

THE FENIAN INVASION.

CANADIAN ACCOUNT OF THE FENIAN MOVEMENTS AT FORT ERIE.

We give to-day, from the pen of one who was at the scene of action, an account of the operations of the Fenians in the vicinity of Fort Erie. The different occurrences are placed as nearly as possible in chronological order, and are given concisely and succinctly. This account is from the pen of a contributor to the Toronto Globe, and will doubtless be found interesting.

On Friday morning, 1st June, at half-past two, a Fenian force crossed, without opposition, the Niagara river, in two successive draws by a tug, at the village of Fort Erie. They were variously stated at first as numbered to two thousand, the usual difficulty being found in making accounts agree in the matter of numbers. It will probably be best to take a medium figure as an approach to the truth. The force was chiefly from Terra Hata, and Indianopolis, in Indiana, and Cincinnati, Cleveland in Ohio, some places in Southern Illinois, and the from Buffalo and Detroit adjoining. They were commanded by General O'Neil, a character notorious in Tennessee for many years, who some years ago killed a man in a duel through foul play, but who is, nevertheless, a man of unusual daring and personal vigour. They were accompanied by a number of these boys, all of the lowest class of Irish Catholics, and nearly all of them had been in the Northern and Southern armies during the late war. They were thoroughly acquainted to the use of the rifle, and to every artifice of war, and were, as a rule, drawn to a remarkable degree. They had no cannon, no muskets, no wagons, or permanent stock of military stores of any kind, but they had good rifles, and revolvers with the United States Government arms, and a large amount of ammunition for a short time. They had no uniforms, and were ragged and dirty, but did not make worse light infantry on that account. During the day (Friday), meeting with no opposition, they proceeded through the night, and were in the morning, stretching in front and also to the left and right, gathering provisions, forage and horses, not killing any one, and apparently, under restraint, having, probably, a wholesome fear of punishment in view.

On Saturday morning early the main body broke up their camp, and calling their outposts, marched with activity in the direction of Port Colborne, on the Welland Canal. They had moved eight or nine miles from Fort Erie, when they encountered the advanced guard of a force of Volunteers less than 900 strong, under the command of Colonel Booker, of the 13th battalion of Hamilton Volunteers, who had that regiment with him, and the 1st and 2nd battalions of the York and Canada companies. This force had assembled at Port Colborne, a station at the mouth of the Welland Canal, and also a station of the Welland and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway. They were in the morning for the purpose of joining Colonel Peacock, who, with Colonel Hoste's battery of artillery and some companies of the 47th and 10th Regiments, were lying at Chippewa, and about to move in concert with Colonel Booker upon Fort Erie.

It is needless now to dwell upon past errors, but it is necessary to say that Col. Booker started much earlier than the time fixed, and that otherwise he did not receive the Fenians. The Fenians were met by the Grand Trunk Railway, but disembarked his troops from the cars at Hedgeway, about four miles from that place. He then marched three miles on foot, where he encountered the advanced guard of the Fenians. The Queen's Own Toronto regiment had the advance, threw their sharpshooters, and advanced gallantly to meet the enemy, who had not expected to be attacked with so much vigour, and immediately retired. The Fenians were ordered to follow them up for more than a mile, manoeuvring as if on parade, and keeping up a continuous fire, which the raiders aimed to have been the most vigorous and galling kind, and which they could not feel. The Fenians, however, the local name of this scene is the Smuggler's Hole, a lone, swampy spot of some extent. Through this our gallant fellows drove the enemy, sometimes up to their knees in mud and water, but steadily pressing forward. The Fenians, however, when they reached a rising ground covered with large trees, and here the Fenian leader halted his men, and told them if they did not stop the advance of the volunteers, they were certain to be shot. The Fenians, however, seized the chance of the bullet. The Fenians then advanced with some vigour, and extending their wings, endeavored to out-flank our men. And then occurred a mishap incident to all newly raised troops. A cry was raised that the Fenians were coming. The commanding officer ordered his men to form a square, a proper proceeding had there been any cavalry near, but the very reverse of what was intended. The Fenians were not coming. The Fenians were in some confusion, and some of the detached companies in the rear began to retire. The alarm spread to a portion of the 13th battalion, and they began to fall back. Their officers endeavored to prevent them, but in vain; the Queen's Own who occupied the advance, held their own bravely, even commenced to extend their wings, to meet the flanking movement of the Fenians. The Fenians, however, they were not to be deterred, and they retreated, and Major Gillmore, who was in command, and behaved with distinguished bravery, ordered a retrograde movement. The men turned, however, every man advanced upon the Fenians, kept well in line, and speedily formed up, when brought into confusion by the rapid pace and the uneven ground. The Fenians showed no desire to pursue them, but followed only to the place where the Fenians were, and they did not like to individualize where all did well, but the Highland company is said to have been specially fine in checking the advance of the enemy.

Although a portion of these volunteers, who had never been in action before, gave way in confusion, another stood its ground manfully. No one doubts that under proper leadership everything would have gone right with all of them. There are no braver men than the 13th battalion. The Fenians were advanced upon them with great courage and steadiness, and their fire was very telling, and notwithstanding the retreat they abandoned never all hopes of reaching the canal. They in fact determined, after a council of war, to attempt a march upon Fort Erie, and they were, doubtless, hastened in their march by the news of Colonel Peacock's capture, and also a feat of daring performed by Captain King's foot artillery, of Port Robinson, and a few men of the Dundas militia. To the number of 35, these men embarked at Port Colborne, in the Hobbs tug boat, and landed at Fort Erie, which had been left unguarded by the raiders. The Fenians in their backward march to Fort Erie threw away a portion of their arms, and others were indicated that they were demoralized. They, however, cleared out the little band of invaders, in spite of a gallant resistance. The contest is described elsewhere by one of our correspondents.

Several of our men were wounded in this contest, but one killed, while the raiders were not so fortunate. Here let us leave them, to record the movements of Col. Peacock, and his gallant little army. He was ordered to leave Toronto with his artillery till noon on Friday, and although the train was pushed through with the skill and promptitude which have marked all the efforts of Mr. Peacock, the managers of the Port Bruce, were so fatigued, in whose name than any one else, we are indebted for the prompt junction of the raiders, the force did not reach Chippewa until dark, and it was found impossible to proceed further. Col. Peacock, however, was not so deterred, and a sound judgment could suggest. He detached Capt. Akers of the Royal Engineers, to open communications with Col. Booker and arrange for a combined movement in the morning. Col. Peacock was then ordered to the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

There is not doubt the United States Government will transfer Jeff. Davis to the jurisdiction of the District Court, if a writ of Habeas Corpus is issued. Attorney General Speed has telegraphed to Pottsmar to indict the leaders of the Fenians only, and prosecute them with the diligence due to the dignity of the Government.

Buffalo, June 12. There was a large meeting of Fenians at St. Joseph's Hall, on Friday, and a considerable number was subscribed to support the Fenians in town, until the action of Congress on the recent resolution is known. The Fenians, generally, will not accept transportation home from the Government, coupled with a pledge not to take up arms to invade Canada. Gold 143.

Montreal, June 13. The Fenians have been driven off Canadian soil by the gallantry of the Volunteers, assisted by the Regulars, in consequence of which business is beginning to be more lively. The Fenians, however, are still in New Brunswick, and have received in this city with intense delight, not only in this place, but all over Canada.

Ottawa, June 12. With regard to the local constitution of Canada under Confederation, it is believed with reason, that Lower Canada is to have two Houses, both Elective, with the same Electoral

Port Dalhousie, marched during the night and were the first to enter the village to land their birds down. They had signalled during the night for a tug and tug from the other side and had embarked with what numbers is yet unknown, intending to drop down the river to Lower Black Rock in doing so. However, they passed near the American steamer Michigan, and here the American authorities gave the first intimation that they were aware that their shores were being used as a point of attack, and a refuge of safety by a gang of robbers and plunderers. A shot was fired which brought the tug to a stand still, and the tug with all the Fenians on board, including their commander, O'Neil, was speedily fastened to the Michigan by a hawser, and guarded by the cutters of that vessel.

FEELING IN MONTREAL, C. E. REGARDING THE FENIAN. "Carlton," the correspondent of the Boston Journal, attended a meeting in Montreal called by the Mayor for the purpose of securing the organization of a Home Guard. Mr. Rose and Mr. Metcalf, both of whom are known to many of our readers, were the principal speakers. The responsibility given by their sentiments indicate the state of public feeling. The speeches, and manner in which they were received, are thus outlined by the Journal's correspondent:—"Mr. Rose, M. P. P. said there was nothing in the invasion of Canada by armed troops from a neighboring country, without declaration of war, or pretext of any kind, by an organized army, without the sanction of the United States authorities. The Fenians, however, had at once moved a suspension of the habeas corpus, that all those men who have been guilty of murder should be hung, and if possible he would have them hung before the work was out. They were murderers, and he was acquainted with them being guilty of murder. He would have every one who was found with arms in his hands executed by military law. These sentiments produced a great cheering, swinging of hats, and shouts of 'Hang them' and 'shoot them'."

Mr. Rose said that he would not do it from any vindictive feeling, but for security for the future. These murderers, and their fellow-ruffians in the United States, must be taught a lesson. The people of Canada must act promptly. This matter. There must be no daily-dallying no delay of the law, no writs of error, but prompt and decided retribution, so that hereafter every Fenian entering Canada with hostile purposes would know that he came with a halfted cut-throat neck. The simple question is this, Shall they be hung? Yes; yes; the quicker the better; string them up; were the response. His speech raised the meeting to a high pitch of excitement. It is thought that the Fenians, who were taken at Chippewa, will be executed in a very few days after the assembling of Parliament on Friday next. Mr. Rose, M. P. P., and an Irishman, said that the Fenians were the scum of the American and Confederate armies, the vilest scoundrels and cut-throats the world ever saw. The design of these invaders was to produce a war between the United States and England, and that they might carry out their plan for the relief of Ireland. He was very good on all who sympathized with them.

LATE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. FROM EUROPE. NEW YORK, June 11. By arrival of steamers Allamania at this port and Hibernian at Father Point, we have Liverpool dates of June 1st. Government was beaten by ten majority on the vote of Mr. Power's motion of instruction looking to a better prevention of bribery and corruption at elections. The consolidated Bank of England stopped payment on Sunday. The United States vessels, to present the deep sea fisheries during the year 1866, in all that part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence within the jurisdiction of the United States, on payment of a tonnage fee of three shillings per cent per ton. T. HEATH HAVILLAND, Colonial Secretary.

Such, Mr. Editor, is a notice which appeared in the last Royal Gazette just one month after the date which it bears. If such a document had appeared in any other place than in the official columns of the Royal Gazette I should have looked upon it as the production of the heated imagination of some wild supporter of the Monroe doctrine, or of some enthusiastic Fenian, anxious, by every means in his power, to sever our connection with the mother country, and bring us under the Stars and Stripes of the United States; but I am reluctantly compelled to believe that it is a genuine production, having the official sanction of the Government of this Island at least, if it has not the approval of the Colonial Minister; and in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, I am bound to look upon it as the deliberate conclusion of our Executive Government.

For the past ten years we have allowed the Americans the privilege of fishing in our waters, in return for which they have admitted our productions into their country free of duty. The American Government lately gave notice of the abrogation of the treaty, and put an exorbitant duty on all our productions, believing themselves to be in a position to force the Colonies either to make better terms for themselves or seek annexation to the United States.

The Colonists scouted both these propositions, and would neither accept their one-sided treaty, nor did they wish for annexation, but manfully determined to stand up for their rights and to defend them while they could. While the Americans kept an enormous duty on our fish and agricultural productions, we would not allow them to fish within three miles of our coast or bays from which they are excluded by treaty, and where the most valuable fisheries are at certain seasons; and our Legislature accordingly passed a considerable sum at the disposal of the Executive Government to protect our coasts and prevent the Americans from trespassing on these reservations. How has the Government fulfilled its trust? Has it fitted out a vessel to keep them from trespassing on these reservations? Has it requested the Imperial Government to send a squadron to our waters to protect our rights? No; but it has treasonably betrayed our trust, and agreed to allow Americans to use our fisheries on paying a paltry tax of 3s. currency per ton.

Let us look at the position we are thus placed in. We fit out a vessel of one hundred tons for the mackerel fishing; if successful, she will probably take one thousand barrels of mackerel. On exporting these to the American market we have to pay two thousand dollars duty. But an American comes here and for fifty dollars gets a license to fish on our best grounds (from which he would be otherwise excluded), and has no duty to pay in the American market. If the Executive Government had annexed the Island to the American Union they would not have damaged its prospects and its material interests more than they have done by their suicidal policy in thus placing foreigners on a footing so much more advantageous for them than the position they have assigned to us as becomes.

The whole policy of this Government on the fishery question has been the most short-sighted that it is possible to imagine. What was their action at the late Session when a petition, signed by a majority of the adult industrial classes, praying that a bounty might be given to encourage the Colonists to prosecute the mackerel fisheries, was presented to them? Did they refer that important petition to a Committee of the whole House? Did they appoint a day for taking the prayer of that petition into consideration? No; they pursued neither of these proper courses, but took the petition into a private caucus of Government supporters, and there quashed it. No

Government supporter, if favourable to its prayer, was allowed to move that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to take the prayer of the petition into its consideration. No—the petition was passed by almost with silent contempt. The Government put their iron heel on it, and there it must end. They do not care how many of our hard working and industrious sons leave our shores, and enrich their earnings the neighbouring States; they apparently rejoice to see them going, and give them every encouragement to remain there by granting them privileges as American citizens which they are denied as British Colonists.

No Government ever had clearer proofs of its utter unfitness and inability than the Government of this Island has given us in the past four years; but they must not be in their dotage to add such another proof, as this official notice affords, of their incapacity to control the destinies of this Island; and the sooner they give place to better men the better it will be for every class of its inhabitants.

PISCATOR. Georgetown, June 9th, 1866. TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER. Sir; In your issue of the 11th instant a nameless writer has attempted to misrepresent my sentiments in regard to the organization and training of our Island Militia. This he did, as I shall presently show, by a garbled quotation from some of my remarks on the Militia Bill, which he detached from its true connection to accomplish his own dishonorable object. The quotation reads thus:—"Of course it is for the purpose of self defence, and to show the Mother Country that we are not to be treated as children, and to be tacked on to Canada by Confederation. It is our duty to prepare to defend our flag."

It will go to strengthen the argument against Confederation, and to show that no person, or class of persons, should put their feet upon our necks, and drive us into a position which would end in beggary." The garbler has not only intentionally omitted the words, "and of the British Crown," but he has also substituted a diminutive letter for the capital P in the word Flag, followed by a period instead of a comma; all of which, no doubt, was intended to make a false impression on the minds of your readers. Does he suppose that I am ignorant of the true line of demarcation between prerogatives of Her Majesty the Queen and the rights and privileges of Her subjects? Or that true loyalty does not consist in electing the most disloyal of men may have recourse to as a substitute for sound argument; but that it consists in our strict obedience to the Law. If your correspondent fancied that I shall blush at his periclitations about my being a "gallant Purge," and a "pensioner" &c., I can assure him that a pension of £54, 15s. currency per annum is not exactly the title to blush at. It may be interesting to him to hear that the above sum was awarded to me by very competent judges, at the termination of my military services, as my lawful due; but not in exchange for any surrender of my civil rights, either as a private or a public man. Being still further anxious to ally a few more of his many fears, I may affirm that I am quite alive to the importance and responsibilities of my public position. I have also good reason to believe that Her Majesty's Representative in this Colony is quite competent to make a just and correct estimate of the morality and loyalty of the man who attempts to give his fellow man a character as "a stab in the dark," by a dishonest effort to garble and distort one of his public speeches.

Now, Sir, I have simply to request of you, as an act of justice to all concerned, that you will be pleased to publish this hasty communication in your next issue of the Examiner. I am, Sir, Respectfully Yours, K. H. ANDERSON. Ch. Town, June 15th, 1866.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your widely circulated journal, to call the attention of the proper officer (whoever that may be) to the dilapidated and dangerous state of the bridge at North Lake, East Point; and also to warn travellers to use the utmost care in crossing said bridge, while in its present condition. The bridge is exceedingly narrow, without a rail, and the planks give way under the horse's feet. It was generally supposed, at the partial election, that the District would be benefited by having a resident member returned. Everything, it was supposed, would be looked after. I have been informed that quite the contrary is the case; bridges are still unsafe to travel on; the money voted appears not to have been expended; Road Commissioners have been changed; the Small Debt Court vacancy has been filled up; and how far all this is satisfactory I leave the inhabitants of the District to determine.

It will not be out of place here to enquire how long the contractor, who commenced last fall to repair Surris Bridge, has to complete his work; and how long the travelling public are to be lugged, at times not being able to cross the bridge. Any smart mechanic could complete the work to be done in a few weeks at the furthest. It is time these matters were looked into by the Government before you have again to chronicle loss of life through their neglect. Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

OUR DEAD. From the Toronto Globe. We have buried our dead, but the lesson which they have taught us in their fall will live long after all who were present at the ceremony of yesterday have followed them to the tomb. It is a lesson of devotion to country which deeply laments by a people produces glorious results. Our brave fellows died to save our country from being overrun by a horde of robbers; but beyond that to preserve to us institutions and laws, attachments and sympathies, hopes and aspirations, all in fact that is dear, apart from family ties, to an intelligent population. On their tombs the people of Canada will record their determination to yield no jot or tittle of their birthrights, to hold fast the tie on the motherland which distinguishes them, and proudly distinguishes them, from the other nations of this Continent. Behind the mask of sympathy for Irish wrongs, there lurks a desire to force this country into a political connection with their neighbours by means of border troubles. If any one else should ever be tempted to yield to such a pressure, the recollection of the men who fell on Lime Ridge will banish forever the despicable thought. The autonomy of British America, its independence of all control save that to which its people willingly submit, is cemented by the blood shed in battle on the 2nd of June.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF CANADIANS FOR THEIR HOMES.—The news of the Fenian raid on the Canadian frontier had no sooner reached this City than several Canadian gentlemen who were here on business suddenly took their departure for Canada, resolved to defend their hearthstones against the ruthless invaders. Several young Canadian mechanics also gave up their situation and hurried to their homes, to welcome the invaders to hospitable graves. We have also reports from various cities throughout the Union to the same effect. From the cities of Massachusetts, in particular, large numbers of patriotic Canadians returned to the land of their birth, fired with an ardor that presages vengeance to those bold bad men who have fallen like fire brands among a happy and contented people. It is safe to estimate the number of departed Canadians going to the work at five thousand, and still they go.—Scottish American Journal, 9th June.

AN ANTI-CONFEDERATE LECTURE FROM NEW BRUNSWICK. We learn by telegraph from Summerside that on Wednesday evening last Mr. George Hatheway—one of the members for York County in the last New Brunswick Parliament, and the holder of a seat in the Smith Cabinet—edited the good people of Summerside and St. Eleanor's with a lecture on Confederation, in the course of which he entered largely into a review of the differences between Governor Gordon and his late advisers—occupying two hours with his lecture. Governor Gordon received, we suppose, to use a slang phrase, "particular jess"; but little the Governor need care for his many revilers—he has been splendidly sustained in the course he pursued by the intelligence, wealth, and property, of nearly the whole Province. Mr. Hatheway was again a candidate at the late election in York County, but slunk away from the contest after he had been nominated, alleging bad health as his reason for backing out. He says, in the card which announced his retirement at nearly the twelfth hour, that on Wednesday evening last he was "unwillingly compelled to address the audience for five hours, the result of which has completely destroyed my voice, and impaired my health." The complete destruction of lung power, the part of this gentleman did not appear to prevent his two hours effort at Summerside; but, perhaps, the voice was still cracked and broken, and that a speech in any kind of voice, even in whispers, was considered by him good enough for people in this Island. "This a poor compliment he pays our fellow colonists certainly to come to this Island with his squeaking, broken down voice. He certainly could not hope to make many converts to his views, if his own report of his physical condition can be depended upon; or, otherwise, the voice that was "completely destroyed" is restored to him in a marvellously quick time, and the "impaired health" very soon succeeded by sound bodily vigour. When Mr. Hatheway retired from the York contest, his partisans in the press publicly charged him with "shamming," and doing it for a "consideration." We will not think so meanly of him as his friends in New Brunswick seem to think, so far as the allegation of bribery is concerned—because we believe the Confederates would not set any price whatever upon such a man; but the story about the health and voice is undoubtedly the most nonsensical stuff he could drive; and the only true cause of his retirement was the certainty he had, that if he persisted in the contest, he would share in the overwhelming defeat which has brought confusion and shame on his late colleagues.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT. The Parliament of Canada met in the new Parliament buildings at Ottawa on Friday, the 8th inst. There was an immense gathering of people from all parts of the Province to witness the imposing ceremonial of opening the new House. Amongst the visitors were members of the several lower Provincial Legislatures—those who had been on the late mission to Brazil—amongst whom was the Hon. W. H. Pope; and these latter were honoured with seats within the bar of the House. The Governor General's speech alluded to the great and rapidly increasing prosperity of the Province; and in glowing terms it eulogised the gallant and successful defence made by the Volunteers against the Fenian marauders. In alluding to Confederation, His Excellency expressed his hope and belief that the next time the Parliament would assemble at Ottawa—a period we may be sure still within the course of the present year—it would include representatives from all the confederated Provinces of British America. The present Session is expected to be very short—perhaps not more than ten days, and consequently now near its close.

THE FENIANS. Our Canadian papers, received during the past week, are full of lengthy details of the diabolical invasion perpetrated by the Fenians, and of the subsequent fighting in which the invaders were driven from every position they attempted to hold. Although there is much sensational telegraphing respecting the movements of the Fenians, Canadian soil is no longer polluted by the tread of the robbers and murderers. The hordes who were not allowed to commit the murder and spoliation which they meditated, were received and welcomed, with arms in their hands, into the great Republic that had sent them forth. The United States authorities made a timely manifestation of enforcing the neutrality laws, after a great deal of mischief had been done—after many valuable lives were lost to the Volunteer force, and after the Province had been put to enormous expense in wading off the savage blow aimed at its existence; but still it is very clear that neither the press nor people of the United States regard with any degree of favour the Washington interference in the Fenian invasion; and so long as the freebooters are encouraged and supplied with cash to carry out their villainous designs, so long will the Canadians be kept in alarm about trouble on their borders. If the Fenian prisoners in the several jails of Canada—those actually found with arms in their hands, shooting down Her Majesty's loyal subjects on their own peaceful soil—be promptly executed on the very scene of their murderous attack, and within sight of their sympathisers over the border, the villains may be deterred from proceeding any further in their desperate enterprise, so long, at least, as Great Britain and the United States remain at peace. The public feeling of Canada loudly calls for a terrible example being made of the Fenian prisoners now in the hands of the Provincial authorities; and we may be sure that justice will be sternly administered to them without any regard to the

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OUR DEAD. From the Toronto Globe. We have buried our dead, but the lesson which they have taught us in their fall will live long after all who were present at the ceremony of yesterday have followed them to the tomb. It is a lesson of devotion to country which deeply laments by a people produces glorious results. Our brave fellows died to save our country from being overrun by a horde of robbers; but beyond that to preserve to us institutions and laws, attachments and sympathies, hopes and aspirations, all in fact that is dear, apart from family ties, to an intelligent population. On their tombs the people of Canada will record their determination to yield no jot or tittle of their birthrights, to hold fast the tie on the motherland which distinguishes them, and proudly distinguishes them, from the other nations of this Continent. Behind the mask of sympathy for Irish wrongs, there lurks a desire to force this country into a political connection with their neighbours by means of border troubles. If any one else should ever be tempted to yield to such a pressure, the recollection of the men who fell on Lime Ridge will banish forever the despicable thought. The autonomy of British America, its independence of all control save that to which its people willingly submit, is cemented by the blood shed in battle on the 2nd of June.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF CANADIANS FOR THEIR HOMES.—The news of the Fenian raid on the Canadian frontier had no sooner reached this City than several Canadian gentlemen who were here on business suddenly took their departure for Canada, resolved to defend their hearthstones against the ruthless invaders. Several young Canadian mechanics also gave up their situation and hurried to their homes, to welcome the invaders to hospitable graves. We have also reports from various cities throughout the Union to the same effect. From the cities of Massachusetts, in particular, large numbers of patriotic Canadians returned to the land of their birth, fired with an ardor that presages vengeance to those bold bad men who have fallen like fire brands among a happy and contented people. It is safe to estimate the number of departed Canadians going to the work at five thousand, and still they go.—Scottish American Journal, 9th June.

AN ANTI-CONFEDERATE LECTURE FROM NEW BRUNSWICK. We learn by telegraph from Summerside that on Wednesday evening last Mr. George Hatheway—one of the members for York County in the last New Brunswick Parliament, and the holder of a seat in the Smith Cabinet—edited the good people of Summerside and St. Eleanor's with a lecture on Confederation, in the course of which he entered largely into a review of the differences between Governor Gordon and his late advisers—occupying two hours with his lecture. Governor Gordon received, we suppose, to use a slang phrase, "particular jess"; but little the Governor need care for his many revilers—he has been splendidly sustained in the course he pursued by the intelligence, wealth, and property, of nearly the whole Province. Mr. Hatheway was again a candidate at the late election in York County, but slunk away from the contest after he had been nominated, alleging bad health as his reason for backing out. He says, in the card which announced his retirement at nearly the twelfth hour, that on Wednesday evening last he was "unwillingly compelled to address the audience for five hours, the result of which has completely destroyed my voice, and impaired my health." The complete destruction of lung power, the part of this gentleman did not appear to prevent his two hours effort at Summerside; but, perhaps, the voice was still cracked and broken, and that a speech in any kind of voice, even in whispers, was considered by him good enough for people in this Island. "This a poor compliment he pays our fellow colonists certainly to come to this Island with his squeaking, broken down voice. He certainly could not hope to make many converts to his views, if his own report of his physical condition can be depended upon; or, otherwise, the voice that was "completely destroyed" is restored to him in a marvellously quick time, and the "impaired health" very soon succeeded by sound bodily vigour. When Mr. Hatheway retired from the York contest, his partisans in the press publicly charged him with "shamming," and doing it for a "consideration." We will not think so meanly of him as his friends in New Brunswick seem to think, so far as the allegation of bribery is concerned—because we believe the Confederates would not set any price whatever upon such a man; but the story about the health and voice is undoubtedly the most nonsensical stuff he could drive; and the only true cause of his retirement was the certainty he had, that if he persisted in the contest, he would share in the overwhelming defeat which has brought confusion and shame on his late colleagues.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT. The Parliament of Canada met in the new Parliament buildings at Ottawa on Friday, the 8th inst. There was an immense gathering of people from all parts of the Province to witness the imposing ceremonial of opening the new House. Amongst the visitors were members of the several lower Provincial Legislatures—those who had been on the late mission to Brazil—amongst whom was the Hon. W. H. Pope; and these latter were honoured with seats within the bar of the House. The Governor General's speech alluded to the great and rapidly increasing prosperity of the Province; and in glowing terms it eulogised the gallant and successful defence made by the Volunteers against the Fenian marauders. In alluding to Confederation, His Excellency expressed his hope and belief that the next time the Parliament would assemble at Ottawa—a period we may be sure still within the course of the present year—it would include representatives from all the confederated Provinces of British America. The present Session is expected to be very short—perhaps not more than ten days, and consequently now near its close.

THE FENIANS. Our Canadian papers, received during the past week, are full of lengthy details of the diabolical invasion perpetrated by the Fenians, and of the subsequent fighting in which the invaders were driven from every position they attempted to hold. Although there is much sensational telegraphing respecting the movements of the Fenians, Canadian soil is no longer polluted by the tread of the robbers and murderers. The hordes who were not allowed to commit the murder and spoliation which they meditated, were received and welcomed, with arms in their hands, into the great Republic that had sent them forth. The United States authorities made a timely manifestation of enforcing the neutrality laws, after a great deal of mischief had been done—after many valuable lives were lost to the Volunteer force, and after the Province had been put to enormous expense in wading off the savage blow aimed at its existence; but still it is very clear that neither the press nor people of the United States regard with any degree of favour the Washington interference in the Fenian invasion; and so long as the freebooters are encouraged and supplied with cash to carry out their villainous designs, so long will the Canadians be kept in alarm about trouble on their borders. If the Fenian prisoners in the several jails of Canada—those actually found with arms in their hands, shooting down Her Majesty's loyal subjects on their own peaceful soil—be promptly executed on the very scene of their murderous attack, and within sight of their sympathisers over the border, the villains may be deterred from proceeding any further in their desperate enterprise, so long, at least, as Great Britain and the United States remain at peace. The public feeling of Canada loudly calls for a terrible example being made of the Fenian prisoners now in the hands of the Provincial authorities; and we may be sure that justice will be sternly administered to them without any regard to the

Government supporters, if favourable to its prayer, was allowed to move that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to take the prayer of the petition into its consideration. No—the petition was passed by almost with silent contempt. The Government put their iron heel on it, and there it must end. They do not care how many of our hard working and industrious sons leave our shores, and enrich their earnings the neighbouring States; they apparently rejoice to see them going, and give them every encouragement to remain there by granting them privileges as American citizens which they are denied as British Colonists.

NO GOVERNMENT EVER had clearer proofs of its utter unfitness and inability than the Government of this Island has given us in the past four years; but they must not be in their dotage to add such another proof, as this official notice affords, of their incapacity to control the destinies of this Island; and the sooner they give place to better men the better it will be for every class of its inhabitants.

PISCATOR. Georgetown, June 9th, 1866. TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER. Sir; In your issue of the 11th instant a nameless writer has attempted to misrepresent my sentiments in regard to the organization and training of our Island Militia. This he did, as I shall presently show, by a garbled quotation from some of my remarks on the Militia Bill, which he detached from its true connection to accomplish his own dishonorable object. The quotation reads thus:—"Of course it is for the purpose of self defence, and to show the Mother Country that we are not to be treated as children, and to be tacked on to Canada by Confederation. It is our duty to prepare to defend our flag."

It will go to strengthen the argument against Confederation, and to show that no person, or class of persons, should put their feet upon our necks, and drive us into a position which would end in beggary." The garbler has not only intentionally omitted the words, "and of the British Crown," but he has also substituted a diminutive letter for the capital P in the word Flag, followed by a period instead of a comma; all of which, no doubt, was intended to make a false impression on the minds of your readers. Does he suppose that I am ignorant of the true line of demarcation between prerogatives of Her Majesty the Queen and the rights and privileges of Her subjects? Or that true loyalty does not consist in electing the most disloyal of men may have recourse to as a substitute for sound argument; but that it consists in our strict obedience to the Law. If your correspondent fancied that I shall blush at his periclitations about my being a "gallant Purge," and a "pensioner" &c., I can assure him that a pension of £54, 15s. currency per annum is not exactly the title to blush at. It may be interesting to him to hear that the above sum was awarded to me by very competent judges, at the termination of my military services, as my lawful due; but not in exchange for any surrender of my civil rights, either as a private or a public man. Being still further anxious to ally a few more of his many fears, I may affirm that I am quite alive to the importance and responsibilities of my public position. I have also good reason to believe that Her Majesty's Representative in this Colony is quite competent to make a just and correct estimate of the morality and loyalty of the man who attempts to give his fellow man a character as "a stab in the dark," by a dishonest effort to garble and distort one of his public speeches.

Now, Sir, I have simply to request of you, as an act of justice to all concerned, that you will be pleased to publish this hasty communication in your next issue of the Examiner. I am, Sir, Respectfully Yours, K. H. ANDERSON. Ch. Town, June 15th, 1866.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your widely circulated journal, to call the attention of the proper officer (whoever that may be) to the dilapidated and dangerous state of the bridge at North Lake, East Point; and also to warn travellers to use the utmost care in crossing said bridge, while in its present condition. The bridge is exceedingly narrow, without a rail, and the planks give way under the horse's feet. It was generally supposed, at the partial election, that the District would be benefited by having a resident member returned. Everything, it was supposed, would be looked after. I have been informed that quite the contrary is the case; bridges are still unsafe to travel on; the money voted appears not to have been expended; Road Commissioners have been changed; the Small Debt Court vacancy has been filled up; and how far all this is satisfactory I leave the inhabitants of the District to determine.

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