New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXVI.....No. 7,850. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE FENIAN WAR.

Official Bulletins—Colonel O'Neill Made a Brigadier-General—Stirring Appeal from Roberts.

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ALL QUIET ON THE NIAGARA.

Generals Meade and Sweeney at Ogdensburg.

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AFFAIRS IN THIS CITY AND SUBURBS.

Addresses and Bulletins.

Since our last issue the following official documents have been given to the public from the Fenian side. They form a part of the history of the Fenian invasion of Canada, and we make room for them as being entitled to all the consideration they may be thought to deserve.

GEN. SWEENEY TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

To the People of British America.

We come among you as the foes of British rule in Ireland. Exiled from that native land of ours by the oppression of British aristocracy and legislation, our people hunted down to the emigrant ships, or worse, to that charnel of Government institutions, the poor-house; our countrymen torn from their families and friends and hurried in droves into the prison pens of England and Ireland; our country subjected to a foreign tyranny, which disfranchises the mass of the Irish people and makes poverty and misery the sad rule of their condition, covering our fair land with paupers' graves and wretched hovels, effacing from the liberal minds of England herself expressions of shame for the Government and indignation for the people.

We have taken up the sword to strike down the oppressors' red, to deliver Ireland from the tyrant, the despoiler, the robber. We have registered our oaths upon the altar of our country in the full view of Heaven, and sent up our vows to the throne of Him who inspired them. Then, looking about us for the enemy, we find him *here*—here in your midst, where he is most vulnerable and convenient to our strength; and have sworn to stretch forth the armed hand of Ireland and grapple with him. The battle has commenced, and we pledge ourselves to all the sacred memories of struggling liberty, to follow it up at any cost to either of two alternatives—the absolute political independence and liberty of Ireland or the demolition of our armies.

We have no issue with the people of these provinces, and wish to have none but the most friendly relations. Our weapons are for the oppressors of Ireland. Our blows shall be directed only against the power of England; her privileges alone shall we invade, not yours. We do not propose to divest you of a solitary right you now enjoy. We will assail and asperse only the rights that are claimed and enjoyed by the Government of Great Britain—the right to make her American possessions the field, and base of operations in a war against an enemy. We come to install ourselves in her possessions, and turn them against her in a war for Irish freedom. We are here, neither as murderers nor robbers, for plunder or spoliation. We are here as the Irish army of liberation; the friends of liberty against despotism, or democracy against aristocracy, of the people against their oppressors, of the ballot against the privileges of class, of progress and development against right or wrong; to conduct this contest according to the laws known to honorable warfare, in a manner worthy of the high object we aim for; and the sublime sentiments that actuated us. In a word, our war is with the armed power of England, and not with the people, nor with these provinces. Against England upon land and sea, until Ireland is free! And all who raise an arm to defend her, to frustrate or defeat us, belong to the common enemy, and as such will be dealt with. As we know how to recognize the services of our friends, so also do we know how to punish the depredations of our foes. Our work for Ireland accomplished, we leave to your own free ballots to determine your natural and political standing and character, and shall rejoice to see, and assist to make, these limitless colonies spring from the foot of a foreign throne as free and independent, as proud as New-York, Massachusetts, or Illinois. To that yearning for liberty and aspiration after natural independence which swells the breast of every true son of every land, to your own manliness we leave those questions for settlement, confident that the dwarfed development of your vast resources and natural wealth, made the chilling influences of English supremacy in wretched contrast with the national dignity and stupendous material prosperity of your neighboring people of the United States, under the stimulus of self-government and democratic institutions, constitutes a stronger argument in favor of co-operation with us, and of the revolution in your political condition which this comparison suggests, than any discussion of the questions involved which we could offer here.

To Irishmen throughout these Provinces we appeal, in the name of seven centuries of British insulting and Irish misery and suffering—in the name of our murdered sires, our desolate homes, our desecrated altars, our millions of famine graves, our insulted name and race—to stretch forth the hand of brotherhood in the holy cause of fatherland, and smite the tyrant where we can in his work of murdering our nation and exterminating our people. We conjure you, our countrymen who, from misfortunes inflicted by the very tyranny you are serving, or from any other cause, have been forced to enter the ranks of the enemy, not to be the willing instrument of your country's death or degradation. If Ireland still speaks to you in the truest impulses of your hearts, Irishmen, obey her voice! If you would not be miscreants, recreant to the first principles of your nature, engraven upon the very corner-stone of your being, raise not the hand of the matricide to strike down the banner of Erin! No uniform, and surely not the blood-dyed coat of England, can emancipate you from the natural law that binds your allegiance to Ireland, to liberty, to right, to justice. To the friends of Ireland, of freedom, of humanity, of the people, we offer the olive branch of peace and honest grasp of friendship. Take it, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Americans—take it all and trust it.

To all who marched to the call of the enemy, and rally under his standard to aid or abet his cause, we give the sword in as firm and earnest a gripe as ever did its work upon a foeman. We wish to meet with friends, we are prepared to meet with enemies. We shall endeavor to merit the confidence of the former, and the latter can expect from us but the leniency of a determined though generous foe, and the restraints and relations imposed by civilized warfare.

T. W. SWEENEY,
Major-General commanding the Armies of Ireland.

BULLETINS FROM PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 706 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.

TO MY COUNTRYMEN—*Brothers*: Arise Irishmen! A glorious career has opened for you. The green flag has waved once more in triumph over England's hated emblem. "Onward" is the order, and let "Ireland and victory" be the watchword. Pay no attention to what may seem defeats. Everything is working gloriously; and if you but discharge your duty to your native land, our final triumph is certain. God and justice is on our side. Have iron wills and brave hearts, and Ireland will once more be great, glorious and free.

In love and hope, your countryman,
WM. R. ROBERTS,
President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 706 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.

Col. John O'Neill of the Irish Republican Army is hereby promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, for the gallant and able manner in which he handled the forces under his command, and for routing double the number of British troops at the battle of Limestone Ridge, Upper Canada, on June 1, 1866.

The thanks and the gratitude of the Irish People are hereby tendered to Gen. John O'Neill, to Cols. Starr, Bailey and O'Brien, and the gallant soldiers and officers under their commands, who in all their engagements with the foe, have been victorious, and so nobly upheld the honor of their race and flag. By order of the President.

Col. M. W. BURNS, Assist. Adjt. Gen. F. B.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, June 4, 1866.

All is quiet on the Niagara frontier.

The arms of the captured Fenians are on board of the steamer Michigan.

The British colors captured by the Fenians at the battle of Ridgeway, which the Canadians call Limestone Ridge, are also on board of the Michigan.

Buffalo is filled with special reporters from all parts of the country, but there is absolutely nothing transpiring at this point.

The Express of this morning says:

"While we had assuredly in this city some two or three regiments of Fenians, well armed, equipped and drilled, and while liberal detachments have been reaching here from abroad during the past week, amounting to more than another thousand, the whole augmented army in the field only amounted to about 1,000 men. Where the balance are it is difficult to understand.

"It is a significant fact that among the 3,000 or 4,000 British troops at Fort Erie yesterday, not a Catholic Irishman was to be found, and not an officer of the force was Irish."

NAMES OF THE CAPTURED OFFICERS.

The following are the names of some of the Fenian officers captured: Cols. O'NEILL, O. S. FARR, and HOYE (the latter of Buffalo); Lieut.-Cols. JOHN SPAULDING and GRACE, and Major MOORE.

All is quiet this morning.

THE SITUATION.

There is considerable difficulty in crossing to the Canadian side of the river, every person being submitted to the most rigid scrutiny.

There were 4,000 Canadian troops, including volunteers, encamped on the hights behind the village of Fort Erie last night.

Col. Wolsey, a Crimean hero, came from Montreal yesterday by special train, to take command of the Canadian forces.

The 60th rifles, 16th infantry, Gray Horse battery and a train-load of volunteers have just left for Kingston, where an attack is reported.

A number of additional troops are expected to leave Fort Erie this afternoon.

A small garrison will remain.

A very large number of Fenian prisoners have been taken by the various scouting parties.

Six were arrested this morning, among them P. P. Ledwith of Tennessee, Thomas Bryan of Buffalo, and J. Brown of Pennsylvania.

Sixty-six are lodged in Brantford Jail and a number more have been sent on to Toronto. Among those captured were a number of iron-molders from Cincinnati, who say the strike threw them out of employment.

A CASE OF COWARDICE.

In the engagement at Limestone Ridge the 13th Canadian Battalion was in reserve to support the Queen's Own of Toronto.

Col. Booker of Hamilton was in command.

So soon as the order was given to "form square to receive cavalry" the gallant Colonel ordered a retreat, and leaving his men, got himself quickly out of danger.

This instance of cowardice on the part of a British officer holding so high a command has created the greatest indignation among the Regulars and Volunteers, and none are more enraged than the men of his command.

There can be no question of the veracity of this as I have received it from official sources.

RUMORS AND MOVEMENTS.

The wildest rumors are afloat here of Fenian raids in the neighborhood of Kingston, which place is reported captured.

Canadian troops are being hurried by rail to Toronto.

DENIALS.

Gen. Meade and United States District-Attorney Dart will arrive at Postdam at noon to-day, and will look after Gen. Sweeney and his base of supplies.

The report that Head Center O'Day had been arrested on Canadian soil is untrue; but it is certain that he is not visible to the naked eye on this side.

A ridiculous rumor is published by *The Post* of this city, that Kingston has been captured by the Fenians.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS FROM THE FRONT.

The Fenian excitement here is rapidly subsiding, the so-called invasion having proved so ridiculous a failure.

It was popularly believed last night that the majority of the Fenian prisoners now in custody of Capt. Bryson would be permitted to escape under cover of the night. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that not one has escaped so far.

It has been rumored on the street this morning that our Government is prepared to surrender these prisoners to the Canadian authorities should they make a formal demand for them. As this may be sent you among the multitude of sensation reports, I will merely state that Major-Gen. Barry informed me an hour ago that no such instructions had been received by him, and that no demand from the Canadian authorities for the surrender of our prisoners would be entertained for a moment.

I have just returned from a visit to the U. S. revenue cutter Michigan and the canal-boat having the Fenian prisoners on board. I found on board the barge nearly 500 Fenians. Their officers are still on board the Michigan. Among them are Cols. O'Neill, John Hoye, and Starr.

From the log of the Michigan I find that the following arms were captured:

165 bayonet-sheaths,	137 cap-pouches,
110 waist-belts,	192 cartridge-boxes,
317 muskets,	316 bayonets.

The colors of the Queen's Own Battalion, which were captured by Col. O'Neill in the engagement on Saturday, are now on board the Michigan. Col. Lowery, of the 47th Regulars (British), commanding at Fort Erie, visited the cutter yesterday afternoon, and asked to have these colors delivered up to him. Col. O'Neill positively refused to do so, claiming to have surrendered unconditionally to the American forces, and that the colors are in the custody of Gen. Barry, commanding the District of Ontario. The colors are still in our possession.

12 *o'clock m.*—*The Post* of this city has just issued an extra, in which the statement is made that Kingston has been captured by Gen. Sweeney with 2,000 prisoners, and also gives the rumor that Sweeney is marching from Windsor on Fort Erie, at the head of 12,000 men.

This is the veriest trash ever printed, as no dispatches have been received from either point up to the present writing, and *The Post* does not receive any telegraphic dispatches whatever.

Gen. Barry has removed all restrictions on travel from this city to Fort Erie—the ferry-boats now running regularly. The repairs on the Lake Erie and Huron Railway are rapidly progressing, and trains will no doubt, begin running by to-morrow forenoon. The English troops are quietly encamped in tents at Fort Erie, and the smoke of their camp-fire can be seen distinctly from this city.

CORRECTIONS—CASUALTIES.

A gentleman just from the other side states to us positively, that at the battle of Ridgeway only four of the Canadian volunteers were killed, and about 25 wounded, three seriously.

The report that Lieut.-Col. Beaumont was killed is pure fiction, no such officer being with the British force.

In fact the only officers killed or wounded, as far as known here, on the English side, are Ensigns McEachern, killed, and Routh of the 13th Battalion, seriously wounded.

Capt. J. B. Bonstead of the "Queen's Own" was wounded, but not dangerously.

Ensign Fahey had his leg broken, but is doing well.

Lieut. Campbell had his arm broken by a bullet.

SUMMARY TREATMENT OF A FENIAN—MOVEMENT TOWARD DUNKIRK.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 4, 1866.

I have just crossed from Fort Erie. One Fenian prisoner was shot this morning. He was tried by drumhead court-martial. Another is to be shot to-morrow at five a. m.

The Fenians of this city have left for Dunkirk.

The revenue steamer has just left for there.

A large quantity of arms stored at P. O'Day's, Head Centre F. B. of Buffalo, was seized by order of Gen. Barry, at two p. m. to-day.

THE PRISONERS.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 4, 1866.

A writ of habeas corpus has been served on the captain of the United States steamer Michigan for the delivery of the Fenian officers. The order was signed by Judge Clinton. It is expected they will be given up to-night. This order does not release the men.

Important movements are expected to-night.

A large body of Fenians has just arrived.

Gen. Strong visited Fort Erie to-day and addressed the British troops.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.

BUFFALO, June 4, 1864.

About 15 cases of arms were seized by the United States authorities at the Central Depot to-day. Several hundred Fenians arrived in this city this evening, and the Fenians still hint at a movement on this frontier, especially as but a small body of British troops are now at Fort Erie, most of the force there yesterday having been ordered elsewhere.

Quite a number of Fenians are reported as having left Dunkirk to-day—destination only a surmise.

CORRECTING HISTORY.

Since the failure of their movement in this quarter is so patent, it will not be improper to state that when the movement was first begun a member of the Fenian Council stated to the agent of the Associated Press in confidence that Hamilton was the first point aimed at, and which they expected to capture easily. This may have been as true as the statement made by the same party that the Fenians took over from here cannon, when the facts prove that they had none.

Head-Center O'Day positively asserted to us that they had 13 batteries in Canada.

Ogdensburgh.

OGDENSBURG, Monday, June 4, 1866.

The Fenians are concentrating their forces on different points. At Malone, 60 miles from this city, about 500 are encamped, anxiously awaiting orders. They appear to be well supplied with money and provisions. There is scarcely a town along the frontier where they are not forming in squads, and each train that arrives adds to their force. It is also reported, and we have reason to believe, correctly, that there is a large party, upward of 1,500, at St. Albans. Nearly all of them have served during the late Rebellion.

They appear quite determined, and are sanguine of success. Gen. Meade and his staff, Col. Meade and Major Emory, and also Gen. Sweeney, traveled on the same train this morning from Albany as far as De Kalb Station, on the Rome and Watertown Railroad, at which point Gen. Sweeney turned off in the direction of Potsdam, probably to visit the camp at Malone, some 35 miles further on. On the same train were three car-loads of Fenians, about 250 in number. The body consisted of detachments of the 4th New-York Infantry, Col. Warren; the 5th Maryland, Col. D. Donahue, and the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry Major Lannigan. They behaved in a very orderly manner, and there was no drunkenness or profanity among them.

At Potsdam 30 Regulars en route from Boston to Ogdensburg, cheered the Fenians, and told them to "go in, Fenians." Gen. Meade has dispatched, by special train this evening, all the available force at his disposal to Watertown, to retake, if possible, some two car-loads of ammunition and arms which had been seized by the Deputy-Marshal at that point, and recaptured by the Fenians.

There are about 3,000 Regulars and Volunteers, a majority of the latter at Prescott. On the other side of the river, the fort, a little to the North of that town mounts six guns, and over it waves the English flag, plainly visible from this side. There are two large Circles in this city, one of the Stephens and the other of the Roberts persuasion. A fusion is about to take place in favor of Sweeney.

There is no excitement whatever in town, and not much probability of an attack before two or three days, when a bold attempt will be made to cross at some point along this frontier. Gen. Meade is being visited by many of the residents. In the evening, at 11 o'clock, a bonfire was kindled in his honor, in front of the Seymour House. About 200 persons were present. Gen. Meade responded to the serenade which was given him, and returned his thanks.

THE MEN AT MALONE.

OGDENSBURG, Monday, June 4, 1866.

I have just heard from Malone. The Fenians are lounging around the railroad depot, and small parties of them are walking about the town.

They are peaceful and quiet, and number about 300. They are apparently without design or object.

The late news has completely disconnected any arrangements and plans they have had. They are said to be under the command of Col. Reilly. The probabilities, as gathered from themselves, are that they will be immediately disbanded and sent home.

The military force at Prescott has been largely reënforced, and to-night numbers about 3,000 men. Every precaution has been taken to guard against a surprise.

Trains have been constantly employed all day in conveying troops to threatened points along the river.

The militia of Ogdensburg are under orders to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's notice.

All remains quiet here at present, and no Fenian force is known to be nearer than Malone, which is 61 miles distant from this place.

All of the Canadian steamers that ply on the river and lakes are tied up on the Canadian side to-night, and the American boats are anchored in the stream, under the guns of the revenue cutter S. P. Chase.

GEN. MEADE'S OPINION.

Gen. Meade is of the opinion that the men gathering in Northern New-York mean to fight, but will do all in his power to preserve the neutrality laws. At 1 o'clock to-day three companies of the 3d United States Regular Artillery arrived on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, and are quartered at the Town House. They number 244 men. They await the orders of Gen. Meade. At Prescott, troops have arrived since morning; 28 companies have arrived up to this time. The Royal mail steamers Passport and Champion are taken by the Canadian authorities, and are kept with steam up at the dock, awaiting developments, to convey troops to the scene of action, whenever it may become needful.

SWEENEY'S OBJECTIVE POINT.

It is thought here that the objective point of Sweeney is the Beauharnois Canal, on the south of the St. Lawrence River, accessible to any invading force, who would not be obliged to leave a large river to their rear. Gen. Meade will go East to-night or in the morning. There is no excitement here, the track of the Fenians being over the railroad from DeKalb to Potsdam Junction. At the latter place 150 Fenians stood on the platform at the station-house and cheered the United States Regulars on their way to this place.

St. Albans.

ST. ALBANS, Monday, June 4, 1866.

Another company of United States artillery from Fort Independence, arrived this morning. The United States authorities are using every effort to preserve neutrality. The Fenians are preparing for a movement.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Monday, June 4, 1866.

Thirty-seven cases of Fenian arms were seized at Rouse's Point to-day.

The Fenian camp at Fairfield has moved northward toward the Canada line.

Col. Gibson, Lieut.-Col. Wilduck and Major Barston are here in command of the United States forces. The third artillery are mostly stationed at Swanton. Companies I and B arrived this evening from Portland. The regimental band are playing in St. Albans park this evening "Wearing of the Green," &c.

But few Fenians are in town. They have all disappeared in some mysterious way. We shall probably hear of them in 24 hours.

SECRET OPERATIONS.

At a general council of the Fenian officers to day, Gen. Spear in the Chair, it was unanimously decided to keep all the future operations strictly private. It is, therefore, difficult to obtain even a glimpse of what is purposed. But that something important will soon be done is, however, manifest.

A special messenger from Gen. Sweeney reached Gen. Spear's headquarters to-day. Gen. Spear's staff consists of Major James B. Lyons, chief; Capt. John J. Dunn and Capt. Michael McFadden, Aids; Col. Edmund Rice, Volunteer Aid. Gen. Mahon, Cols. Scanlon, O'Conner and McNamara are out on active service to-night.

Watertown, N. Y.

WATERTOWN, Monday, June 4, 1866.

The United States Marshal seized two cases containing arms and ammunition while passing through this place this afternoon for the North.

This afternoon a party of men came from Potsdam, and, taking possession of a locomotive, started toward Cape Vincent, in which direction the arms had been taken for safety, as there was no force here to protect them. They found the cars at Chaumont, and are momentarily expected back to pass here on their way North with them.

HIGH HANDED PROCEEDINGS.

A party of about thirty men made a raid on the store of T. D. Ely, where the arms seized on Saturday were deposited. They took them to the depot, and will probably take them North with the others. Gen. Meade has sent troops from Ogdensburgh to intercept them.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 4, 1866.

FENIAN MEETING TO BE HELD.

The local Mayoralty election here to-day has made a serious breach in the Fenian excitement, among the particular class hitherto enjoying a monopoly of that specific stimulant. But the circles are not without expectation. They are already preparing for a grand entry next week, of the Chief Organizer of the Irish Republic, with a number of prominent Fenians, among others "Miles O'Reilly" of *The New-York Citizen*, and have engaged Washington Park in which to hold a great demonstration on Friday next.

Rutland.

RUTLAND, Vt., Monday, June 4, 1866.

The people of this place take a keen interest in the Fenian operations. They say that the Canadians behaved so treacherously toward the citizens of Vermont in the St. Albans raid that they would like to see them punished for it. The sympathy of all classes with the Fenians is unquestionable.

The main body of the Fenians, according to the best information received here, is encamped near Fairfield, a small town five miles east of St. Albans, while two smaller columns are posted at Swanton and Fairfax villages, a little north of St. Albans, and about 12 miles from the Canadian line.

REPORTED CROSSING OF THE RIVER.

There was a report in circulation here to-day that the Fenians had crossed the border in large force, and were marching toward the St. Lawrence River.

The objectionable point of the Fenian campaign is believed to be either Montreal or Ottawa, but the intelligence of their movements is too meager and obscure to render these opinions more than conjectures.

There are many Irish in the places above-named, and they conceal and sustain the Fenian camps so carefully that it is hard to estimate the number of men they contain. The general opinion, however, is that it is much larger than is usually estimated.

MOVEMENTS.

A number of supposed Fenians came up on the train to-day, and passed through this village. The whole number thus far which has gone to the front, via this place, is about 500.

One hundred and twenty United States Regulars, Companies A and F, 1st Heavy Artillery, from New-London, Conn., passed through Rutland this evening on the passenger train to Burlington, and there were many men supposed to be Fenians on the train with them.

A small party of Fenians who arrived here to-day on the train from New-York had several cases with them, supposed to contain munitions of war.

Twenty-two boxes of arms anc ammunition belonging to the Fenians have been seized by the United States Marshal at St. Albans, up to last accounts received here.

A large trunk, supposed to have contained sabers, was forcibly taken from a baggage car at St. Albans, on Saturday last. The reason for this was that the door of the car was locked when they applied for "the baggage," and to wait for any one to find the key to open it would have probably allowed the discovery of the sabers and their seizure.

REPORTS.

There is a report now current that 2,000 Fenians will pass through this town between this time and daylight to reënforce their brethern.

The railroad company has sent a large number of empty cars down the road for some purpose to-day, which has not yet been divulged. A large body of Fenians is reported to have passed over the Vermont Central Railroad to-night. This is the same force that was expected to pass this way.

Activity at St. Armand.

ST. ARMAND, ON THE CANADA LINE, Monday, June 4—Noon.

The village is filled with British volunteers. Reports are current of an expected Fenian attack.

A rumor that an attempt was to be made to capture a bank at Bedford, Stanbridge Station, caused the sudden removal of deposits therefrom last night.

A camp of the 25th Highlanders is located at St. Alexander a short distance hence.

Montreal.

MONTREAL, Monday, June 4, 1866.

A heavy rain storm has prevailed here throughout the day, and until this evening the popular feeling relative to the invasion of the Fenians has been somewhat subdued, but at this writing is again at its full hight.

The impression is rapidly gaining ground that the end of the invasion is near at hand, and that some action of the United States Government, as yet occult to the Canadian people, but in full possession of the Government, has been initiated against the Fenians.

AFFAIRS AT PLATTSBURG.

I have just received a telegram from Col. R. G. Stone, dated at Plattsburg, at 7 o'clock this evening, announcing that everything is perfecly quiet on the Plattsburg border and vicinity.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, Assistant Adjudant-General of New-York, is at Plattsburg.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting was held this afternoon in pursuance of a proclamation by the Mayor, looking to the local strengthening of the public defenses in the absence of the regulars and volunteers at the Fenian front. The immediate object of the meeting was to form a home guard. The gathering was made up of thousands of citizens, who were very enthusiastic. The Mayor presided and also addressed the meeting.

Addresses were also made by the Hon. Mr. Ryan, the Hon. Darcy McGee, Minister of the Crown, the Hon. James Terrief, the Hon. John Rose and ex-Mayor Beandry. Resolutions having in view the practical perfection of the object of the meeting were passed.

A large number of Fenian spies are known to be in this city in constant communication with their leaders. The Mayor has compelled the Police to take the oath of allegiance, which quite a number of them refused to do, and were therefore instantly dismissed the force.

A STAND TO BE MADE AT CORNWALL

It is now thought that the Fenians, if they make a grand stand, will do so at or near Cornwall, and that a collision may take place at any moment. The Canadian forces are very strong at that point.

But few additional troops left the city for the front to-day.

PREPARATIONS.

The gunboat Royal, under command of Lieut. Vidall, the other officers being Mr. Boyes, Sub-Lieutenant; Mr. Baring, Midshipman, and Mr. Parvis, Engineer, went up the canal, bound West. The Royal has a crew of thirty-seven men, beside the officers; is armed with one Armstrong twelve-pounder and a brass howitzer forward, and a twelve-pounder Armstrong aft.

She has a battery around the bows and stern cased with iron for the protection of the men working the guns, and her wheelhouse has been in the mean time protected with sand-bags until the casing can be put on. The gunboats Hercules and Canada will be ready either to-morrow night or Wednesday morning. All the men that can be advantageously employed are working at them.

Her Majesty's steamship Rosario, Capt. Versturme, arrived from Quebec at 11 o'clock to-day. The Rosario is a screw sloop of 11 guns, 673 tuns and 150 horse-power, and having a crew of 175 men.

At this writing everything is represented as being quiet at Malone, Cornwall and St. Johns, though it is believed the Fenians would have made an attack on the latterplace on Saturday had not their arms been seized by the United States authorities. The cry of the Fenians on the border is said to be "On to Montreal."

Accounts From Other Quarters.

ST. JOHN'S, C. E.

ST. JOHN'S, C. E., Monday, June 4—10 a. m.

Col. Baford's Royal Artillery is stationed to protect the railroad bridge over the Richilieu River. It consists of six pieces of Armstrong twelve-pounders. The Colonel politely allowed me to examine his pieces, ammunition, &c. They are all in good order with superior artillery horses constantly under training. A detachment of Royal Rifles are at hand as a support. The town is patrolled by mounted men of British Regulars. The inhabitants are entirey quiet and apparently indifferent whether the Fenians come or not. A large number of families have left for the States apprehensive of Fenian raids. United States Consul Morehouse keeps the American flag flying over the Consulate.

ST. JOHNS, N. B.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Monday, June 4, 1866.

There is great excitement here in consequence of the news of the Fenian attack on Canada.

The telegraph office is besieged by people to hear the latest news.

Part of the 15th Regiment of Regulars was sent to St. Andrews this morning.

The volunteers were reviewed by the Governor and ordered to Woodstock.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails, and a strong desire is manifested on the part of the volunteers to go to Canada, where they will probably be ordered.

Her Majesty's steamer Duncan left Halifax yesterday with the 17th regiment for Quebec.

WORCESTER, MASS.

WORCESTER, Monday, June 4, 1866.

At the Fenian meeting here to-night, nearly $1,400 was subscribed, and a company of 45 men raised. There is great activity in Fenian circles, and small squads of men are continually leaving for the frontier.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, June 4, 1866.

Recruiting for the Fenian ranks continues in Boston with much activity, though there is little public excitement. Two hundred new recruits left for St. Albans to-night.

WATERBURY, CONN.

WATERBURY, Conn., Monday, June 4, 1866.

A large Fenian mass meeting was held this evening to raise funds to provide volunteers for Gen. Sweeney. Over $600 were subscribed. A second company is ready to start to-night when enough money is raised to pay their fare.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 5, 1866.

Five hundred Fenians left for the East this evening via Crestline and Cleveland. A regiment is reported to have left by the Lake to-day, but the report lacks confirmation.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 4, 1866.

The excitement among the Fenians in this city to-day is intense. Large amounts of money are being subscribed by the O'Mahony men, as well as the friends of Sweeney, to aid the cause, and rumors are current of reënforcements being sent rapidly forward. A mass meeting of all the Irishmen and their friends will be called for to-morrow or next day. The friends of Col. O'Neill, especially those who served with him in the Union army in the West and assisted in the capture of Col. Morgan, sympathize with him in his capture. Col. O'Neill was a gallant soldier in the Union army and not a Rebel officer, as has been reported.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 4, 1866.

There was a Fenian meeting to-night at the Front Street Theater. The attendance was slim. Stephens was present and made a brief speech. Gen. Hoppin also spoke.

The Fenians who do not acknowledge Stephens are also holding a business meeting to-night.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, June 4, 1866.

Three cars loaded with United States troops passed through here on the Hudson River Railroad this morning, en route for Buffalo. Attached to the same train, also, was a car loaded with a set of roughs, supposed by some to be Fenians, but, to all appearances, they were a mob of ruffians. Some of the latter stated they were going to the "front," to fight the "Kanucks."

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, June 4, 1866.

The first regiment of Fenians start for Chicago, to-morrow, to join the Fenians there, and proceed to the scene of action.

Gen. Sweeney on the War Path—Departure from New-York on Board the Dean Richmond—Gen. Sweeney and Staff—His Biography and Personal Movement to the Front—A Day in Albany.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, June 3, 1866.

On Saturday evening, June 2, as the last warning shriek of the whistle, and the last note of the bell of the Dean Richmond, telling of her departure for Albany up the Hudson, ascended on the Summer evening air, three gentlemen quietly jumped out of a carriage on the pier at the foot of Canal-st., New-York City, and were soon treading their way along the crowded decks, and through the bustling saloons, to a suite of private state-rooms, which had been previously set apart for their accommodation.

As the prolix James would say, "they appeared completely absorbed in their own thoughts, whatever they might be, and studiously avoided recognition." They paused not to seek a familiar face among the hundreds of their fellow-travelers, and lingered not a moment to gaze at the resplendent glories amid which the setting sun that evening bid the world good-night. The tallest of three was a man in the prime of life, of athletic build, about five feet ten inches in hight, with a fresh, fair complexion, keen, bluish gray eyes, a profusion of waving long dark hair, and short, though thick grown, mustache and whiskers of the same color.

Apart from the military hat and cloak which he wore, and the armless sleeve which might be seen hanging at his side as the breeze or the motions of his body threw the cape aside, the most unobservant eye could at once tell that the subject of our sketch was a soldier. And so with his companions, both no less earnest, intelligent and active looking men. To put an end to suspense, let me at once tell their names: Major-Gen. Thomas W. Sweeney, Commander-in-Chief of the Fenian forces intended to operate in Canada; Col. John Meehan, Chief-Engineer, and Capt. Greany, A. D. C.

Except to a few of the Inner Circle of Fenianism, their departure from the city was unknown, and had it been made public, they would have been surrounded by ten thousand of their supporters, whose farewell cheers and vivas would be rolled along and caught up by town after town until the bastions and parapets of Quebec should roll back their echoes. But their hearts needed no such encouragement. They had already weighed the risks, calculated the chances, and were prepared for the results. The trip passed pleasantly enough, and they enjoyed themselves as much as men under such circumstances, and with such responsibilities pressing upon them, could do.

The map of Canada was poured over until its tints and outlines, already by them well known, became faint and indistinct. The news of partial reverse or success which the telegraph told them before leaving the city, had but slight effect on their minds, for were they not coming to open the ball and commence the work in earnest? When the rest of the passengers had sought their pillows, and but a few, who lingered to whisper, it may be a tale of love, remained on deck, they left their state-rooms and strode up and down and exchanged their thoughts beneath the silence of the night. West Point was passed, and it awoke a few historical recollections connected with the flag whose power it was their mission to humble.

At length the watches of the night drew to a close, and shortly after 6 in the morning Albany was reached and the party landed and proceeded to the Delavan House, where they remained all day. They occupied room No. 70 on the second floor, and had breakfast served them in it at 8 o'clock. Gen. Sweeney came down to dinner at 1 o'clock and was recognized by a few of the guests. During the days everal Centers called on him, but his presence was not generally known in the city. He left for Ogdersburg in the night train.

Gen. Sweeney is in every sense of the word a true Irish gentleman. A native of the green Isle, his heart still fondly turns toward her shores. He was born at Dunmanway, in the County of Cork, Ireland, in 1822, his family having been located in that vicinity for at least a couple of centuries. His father, William Sweeney, was possessed of very great force of character, a quality which the son inherits, and was always known as an "honest man," that noblest work of God. He died in 1827, leaving a widow with several children, of whom Thomas was the youngest. The widow and children emigrated to the United States, and at an early age the present General was apprenticed to the printing business. In 1846, when the war between the United States and Mexico broke out, he was one of the first to volunteer, having joined Col. Ward B. Burnett's 1st Regiment of New-York Volunteers, in Company A of which he was soon elected Second Lieutenant.

The 1st New-York Volunteers were assigned to the Brigade of Gen. James Shields. He participated in nearly all the engagements of the campaign under the late lamented Scott, whose obsequies we reported a few days ago, from the siege of Vera Cruz to the storming of Cherubusco, which preceded the capture of the City of Mexico. In the action of Cerra Gorda he received a lance wound in the face, the mark of which he bears to this day. He was severely wounded in the right arm at Cherubusco, so severely that mortification ensued and rendered amputation necessary.

He returned to New-York in 1848 and was entertained at a grand reception ball given in his honor at Castle Garden by the printers of the city. Shortly after he was married to the kaughter of the late John Clark, esq. His wife is now dead, and of four children, the issue of the marriage, one has died. As a recognition of his services, Lieut. Sweeney received the commission of Second Lieutenant in the 2d Regiment of U. S. Infantry, and was ordered to California. In the discharge of his duties there he elicited the warm approval of his superiors in command.

Subsequently he was sent to Fort Pierre in Northern Nebraska, where he acted as aid to Gen. Harney. Next we find him in New-York, and while there receiving promotion to a captaincy in his regiment. At the outbreak of the late Rebellion he was ordered to Newport barracks, and was subsequently entrusted with the command of the St. Louis arsenal, which he held until the arrival of Gen. Lyon. He was second in command at the surrender of the State forces at Camp Jackson, and conducted the negotiations of the surrender. He was mainly instrumental in the organization of the Missouri three-months' volunteers, of which he was appointed Brigadier-General.

He did good service in the brief campaign under Lyon, and in the council of war previous to the battle of Wilson's Creek, while nearly all the other officers urged a retreat, Gen. Sweeny opposed it, and declared it more likely to result in disaster than a fight against superior numbers, and so impressed was Lyon with the correctness of his views, that he determined to act on them. In the battle which followed, Gen. Sweeny received a bullet in the leg, which still remains in the wound. In the engagement, the gallant Lyon fell, and Sturges, who assumed the command, determined to retreat. Sweeny still opposed, and offered to lead his own brigade in pursuit of the enemy, as an earnest of his confidence. The plan was not adopted, and defeat, according to Sweeny's predictions, was the result.

After the disbandment of the Volunteers, he was offered and accepted the command of the 52d Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and after the capture of Fort Henry was placed in command of that position. He was again wounded in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, receiving two bullets in his remaining arm, and another in his leg. On the 29th of September, 1862, the commission of full Brigadier-General of Volunteers was issued to him, and he was also raised to the rank of Major in the Regular Army, receiving two brevets of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel. He was soon after placed in command of a division, and during the campaign under Grant, Thomas and Sherman, discharged the duties of Acting Major-General in a manner that elicited very warm approval from his superiors in command.

At the close of the war he was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers for distinguished conduct in the field. Then came Fenianism. At the Philadelphia Congress he tendered his services, which were accepted. The history of Fenianism is too well known to need recapitulation here. Suffice it to say that Gen. Sweeney is regarded as the military leader of the movement at present, and to-morrow morning will be on the Canadian frontier endeavoring to "raise the green above the red." He speaks with confidence of his cause, but you will be able to judge of that matter before this letter is in print.

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, June 4, 1866.

The traffic on the Great Western and other railroads is going on with the usual regularity.

HAMILTON, C. W., Monday, June 4, 1866.

The recent Fenian troubles have not caused the slightest interruption on the Great Western Railroad. Freights and passenger trains are running regularly.

LOOKING FOR STEPHENS, THE C. O. I. R.

The ship Syren, Capt. Morse, from Liverpool, arrived at this port, was, April 29, when off Bantry Bay, on the Irish coast, brought to by a shot from H. B. M. steam ram Achilles, and was boarded by an officer, who, among other questions, asked what the ship was doing off the coast of Ireland. Having become satisfied of the legitimate and non-belligerent character of the Syren, she was allowed to proceed.

Fenianism in the Metropolis—More Men For the Front—A Brigade Organizing in this City—Louis Napoleon Said to Have Instigated the Movement—A Hundred Thousand Men Soon to be in the Field