

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY Next, the 25th instant, and until further notice, MAILS GOING EAST. By Day Express Train will close at 1.30 p.m. Arrive at 2.30 p.m. By Night Express Train will close at 9 p.m. Arrive at 4.00 a.m.

MAILS GOING WEST. By Day Express Train will close at 4.30 p.m. Arrive at 5.30 p.m. By Night Express Train will close at 9 p.m. Arrive at 5.30 a.m.

BRITISH MAILS. Per Canada Steamers, via New York and Boston, will close on Mondays at 1 P.M., and per Canadian Steamers, via Quebec, on Fridays at 12.30 o'clock, noon.

R. DEACON, Postmaster. Post Office, Kingston, 26th May, 1866.

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE. Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows: EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST. Arrive at 2.00 p.m. and 4.30 a.m. Depart at 4.30 p.m. and 1.00 a.m. Local Trains arrive at 4.00 p.m. and depart at 6.45 a.m.

The Daily British Whig.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1866.

REMEMINDERS.

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.—Regular meeting at 4 p.m. CITY COUNCIL.—Fortnightly session at eight p.m.

THE LATEST FROM CORNWALL.

Cornwall, June 9. Seven hundred troops are under orders to leave here in the morning for the East.

Parliament has suspended the Writ of Habeas Corpus. Both Houses went to work with a will, and suspending all rules to the contrary, passed the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, to which the Governor General gave his immediate assent.

By the operation of this Act, suspected persons, whether Citizens or Aliens, can, on affidavit, be arrested and committed to Jail, there to lie without bail during the pleasure of the Executive.

The subject and the highest alien have nothing to fear from the Act. It is only the disturber of the peace who has to dread it. It can only do good, and Parliament has therefore to be lauded for its prompt action.

In our humble opinion, and with our crude notions of legal matters, the Judges at Toronto have practically suspended the Habeas Corpus Act. We had fondly imagined that on affidavit, this writ issued on application, no matter what its truth or equity, when Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie applied for the Writ in behalf of the imprisoned Fenians at Cornwall, instead of granting it, the Judges gave a rule nisi to argue the matter, and go into its merits, and then after the case had been argued, they suspended Judgment. The Judges doubtless acted perfectly legally, and yet we can't help fancying the whole proceedings were a virtual suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus. For what was the use of the Writ, if it could not immediately, with proper cause or without it, bring up the body of a prisoner before the Judges, for them to see whether he was in legal confinement?

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, June 8. After His Excellency left the throne the speaker took the chair, and the House was opened with prayer by the chaplain Rev. Dr. Adamson.

Forty-three members were in their places. Mr. Ferguson Blair having been re-elected since the last sitting of the House, was introduced by Sir N. F. Bellairs.

Mr. Campbell laid on the table the crown lands report.

The Speaker presented the report on the library.

The House then adjourned during pleasure to receive bills from the Assembly.

At half past three a message was read from the Assembly intimating that they had passed a bill for the suspension for one year of the writ of habeas corpus, and of a bill to extend Lower Canada the provisions of the act for the trial of foreign invaders.

On motion of Sir N. F. Bellairs the rules were suspended at four o'clock. His Excellency returned to the Council Chamber and gave his assent to the bills.

His Excellency then left the building and was loudly cheered as he passed through the crowd outside.

The House adjourned at ten minutes past four until Monday next at three o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, June 8. The Speaker having taken the chair at three o'clock, the gentleman usher of the black rod appeared at the bar and intimated that His Excellency the Governor General desired the attendance of the House in the chamber of the Legislative Council.

The Assembly then proceeded to the Council Chamber, headed by their Speaker, and after the delivery of His Excellency's speech returned to their own chamber.

Mr. McMonis, the newly elected member for West Wrentham, was introduced by Mr. Faton and Mr. Rymal.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT. On the Speaker again taking the chair, Attorney General Macdonald rose and said: Instead of introducing the ordinary formal bill to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, the House, before taking into consideration the Excellency's speech from the throne, the government has resolved, under the almost unprecedented circumstances in which the

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The subject of this letter has been addressed for publication by the Hon. Mr. Macdonald in his recent communication to our readers. The writer deals with the crisis of the hour in a manner to which no honest or rational exception can be taken. To the Editor of the Canadian Freeman.

My Dear Sir—At the moment I write, I am informed more or less accurately, as I received here, that the Sweeney faction among the Fenians are resolved to make a desperate dash on this peaceful Province.

Without provocation—without pretext of provocation—without authority or sanction from any lawful power—tripped by the anathemas of the Church, and outlawed by the Federal Government, these deluded men dare to menace Canada. Offered by such bravos as Jennington the jayhawker, of Kansas notoriety, and the English ringleader, Percy Wyndham, they dare to assail our frontier, the brave and intrepid and the Irish people. The turbulent and the dissolute floating population of the large lake and seaport cities form the rank and file—all of them totally ignorant of the true state of Canada, crammed full of falsehoods; as to the discontent of our population and the French Canadians, and all, when once in the field, absolutely at the mercy of the English ferret and the Kansas jayhawker.

I need not say to you, who have so stoutly and so long done battle with this huge imposture, that all classes and orders in Canada will unitedly do their duty, and their whole duty, by their country. Native Canadians, whether French or British origin, will rally to a man for their homes and their altars. The emigrant population—British, German, Norwegian—have all given proofs of their love for their adopted country. The remnant of the brave aborigines have placed their services at the command of the Government. The youth of our Schools and Colleges have left their quiet halls and playgrounds to offer the first fruits of their valor on the altar of the Patria.

As you know, I have always discouraged special appeals to special classes of the Canadian people. I do not intend to depart from that usage. But this I have to say, to put my conscience at ease, that a man, who makes private war, who assails Canada, in the name of Ireland, I deny that the ringleaders are Irishmen—with some exceptions, I deny that they represent Ireland, to whom Canada has done no wrong. On the contrary, whenever Ireland appealed to us, as in the case of distress in Connaught and in the case of the University collection, we have always heartily and promptly responded to her call. I will add, that a more wanton, immoral, unjustifiable assault never was made upon a peaceful people; and the fate of pirates and freebooters is the only fate they can expect.

But you and I ought not to conceal from the class which socially and religiously we ourselves belong, that in consequence of the assumptions and pretensions of the invaders, their Irish cries and colors and banners, they have developed upon the Irish in Canada the special obligation of taking a determined and conspicuous stand in the defence of this country. There must be no half way work—there must be no milk-and-water lukewarmness on our part. All Canadians have their duty to perform, and we are bound to do it. We are bound to do it as a class, we are bound to do it as individuals, and we are bound to do it as a class. We must vindicate our loyalty to the freest country left to Irishmen on the face of the globe.

Remember, fellow countrymen of Upper Canada, remember that you are not under the law. It is not as a member of Government or a member of Parliament I venture to address you. I speak as one of yourselves, as a true friend, who neither flatters nor misleads you. Under confederation, which is now a fact certain, you will need all the moral strength of an unprejudiced patriot to hold your own in Upper Canada. Remember that you stand or fall, for this generation, by your conduct in these first days of June, 1866.

So long as one of these hordes encumbers the soil of our adopted country, let there be neither Orangemen nor anti-Orangemen known amongst us. When we have broken through the border, our distinctions, if it must be so, may be revived. The duty of the hour, however, is to strengthen, to volunteer force throughout the country; to furnish all useful information to the authorities; to facilitate the movements of the troops, regulars and militia; to exert, in short, every energy and resource, for the protection of our homes, and altars, and possessions.

This is my humble advice. Let no class go before you in this day of trial. Let no class have it hereafter to say that you failed your country in the hour of danger. Suffer not your character as a class to be irreparably damaged by a handful of traitors, for whom the country will be too hot a bed to hold you. They may be let follow their Fenian brothers, or the border; but you and your children will remain where your homes and possessions are. Stand to your arms, then; do your duty, and silence forever the calumnies of your ill-wishers.

Your obedient servant and friend, THOS. D'ARCY MCGEE. Ottawa, June 4, 1866.

NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTIONS.—CONFEDERATION TRIUMPHANT.

We have a despatch from New Brunswick, dated yesterday, which announces the election of four more Confederates, all of whom were elected for Westmorland. This makes twenty Confederates in all, which is little short of the entire opposition. They will probably not muster half a dozen votes in the new House. In St. John's County, Mr. Anglin was the most popular of the defeated candidates. The majority for the Confederates in this County, was large. Mr. Hatheway and Dr. Brown, anti-Confederates, retired before the election, and thus substituted a timely retreat for a certain defeat. The cause of the British American Union, in spite of the small politics of Mr. Howe, is now assured. Even Mr. Howe must now see that all further opposition is futile.

Mr. Tilley and Mr. Whithmore have since been elected, by a majority of 700, for city of St. John. This gives Confederation at least twenty-two members, and the Confederates will find themselves in possession of about four-fifths of the seats in the House.

GOVERNOR GORDON.

The Halifax Colonist of the 31st ultimo, says: Governor Gordon, of New Brunswick, has been promoted to the Governorship of Trinidad—no doubt for the good services he has rendered to the British Government while serving the adjoining Province. Gen.

THE INVASION OF CANADA.

Since the Fenians have abandoned their attempted invasion of Canada in the neighborhood of Fort Erie, it would be interesting to know what was the result of their expedition. It was a failure. Apparently, it was a very complete and decided failure, but President Roberts and other industrial leaders have declared that Colonel O'Neil accomplished everything that was expected of him in the late expedition, and that it was not a part of the plan for him to occupy Canadian territory with a view of permanently holding it. The idea conveyed by the Fenian leaders is to the effect, that the raid in the Fort Erie region was a feint designed to mislead the provincials and enable the Fenians to make a more advantageous attack at some other point. There is some ground for accepting this theory. In the first place, the route of O'Neil's operations is just about the most unfavorable locality that the Fenians could have selected for making a permanent lodgment upon Canadian soil. It has no advantage whatever, so far as its military features are concerned, while it is so situated in respect to railroads that an immense force of Canadian soldiers could speedily concentrate there. Besides that, there is no locality on the frontier where the United States authorities could so easily cut off Fenian reinforcements and supplies. If O'Neil's movement had been intended to be a bold one, it would have been a more judicious one. It was certainly a most glaring evidence of mismanagement. When we consider that General Thomas W. Sweeney—one of our most competent officers in the late war—was in command of this movement, it seems improbable that a raid of this kind could have been made. The most rational conclusion seems to be, therefore, that the affair at Fort Erie was intended for a feint, and that conclusion is strengthened by the fact that the Fenians, at St. Albans and other points, are still in possession of their arms, and that they will be known whether the Fenian movement is to be a tragedy or only a farce.—N. Y. Sun.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Mostly, the Guerrilla, formerly of the Southern Army, has a company of Fenians (115 men) at Highgate.

The leaders of the Fenian band, it is said, contemplate a raid on the volunteers, with a view of getting possession of their cannon.

The Buffalo papers of Monday state that for a number of hours on Saturday, the Fenians were without a leader. They were finally attended by Dr. Kemmerer, Dr. Donnelly, a Fenian surgeon, and Dr. Blanchard, of Buffalo. These worked harmoniously together, Dr. Donnelly harping the limbs of Canadians as well as Fenians, until the arrival of the British troops at the Port, when he was expelled therefrom. The Fenians were then captured, and the release of the order was cancelled. The Fenians, who are now in Canada, are stationed at Fort Porter, deserted, and made their way to Canada, with the expectation of aiding the Fenian cause. The number of desertions is stated at ten, and a higher figure even is named.—As these Fenians were without a leader, and either deserters by the British, or deserters by the United States authorities, their salvation is not the most desirable.

On Wednesday the steamer Huron, in passing Cornwall, disregarded the signal to stop, and was followed by a small steamer, which came up with her near Valleyfield. On boarding the Huron, besides her cargo of flour several hundred gallons of powder were discovered. She has been detained until it has been made clear what is the destination of the powder.

A gentleman who was in Salem, Mass., on Tuesday night says the excitement among the Irish was intense. They had a meeting called, large posters published, with "Liberation" written in large letters on Ireland. On to Freedom in Dublin was the largest type. The depot at Salem was crowded. At Boston there were scarcely less than 10,000 persons filling up the depot, and leaving only the track clear. They were all Irish, and the hardest looking of our informant ever saw in any one place. Lower Ireland had been in fact all expeditions in proportion to their size, turned out their crowd to see the rowdies start on their plundering expedition. There might be about 100 guns on board altogether.

Upwards of nine hundred miles of the New Atlantic Cable has been stored on the Great Eastern. About 60 miles were stored, the work proceeding day and night. It is found that the Great Eastern will not be able to take all the necessary cable, 270 miles, on board. The screw steamer Medway, consequently, has been chartered to take about 50 miles of the cable from the Great Eastern. Another steamer (the Albany) is also engaged to assist in the enterprise, and the British Government has again granted the services of the steamer Terrible to accompany the expedition. Each of three steamers are to be furnished with grappling apparatus, so that the old cable may be grasped in all points mile apart, to break the strain, and give greater security. The Great Eastern will only partially coil at Sheerness, owing to her great draft of water. She is expected to quit the harbor on June 9th, and start a day or two after for Hever Harbor Island, where she will complete coiling and proceed to lay the cable.

The prize fight for the championship between Mace and Goss was a perfect farce. The men did nothing but run around and spaw for an hour and a quarter, when they broke hands, and the fight ended in a draw match, to the indignation of the spectators and patrons of the prize ring in general.

A number of Canadians from far distant Arkansas, Indiana, and other places in the States, have arrived at Toronto, to join our volunteers. They are fine, manly looking fellows. Word has been received that 100 will shortly leave Cincinnati on the same steamer, under the direction of Mr. G. S. Armstrong, formerly of Toronto. Their expenses are to be paid by three members in Cincinnati. They are now drilling in that city.

General Napier has received permission from the Government to raise a 3rd Battalion of Volunteers in Toronto, to the number of 600 men. Mr. John O. Howard has undertaken the duty of enrolling the men. Many times six hundred could not be enrolled. The officers will all be clerics of the Militia School, and the battalion will, without doubt, be one of the finest in the service.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The St. John (N.B.) News understands that the Hon. W. Pope has resigned his seat in

the Government of Prince Edward Island. Our contemporary says:—The reason assigned for his course is the adoption by the Legislature, during his absence on the West India tour, of a resolution in opposition to the Colonial Union, in any form. It is true, Mr. Pope has certainly shown a delicate sense of what is due to his position as a leader of the Union party. Many politicians would have acted differently under such circumstances, and would have excused themselves on the ground of the impossibility of carrying Prince Edward Island for Union at the present time. Mr. Pope, it will be remembered, was a delegate to the Quebec Conference, and has consistently adhered to the Union principle ever since. His action will unquestionably strengthen his cause in Prince Edward Island.

A STEAMER AND TWO SCHOONERS OFF GORRICH—FIVE MILES OFF AT DARK. Gorrish, June 8. Three suspicious craft have been off the harbor all afternoon (one appears to be a steamer, the others schooners. As no vessels were seen here, and they are acting in a mysterious manner, fears are entertained they may be Fenian boats, which have been waiting for darkness to enable them better to land. When last examined at dark they were about five miles off, evidently headed for this harbor. The people who are in the boat, and only wait the approach of the vessels, and positive knowledge that they are the anticipated enemy to give them an artillery message across the water.

THE FATE OF FENIAN PRISONERS IN CANADA—AN AMERICAN OPINION. The New York Times has the following in its news columns on the subject of the Fenian prisoners in New York, and relative to the possible fate of the prisoners in Canada. Very little sympathy is expressed by the Fenians here for their unfortunate brothers who have fallen into the hands of the British; they evidently do not anticipate that they will be rigorously dealt with, for the Irish heart is generous emotions—When the hard fate of the prisoners becomes definitely known there will be no end to the sympathy manifested for them. The hope seems to be to have gain currency that the Fenians are inclined to inflict summary punishment upon the captured Fenians, our Government will interfere to prevent it. They say "we have fought and suffered in your defence, and you cannot see our friends sacrificed when fighting for their own country." This plea may avail to secure the release of the Fenians, but it does not become an argument for the troops, but it becomes another story for those across the line. They took their lives in their hands and ran all risks. Among other classes, however, there is an universal expression of pity for all who have been captured, and a wish that all who have been induced to leave their occupations and engage in such a Quixotic expedition.

REPORTS FROM WINDSOR. Windsor, June 7. The Toronto Naval Brigade leave for Toronto this evening, on the Great Western Railway, to take charge of the steamer Magnet at that place. The men of H. M. S. Aurora will take charge of the steamer Magnet for the present. An Admiral and 600 men are expected here shortly. All quiet here.

TROOPS MOVING FROM CORNWALL.

Cornwall, June 9th. Col. Pakenham received an order to-day to support the forces now about St. Armand, and accordingly ordered the three Cornwall companies and Captain Galway's Ottawa Co. to take the steamer for Valleyfield at six this evening. The men of the Aurora will take charge of the steamer Magnet for the present. An Admiral and 600 men are expected here shortly. All quiet here.

FROM CORNWALL.

The following is a telegram addressed to Mr. John Creighton for publication:— Cornwall, June 8, 1866. The Fenians are still in the city, and are being well watched, and the Fenians are being well watched, and the Fenians are being well watched.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

SENSATION REPORTS FROM NEW YORK. HOW THE BRITISH WERE ROUTED AT PIGEON HILL. COLORS TAKEN—SEVERAL KILLED. GENERAL SWEENEY AND COMPANION BAILED OUT.

New York, June 9. A portion of General Spear's cavalry made a dash into Freilighsburg yesterday, routed a British force, and captured a large British flag. General Spear immediately commenced entraining.

The morale of the army is very bad. Companies are making tracks for the nearest home transportation office, and in some instances regiment desert as an organization. Drunkenness prevails to an alarming extent. Colonel Seaborn has his regiment engaged a force of British horse at Pigeon Hill yesterday. The British were driven back in confusion losing three flags and one man killed and several wounded. The Fenians had three wounded. Col. Seaborn then ordered his regiment to withdraw, and they are now at St. Albans.

General Sweeney was held to bail in the sum of \$20,000, and Colonel Mahon in \$5,000.

A Fenian council of war at Buffalo decided that it was best to order the men to their homes. Without money and without arms, they think it a useless waste of life to enter Canada.

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St. Albans telegrams state that Colonel Seaborn has arrived there. It was his regiment which defeated the British at Pigeon Hill. He has ordered it to withdraw. Spear still holds Pigeon Hill. Carpenter's hotel there was burned because the proprietor, J. E. Reeds, defied the Fenians.

Colonel Livingston with U.S. troops moved out to the border.

Six pieces of artillery for Gen. Spear passed Fairfield to-day. Three thousand British are reported to be concentrating at Richfield to intercept Spear.

Tens of thousands of Fenian ammunition were seized at Burlington by the U.S. Marshal.

Eight British volunteers died from fatigue on leaving St. Armand.

A Malone telegram states: Believed Fenians there under command of subordinate officers will at once proceed to St. Albans to reinforce Spear.

Horses to be mounted.

Cavalry are being obtained along the border.

Gen. Murphy and his men remained at Burlington a few days and he would give them a fight.

It is supposed Meade will have to proclaim martial law and drive the Fenians from Malone at the point of the bayonet as soon as he receives reinforcements.

An Onondago report says 9 Fenians at Malone and 5 Fenians in the vicinity of a blow to be struck before sunrise.

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BILLETTS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

(To the Editor of the Daily British Whig.) Sir.—You will oblige by giving the following an insertion in your valuable paper. At a time when this extensive portion of our British Majesty's dominions are invaded—when our gallant Volunteers are shedding their life's blood in a noble cause, and when patriotism is the order of the day, 'to do or die' the watchword, it is lamentable to find that in this city that has so lately 'like Phoenix risen from her ashes' (vide N. Y. Herald) there are individuals at this most important crisis ungenerous enough to close their doors to those who, responding to the call to arms, have nobly come forward to defend our hearts and homes. At a period when hostile hordes are at the threshold, and war's martial music sounds throughout the land, re-echoed by a thousand hills, each breast should throb with patriotism, and every attempt be made to quell the rising storm. What then matters the paltry expense of billings a few men, even supposing the payment due by Government may not amply compensate therefor? Are we not supporting those who have left their firesides to fight for us? Fenian wretches like who in a weak and cowardly spirit refuses this? Oh, Canada, for shame! Extend your arms! Throw open wide your doors, and give the little that thou hast, though little all!

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REPORTED FIGHT: Ep to the hour of going to press no despatches had been received confirmatory of an engagement at Freilighsburg, in which it is reported the Fenians were successful. It is undoubtedly one of the New York Herald's sensational stories.

THE DEPUTATION TO CORNWALL.

Judge Draper and John Creighton, Esq., the Police Magistrate, accompanied by Aldermen Livingston and Robinson, a Deputation from Kingston, went down to Cornwall by Friday's train, to visit the Camp, and see how the gallant 14th Battalion got on. They had in charge a whole Car Load of Provisions and Sundries for the comfort of the Volunteers, the gifts of the Ladies of Kingston. They were, as a matter of course, received with open arms, and welcomed with loud and prolonged cheers.

Col. Paton invited the Deputation to sup with him and his officers, and entertained them in the Parlor of the Railway Station, where a most joyous evening was passed, and many patriotic speeches were made. The Deputation returned to Kingston on Saturday afternoon, much pleased with the trip.

AN UNJUST PROPOSITION.—Some writer in the News proposes that those persons who have soldiers billeted upon them should give up the money receivable from their billeted men to form a Benevolent Fund. This proposition, however well it looks at first sight, would be manifestly unjust to many, if carried out. Rich men can readily afford to part with the money receivable to them it would be a matter of no account. But there are others, living within a narrow income, who expend on their soldier inmates much more than they are likely to receive back, to whom the money receivable is an object. Those people, from the force of example, would find themselves obliged to abandon what they can ill spare, and be benevolent unwillingly. Besides, all those who have no soldiers billeted on them would escape all contributions to the Benevolent Fund. If people look at this proposition in the proper light, they will quietly frown it down.

ARRIVAL OF THE WAR STEAMERS.

Father Point, June 7. H. M. S. S. 'Duncan' and 'Waverine' passed in at 3.15 this afternoon.

TOO MUCH DRILL.

Dear Whig.—Could you prevail upon whomsoever it concerns, to treat the Volunteers now amongst us more as men, than as beasts of burden? It is the general complaint that the Volunteers are worked more than they can bear, and the opinion is, that if they once get home, nothing will bring them out again to be over-worked. Learning, drill is one thing—disturbing Volunteers, taken from every class and condition, with extra garrison duty is another. "A wink is as good, &c."

POLICE COURT, Saturday.—Alexander La France, Wm. Jones and Nosh Patterson were charged with being drunk. Jones was fined \$1, or six days in goal, the others being discharged. Susan Brickwood, an old offender, charged with vagrancy, was re-committed for thirty days.

THE LOWER BUSINESS.—This important branch of Canadian industry promises to flourish more than usual this season. At present all the large manufacturing establishments in Ottawa and Kingston are at work, and have already begun turning out large quantities of lumber for the American market. The demand from the States is brisk, and will probably continue all summer. In addition, the demand from the West is being floated down the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers. The timber trade at Ottawa has been extensively used of late in passing down the river to the States. The late rains were very serviceable in raising the water level, and an extent admitting of the easy passage down of lumber accumulated during the winter and spring.

DIED.

At Port Burwell, on the 2nd June instant Mary, wife of Mr. P. McNulty, aged 35 years. At the battle of Ridgeway, John H. Newman, only son of Harrison Newman, Esq., Stamford, C. V. At Toronto, on the 7th instant, Andrew Culliton, aged 54 years.

CATARAQUI WARD.

PEWARD OFFERED!

WHEREAS SOME SCOUNDREL has circulated a report through the city, that the undersigned refused, at a Ward Meeting, to take the Oath of Allegiance to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen—And whereas certain evil disposed persons