pose of their lands to individual tenants as Mr. Haythorne has done. As I consider that this question should not be made one of party, I shall give my support to the Government in the purchase of whole Townships on the terms I have suggested. It is the duty of the Government to assist the League if they proceed constitutionally, as the tenants of Mr. Haythorne did in their dealings with their landlord.

Mr. Howat.—Mr. Chairman, the remarks which have fallen from the hon. leader of the Opposition may be in accordance with the views of many hon. members, but I cannot agree with the amount of guarantee which he proposes should be made by the Government. It might operate as class legislation, and monies might be drawn from the Treasury for the purchase of lands of inferior quality, two-thirds of the nominal price of which would be more than the proprietors could have ever obtained for them, and more than they would be worth. I shall not object to a measure of general application to the whole body of the tenantry. I voted for the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, believing it to be the best we could carry under the then existing circumstances; if I had supposed that better terms could have been obtained I would gladly have given my vote and influence to obtain them. When it is admitted that none but the proprietors who consented to the reference to the Commissioners are even morally bound to abide by their award, I do not think it right or just that the remaining portion of the proprietors should be placed on a different footing. Any Bill having for its object the compulsory right of purchase will be useless unless the rate be specified at which tenants will be entitled to demand the freehold of their holdings from the proprietor.

Hon. Mr. Warburton.—Mr. Chairman, the existence of the organization known as the Tenant League shows the dissatisfaction felt by the country with reference to the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill. I highly approve of the suggestion of my hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition, that the Government should guarantee two-thirds of the price of the freehold, the tenant paying the remaining third. Under such an arrangement the property would be ample security for the reimbursement of the Government. There is no honest man conversant with the working of the leasehold system in this Island, who can feel anything but a desire for its abolition. I was, as is well known, the agent, for many years, of an absentee proprietor, and during the whole period of my agency I never was required to remit anything to my principal for rent. When I sold the estate, he received something from his property, and I, sir, by selling that property gave up no less than £200 a year; but I regarded not my own interests but those of the people, and I have never regretted the course which I then adopted. With reference to what has been said on the subject of the Tenant League, I approve of any organization having for its object the obtaining of justice, but violent opposition to the established institutions of the country should not be sanctioned by any one who is conscious of the obligations by which society is held together.

Hon. Mr. Longworth.—The hon member for Cascumpec has denounced the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, evidently without having proper information. He does not understand that though the terms of purchase may appear more advantageous on Mr. Haythorne's estate, yet it is chiefly in appearance as that gentleman has stipulated that not only the arrears of rent shall be paid, but also interest thereon. If interest were to be calculated on the £50,000 of arrears remitted by the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, it would amount to a very large sum indeed. We have no evidence that any of the parties who signed the petition praying that the Royal assent might not be given to that measure, were tenants on the estates of the consenting proprietors; and another suspicious circumstance is that most of the signatures to those petitions put in circulation were written by the same hand; therefore taking those points into consideration, we have good grounds to question the statements put forth by certain hon. members that the tenantry regard the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill as no boon to the Colony. The hon. leader of the Opposition has endeavored to show that the measure is not giving satisfaction; but, Sir, he himself found it a difficult matter to legislate where the interests of one party were to be materially affected. If a Bill had been introduced on the coercive principle, it would not have been entertained at the Colonial Office for one moment. That hon. member succeeded in carrying a Bill through the Legislature for purchasing the lands of proprietors, and the present Government dealt with that measure as they found it, and have been enabled to buy a large quantity of land, and at even a lower rate than it was obtained by the Administration of which he was leader. We could scarcely do otherwise as the measure was based on a sound principle. With respect to the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, I may say that the Government gave it their serious and lengthened consideration. It had to be introduced on the permissive principle, and great pains had to be taken to meet the difficulties of the case, so that the measure might receive the approval of both parties—tenant and proprietor. It was felt that if they could induce the proprietors to sell their lands on reasonable terms, the Government would be justified in coming forward to enable the tenantry to pay a part of the purchase money. It was with this object in view that the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill was introduced. It is unnecessary that I should enter into particulars relative to the application made by a certain lady at the Colonial Office against the Bill. It is quite evident that she was not satisfied with its provisions as being favourable to the proprietors. The circumstance, however, shows how difficult it is to deal with the question. The Imperial authorities will never sanction a measure which interferes with the rights of property, without the consent of the parties interested. No doubt this was the reason that the assent to the Bill in question was delayed until satisfactory evidence could be received from this Island that the name of every proprietor to be bound by it had been properly obtained. It is unnecessary also that I should refer at any length to the conduct of certain parties in this Island who profess to have taken the settlement of the Land Question into their own hands. I believe their object at first was one which could be commended, namely, if possible to get the privilege of purchasing their lands on reasonable terms. But I am afraid they have proceeded too far; and I trust they will reconsider their position and not violate the laws of the country. If they only be patient it is to be hoped that some sound measure may be devised which will afford justice to all parties. Probably before this Session closes, a Bill may be introduced calculated to aid the tenantry in their endeavors to become freeholders.

Hon. Mr. Coles.—The hon. member does not appear to understand that my proposition was not that the loan should be confined to the tenants on the estates of the consenting proprietors, but that it might be available to those on every part of the Island, provided too high a price be not given for the land.

Hon. Mr. Longworth.—That is just the matter which the Government have had under consideration; but the difficulty is to fix upon an amount per acre, higher than which this House should give no guarantee to the tenant.

Mr. Duncan.—Some hon. members have stated that the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill is no benefit to the country. Tenants in my district have told me that they went to settle for their rent, not knowing that by the operation of the Bill what they had paid since 1858 would be credited for years since that date, and instead of being required to hand over a number of pounds to the Agent found that they had only some 7s 6d or 35s. in all to pay, and had come home with money in their pockets. I would ask if that is no boon? Others again had their rents reduced from 1s 6d to 1s an acre. The Tenant Union had gained a footing down on the St. Mary's road, where the land was inferior; but though efforts had been made on Lot 61, yet they did not succeed, as the tenants there appeared to have very little cause of complaint. Some of them, I am sorry to think, are unable to avail themselves of all the advantages of the measure, but I believe that the great majority are in a position to purchase under its provisions. The terms which it affords are fully as favorable as those granted by Mr. Haythorne to his tenants. True, the latter named 12s 6d an acre; but if the last instalment be not paid, the whole agreement is broken up. Another matter is that any amounts which his tenants may have paid him since 1858 can be taken for arrears of rent, where such exist, previous to that time; and the whole arrears are to be paid up as a last instalment with interest thereon. Taking all things into consideration, then, I contend that the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill is a great boon to the people of this Island. Those tenants who are now complaining, I think are chiefly on those Townships to which the Bill does not apply. If it was not all that the people or we could desire, this lady's letter to which reference has been made shows how useless it is to attempt coercing the proprietors. I hope, however, that a measure will be introduced to assist the tenants in purchasing their lands, and that it will be supported by the hon. leader of the Opposition according to his promise. But I would be opposed to a scheme for advancing money to buy up all the lands of an estate at 12s. 6d. an acre, or any so high a sum.

(*To be continued*)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, March 25.

Debate on the Liquor Licence Law continued.

Hon. Attorney Gen.: I consider this a very necessary amendment to the present law which places the power of granting licences in the hands of two thirds of the inhabitants of a district. When that law was passed there was no provision made for the renewal of licence; so that if a man once obtained a licence by a two third vote of the inhabitants, he would be, in a great measure, independent of them, although his tavern may have fallen off, and he himself from being a good man to the worst specimen of humanity. I think this is a very wholesome check upon taverns which may become disorderly or bad in their character. I am sorry that we are so often called upon to legislate upon the tavern license laws. I certainly agree with many persons that it is almost impossible to cure the evils and abuses of spirituous liquors by legislation. So long as the laws legalize the indiscriminate use of the article, so long will people make an improper use of it. At the same time a great deal may be accomplished by legislation. Houses of entertainment are indispensable; but while spirituous liquor is permitted to be sold at such houses, we should endeavour to keep it under such wholesome restrictions as will lessen the evil as much as possible. An inn, we know, when properly conducted, is very acceptable to the travelling public, and the best way to secure good houses is to put down those little dens which are established in many places to make a living out of the sale of spirituous liquors, when the persons who keep them do not care what kind of accommodation they have for men and horses. Respecting many of those places where bad spirits is sold, it is very likely that the violation of the law is winked at by those whose duty it is to see it enforced. A person is forced to that conclusion when he looks at some of those shanties which are licensed to retail spirituous liquors, for a man could hardly get into them without doubling himself up. There is hardly a place to shelter a horse, much less could you find a bed for yourself. Everything about them has a repulsive appearance. I think this bill will have the effect of putting down those houses.

Hon. the President: Though the country is improving in every other respect, I do not think the accommodation at public houses is as good as it was 20 years ago. There are licensed houses between this place and New London in which a man could scarcely get a meal of victuals. A few years ago a man established a good house at New Glasgow and got a license, but by some means it was taken from him, and now there is not a house on the road fit to accommodate travellers. If a man were caught in a snow storm he might experience great inconvenience for want of a house to put up at. Few men like a public house at their doors, and I do not know that we can blame them, but still the public suffer.

Hon. Mr. Goff: As it is necessary to have houses of entertainment I would be disposed to support the suggestion of his honor from Prince County (Mr. Ramsay) that a Commission should be appointed to go through the principal roads and fix sites for them at regular distances. Then it would be worth a man's while to keep a good house. Under this bill, if a man were to open a good house, he would not know but next year two thirds of the inhabitants of the district might vote against him getting his license renewed, by which means he might be subjected to great loss. If the public require those houses for accommodation, I do not know any better way than to appoint a commission to say where they should be placed. If there was one at every ten or twelve miles it would be close enough.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: As regards the remark of his honor the President, that the accommodation at the public houses, instead of improving is deteriorating, I can only say that in King's County the reverse is the case. I know that the accommodation at houses there has been greatly improved within the last two or three years. A person can now get good accommodation on all the main roads. There is no law, I believe, ever passed which is more difficult to make perfect than the liquor license law, for it is no matter what changes are made, they do not appear to meet the views of some parties, and every session there are petitions before the Legislature for further changes. The clause under consideration leaves it to two-thirds of the householders in a school district to say whether a man shall get a license or not, and I presume that those only are intended who are qualified to elect Trustees for the school. I therefore think the clause is imperfect, because a number of the householders may not have children of the ages which would entitle them to vote for Trustees, and therefore the case might be decided by one third of the householders in place of two thirds, while those who would be prohibited from voting might be just as capable of judging whether a tavern were required or not, as the others. Besides, I believe the bill does not go to the great root of the evil. In my opinion, it is those little shanties which sell inferior spirits without license that cause the greatest amount of evil. And however much a few persons may wish to put them down still where they are supported by a large number it is not easy to get them abolished. I believe that from the number of houses returned as having licenses a very large number must be selling without license, and we should endeavour to legislate so as to get at those houses. There may be cases where a man would get a license and afterwards become addicted to the immoderate use of liquor himself, so that it would be necessary to shut up the tavern, and if it were left to two thirds of the resident householders I think it would meet the wants of the case.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay: I knew a case since the present law went into operation where three taverns were opened in one district. The first man went round and the people signed his certificate, the second went and they signed his, and the third likewise; they were all good fellows together. Their houses were a great nuisance, and if a law like this had been in operation, I think only one of them would have got license. However, two of them have since been closed.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: I am glad to hear that two of them went down, and I hope it is a very exceptional case. It does not say much for the inhabitants of the district. I think this clause aims well. It gives the power to those on whom the greatest responsibility rests—those who have children growing up. The law already provides for the suppression of those dens, as they are called. When a Constable is sworn in, it is in his obligation to report houses that he knows to be selling liquor without license. That is a good provision, but much depends upon the character of the people themselves.

Hon. Mr. Walker: According to that clause the best houses, and kept in the most eligible situations, might be shut up. The Sons of Temperance and Good Templars might have it in their power to close them, and would do so, no matter how necessary they might be, for I believe it is the obligation of the members of those societies not to grant a certificate to obtain a license.

Hon. Atty. Gen: That is the very intention of the act—to place it in the power of two-thirds of the inhabitants of a district to close a tavern no matter what motive they may act from. If the householders think, in their own judgment that there is no necessity for a tavern in a district, they may prevent a license from being renewed; no matter what kind of house it is, good or bad, we cannot make a distinction. As far as I know the members of those societies are under no obligation to take up a prosecution against every man who sells liquor. If that were the case, they would have to proceed against well regulated houses as well as others; but we must assume that there is nothing unfair or improper in them asking power to put down bad and unnecessary houses.—(*To be continued.*)

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, April 24, 1865.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.

We have been somewhat amused by a controversy between the *Protestant* and *Islander*, for the last three weeks, respecting a very small amount of Government advertising. At first we were not inclined to have anything to say in the matter; but, on second thoughts—which are said to be the best—we felt that we ought to contribute to the general entertainment, especially as we happen to be the party that unwittingly gave rise to the controversy. We will state the facts as briefly as we can.

A few weeks ago two small advertisements, signed by the Superintendent of Public Works, appeared in the *Gazette* and *Islander*, calling for tenders for the erection of bridges, or repairs to bridges and wharfs—(we forget which)—somewhere about Pinette. *We* ordered them to be copied into the Examiner, intending that the people on the southern borders of King's and Queen's Counties, who take this paper to the exclusion of others, should know that there was some Government work for which they might compete—thus saving public money by the competition, and preventing, if possible, jobbery. The publication of these advertisements in the Examiner, if paid for, would cost the Government little if anything more than *two* dollars, and their publication has probably saved the country *hundreds* of dollars by the increased competition which was occasioned by the enlarged publication. The editor of the *Protestant*, casting an envious eye over the advertisements in the *Examiner*, wondered why they were not inserted in all the other non-official papers, and he seems to have concluded that they were "given" to us as a mere mark of favouritism on the part of the Colonial Secretary. A statement to this effect was made in the *Protestant*; but the Colonial Secretary, in an article in the *Islander* of the following week, denied the soft impeachment most emphatically—declaring that he had not "given" the advertisements under consideration to the *Examiner*, nor did he know that any other member of the Government had done so; and the Secretary was honest and candid enough to add, that the editor of the *Examiner* "was rarely paid for publishing official advertisements," or words to that effect—*all of which we declare to be the truth.*

The pure, unenvious, unsuspicious *Evangelical Witness* was not at all satisfied. His patriotic mind was troubled with dark forebodings as to the designs of the Colonial Secretary and the editor of the *Examiner*, who are supposed to be erecting "a Confederation Babel" by which they are to bring confusion on the land, and that consequently one is helping the other to plunder the Treasury, so that the edifice may go up. The "Evangelical" patriot cannot believe it possible that the *Examiner* editor—"generous" though he be—would publish Government advertisements gratuitously. Now, we repeat that the advertisements relating to the Pinette wharfs were published by us without an order from any person in the Government. For many years we have acted in a similar way, *while in opposition to the Government, as we are now*, and likely to be as long as it lasts; but we published only such advertisements, or matters in the nature of advertisements, as contained information which we considered it very desirable to have circulated in certain localities. The Queen's Printer was paid for them all—we were not paid for them all—nor did we ask pay for them all.

Now, having in this small business of the Pinette advertisements relieved the throbbing breast of our patriotic friend touching the designs of the Secretary and ourselves, we shall ask leave of the Secretary to answer four questions put to him by the *Protestant*. We would not attempt to do this only that we think the Secretary does not possess the information touching the questions which we have at our hands; and besides, the questions more especially concern ourselves.

"May we be allowed to ask the Colonial Secretary"—exclaims the *Protestant* in a spirit that indicates a belief in having stumbled on a great heap of corruption—"for what service were the following sums paid to the publisher of the *Examiner*, as we find them on the warrant list of the *Royal Gazette*:—

"July 11, 1864	£16	8	9
Oct. 6. "	7	11	3
Feby. 25, 1865	23	18	0

"Were these sums," he asks, "not paid wholly for advertisements in the *Examiner?* And if so, were those advertisements ordered by any officer of the Government?" "How does it come that the payment in February last to the publisher of the *Examiner*....if for Government advertising, is so much larger than the two payments which preceded it?"

All these questions are easily answered, although the dictatorial spirit in which they are put would not fairly entitle them to a reply. An explanation of the items above quoted will be an answer to all the questions. The July item—£16 8s. 9d.—was made up as follows:—Advertising Steamers on the Hillsborough, £7 13s. 0d. (This advertisement was inserted in the other non-official papers as well as the *Examiner*) £4 9s. 0d. for notices to the settlers on the Worrell estate—(The Commissioner of Public Lands has, ever since he has been in office, exercised his own discretion as to the necessity of publishing some, not all, his advertisements in the *Examiner*, especially those relating to the Worrell estate, over which this paper circulates more extensively than all the other papers put together; and the Commissioner finds that it pays the public service remarkably well to advertise in this paper) The remainder, sufficient to make up the £16 8s. 9d., was for advertising the Prince of Wales College and the Powder Magazine, the benefit of which advertising was extended to some, if not all, the other non-official papers.

The October item, £7 11s. 3d., was as follows:—Land Office 20s.—(the Commissioner being the party ordering the advertisement for this sum, and not the Government;) and the balance £6 11s. 3d. was for publishing a long code of instructions, sent out from the Imperial Government, defining the mode of restoring persons apparently drowned. *This matter was published*, by order of the Governor in Council, *in all the Island papers, the "Protestant" included.*

The February item of £23 18s. 0d. which seems to have alarmed our contemporary so much, was made up as follows:—£15 for printing statistical returns for the Land Office. (These returns were in the hands of the printers of the *Examiner* office, who were engaged upon them for the Journals of the House of Assembly, and who were the only parties that could print them at the time they were wanted, as there was no second copy, and they were printed at about one third of what they would cost if a new copy could have been made, and printed by the Queen's Printer at the usual rate of charging, because the same type that was used for the Journals answered, with some alterations, for the Land Office work.) The balance required to make up the £23 18s. was for small advertising for the Land Office, Board of Education, Prince of Wales College, and a mere trifle for the Secretary's office—nearly all of which advertisements appeared in the other non-official papers as well as the *Examiner*.

We have been particular, perhaps tediously so, in explaining this matter; and although it may seem to be of a private and personal nature, the *Protestant*—from a bad taste and an envious spirit—has given a public character to it by insinuating that corruption has been practised by an officer of the Government in regard to this small public printing. The officer so censured may take care of himself, and he is well able to do it. We appear *not* as his advocate, but our own. If he has been corrupt, and if we have been the tool or the instrument of his corruption, we are quite as much to blame, if not more so than he; and it is our bounden duty to remove the blame from our shoulders. We have shown most conclusively that the Colonial Secretary individually has had little or no part in the distribution of the miserable, paltry patronage received by us, in common with other journalists, at the hands of the Government. We have always considered that the present Government have been too parsimonious in the distribution of their more important advertisements amongst the public journals of the Colony. A wider publicity would cost very little money, and might materially serve the interests of the community at large. The Liberal Government, from 1851 to 1859, did not shew this stingy spirit—they gave their advertisements freely to other papers in opposition when the public service seemed to require it; and for nearly six months after the new Government was formed in 1851, the veteran Queen's Printer, Mr. Haszard, had all the official advertisements, although a printer of the Liberal party was prepared to publish them.

We never envied any man his loaves and fishes, and never shall. Every one has a right to enjoy them when he comes honestly by them; and heaven forbid that we should ever grumble when Mr. David Laird shall be fortunate enough to get from the Government two dollars for publishing some advertisements about public works at Pinette, or in any other locality in the Island, although no other printing office in the land may be so highly favored by such munificent patronage. We have often thought, that Mr. Laird has been, of all others, the "white-headed boy" of the Government; and we think now it is very ungrateful of the naughty fellow to kick up his heels in the way he is doing, because another happens to have got merely a spoonful of pap from the basin out of which he has been gorged. His dry nurses of the Government have loaded him with all sorts of luxuries and delicacies, known to the dry accountants of the Administration by such entries as the following:—"Stationery for the Public Departments, say two hundred pounds a year; Miscellaneous Printing for Post Office, &c.; Stationery for the House of Assembly, good for one hundred and fifty pounds at least; Reporting for the "House," (little labour performed by the fortunate grantee), say sixty pounds more;—monopoly of sale of Government School Books—(pickings unknown!), besides many other large "crumbs of comfort" duly chronicled in the detailed public accounts published in the Journals for the last six years, now before us, but from which, let it not be supposed, we are going to make any extracts, because in doing so we might lay ourselves open to the suspicion of being influenced by the bad example of our contemporary.

Only fancy, good reader, the smallness of this whole business: Mr. Laird complains through the *Protestant* that two small advertisements appeared in the *Examiner*, and not in the other non-official papers. We have explained that they were published by our own authority, and no other. If we were paid for them, the cost would be, perhaps, about two dollars, *while we know that the public service has been benefitted by their publication.* Mr. Laird and his establishment have, during the last six years, pocketed thousands of pounds out of the public Treasury, and he has never heard a whisper of complaint from us. We do not envy Mr. Laird his thousands—let him pluck the Government goose to his heart's content, and we shall be silent, if the goose submits to the operation; but we must say that we pity the person who envies us for doing a little service to the public, to the pecuniary value of two dollars to ourselves, for which we have made no charge, and for which we don't expect to be paid.

THE TENANT LEAGUE AND ITS PATRONAGE.

Some of our friends of the Tenant League are dissatisfied because we do not espouse their cause, and they declare their determination to make us *feel* their displeasure in a pecuniary sense. What they mean by this is, that they will withdraw their subscriptions from the Examiner, and support only such papers as will advocate their views. Indeed, two or three have already withdrawn their names from our list, and they have declared to us that they were *compelled* to do so by coercion on the part of the League.

Now, we don't intend to complain of this loss of patronage. It won't ruin us; and its transfer to Mr. Ross or any other newspaper proprietor is scarcely likely to lead to the making of his fortune. The League is composed of men who, for the most part, are certainly not of a literary turn of mind. Their speeches, resolutions and addresses, abundantly prove this fact, we think; and, whatever may be the experience of our friend Ross—who, from pure patriotic motives, no doubt, has cast his lot in with theirs—our experience is, that the Tenant League people are not even extensive newspaper readers. We have had, perhaps, about a score of them on our list altogether; and we don't know whether a majority of the score regard newspaper proprietors as a class of obnoxious individuals who should never dream of asking for pay, just as a still more obnoxious class of proprietors have the presumption to do, and to enforce payment of claims in a very arbitrary manner; but this we know to our own annoyance and inconvenience, that most of the Tenant Leaguers who have heretofore *patronized* us, have been pleased entirely to forget their obligations to the printer. Now, if those wise and intelligent people really intend to punish us, because we cannot fall in with their vagaries, by withdrawing their patronage, we hope the withdrawal will be preceded by a settlement of accounts in all cases—so that we shan't have much reason to cry over this heavy loss and great discouragement.

The system of exclusive shop dealing—that is, dealing only with those merchants who favour the Tenant League—is also, we understand, to be rigidly enforced by a species of terrorism which forms part of the machinery of the League. It is useless to say who will suffer the most by this unwise arrangement—the merchant who can reserve his goods for cash customers, and get his out-standing accounts settled, or the tenants who have enjoyed the benefit of a generous credit between seed time and harvest, and during a long winter. It is not pleasant to reflect upon the state of society in so small a community as this, where any considerable number of men could be found to adopt such rash and ruinous counsels. And we will, therefore, leave the subject for the present, trusting that when the existing agitation subsides—which can not be long continued without disaster to many persons engaged in it—a better feeling will generally prevail amongst the tenantry; and steps may be taken to secure for them, by legal and constitutional action through the Legislature, the accomplishment of their wishes—a release from the leasehold tenure.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The Associated Press Agent gives the following account of the murder of President Lincoln and assassination of Secretary Seward and Son.

Presedent Lincoln and wife visited the Theatre (Ford's) this evening for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the American Cousin. The Theatre was densely crowded and everybody seemed highly delighted with the scene before them. During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard which merely attracted but suggested nothing serious until a man rushed to the front of the President's box waiving a long dagger in his right hand, exclaiming "*Sic semper Tyrannis*," and immediately leaped from the box, which was in the second tier, to the stage beneath, and ran across to the opposite side, making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience, from the rear of the Theatre, and mounting a horse fled. The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet, rushing towards the stage—many exclaiming "Hang him," "hang him." The excitement was of the wildest description.

Following is an account of Secretary Seward's assassination: About 10 o'clock a man rang the door bell and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he come from Dr. Verdi, Mr. Seward's family Physician, with a prescription—at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper—and saying, in answer to a refusal, that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with particular directions concerning the medicines. He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. The man passed the servant and walked heavily toward the Secretary's room, and was there met by Frederick Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representations which he did to the servant. What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him in the head with a billy, severely infusing the skull, and felling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, paymaster of the U. S. Army, and Mr. Hansel of the State Department, and two male servants, disabling them all. He rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing, it is thought and hoped, no arteries, though he bled profusely. The assassin then rushed down stairs unmolested, mounted his horse at the door, and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President had done.

The Secretary's son Frederick has since died. There is universal mourning all over the country.

Booth, the murderer, is said to have been captured. No business transacted to-day.

Funeral of President Lincoln.—Wednesday last having been the day appointed for the Funeral of President Lincoln at Washington, the melancholy event was commemorated here by the hoisting of flags at half-mast from the public buildings, from Government House, and at the residence of the American Consul. The stores of all American citizens residing here were closed; and even many of our British residents testified there respect for the memory of the late President by a partial shutting up of shop. The day was one of profound and universal gloom throughout the United States—business being everywhere suspended.

THE CANADIAN DELEGATES IN HALIFAX.

Arrival of the Canadian Delegates in Halifax, *en route* for England.—The Halifax *Unionist* gives the following account of the magnificent reception lately given in that city to the Delegates from the Canadian Government on their way to England.

"Never since Halifax was settled—never since Nova Scotia had a name upon the map of the world, has such a reception been accorded to visitors, high or low—the heir apparent only excepted—as that given to the Canadian Ministers, on Thursday evening last. Fancy the male population of this city—of, perhaps, thirty thousand people, the great majority of them sitting up till after midnight, to welcome their fellow-Colonists, casually touching our shores to remain for but three hours among us! What other cause than Confederation could have so stirred the great heart of the city, so moved the masses? No person before ever witnessed here such a demonstration, such a greeting, with one single exception, as the one given to the delegates. It seemed as if the streets were too narrow, too short, too crooked, even to get a view of the entire procession at one glance. The cavalcade, the display, the enthusiasm, the torchlights the trade's transparencies, the *tout ensemble*, was really magnificent. At half-past 2 a. m, the address to the delegates was read by His Worship the Mayor, in Temperance Hall, to an audience that the building could not begin to contain.

"The order maintained throughout, from the formation of the procession at Cunard's Wharf, as they passed down through Water Street to the Province Building, thence through Hollis Street to the Chief Justice's, thence back by Barrington Street to St. Paul's, thence along the upper side of the Parade, and on to Temperance Hall, with windows opened, and handkerchiefs fluttering—thousands of female faces peering smilingly down upon the manly forms that passed beneath—the fireworks that illuminated the atmosphere, the music that enlivened the march, the banners that fluttered in the breeze—the harmony, good feeling, and *bonhommie* throughout constituted an ovation of which Nova Scotia can well afford to be proud. Whatever may be said of the state of public feeling in country places, it needs no further evidence to show what the opinions of *nine-tenths* of the citizens of Halifax are, at all events, on this question. His Worship the Mayor read the address from the citizens with good effect, and the extemporaneous replies on the part of the Delegates were very appropriate, and received with demonstrations of enthusiasm. Both Mr. Cartier and Mr. Galt spoke. Mr. Tilley was called for, and for the second time during the evening, heard with great interest. The early part of the evening, from 10 to 12, had been occupied with speeches from the Delegates and others. At the close, three cheers were given for the Queen, three for the Delegates, and three more for Mr. Brydges, the agent of the Grand Trunk, whose attention and civilities to Nova Scotians, and especially to the Delegates and their families while in Canada, were unremitting. The 13th of April will henceforth be among red letter days, we trust, in the good City of Halifax."

The Mission of the Delegates.—In his speech at Temperance Hall in Halifax, on the occasion of the reception, the Hon. Mr. Cartier made the following explanation of the object of the mission to England:—

"On hearing the fate of the measure in New Brunswick, they in Canada deemed it advisable to bring to a conclusion the business of the Legislature, and send a delegation to England to press Confederation upon the Imperial Parliament, the defence question, and in connection therewith, the Intercolonial Railway. It had become a question of Imperial policy, and his codelegates and himself were going to England to urge the question of defence, not for Canada alone, but for all the British North American Provinces. On this question of defence, all the Provinces must be included, and in order to defend ourselves properly we must be united under one government. The treasure and resources of the Provinces separately cannot be usefully and properly applied for defence, except united under one government, and then all the strength of the Confederated Provinces can be brought to bear upon the point where the attack takes place. It is beyond doubt that the Imperial Government considers the Federation of all the Provinces absolutely necessary. The resources of one Province alone would be too small to resist attack, but when all are united very great assistance can be given, and when that has taken place there can be no difficulty. The delegates were going to England to urge the construction of the great Intercolonial Railway, as the construction of that work was absolutely necessary for the defence of British North America."

The people of England must be getting sick and tired of the discussions connected with the Colonies. From the London *Times* we learn that on the 25th ult., Mr. Aytoun, M. P., asked the Government if it was their intention "to ask the sanction of Parliament during the present session for a guarantee of a sum of money required to complete the railway from Halifax to Quebec, or whether the idea was abandoned, and upon what ground, and if hopes were still held out to the Colonies that ever such a guarantee would be recommended by the Government of this country." This gentleman described the route of the railway as being "through a most difficult country, in which the hills were composed of rocks, and the rivers, being numerous, engineering difficulties of magnitude presented themselves." * * * and within two or three days march of the American frontier. He is evidently hostile to the road. The Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Cardwell, replied that the British Government, on the fulfillment of certain conditions by the Colonies within two years, were bound to carry out the engagements made by the Duke of Newcastle. Whenever those conditions were fulfilled, the Government would carry out its part of the agreement, and make the proposal to the House. "At the same time he must guard himself to this extent, that if the Conference at Quebec agreed upon terms, by which that most desirable scheme, the Union of the North American Colonies, should be accomplished, and the plan of the Intercolonial Railway cordially approved, *then the time might come when Her Majesty's Government would be called upon to fulfil their engagements.*"

We have much pleasure in inserting the following lines, as a specimen of a forthcoming volume of poems by Miss E. N. Lockerby, who is a native of Prince Edward Island, and has for some years been a resident of Charlottetown. As this is Miss L.'s first appearance before the public, we trust she will meet with that liberal share of patronage to which the merit of her work, now in the press, will be found most justly to entitle her. The pervading spirit of the entire volume is heavenward: and it contains sketches from real life, finished with the exquisite touch of an artist accustomed to draw from nature.

Thus opens the touching story of "Amanda:"—

"GEORGE AND AMANDA.

"*A Sketch from Real Life.*

"Ye who have never drank of sorrow's cup,
Nor felt the sting that disappointment brings,
Nor bow'd in meek submission to the voice
That bade you lay your loved ones in the dust,
Nor utter'd the loud wail as ye consign'd
Them to the cold, dark, mouldering clay from whence
They came: we ask you now to come around
Us, and, a listening circle, sit, and hear
A tale of fair Prince Edward Isle. A tale
By one who dwelt hard by its sea-beat strand,
And watched its ceaseless waters rippling glide,
And play, and dance beneath the early beam's
Meridian heat, and soft declining rays
Of heaven's all glorious orb; and rise in bright
And curling little eddies up, and leap
Upon the sparkling pebbles as they lay
All interspersed with pearls, ruby, amber,
And divers colored stones, and curious shells,
And seaweeds most minutely delicate.
Or chase each other up the golden beach,
Then back receding, hurry down and rush
In gurgling haste to mingle once again
In ocean's placid depths.
But ah, I fear if only ye who ne'er
Have known pale grief, nor once in heart
Pierced by the thousand poisoned stings of care,
Anxiety, remorse, or drear suspense,
Or fear, or blighted hope, or faithless friend,
Or rankling foe, have known what suffering is—
I greatly fear our audience circle needs
Must be but small. For who are they, ah who
Of Adam's fallen race who long have dwelt
On this terrestrial sphere, and felt no pain?
Then come ye, too, who by hard trials pressed
On all sides round, found no escape, but yet
Resigned have raised your streaming eyes to heaven,
And said it was a Father's hand that dealt
The blow,—and kissed the rod, and said that it
Was good to be afflicted thus; and felt
The heart made better by it.
And come ye, too, ye who have been bereaved,
Have agonized, and writhed beneath the blow,
And asked, why am I thus severely dealt
By? What have I done to call down this blow?
And felt the swollen heart beat hard against
The heaving breast, and clenched the quivering hand,
And stamped the proud rebellious foot, and cried,
"I will not be resigned! I cannot give
Them up!"

Then follows a graphic account of the memorable hurricane of Oct. 3rd, 1851, which strewed our coast with so many sad mementoes of its devastating power. We would say to one and all—*Read the book.*

COLONIAL NEWS.

The conclusion of the St. Alban's raiding case in Montreal might have proved tragical. The Toronto *Globe's* correspondent says:—

"The case being ended, Messrs. Ermatinger and E. Clarke stepped up, when Mr. Cartier applied to withdraw the warrants issued by them, as others were issued by the Recorder of Toronto. This being granted, Sergeant Hunter took possession of the prisoners, who looked much displeased. For half an hour they remained in court. $1,000, &c., were returned to Young. Meantime a guard of mounted artillery, with drawn swords, appeared, which created excitement. Shortly after the prisoners and Water Police entered an omnibus, amidst the cheering of about 200 people and groans for Mr Cartier. They started, followed by three carriages, containing Southern ladies, and part of the crowd, and passed through the principal streets to the station, where the special train was waiting. The few sympathizers gave some parting cheers. There was no disposition shown to riot at any time."

The Montreal *Telegraph* comments in exceedingly severe terms on the act, among other things saying:—

"The Government seems to be very desirous of a collision between the military and people here. On Wednesday last the troops were under arms, and again on Friday and Saturday. Now the officers commanding have received instructions to retain a large force in barracks, each man with thirty rounds of ball cartridge, and the artillery with grape and canister, ready to mow down Her Majesty's loyal Canadian subjects if they dared to murmur too loudly against infamous wrong. We advise the Government to pause in its career; the men who have maintained British connection are those it proposes to massacre. The first shot poured into their ranks may drive them into the ranks of the enemy, and dispose of Confederation and kindred schemes in a clap of thunder."

GREAT FRESHET AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 4, 1865.

Between Friday and Saturday the river rose rapidly, and one of the "shoves" piled the ice so high as to come near striking one of the tubes of the Victoria Bridge.

On Sunday evening the water made a threatening irruption into Griffintown; and on Monday the river rose still higher and the flood extended along the Lachine railway track and submerged the fields in the vicinity of Point St. Charles. The flooded streets are covered with rafts and boats. $900 have been contributed by the corporation for the relief of the sufferers.

To-day the water receded, and at half-past five a channel opened in the river, in consequence of which the flood sank rapidly.

The height of water was only eighteen inches less than what it was during the great flood of 1861.

The Toronto *Globe* says that emigrants by the Canadian steamers have been swindled at Portland out of $5 charges each for pretended passports, which, however, were nothing more than receipts for passport fees exacted. The charge of five dollars was payable in American currency, and where an English sovereign was tendered two dollars in greenbacks were returned—thus taking the gold dollar at a shilling or two less than its value. They were not allowed to go to the broker for change. They were kept under military guard, on board the vessel for forty hours, and forbidden even the privilege of going upon deck. Some of them were told that if they did not pay these fees they must either return to Europe or go to prison. Forty-two immigrants were in this way, compelled to purchase "passports" before they were allowed to land or proceed upon their journey to Canada.

The Yankees are always ready to "turn an honest penny."

The Montreal *Gazette* says:—"The 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade will probably remain here for several years, as volunteers have been called for to fill it up to its strength from the surplus men of the depot of the 97th Regiment, now stationed at Colchester. The Brigade leaves for Quebec on or about the 25th of this month."

The Quebec Daily *News* sarcastically remarks:—"Those who oppose Confederation in Newfoundland fear that a Union with a miserable country like Canada would ruin that island, while, at the same time, pauperism is so prevalent there that the most gloomy picture is given of the prevailing poverty of the people. If Newfoundland has no better argument than this to oppose a Confederation, it will hardly hold water."

We are informed that three distinguished officers belonging to the Royal Engineers have been detailed for duty in British North America, to superintend the works connected with the different fortifications now in course of construction in Canada and Nova Scotia. They will probably arrive by the next steamer from England.

The prospects of the Seal fishery in Newfoundland look very encouraging. A despatch from St. John states that the Schr. *Superior*, with 2500 young "Hoods," from Carbonear, bore up on the 1st instant, leaky. She reports 70 sealing vessels in the ice, and that all of them are doing well.

The Quebec *News* of the 10th says:—"The Hon. T. D. McGee left town last evening for Montreal, from whence he will leave for Portland on Thursday evening, to take passage in the steamer *Nova Scotian*, on Saturday the 15th inst. Mr. McGee will visit his native land, and be present at the opening of the Dublin International Exhibition."

Private letters from Fredericton say that it is not unlikely that a wing of the 15th Regt., at present stationed there, will be removed to Halifax for the purpose of working on the different fortifications now in course of erection in Halifax harbor. The different fortifications will, we learn, be pushed forward with the least possible delay.

ARRIVAL OF THE *PALESTINE*.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard Freight steamer, Palestine, arrived at her Pier on Sunday evening 16th, at seven o'clock, bringing dates to the 4th inst., being three days later than the Europa.

By this arrival we have to record the death of Richard Cobden, M. P. This sad event was hardly anticipated by his friends, for though Mr. Cobden has been suffering for some days under a bronchial attack, it was hoped that rest and quiet would restore him to health. That these hopes were fallacious is now too well known. He died in Eaton Square, London, Monday morning, 2nd inst., at a quarter past eleven, in his 61st year. Mr. Cobden was born near Midhurst, Sussex, on the 3rd of June, 1804. His departure was without suffering, and almost to the final moment his consciousness was unclouded.

The remains of Mr. Cobden was to have been interred at Lavington on Friday, by the side of his son.

The London papers comment with satisfaction upon the tributes to the late Mr. Cobden in the House of Commons.

Nearly all the Paris papers contain highly eulogistic articles on the late Mr. Cobden.

The death of Mr. John Caswell, the well known publisher, and of the earl of Desart, one of Lord Derby's under secretaries, must be added to the rapidly swelling obituary of the year.

There is no foreign news of interest.

THE WAR IN THE STATES.

THE SURRENDER OF LEE'S ARMY.

The important intelligence of the capture of Richmond was speedily followed by the announcement of the surrender of Gen. Lee's army. It seems that the Federal pursuit from Petersburg was so swift and tenacious—53 miles in two days and a half—that Lee was prevented from reaching Barksville, the railroad junction at which he aimed, while he was also seperated from Johnston, with whose forces he hoped to effect a junction. Moreover, he found himself shut up in the irregular belt of territory between the James and the Appottomax rivers, and hemmed in by overwhelming numbers of the enemy. Once be turned at bay and gave battle, losing much of his artillery and transportation trains in the fight, and two of his best Generals, Ewell, and W. H. F. Lee, his own son. Finding himself in a desperate situation, he deemed discretion the better part of valor, and, as the result proved, determined for the sake of humanity, to surrender his army rather than sacrifice it in a conflict utterly hopeless. Grant, perceiving his desperate situation, addressed Lee a letter, while the pursuit was kept up; and in which the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia was briefly alluded to, and the surrender of the Army was asked to prevent the further effusion of blood. Lee, in reply, did not concur in the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of his army, but reciprocated the desire to prevent the further effusion of blood, and asked Grant's conditions of surrender. Grant responded, that there was but one condition, and that he would insist upon—that the men surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms against the Government until properly exchanged; and desired a meeting with Lee, or offered to send officers to meet any he might name to arrange definitely the terms. Lee, in return, wished it understood that he did not propose the surrender of the Army of Virginia, but merely asked the terms of his (Grant's) proposition; that he did not think the emergency had arisen for the surrender; that as peace was the sole object of all, he desired to know whether the proposals would tend to that end; that he could not meet with a view to surrender the army of Northern Virginia, but as far as the proposition might effect the Confederate State forces under his command and tend to the restoration of peace, he would be pleased to meet Gen. Grant at 10 a. m., on the 9th, on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies. Grant replied that he had no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the proposed meeting could lead to no good, and then spoke of the desire of the North and his own desire for peace, and of the terms upon which it could be had, which he said were well understood. Before receiving this note, Lee had gone to the picket line expecting to meet Grant. It was there handed to him, when he despatched a note asking an interview in accordance with his (Grant's) offer. Grant was four miles West of Walter's Church when this note was despatched, and did not receive it until 11.50 a. m., when he immediately notified Lee that he would repair to the front to meet him. Following these letters, of which the foregoing is a summary, were two others dated Appomattox Court House, containing Grant's terms, and another of Lee's dated Headquarters Army Northern Virginia, accepting them. Both letters were written on the 9th. Grant's terms were as follows:—

"Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer, designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate; officers to give their individual parole not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be paraded and stacked and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside."