thrifty Norwegian emigrants passed up last evening in the steamer Spartan. They are the first batch of emigrants of the season, being bound for Chicago. Col. Lysons and a few other military officers also passed up on the same steamer.

A complimentary ball is to be given at Cornwall by Lieut.-Colonel Hawkes and the officers of the volunteer administrative battalion on the Queen's birthday.

A. M. Delisle has taken his place as collector of customs at Montreal, and, it is said, will be gazetted on Saturday.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 22.—The City of New York, Bavaria and Bremen have arrived. News anticipated.

Father Point, May 22.—The steamship Belgian, from Liverpool on the 10th, via Londonderry on the 11th inst, passed this point en route to Quebec, at half-past 7 o'clock this morning. News anticipated.

A FENIAN FIGHT.

Eastport, Me., May 22—Two boats loaded it is supposed, with Fenians, effected a landing on Indian Island last night, and several rounds of shot were exchanged. The British war steamer Niger steamed from Campo Bello to the scene of action, when the Fenians retreated. No further particulars as yet.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

New York, May 22.—A great fire occurred here to-day. The academy of Music, the Medical University and a large stone building adjoining, and Hues & Co's piano warehouse, are a complete mass of ruins. It extended across 3rd avenue to Worcester & Co's large Piano warehouse, which was nearly destroyed. The Lutheran church is also consumed. Several other large buildings contiguous to the Academy were burned. One steam engine was burned, and two firemen named Waters and Welch are supposed to be lost, and another named Denin was badly burned but escaped with his life. Grace Chappel, the Manhattan Gas Co's Works, Irving Hall and the Hypothestron were saved. The wardrobe belonging to the stockholders of the Academy, valued at $10,000, and Mr. Gran's wardrobe, valued at $25,000, were destroyed.—The loss will probably reach from three to four million dollars.

Weekly British Whig

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1866.

REMINDERS.

TO-DAY.

VOLUNTEERS of the 14th Battalion muster at the Drill Shed at ten a.m. and march to Barriefield Commons to join in the Parade with the Regulars.

BAZAAR in aid of St. Mark's Church, Barriefield, opens at 11 a.m. in the City Hall. Concert at 7 p.m.

BAZAAR in aid of the Orange Hall Fund opens this morning in Wesley Hall.

CONCERT and Exhibition of Dissolving Views in the St. Patrick's Hall at 8 p.m.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.—To-day being the Queen's Birth Day and a Public Holiday, no Daily British Whig will be published to-morrow.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

From the Globe.

Messrs. Overend, Gurrey and Co's business was established many years ago, and was carried on, until lately, by individuals. Their discount business was the largest in London, but the early partners being dead, or retired, their successors transferred the business to a joint stock company, having a capital of five millions—a million and half paid up. The business carried on is of a little below that which is current in the market, and immediately re-lent upon commercial bills. The firm probably owed ten or twelve millions payable on call or at very short notice. In a time of panic these loans would of course be called in; and, although the company might have ample assets, it would be impossible, unless they were able to dispose of their bills, to meet the demand. The Bank of England has more than once saved the Gurneys from suspension by timely assistance, and the usual demand was made upon it on this occasion. The aid was refused, we presume, because the bank had less confidence in a discounting house, when incorporated as a joint stock company, than it had when it was backed by the large means and the undoubted honor of the private members of the firm. Overend, Gurney and Co., under the present management, have, however, a very high reputation, and it is not asserted that the losses have been large, but it would appear that the panic was sufficiently severe to destroy confidence in one of the best public companies in London.

The failure of the firm of Peto & Betts is not a very remarkable one. Sir Morton Peto within the last few years, sold his estate in Kent, and Mr. Betts mortgaged his fine property to a very large amount, to meet the liabilities of the firm. It was believed that they had overcome their difficulties. But they carried on an enormous and highly speculative business, taking contracts in every part of the world, and being subjected to every form of physical and financial disaster. They may pay all the debts and have a surplus besides, and yet in such a panic as ran its course in London, during the week before the Cuba sailed, they might be utterly unable to avoid the fate which has befallen them.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(From the Globe.)

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island closed its session on Tuesday last, after having again expressed an adverse opinion in reference to Confederation. The leader of the Government, Hon. J. C. Pope, proposed a series of resolutions, setting forth that the Quebec scheme would be unjust to the people of the Province and "disastrous to their dearest and most cherished rights and interests"—that the House reaffirmed its decision of last year—that the House could not admit that a federal union of the Provinces, which would include Prince Edward Island, "could ever be accomplished upon terms that would prove advantageous to the interests and well-being of the people of this Island, cut off and separated, as it is and must ever remain, from the neighbouring Provinces, by an immoveable barrier of ice for many months in the year;" and that the House recorded its conviction that any federal union of the Provinces which should include Prince Edward Island, "would be as hostile to the feelings and wishes, as it would be opposed to the best and most vital interests of its people." Having expressed such unconditional hostility to Union, Mr. Pope concluded with a resolution, recognizing the duty of the colony "to contribute from its local revenue towards its defence in fair and just proportion to its means." Hon. Mr. Whelan, one of the delegates to the Quebec Conference, offered an amendment, to the effect that the House believed "that a plan of Confederation might be so framed as not to involve the sacrifice of any material interests on the part of any Province; but inasmuch as the people of Prince Edward Island do not appear to be prepared to regard with any favor the project of Confederation, it is unwise to press it upon public attention, as its discussion is only calculated to produce excitement and apprehension, without reasonable cause." Mr. Whelan's amendment further affirmed, the opinion of the House that no vote of the Legislature should be passed in favor of Confederation until the people had an opportunity of pronouncing judgment at the polls. In the debate which followed, much objection was made even by anti unionists to the assertion in the general resolutions, that no terms of union could be satisfactory to Prince Edward Island. Several members, including Mr. Pope himself, thought that it would not be impossible to make the terms of Union such as would be satisfactory to Prince Edward Island. But they excused themselves for voting for a statement to the contrary, by saying that they did not believe any alteration of the Quebec scheme would be conceded. Even if that was true, it did not justify the affirmation of an opinion which they did not hold. Mr. Whelan's amendment was negatived by a vote of 7 to 21. The yeas were Messrs. Whelan, Haviland, Gray, Davies, Kaye, Green and McLennan. Mr. W. H. Pope, the Provincial Secretary, who was absent from the colony, would, if present, have voted with the Unionists—making eight votes in all, against five Union votes last year. Thus we see that even Prince Edward Island moves.

The original anti-union resolutions having been adopted, some of the anti-unionists attempted to pass a resolution binding the Government not to appoint any delegation on the subject Union, or to take any action that could commit the colony in any way until after the general election, which takes place this summer. The Government and the Unionists resisted this resolution, and it was thrown out by a vote of 12 to 15. The Islander, a paper friendly to the leader of the Government, speaks in this way of the confederation debate, and and of the prospects of that measure in Prince Edward Island:—"Prince Edward Island will bide her time. She waits to see her sisters go in before her; and as she is not tied to them, she will take time to consider. Should the Union work well all around, she will naturally reconsider her past decisions." Well—we say it with all due respect—the other Provinces will manage to wait while the little island "takes time to consider." The United States waited in great patience while the refractory little State of Rhode Island stood out against the federal union; and we can be as patient while our little sister is 'biding her time.' Tardy as Rhode Island at the formation of the Union, she was one of the first, if not the first State, to furnish a regiment of troops when soldiers were wanted to put down the Southern rebellion. When once we get Prince Edward Island in our union it will be impossible to kick her out. But we expect the present temper to continue for a considerable time. We have no doubt that the elections this summer will result in an anti-Union majority, though we have no fears that the prominent men who do advocate it will lose their seats on that account. But in the end the Islanders will be certain to discover where their true interests lie, and our union will not be five years old until it includes Prince Edward Island.

THE CHOLERA SHIP ENGLAND.

THRILLING NARRATIVE OF EVENTS.

THE WALK OF DEATH!!

The following narrative of the late voyage of the steamship England, and the breaking out of the cholera on board, prepared by Rev. Ambrose Martin, may prove of interest at the present time:—

I was a saloon passenger on board the unfortunate steamship England, which sailed from Liverpool on the 28th day of March.

We left full of health, joy and hope, and reached Queenstown on the following evening, the 29th, about 5 o'clock. We embarked our passengers, and wafted a farewell to our friends behind. We had a very stiff breeze during our stay and while leaving Queenstown. That night all was hurry, but not confusion, in taking possession of our respective berths, and making our various little domestic arrangements for the voyage. Next morning was fine and calm, and all arose full of health and strength. On the morning of the fourth day after our departure from Queenstown, a young German boy, aged eight years, was found dead in his berth by the side of his mother. That night the wind was very strong and the sea very rough, and our vessel rolled heavily. I performed the burial service over the child and we then consigned his remains to the deep. The evening of the same day I was called to the bedside of a fine, stout Irishman—Thomas Walsh, 35 years old; he complained of cold feet, and cramps in the legs and stomach. Three doctors attended him. All human aid was brought to bear on the poor writhing victim, but in vain—he died next morning about 2:30 o'clock. Sickness now set in with fearful severity. My calls were continuous. The well passengers were awed, and questioned each other, with startled look, as to the cause of this calamity, this awful visitation. The Doctors were unremitting in their attention; nothing was spared either in skill, soothing or nourishment. The officers on board—from the commandant, Captain Grace, to the lowest servant—vied with each other in their attendance on the sick. The food of the other passengers was good, wholesome and abundant. Many labored under sea-sickness and the food appeared to them unpalatable; but to the weak a more delicate and suitable food was given, according to the means we had on board. Still, death continued, and was more relentless in its demands. My sick calls were more frequent, and deaths increased daily—sometimes eight, ten, twelve or even fifteen, died in one day. Oh! what a sight! We hurried on to Halifax. We arrived there during the night. Next morning early, our dear and sorrowing commandant hoisted the yellow flag and signalled to shore for help.

On our deck coffins were piled up, and when permission was given to bury our dead we lowered four boat loads, and in the presence of our affrighted passengers, we slowly wended our way to the shore to give as good and Christian a burial as we could. During the night of our arrival there was not a breath of air. The frequent blows of the hammers used in making the coffins alone broke the silence. This fatal night, while going my rounds with the doctor and searching every berth, picking up the departed, we met with three of the sick writhing in agony. Now cleared of our dead, we hurried our healthy passengers to Macnab's Island, close by. Tents were soon erected, beds and bedding were placed at the disposition of those who wished to take them—abundance of clean, fresh straw was provided, and everything was made as comfortable as possible. Six doctors from Halifax generously hastened to our relief, and having our own ship's doctor, Mr. McCulloch, Dr. Heath, Dr. Albert Voelges and Dr. Richard Thomas, the services of these gentlemen were put in immediate requisition.

Poor Dr. Slater, Government Physician of Halifax, 43 years of age, fell a victim to his zeal and charity, on the second night, after a short illness of six hours, leaving an aged mother, a wife and five children to bewail his loss. The ship now being cleared of both the healthy and the sick, she was thoroughly cleansed and fumigated.

About twenty-four men were hired from shore to aid in this necessary step. One fine young Irishman fell a victim on the second morning after his arrival on board. Snowy, rainy weather now set in which rendered it very disagreeable on shore. Trees were felled; fires blazed by night and by day. The good Archbishop Connelly, of Halifax, came every day to see us to do what he could to replenish our medical stores, and to offer whatever succor was in his power. He sent us four Sisters of Charity to take care of the little orphans on the island, and three others went to attend the sick on the hospital ship. Still death continued its fearful havoc. While I was taking my turn through the German section, I nearly stumbled over a man and his wife locked in each others' arms, cold, black and lifeless. A few yards further on another woman had drawn her shawl over her face, and had laid down and died.

Two cholera tents were spread aside from the healthy; we really needed them and they were soon filled up, but very rapidly thinned. When stricken the malady was so violent in many cases that the unfortunate creatures had scarcely power to indicate to a passer-by their present state. On the hospital ship the mortality was very great. It was impossible to rally their courage; when they felt themselves seized by the scourge they seemed powerless, and immediately gave themselves up to dispondency. We stayed a few days at Halifax, when by the energy and charity of the Board of Health officers our health certificate was signed in due form.—The obious yellow flag came down amid three hearty cheers of all on board. Our anchor is weighed, and we steam ahead slowly from the scenes of misery, sickness and death with a joy still mingled with sorrow, for we leave twenty-four of our companions still sick on the island. Some two or three days bring us to an anchor in the Quarantine waters, Lower Bay, New York. On our arrival we find our sister ship, the Virginia, lying in the same bay, with the yellow flag dolefully hanging, and as it were, weeping over her ill-fated passengers, but still her position is not so heartrending as was that of the England.

SPRING.

With many a tender word and thought
We hail the coming spring,
For it hath to our memories brought
Full many a sweet and pleasant thought
Of what there once has been.

We love spring for its pleasant days
Of sunshine and of joy,
For it doth us remind always
Of how we spent our early days
In bliss without alloy.

Spring is the season which reminds
Us of our childhood's hours,
When memory brings us back to find
Some sunny spot where we reclined
Amid the fragrant flowers.

When parents dear, with tender care,
Did ever guard our way,
To keep us from those paths which bear
The youthful heart in sin to share
And thorny paths to stray.

And plant within our youthful hearts
The hope of life divine,
That finally we might find rest
In realms above among the blest,
In glorious light to shine.

We love the spring for all the charms
It spreads o'er land and sea,
When feathered tribes without alarm
Send forth their notes, the earth to charm,
In bird-like melody.

We love the spring when fields are green
And flowers are blooming bright,
Then we can trace amid the scene
The hand of Him that's ever been
Our guide through sorrow's night.

E. McPHERSON.

Kingston, May 23rd, 1866.

NEW INVENTIONS.—Two models were yesterday exhibited in the Tecumseh House, one a new method of coating barrels to make them capable of holding petroleum, and the other a method of obtaining petroleum by hydraulic pressure. The nature of these inventions were explained by the patentees, Otto Rotton, M. D., and Mr. James R. Boyd, both of Brooklyn, to a party of gentlemen present. Dr. Rotton and Mr. Boyd left for Bothwell yesterday afternoon, to forward their enterprise in that locality. The peculiar merits claimed for this new method of treating barrels are, that all leakages are entirely prevented. The process by which the barrels are prepared, is the application of centrifugal power; the compounds or cements are completely forced into the pores of the wood, thereby excluding air or heat bubbles, which enables the barrels better to resist leakage of any oils or fluids they may contain. We apprehend that the oil men of Canada will not be slow to perceive the advantages which are claimed for these inventions, and will give them that support which they deserve.—London Free Press.

. Dr. Otto Rotton is an old Kingstonian, and was in this city a short time ago perfecting his inventions. His patents are both dated from Kingston. Few people may now recollect him, but twenty-five years ago, and for many years before that time, he was manager of Dr. Baker's Apothecary's Shop.

FENIAN MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

A New York Journal says:—Great indignation was expressed by Mr. S. and his friends at a statement which appeared in a morning paper that he is disloyal to the Irish cause, and is probably in the pay of the British government. The Chief Organizer has rendered to the Executive Committee of the Department of Manhattan an account of all the monies received by him from America up to the present time. The total amount is $140,070 (gold), of which sum $40,000 were for John Mitchell, who was expected to use it in 'giving tone' to public opinion in Paris in favor of Irish independence. Colonel Kelly, Mr. Stephens' representative in America now, has handed over the Moffatt Mansion to an investigating committee of the Brotherhood in this city. They will use it during their investigations, after which it will be disposed of. Mr. Stephens having received invitations from the Centres of several States, will start on a visitation and lecturing tour on Monday, in company with General Halpin and Capt. Doheny. It is known whether he will go to the West or not, as that it is the stronghold of President Robert's adherents, and success there is considered doubtful. A circle recently formed, in the Sixth Ward has dissolved. They collected a large amount of money since they organized, which is only about three months ago, the greater portion of which, as alleged, was forwarded to Union Square. What remained was equally divided among those who paid in money.

THE AUSTRO—PRUSSIAN DIFFICULTY.

A movement for the formation of a volunteer rifle corps continues in several Austrian Provinces.

The municipality of Prague had received orders to prepare quarters for troops to arrive in that city immediately, and for whom their may be no room in the barracks.

Advices from Venetia says it is expected that the Austrian army in Venetia will be completely equipped and augmented to the full strength by the 15th of 200,000 men, which is considered greatly in excess of what is required for effective defence.

It is stated that all the passes in Tyrol were defended by artillery.

Stores were being ordered in London for Italy, and large contracts for horses are said to have been made with Prussia.

A Vienna telegram of the 9th says: 'The departure of the Austrian volunteer corps for service in Mexico is reported to have been fixed for the 10th of May, from its rendezvous at Laibach. Immediately this report became current, Mr. Motley, the American minister, had an interview on the subject with Count Mensdolf. In consequence of the protest of the American minister the last rifle volunteers who joined the corps destined for Mexico, have been sent home on unlimited furlough.'

A SHOCKING AFFRAY.

Windsor, May 23.

At Detroit, this afternoon, two coloured deck hands on the ferry steamer Detroit, were sitting on the railing with their backs towards the dock, when a man named John Gilmore, put his hands on their legs and threw them backwards. One, Charles Hudson, in falling struck his head on the dock and fell into the river, sank immediately, and was drowned. The other man also fell into the river, but saved himself by swimming ashore. Gilmore was at once arrested. No efforts have been made as yet to recover the body of Hudson.

FORGERIES IN MONTREAL.

The Leader's Montreal Correspondent, writing under date of Monday last, on the prevalence of cases of forgery, states:

I telegraphed you on Saturday that two cases of forgery had occurred in town. Rumor to-day says there are six more respectable merchants being charged with the offence.

Before Judge Coursol this morning, John J. Barker was arraigned on a charge of forgery.

George Wilson, shoemaker, deposed to the effect that in the latter part of the month of April he received from the prisoner, John Joseph Barker, a check for $375 purporting to be signed by Converse, Colson and Lamb on the Bank of Montreal. The check was payable to the order of the prisoner, and he endorsed the same. On the 17th instant deponent went to the Bank of Montreal, and presented the check for acceptance to the clerk, Douglass Glass, who put his initials upon it, and on the following day the check was presented to the teller, John Porteous, who paid the amount. On the day after, the 19th, Mr. Porteous called at the store, 343 Notre Dame street, saying the check was a forgery, and deponent paid back the amount he had received on it.

The prisoner, on being cautioned in the usual way, said that at present he had nothing to say in answer to the charge. He was then committed to take his trial at the next session of the Court of Queen's Bench.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says that Mr. Moxley, the American Minister at Vienna, has announced that he would leave the country if another body of volunteers was despatched to Mexico.

Mr. Mason, so well known in connection with the 'Trent' affair, is in Montreal, staying at the house of a friend.

A German, named Charles Schultz, was committed to jail at Chicago, on Wednesday, charged with adultery and a double murder. His wife testified that he had been living in adultery with a woman in their own house, and that he threatened to kill her if she ever complained of the matter; also that he had killed two of her children as soon as they were born, binding her, by awful threats, to secrecy.

A Paris letter says:—A submarine tunnel is seriously contemplated between Calais and Dover. Last week a perfect brigade of geometricians and naval men went down to study the possibility of carrying out this project. Levels were taken, plans drawn, &c., under the direction of M. Thome de Gamond. It will be remembered that a special commission appointed by the Emperor made a report some years ago, in which the feasibility of the project was proved, inasmuch as the submarine rocks of which the Straits are formed offer no serious obstacle to its realization. M. Gamond has made surveys every year since this report was drawn up of the ground, and has decided that artificial islands will not be required, but that the tunnel can be constructed in four galleries, the longest of which will not exceed ten kilometres.

CANADA AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The Canada states that the Rev. Mr. Brunet, Professor of Botany at the Laval University, and who gathered the collection of Canadian woods for the Dublin Exhibition, has been commissioned by the Government with the task of preparing a larger collection still for the Paris Exhibition of 1867. The Rev. Mr. Brunet has started for a tour in the most remote parts of Upper Canada, with a view to obtaining new specimens.

H.M. SHIP 'PYLADES.'—This vessel arrived in Montreal from Quebec on Monday afternoon. It is a screw sloop, carries 21 guns and is 1,278 tons and 360 horse power. The vessel is expected to remain there for some weeks.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ACCIDENT AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—On Tuesday afternoon two stone masons, James Sleith and John Wilson, met with a very serious accident, which, it is thought, will prove fatal in the case of the former, an industrious, hard-working tradesman. The two were working on a plank, lowered by pullies and very unsafe, being engaged in pointing the stonework at the front of St. Paul's Church. Wilson attempted to move the plank a little out from the wall, when both lost their balance and fell a distance of twenty feet, onto a stone pavement underneath. Sleith struck against the basement of the Church and Wilson then came down on top of him inflicting serious, if not altogether fatal injuries. Wilson was not seriously injured, though sufficiently hurt to confine him to his home. Sleith is badly bruised about the head in addition to internal injuries, which are sufficient in themselves to cause death. Immediately after the accident medical assistance was procured, and everything that could avail was done to appease the sufferings of the unfortunate parties.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

(By Special Telegram per Provincial Line.)

Bothwell, May 23rd.

This morning the remains of Mr. W. H. Richards, a news dealer and an old resident, were found on the railway track west of Bothwell. The body was frightfully mutilated, and portions of it were found scattered along the track for a considerable distance. A basket of eggs was lying on the spot unharmed. The deceased leaves a wife and a large family to mourn his untimely and horrible death.

THE PENITENTIARY SHOOTING CASE.—The convict Nouvelle, shot by two guards of the Penitentiary while attempting to make an escape, still lives, but there are no hopes of his ultimate recovery. One of the three balls which took effect on his person has been extracted, but all attempts to find the others have failed. One of these balls lies in the lungs, the shot having entered near the shoulder blade. The remaining shot passed into the head. Nouvelle was strong enough yesterday to eat a bowl of gruel prepared for him.

MIKE MURPHY.—This individual and his companions have engaged Kenneth McKenzie, Esq., Q.C., to make an application for a writ of Habeas Corpus in their case. Application was likely to be made to the Judges at Toronto to day or tomorrow.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR CORNWALL.—On Monday morning the express train going west on the Grand Trunk Railway came in collision with a waggon, which was driving over one of the crossings, a few miles east of the Cornwall station. The consequence was that the waggon was smashed to atoms, and its two occupants, father and son, named McGinn, thrown out, the former being fatally wounded, and died shortly afterwards. The son was improving at last accounts. The force of the collision was such that no single portion of the waggon remained entire. Even, the harness was wrenched off the horses, with the exception of the collars, the animals, however, escaping unhurt. No blame can be attached to the Grand Trunk, as the train was rounding a curve, and the whistle was blown as soon as the engineer saw there was danger. This is only one of the unfortunate accidents which frequently occur through want of caution in approaching the railway tracks, for which the injured parties are generally to blame.

THE 14TH BATTALION.—The Volunteers of the 14th Volunteer Rifles met for drill on Tuesday evening on the Parade ground adjoining the Drill Shed. They were served out with several rounds of blank cartridge, with which they practiced the *feu de joie* and file firing for the Review to day on Barriefield Commons. The new Volunteer Band was present and after drill headed the Regiment, which paraded the city, halting at the Market Square, and marching back to the Drill Shed where they were dismissed. The Band has made such excellent improvements since its formation, about a month ago that it now plays with great ease; a fact which speaks well for the tuition the members have received. It is seldom that a number of young beginners have attained musical talent in so short a time, and their first appearance in public has been very creditable to all concerned. The Band heads the Battalion at the Parade today, when the public will all have an opportunity of judging for themselves. The Volunteers were ordered to muster at the Shed at ten a. m., in full dress, with shako, to join in the Review in the celebration of Her Majesty's Birth Day.

COURT OF REVISION.—This Court, of which Ald. C. F. Gildersleeve is Chairman, has been sitting each evening since Monday, hearing appeals against the assessments of the city assessors, of which a good many having been filed.

NAPOLEON'S LAST SPEECH.

New York, May 23rd.

The following is the text of Napoleon's speech at Auxerre, to which is attributed the cause for the financial panic in England and Europe:—I see, with pleasure, that the memory of the first Empire has not been effaced from your minds. Believe me, for my own part, I have inherited the feelings entertained by the chief of my family for the energetic and patriotic population who sustained the Emperor in good as in evil fortune. I have a debt of gratitude to discharge toward Yonne. This department was the first to give me its suffrages in 1848, because it knew, with the majority of the French people, that its interests were my interests, and that I detested equally as much as them those treaties of 1815, which it is now sought to make the sole basis of our foreign policy. I thank you for the sentiments you have expressed toward me. Among you I breathe freely, for it is among the working population, both in town and country, that I find the real genius of France.

GREAT SEIZURE OF FENIAN ARMS.

The United States Customs officers seized at Rouse's Point, 1280 stand of arms on Saturday night. They had come by the Lake Champlain boat, in cases marked 'machinery' for Ogdensburg. The cases looked a little suspicious, and one of them was opened. The officers telegraphed to Washington for instructions, and the answer was to seize the arms and prevent their being forwarded.—They were claimed by some Fenian Centre from the vicinity of Ogdensburg, but they were detained by the United States authorities. As we write they are lying in the station-house, and might be captured by force. But the Fenians will scarcely venture to play that game against the United States Government. This movement of arms, coupled with recent proceedings, would seem to indicate that the Fenians had not altogether abandoned their mad designs on thee Provinces. There is yet reason to watch against raids and especially at such a point as the railroad from Lake Champlain.—Montreal Gazette of yesterday.

RINDERPEST.

New York, May 23.

The reported rinderpest in Panama proves to be a disease resulting from the use of young grass by the cattle, which is not contagious.

GOLD EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

New York, May 23

Gold has run up to 139¾ this afternoon, with much excitement in the market.

NEW YORK ITEMS—THE TRIPOLI ARRIVED.

New York, May 23.

The Steamer Tripoli, from Liverpoll, has arrived. News anticipated.

The steamer Louisa Moore, from Halifax with the remainder of the England's passengers, 42 in number, is detained at Quarantine.

SAN FRANCISCO—THE FENIANS—CHINA.

San Francisco, May 21.

Fifteen thousand Fenians assembled at the People's Park, San Mateo, to express devotion to the cause of Ireland, and to use their influence to heal the dissensions existing among the Fenian Brotherhood. The utmost harmony and decorum prevailed.

The brig Carl Ludwig has arrived with dates from Hong Kong to March 15.

Sir Richard Graves-McDonnell had arrived there, and had been inaugurated Governor with great ceremony.

THE CABINET MINISTERS.

Ottawa, May 22.

Hon. M. Cartier arrived in town this morning. Hon. M. Macdougall is expected to arrive this evening. Hon. Mr. Galt left town this morning to accompany the remains of his brother, John Galt, to Goderich.

FINANCIAL FROM NEW YORK.

New York, May 22.

The Commercial's money article says the news of the panic in London has produced a sympathetic effect upon the market here, though as yet to no serious extent. The large purchases of gold from the sub-treasury for shipment, by withdrawing suddenly a large amount of currency from the banks, has produced a marked derangement in the loan market, which is attended with a certain feeling of uneasiness and uncertainty. This morning there has been very extensive changes of hands. Early in the morning, parties whose loans have been called in were hurrying round the street, and freely offering 7 per cent., at which rate they mostly found accommodation, so that thus far there has been no realizing upon collaterals. About 1 o'clock money was offered somewhat freely at 7 per cent. and the indications appear to be that the market will close easier than it opened.

Assistant-Treasurer Van Dyke has signified his willingness to waive to the Banks the requirement of ten days notice upon temporary deposits, but as yet none of the banks have felt it necessary to fall back upon the sub-treasury.

Yesterday the sub-treasury sold ten millions of gold, but this morning suspended selling. Should any attempt be made to run up the premium to an extreme rate, the Government still stands with 35 or 40 millions of its own available coin, to check the attempt. The gold market is placed once more under the control of speculation, by the retiring of the Government broker from the room. The 10,000,000 bought from the sub-treasury will probably supply the requirements for export for some time to come. This morning the price opened at 130¾, and steadily rose to 134, after which it reached to 131¾.

Kingston, April 27th, 1866. 1100 Kingston, May 18th, 1866. 117 Kingston, May 2nd, 1866. 1645-18