

Hon. Mr. Lord moved that a bill to amend the Act for constituting Boards of Health be now read a third time.

Hon. Mr. McDonald moved an amendment that the said bill be read a third time this day three months.

Contents—Hans. Messrs. McDonald, Goff, Dingwell—3.

Non-contents—Hans. Messrs. Atty. General, Henderson, Laird, Walker, Ramsay, Anderson, McLaren and Beer—8.

So the amendment was lost, and the bill was read a second time and passed.

On motion, a bill to amend the provisions of vessels to exhibit a light while in harbor, in the night time, was read a second time and committed—Hon. Mr. Lord in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Beer and Hon. Mr. Dingwell made a few remarks showing the necessity for the bill, after which, and after the Committee had gone through the bill, the House resumed, and the chairman reported the bill agreed to without any amendment.

On motion, a bill for raising a revenue was read a second time, and the House went into committee thereon—Hon. Mr. McDonald in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Beer: I see that a duty of five per cent. is charged upon bar iron, while manufactured iron for ship building purposes, such as knees and rudderbars, is only charged two per cent., and I think it is just the reverse of what it should be. The smallest duty on the manufactured articles, and as it could be manufactured here as well as any other place, I think we should put the higher duty upon it, or less on the duty upon bar iron, so as to encourage home manufacture.

Hon. Mr. Lord: His honor is quite mistaken in regard to manufacturing iron for ship building as all rolled out by the same manufacturing process as the other, and the only thing that causes a difference in the price is that it is supposed to be of a better quality. If it were manufactured by another process, they would perhaps charge fourteen per cent. The duty on iron duty is less upon it because the Legislature knows very well that it cannot be used for any other purpose, and they wish to encourage ship building. In Canada I believe there is no duty on ship building materials because the trade is considered a benefit to the country, and I do not think it should be any duty on them here, for we know that ship building is not a very good paying business. I did expect the Legislature would have taken the duty off such articles as canvas, and iron, and cordage, for ship building purposes, this year. We say that it is very much needed, and we would have to sustain a very high tariff, but we would with all their extravagance they can afford to import thousands of pounds worth of ship building material free of duty.

The House was then resumed, and progress reported.

Adjourned till four o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Davies, with a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Union Bank of Prince Edward Island. Also, by the Hon. J. C. Pope, with a bill to amend the provisions of the act to amend the provisions of the purchase of the fee simple of their farms. By the Hon. Mr. Haviland, with a bill relating to Wills, Legacies and Executors, and for the settlement and distribution of the Estates of Intestates.

The Revenue Bill was again committed, and further progress reported.

A bill to amend the Law of Real Property was read a second time, committed, and reported agreed to without any amendment.

Hon. Mr. Beer presented a petition of the inhabitants of Marsfield school district, Lot 34, praying for an amendment of the present school act. Laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I observe that there are a number of petitions laid on the table, and I do not know whether the Government intends to take any action upon them. The question is often asked me whether the Education Act is to be amended, and as I see two members of the Government in their places, I would ask if an amendment is to be introduced. It is well known that the act is not giving satisfaction at present, and when we are expending such a large amount for education, we should endeavor to make the act as perfect as possible. Many acts are being passed which are not of much importance, and this act should not be overlooked.

Hon. Mr. McLAREN: I agree with his honor that an amendment is desirable; but I understand that it is not the intention of the Leader of the Government to bring forward an amendment this session.

Hon. Mr. McLAREN, a member of the Government, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House the Annual Report of the Adjutant General of Militia for the year 1864.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL presented a petition of divers inhabitants of Lot 43 and vicinity, praying for a break-water, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works, and laid on the table, his honor said: I have had a petition presented to the Legislature this session is of some consequence. The petitioners labor under very serious inconveniences. Some of them are 28 or 30 miles from a harbor, and when we take into consideration that the Government is to be the land which derives no direct benefit, I might as well indirect benefit from the mail steamers, which large subsidies are given, I think their case deserves attention. And it shows the earnestness of the petitioners when they have subscribed £100 towards the object themselves. I think the Government might be carried out with great advantage to the inhabitants, and I hope that if any thing is done, it will be done for the benefit of the people. Many of those people have large farms, and they have to travel ten or twelve—some of them thirty miles—to dispose of their produce.

Petition laid on the table.

A bill to compel masters of vessels to exhibit a light while in harbor in the night time, a bill to alter the time for holding certain terms of the Supreme Court in the several Counties in this Island; and a bill to carry into effect certain unexecuted agreements made by the late John Hodges Watson, for the sale and lease of certain parcels of his estate in this Colony, were severally read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. LORD moved the second reading of a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Union Bank of Prince Edward Island, and on doing so observed, that the object of the bill was merely to amend the act for holding the annual meeting of the stockholders from the first Tuesday in April, to the first Wednesday in March. The present time for holding the annual meeting was inconvenient for stockholders residing in the country on account of the travelling.

The bill was then read, committed, and reported agreed to without any amendment.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General, a bill to amend an act relating to Wills, Legacies and Executors, and for the settlement and distribution of the estates of Intestates, was read a second time, committed, and reported agreed to without any amendment.

BILL TO ASSIST TENANTS TO BECOME FREEHOLDERS.

Hon. Mr. McLAREN, on rising to move the second reading of a bill to assist leaseholders in purchasing the fee simple of their farms, said—The object of the bill is to assist tenants who are not in a position to comply with the terms of the fifteen years purchase act, by authorizing a loan of one half the price of three farms from the public treasury when they come forward and pay the other half themselves. The highest price to be given for the land is sixteen shillings per acre, and the Government will only advance one half, or eight shillings and four pence. The tenant can go to the proprietor and make the best bargain he can, and then the Government will advance the other half. The operation of this act will not be confined to the tenants of the fifteen years purchase Act, but will extend to all. There are the principal provisions of the bill, and I hope and trust that it will give satisfaction.

Hon. ATTY. GENERAL: I would merely observe that I am happy to find such a measure introduced this session. It is a bill, I think, in a great degree called for, and perhaps in some degree necessitated by the law passed last session; I mean the "Fifteen years purchase Act." You are aware that the passing of the Act, by the Government, has made the best terms they could with the Colonial Minister and with the Proprietors. They would willingly have passed a bill upon principles which would be much more acceptable to the tenants, but they found that to be impossible. There were certain limitations which the Imperial Government would not go beyond, and beyond that, we were given to understand, they thought legislation would be an infringement upon the rights of property, which has ever been the province of Great Britain to protect, in the Colonies, as well as at Home; therefore they passed the bill last session, known as the fifteen years purchase bill. The Government, and no doubt the majority of the Legislature, were well aware that it would not meet the case of every individual, but they deemed it the wisest and best policy to accept it as the largest amount of benefit which it was in their power to extend to the people on those estates which would be subject to the fifteen years purchase bill. In particular cases, there were still a large number of others, which the fifteen years purchase bill did not reach, and the present Bill will act, I hope, not only as a supplementary measure to that, but will extend to all classes of tenants whether on the estates included in the former bill or not. It is a measure which will benefit a number of tenants who may derive such benefit from this Bill as will put them in possession of freehold farms in a few years. The amount proposed to be granted by the Government, as has been already stated by his honor Mr. Lord (Mr. McLaren) is £50,000, and I think it is quite sufficient to enable this Bill to go into operation, and to work with facility and advantage to the people, without bringing any burden upon the Colony. The Bill is framed in such a way that I have every hope that it will be self-sustaining. We look forward to the instalments as coming in regularly, as they are the measure, and I think it is quite possible; and if so, as we have already an officer appointed and paid for that department, it will not be necessary call for any serious additional outlay in the Land office. There will not be a considerable increase of duty to be performed in that office, but if it is necessary, it may be done by whatever additional remuneration that office will call for, and I look upon that as being a very small addition indeed to the expenses of the department of Commissioner of Public Lands. I do hope and trust that this bill will work its way clear, and prove to be a great assistance to a large number of honest and industrious tenants of this Island. I regard it as one of the best measures that I have ever seen, and some others might complain of unfair distribution of patronage; but if certain advertisements have been paid for, which were never ordered, where is the matter to stop? If a "two pound" advertisement is paid for one month, a two pound one may be presented the next. It is not the amount which may be disbursed to Mr. Whelan that we object to so much as the principle of paying for unexecuted service. If the Government are prepared to pay for all advertisements inserted relating to the public service, whether ordered or not, newspaper publishers generally will know what course to pursue. The Government have evidently erred in the matter; and as the Colonial Secretary has been named in connection with the undue amount of patronage extended to the Examiner, we are not a little curious to know whether he, as the principal officer in the Government, likely to know about such affairs, was the first to last in Council who recommended that Mr. Whelan's accounts for unexecuted and unauthorised service should be paid?

Now, the allegations contained in the foregoing extract are, as I have said, and as such are disgraceful to any journal, but more especially to one that pretends to be a religious journal. They are based upon nothing but the vaguest assumptions, and a belief in what are the intentions of another—such belief having no foundation but peevishness and bullied spite. We stated most distinctly last week, that the Pinette advertisements were not charged for—we had no intention to charge for them, and of course we did not expect to be paid for them. We inserted them for the purpose of conveying information through certain localities, where we thought it was desirable it should go, and thus, by giving rise to increased competition, we would be likely to spoil the game of certain jobbers in Government contracts living in the neighbourhood of Belfast. Mr. Secretary Pope had no more knowledge of our intention to publish these advertisements than the man in the moon had; so the whole superstructure of the foregoing extract is a mass of falsehood and discreditable insinuation. We declare most positively and unequivocally that never at any time have we charged the Government for any advertisements relating to the public service but such as were expressly ordered by some public department. Can we say anything more? Will our religious friend be still dissatisfied? If he is, let him commence an investigation into this broad and plain statement of ours. We are willing, at any time, to place before him all our files, on which he will find his own advertisements from the public offices as we have inserted, with the order for their insertion marked thereon, together with our newspaper files and our account books; and we shall pursue the enquiry until we convince him that he has borne "false testimony" against us in the foregoing extract, and that we are literally correct in our statement.

The editor of the Protestant is of opinion that we ought not to have said anything touching the patronage he has received from the Government for stationery, &c. We hold a different opinion. His remarks in reference to the EXAMINER were to this effect: that we were favoured with Government patronage, to the neglect of other journalists, because we agree on a certain question with one particular officer of the Government. The Protestant heretofore agreed with the Government on all questions, advocated their policy, and for so doing had Government patronage shovelled into him in a variety of ways; as Reporter to the House, he got the largest allowances ever given for that service; as Stationer, he had the good fortune to be privileged to supply the House and the public offices, to the exclusion of others in the same line of business; he had various pickings in the printing way, as well as the other offices; and he had the sale of the immense supply of school books taken from Mrs. Stumpen, without a fault being found with her, and given to the editor. And why was all this patronage given to Mr. Laird and his establishments? Was it because he could serve the dominant party in his capacity as Reporter better than any other man? Was it because his establishment could sell the school books to better advantage? Was it because he was the only Stationer in the town? He knows very well that a negative must be given to all these queries:—Mr. Laird supported by his press not one officer of the Government, but he supported them all; and what was of very great importance, too—his father supported them by his votes in the House of Assembly. Supposing that the Protestant had been, ever since 1850, an uncompromising opponent of the Government, and that the Hon. Alexander Laird had been all the time in the ranks of the Opposition, what does Mr. David Laird think would be the money value of his patronage from the Government? We suspect the sum, even if it did not take him any more.

It appears that at a meeting of the City Council held on Saturday last, a Resolution was passed notifying the said parties to remove such works as were placed by them beyond the old breakwater in front of said lots, and to desist from any further obstructions of that nature.—The meeting of the Council on Saturday had also under consideration the New Market House question, and other subjects of importance. But as a Summary Report of the same proceedings of the City Council on those subjects will appear in our next, we will defer further remarks relating to the same for the present.

The Hon. and Right Rev. William Joseph Clifford, D. D., has been nominated to

publishing the stuff as his "leaders" he has endeavored every line they contain, and therefore must take the responsibility. Mr. Laird ought to know better than to give his editorial chair to this empty-headed fellow, whose meddlesome, impertinent and foppish disposition has brought himself into many scrapes heretofore, and involved others in them. Two or three years ago he was to take him in hand, and polish him off,—and to a while after the fellow was civil and decorous. He has out-lived the lesson we then taught him; and we are afraid we shall have to take him in hand again, if Mr. Laird should allow him to disengage hereafter the editorial chair by the concession of infamous falsehoods therein. The empty fool and fog may abuse us as much as he likes at the Reading Room, which we believe he is in the habit of doing—his abuse is only provocative of laughter at his own expense with those who know the concealed fellow,—but when he gets a paper of some influence like the Protestant to accept and endorse his abuse, it is quite another affair. We shall hold the chief-editor and proprietor responsible; but when we can clearly trace to the annual editor any more abuse of ourselves, we shall certainly hold him as the very first candidate for condign punishment.

"The giant intellect" listed on the side of Confederation may prove faith "loyal" and Yankee "gobble up" arguments in turn, but until they propose some scheme of Union more favorable to the people of this Island than the Quebec Constitution, they will probably find that they are wasting their strength in beating the air."

Protestant, April 22.

The above is a specimen of the very small talk with which "giant" intellects as those of Donald Currie & Co. have heretofore opposed Confederation. The advocates of the measure had no desire to attempt to "propound" a better "scheme" than that adopted at the Quebec Conference. They could not well do it, if they tried; but the opponents of the measure, who have been trying themselves hoarse and black in the face by their anathemas against the Quebec Report, have clearly incurred the responsibility of bringing forward a better plan of Confederation as a substitute, if they can do so. The press in this City favourable to Confederation has, for a considerable length of time, published no editorial matter on the subject.—the reason is, simply, that the opponents of the measure have produced nothing at all worthy of notice, much less of confutation. The measure is before the world—let its enemies produce a better one if they can. The Carries and others of that stamp may wish to get from us some exciting matter that might give piquancy to their dull pens. They will be sadly disappointed. They shan't get it.

CAPTURE AND DEATH OF BOOTH. THE ASSASSIN.

The murderer of President Lincoln has been overtaken, sooner than it might be expected he would, and summary justice has been dealt out to him. It appears from the rather meagre telegram before us that the wretch was tracked to Maryland by one of those numerous bands that had been organized for his capture, and whose zeal was stimulated by the large rewards offered for his arrest. The horse he used had given out in the mad and fearful run for his life, and the wretched murderer then attempted to find refuge in a swamp. From this he was dislodged, and made for an old barn, which he succeeded in entering safely. His pursuers did not seem inclined to storm this frail castle, and came into close encounter with one who was driven to such desperate straits, who was now doubt heavily armed, and who would unscrupulously use his arms in selling his life at a high cost to others. The pursuers, therefore, resolved upon surrounding the barn, at safe distances from it; watching their victim with restless and eager eyes; and after a short space of time they succeeded in setting fire to the barn; but by what means—as they seemed to have been charged of approaching it too closely—we cannot ascertain at present. When the flames gained such ascendancy as to make the place too hot for the doomed wretch who sought its shelter, he leaped out of a window or doorway, and in attempting to run from his pursuers he fell into a well.

Thus ends this painful tragedy. Both was fortunate in meeting his death as he did. If he had any sense left after the commission of his atrocious crime, if he were not hopelessly mad, he could not expect to find on the surface of this broad globe one solitary spot that would shield him for many days or months; and if he were possessed of any natural feelings at all, his soul must have been with him a moving hell from the time he rushed out of the theatre at Washington, leaving the President in the throes of death, until he got his own death stroke leaped from an old barn window in a solitary spot of Maryland.

The stern advocates of justice may lament that one so fearfully blackened with crime was not taken alive. However, when the popular passion has subsided, which the first act of the tragedy has justly given rise to, every one will think it has been wisely ordained that a public execution has been spared in this instance,—that no further excitement has been aroused, such as a public execution would create; and that a nation, accustomed, day after day, for four years, to drain to the dregs the cup of sorrow, has this horrible and bitter draught of a national execution passed away from her lips. The deceased President could derive no consolation from the ignominious death of the fiend who sent him to his account; and as a violent death surely awaited that fiend, in one form or other, all good men will rejoice that he has been sent so speedily out of the way, and that the earth is no longer polluted by his footsteps.

CATHOLIC Y. M. C. A. LITERARY INSTITUTE.—A Musical and Literary Entertainment will be given at this Institution on Wednesday evening next. The musical entertainment will consist of choruses and solos by well-trained amateurs, and performances on the Harmonium. The Amateur Band will also be in attendance to contribute to the entertainment. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. President of the Institute, and by the first Vice-President. As the proceeds are intended for a charitable purpose, there will be a charge of 1s. 6d. for reserved seats, and 9d. for admission to any other part of the Hall. Tickets to be had at the stores of the Hous. Messrs. Brennan and Walker, at the stores of Owen Connolly and James Reddin, Esqrs., and at the Hall.

On Wednesday evening last, Hon. Mr. Whelan delivered an original Lecture, before the Catholic Young Men's Institute, on "Barns and Campbell." On Wednesday evening next the same gentleman will deliver the opening address at the Institute.

We observe that the parties who purchased the water-front lots of the old barrack ground are making extensive improvements by building with brushwood and clay out into the river.

It appears that at a meeting of the City Council held on Saturday last, a Resolution was passed notifying the said parties to remove such works as were placed by them beyond the old breakwater in front of said lots, and to desist from any further obstructions of that nature.—The meeting of the Council on Saturday had also under consideration the New Market House question, and other subjects of importance. But as a Summary Report of the same proceedings of the City Council on those subjects will appear in our next, we will defer further remarks relating to the same for the present.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

The R. M. Steamship Africa arrived at Halifax on Wednesday afternoon last. Her latest dates from Europe are to the 15th April. The news is not very important. No important debates had occurred in Parliament since the last Mail left England.

The recent accounts from India breathe a spirit of fear about the encroachments of Russia in the East. A letter from Calcutta by the last mail dwells dependently on the advance of Russia into Central Asia. If the statements of the writer are correct, Russia is now engaged in making roads into Bokhara and Cabul, by which she will be enabled to march into Hindostan. The Russian Government has recently disavowed any such hostile intention.

An opinion is said to prevail in Paris that the Emperor of the French has no intention of making any important changes in the relations of Church and State. The tone adopted by the supporters of the Government throughout the debate in the Corps Legislatif is considered strongly confirmatory of such an opinion.

Some signs are visible at Turin of the work of removing the Seat of the Italian Government to Florence. It is said that orders have been issued to several clerks and government subordinates in the public offices in Turin to be prepared to leave during the ensuing month for the new capital of Italy.

In the Corps Legislatif of France the discussion on the Mexican question was resumed. It was contended by M. Rouher that France and America in consequence of the establishment of the new empire of Mexico, but that it would be desirable to allow the French troops to remain in that country a few months longer till the empire was consolidated. The amendment of the Opposition for the withdrawal of the French army was rejected by 225 votes against 16.

The Confederate steamer Shenandoah has been given a good deal of trouble to the colonial authorities at Melbourne, in Australia. She appeared in those waters to prey on Federal commerce, after the manner of the Alabama, asked to be admitted to refit and take on board a crew of 16, and then committed various acts some of which were held by the Law Officers of the Governor to involve a breach of neutrality. Amongst the most prominent of these illegal acts may be mentioned the enlistment of four men, all of them British subjects.

When a warrant was issued for the arrest of Capt. Waddell, the commander of the war steamer, would not permit its execution, he at the same time declaring on his honor as a gentleman and an officer that the men were not on board of his vessel. In defiance, however, of this declaration, the ship was arrested, and the crew, including the men were found to be escaping from it, one of whom, a British subject, was seized and placed in prison, and he will be tried for a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act. This discovery induced the Governor to request Capt. Waddell to deposit with him the money to be paid to the crew; but the Captain has caused considerable stir in the colony, where parties, as in England, are divided in their sympathies for North and South. During the cruise of the Shenandoah, she captured and destroyed 9 vessels, ships, barks and schooners.

The movement has been originated in Madrid for the entire abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies.

The Ist Company of Royal Engineers will embark for Canada on the 27th instant, for the purpose of being employed in engineering duties connected with the defences of the frontier.

ROME.

A Rome correspondent of the Herald says there is no foundation for the rumor which has gained ground for the probable departure of the Pope from the Vatican.

NEW ZEALAND.

The more detailed reports from New Zealand confirm the first account of the secret fighting of the opening of the campaign on the 24th inst. between the Natives and the British troops. The natives had erected a pah on a block of ground claimed by the government. A skirmish took place, in which a few men and some officers were lost. Next day the natives drove in the pickets of the 50th regiment, and surprised the camp. The British troops, however, were not their tomahawks with terrific force; but they were repulsed and driven into the bush. The surrender of Thompson, the Maori Chief, is confirmed—the only consoling scrap of intelligence to set against an otherwise distressing budget of news.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

A Mexican received in Paris states as a positive fact that so small is the Emperor Maximilian's confidence in the duration of his empire that he draws his pay from the Treasury "daily"—not being willing to run the risk of even a week's arrears.

"Marshall Bazaine," says a Paris letter in the Independence, "is about to return from Mexico. A dispatch between the States and in a recent Council of Ministers, and orders in consequence will be sent out by the mail which leaves St. Nazaire on the 17th."

THE DANISH DEEDS.

In reference to the conduct of Austria and Prussia in the question of the Duchies, the Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says that the French Government remains an inactive spectator of the proceedings, and is not likely to be deceived by the cabinet of Berlin and Vienna. He asserts that the negotiations which may appear to be carried on between the German Powers are all a sham, as it is privately agreed upon that Austria should give way to Prussia.

DENMARK.

The Royal Message read at the closing of the Danish Parliament is a gloomy document, and shows the suffering of the little Kingdom by the war of last summer. The document spoke in melancholy terms of the non-settlement of the proposal for the modification of the Constitution, and prayed that God would avert the dangers that threatened the "common Fatherland." But the popularity of the King is undiminished. There were strong manifestations of loyalty in Flensburg on the anniversary of his Majesty's birth day.

SPAIN.

There had been serious disturbances at Madrid. The Paris correspondent of the Times says, the disturbances at Madrid have been more serious than was at first stated. On Monday evening the assembling in the streets was suddenly dispersed by a volley of musketry. The troops fired right and left. M. Navas, who was going to the Casino, was killed. Another gentleman, who was wounded, died in a few minutes. Some other persons have been killed and fifteen wounded, more or less seriously. There was no provocation on the part of the people. The cavalry charged through the streets and used their sabres. No proclamation had been issued to warn the public or forbid their moving about the streets as usual.

PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND ON CONFEDERATION. IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Liverpool Mercury, speaking of the elections in New Brunswick, says—

But if the anticipated refusal of the maritime Provinces to assist in the formation of a great and powerful nation on the American frontier does not awaken any feeling of rancour in this country, it certainly is viewed with great disappointment. More than this, it is felt still further to increase the prominence of a very grave question which has already been disagreeably occupying the public mind. Our North American Colonies expect us to spend our last shilling and our last man in defending them from aggression, but they refuse to adopt such a political organization as would most effectually enable them to contend against any aggression. This unfortunate and short-sighted decision (as we think it) of New Brunswick, certainly does not diminish the difficulty of the anxious and complicated problem which is at present engaging the attention of the Imperial Government and Legislature.

The Hon. and Right Rev. William Joseph Clifford, D. D., has been nominated to

Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, vacant by the death of Cardinal Wiseman. Dr. Clifford is the second son of Hugh Charles, seventh Baron Clifford, of Chudeleigh, and is brother of Charles Hugh, the present peer, and of the Hon. Colonel Henry Clifford, C. B., V. C. Assistant Adjutant-General, and is the only child of Thomas Weld, Esq., of Lutwilt, Castle, who, at the decease of his wife, (daughter of the Hon. Thomas Clifford) entered holy orders and became a bishop, and was created a Cardinal by Pius VIII., in 1830.

Major Potter, Paymaster in the Army, and Major Rathburn, the latter having been promoted to the rank of Major-General, were present at the death of the President from the theatre, the blood from the death wound falling upon the floor, stairway and sidewalk, as he was borne to the nearest house opposite, which was that of Mr. Upton.

Mrs. Lincoln was assisted in crossing the street with the President in a frantic condition, both she and her young son uttering heart-rending shrieks. She was attended by Laura Keane and other ladies.

At the house, an army surgeon being at hand, he called for a small quantity of brandy, which was administered, and it was thereupon announced to the pressing, excited crowd that the President was dead. The body was conveyed to the White House, where everything was tranquil. The President was interred in the Capitol, and the funeral was held on the 4th inst.

Capt. Robert Lincoln who was there ignorant of the sad news in store for him; but soon a carriage dashed up with the tidings. Senator Sumner and Capt. Lincoln at once took the vehicle and were driven at full speed to the house in which the President lay. The surgeons pronounced him beyond the reach of their skill, as the brain was mortally wounded. He was insensible, and at first his pulse was at 45. Gradually as the blood rushed toward the brain, it produced a painful pressure and the pulse increased, while the death-stricken man breathed feebly, painfully and with difficulty. At 10 o'clock the President introduced a probe, which would let out blood and produce temporary relief, but there was no hope. The sufferer's pulse increased to 100, with the most agonizing groans. The blood from the sockets, and the flesh around them became discolored. Fortunately, perhaps, for him, his last moments were passed in a state of unconsciousness, and he gave up the ghost without a murmur.

Mr. Lincoln, with female friends, remained in an adjoining room, occasionally visiting the dying man, who loved her so devotedly. The last visit is described as having been soul-harrowing to the present. As the day advanced, her beloved husband's features were distorted and discolored, she fell back on the floor. Restoratives were applied, and she was soon supported to her feet when she frantically addressed the dying man.

"Live," she exclaimed; "live but for one moment, to speak to me once more—to speak to my children! O bring out 'Dad' here! for he loves 'Dad' and 'Dad' loves 'Dad'—bring 'Dad' here to see him!" "O bring me 'Dad' here! for he loves 'Dad' and 'Dad' loves 'Dad'—bring 'Dad' here to see him!" "O bring me 'Dad' here! for he loves 'Dad' and 'Dad' loves 'Dad'—bring 'Dad' here to see him!" "O bring me 'Dad' here! for he loves 'Dad' and 'Dad' loves 'Dad'—bring 'Dad' here to see him!"

One week ago today President Lincoln and Senator Sumner, while visiting the wounded Union soldiers in the hospitals at City Point, happened to be in a tent where an Ohio officer lying there breathed his last breath. The incident naturally made a deep and lasting impression on them, but how little either thought that in one short week the Senator would be standing by the bedside of the President and would witness the occasion of his life.

The surgeon felt his pulse for the last time and said, "He is dead." Abraham Lincoln was no more.

The heart-broken widow and fatherless returned to the White House, and soon after the remains of the late President were removed there.

DETAILS OF THE PLOT.

It is ascertained that some weeks ago, from the personal friends of the late President, that he had received several private letters warning him that an attempt would probably be made upon his life; but to them he did not seem to attach any importance. It has always been thought that he was not sufficiently careful of his individual safety, or his personal safety.

It is known that on frequent occasions he would start from the Executive mansion for his summer country residence at the Soldiers' Home without his usual cavalry escort, which often carried a heavy overcoat and a sword scabbard. It has always been understood that his escort was accepted by him only on the importance of his friends as a matter of precaution. The President's personal safety was never considered an important military event were progressing, viz. the War Department, generally alone, passing over the dark intervening ground at late hours, on repeated occasions, and after warning letters had been received.

Several close and intimate friends, armed for every emergency, were careful that he should not continue his visits without their company. For himself the President seemed to have no fears.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—An extra show has this morning been called for the following reason: within the last twenty-four hours showing conclusively the existence of a deep laid plot on the part of a gang of conspirators, including members of the "Order of the Knights of the Golden Rule," to assassinate the President of the United States. We have reason to believe that Secretary Seward received word several months since that some plot of a very desperate character was to be perpetrated at Washington, and it is more than probable that the intimation referred to in the plot of assassination. The pickets encircling this city on Friday night to prevent the escape of the murderers were fired upon by concealed foes.

Several of the parties charged with the offence will be promptly made.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The deep interest felt in Secretary Seward's visit to the Soldiers' Home, among them members of the Cabinet, foreign Ministers, and a large number of others. He was informed yesterday, for the first time, of the existence of a deep laid plot on the part of a gang of conspirators, including members of the "Order of the Knights of the Golden Rule," to assassinate the President of the United States. We have reason to believe that Secretary Seward received word several months since that some plot of a very desperate character was to be perpetrated at Washington, and it is more than probable that the intimation referred to in the plot of assassination. The pickets encircling this city on Friday night to prevent the escape of the murderers were fired upon by concealed foes.

Several of the parties charged with the offence will be promptly made.

NEW YORK, April 29.

The War Department officially announces that Johnston has surrendered the force under his command to Gen. Sherman upon the same terms of immediate surrender of Lee in view of the capture of the rebel army. The rebel steamer *Saltan* exploded her boilers in the Mississippi, near Memphis, by which 1,450 Federal soldiers were killed and drowned. A special despatch from New Orleans says: "Senator Sumner was shot at last night by some person who was not recognized. Mr. Sumner received shortly afterwards a note, saying, 'it was fortunate for you that my aim was not good.'"

Harold, Booth's accomplice, it is stated, has made some important developments in regard to the conspiracy. He is now in England, and is supposed to have been in the room at the Soldiers' Home, Ala., states rebel burned 35,000 bales cotton before evacuating that city. Gold 147.

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