SUNDAY DIRECTORY—HOURS OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

St. George's Cathedral—Morning Service, 11.00; Evening Service, 7.00; Military Service, 2.30, p. m. Daily Prayers at 2.30 p.m., except on Wednesdays, when service is held at 7½ p.m.; with sermon. On Saints' Days morning and evening prayers.

St. Paul' Church (Queen Street.)—Morning Service, 11.00; Evenin Service, 6.30.

St. James' Church (Union Street.)—Morning Service, 11.00; Evening Service, 6.00.

St. Mark's Church (Barriefield.)—Morning Service, 11.00.

St. John's Church (Portsmouth.)—Morning Service, 10,30; Afternoon Service, 4 o'clock.

St. Andrew's Church (Princess Street.)—Morning Service, 11.00; Afternoon Service, 6.

Chalmers' Church (Earl Street.)—Morning Service, 11.00; Evening Service, 6.00.

Brock Street Presbyterian Church.—Morning Service, 11.00; Afternoon Service 6,00.

Wesleyan Methodist Church (Sydenham Street).—Morning Service, 10.30; Evening Service, 6.00.

Wesleyan Methodist Church (Queen Street).—Morning Service, 10.30; Evening Service, 6.00.

Methodist Episcopal Church, (Head of Johnson Street).—Morning Service, 10.30; Evening Service, 6.00.

Primitive Methodist Church (Brock Street.)—Morning Service, 10.30; Evening Service, 6.00.

St. Mary's Cathedral (Roman Catholic.)—Mass, 7.00, 8.00 8.45 (Military Service) and 10.30 a.m.; Vespers, 3.30.

Baptist Church (Johnson Street.)—Morning Service, 11.00; Evening Service, 6.00.

Congregational Church (Wellington St.)—Morning Service, 11.00; Evening Service, 6.30.

Catholic Apostolic Church (Queen St.)—Morning Service, 10.00; Evening Service, 6.00.

The Daily British Whig.

"Onward per Orbem Diem."

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1865.

Public Meetings, Amusements and Sales This Day.

Sale of Bath Road Tolls at two o'clock this afternoon at Ward's Tavern, head of Princess Street.

Sheriff's Sale of Valuable Lands in the township of Storrington, at noon in Sheriff's Office.

The excitement consequent upon the murder of President Lincoln seems to have subsided in Washington, and attention is directed to the capture of his murderers. Neither of the Assassins, Booth or Surratt, has been taken, neither is their whereabouts known. Booth is suspected of having come into Canada, and should that be the case, he is not safer here than in the United States, if so safe. Nobody here will countenance him, but on the contrary, use every means to surrender him to justice. Rewards to the amount of $100,000 are offered for the apprehension of these murderers, a sum sufficient to put the most expert Detectives on their track, and worth the while of expending much money and time.

Should Booth or his fellow Assassin be in Canada and stay here for a while, most assuredly he will be taken. Canada is no wilderness where men may lie concealed; on the contrary, law and order can be found in every part of it, and no means of escape from justice can prevail. There is no place beyond Canada to which criminals can flee, for the means of preserving life would be wanting for those who would flee to the forest for refuge. No, if these men come to Canada, they come to a prison. Whatever may be the feelings of the people with respect to the War, but one opinion is felt or expressed with regard to the Assassination.

SPEECHES OF PRESIDENT JOHNSTON.

Washington, April 18.

Yesterday afternoon a delegation from the citizens of Illinois waited on President Johnston, to pay their respects on behalf of the delegation. Governor Oleshy addressed the President as follows:

"Mr. President—I take much pleasure in presenting to you this delegation of the citizens of Illinois, representing almost every portion of the State. We are drawn together by the mournful events of the past few days to give some feeble expression to the feelings we, in common with the whole nation, realize as pressing us to the earth, by appropriate and respectful ceremonies. We thought it not inappropriate before we should separate, even in this sad hour, to seek this interview with your Excellency, that while the bleeding heart is pouring out mournful anguish over the death of our beloved late President, the idol of our State, and the pride of the whole country, we may earnestly express to you, the living head of this nation, our deliberate, full and abiding confidence in you, as the one who, in these dark hours, must bear upon himself the mighty responsibility of maintaining, directing and defending its affairs.

President Johnson replied:—

"Gentlemen,—I have listened with profound emotion to the kind words you have addressed to me. The visit of this large delegation to speak through you, sir, these words of encouragement, I had not anticipated. In the midst of the saddening circumstances which surround us, and the immense responsibility thrown upon me, an expression of the confidence of individuals, and still more of an influential body like that before me, representing a great commonwealth, cheers and strengthens my heavily burdened mind. I am at a loss for words to respond. In an hour like this of deepest sorrow, were it possible to embody in words the feelings of my bosom, I could not command my lips to utter them. Perhaps the best reply I could make, and the one most readily appropriate to your kind assurances of confidence, would be to receive them in silence. (Sensation.) The throbbings of my heart since the sad catastrophe which has appalled us cannot be rendered to words, and oppressed as I am with the new and great responsibility which has devolved upon me, and saddened with grief, I can with difficulty respond to you at all; but I cannot permit such expressions of the confidence reposed in me by the people to pass without acknowledgment. To an individual like myself, who has never claimed much, who has, it is true, received from a generous people many marks of trust and honor for a long time, an occasion like this, and a manifestation of public feeling so well timed, are peculiarly acceptable. Sprung from the people myself every pulsation of the popular heart finds an immediate answer in my own. By many men in public life, such occasions are often considered merely formal. To me they are real. Your words of countenance and encouragement sink deep in my heart, and were I even a coward I could not but gather from them strength to carry out my convictions of right. Thus feeling I shall enter upon the discharge of my great duty firmly, steadfastly, (applause,) if not with the signal ability exhibited by my predecessor which is still fresh in the sorrowing minds. Need I repeat that no heart feels more sensibly than mine this great affliction. In what I say on this occasion I shall indulge in no petty spirit of anger—no feeling of revenge. But we have beheld a notable event in history of mankind. In the midst of the American people, where every citizen is taught to obey law and observe the rules of Christian conduct, our Chief Magistrate, the beloved of all hearts, has been assassinated, and when we trace this crime to its cause, when we remember the sources from whence the assassin drew his inspiration, and then look at the result, we stand yet more astounded at this most barbarous, most diabolical assassination. Such a crime as the murder of a great and good man, honored and revered, the beloved and the hope of the people, springs not alone from a solitary individual of ever so desperate wickedness. We trace its cause through successive steps without my enumerating them here, back to that source which is the spring of all our woes. No one can say that if the perpetrator of this fiendish deed be arrested, he could not undergo the extremest penalty the law knows for crime—none will say that mercy should interpose. But is he alone guilty? Here gentlemen, you perhaps expect me to present some indication of my future policy. One thing will say: Every era teaches its lesson. The times we live in are not without instruction. The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime, and that it must be punished—(applause)—that the Government will not always bear with its enemies, that it is strong not only to protect but to punish. (Applause.) When we turn to the criminal code and examine the catalogue of crimes, we there find arson laid down as a crime with its appropriate penalty; we find there theft and robbery and murder given as crimes, and there, too, we find the last and highest of crimes, treason. (Applause.) With other and inferior offences our people are familiar. But in our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be surely punished. I make this allusion not to excite the already exasperated feeling of the public, but to point out the principles of public justice which should guide our action at this particular juncture, and which accord with sound public morals. Let it be engraved on every heart that treason is a crime and traitors shall suffer its penalty. (Applause.) While we are appalled, overwhelmed at the fall of one man in our midst by the hand of a traitor, shall we allow men, I care not by what weapons, to attempt the life of the State with impunity? While we strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of this assassination, shall we allow the nation to be assassinated? (Applause.) I speak in no spirit of unkindness. I leave the events of the future to disposed of as they arise, regarding myself as the humble instrument of the American people. In this as in all things, justice and judgement shall be determined by them. I do not harbor bitter or revengful feelings toward any. In general terms I would say that public morals and opinion should be established upon the sure and inflexible principles of justice. (Applause.) When the question of exercising mercy comes before me it will be considered calmly, judicially remembering that I am the Executive of the nation. I know men love to have their names spoken of in connection with acts of mercy, and how easy it is to yield to this impulse. But we must not forget that what may be mercy to the individual is cruelty to the State. (Applause.) In the exercise of mercy there should be no doubt left that this high prerogative is not used to relieve a few at the expense of the many.—Be assured I shall never forget that I am not to consult my own feelings alone, but to give an account to the whole people. (Applause.) In regard to my future course I will now make no professions, no pledges. I have been connected somewhat actively with public affairs, and to the history of my past public acts, which are familiar to you. I refer—to those principles which have governed me heretofore, and will hereafter. In general I will say I have long labored for the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of mankind. My opinions as to the nature of popular government have long been cherished, and constituted as I am, it is now too late in life to change them. I believe that government was made for man and not man for government. (Applause.) This struggle of the people against the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw has demonstrated that the attachment of the people to their Government is the strongest national defence human wisdom can devise. (Applause.) So long as each man feels that the interests of the Government are his interests, so long as the public heart turns in the right direction, and the people understand and appreciate the theory of our Government and love liberty, our Constitution will be transmitted unimpaired. If the time ever comes when the people shall cease to be one of the nations of the earth, after having preserved our form of free government, and shown its existence, through the vicissitudes of nearly a century, it may be that it was necessary for us to pass through this last ordeal of intestine strife to prove that this Government will not perish from internal weakness, but will stand able to defend itself against all foes, and punish treason. (Applause.) In the dealings of an inscrutable Providence, and by the operation of the Constitution, I have been thrown unexpectedly into this position. My past life, especially my course during the present unholy rebellion, is before you. I have no principles to retract. I defy any one to point to any of my public acts in variance with the fixed principles which have guided me through life. I have no professions to offer. Professions and promises would be worth nothing at this time. No one can foresee the circumstances that will hereafter arise. Had any man gifted with prescience, four years ago, uttered and written down, in advance, the events of this period, the story would have seemed more marvellous than anything in the Arabian Nights. I shall not attempt to anticipate the future. As events occur and it becomes necessary for me to act, I shall dispose of each as it arises, deferring any declaration or message until it can be written paragraph by paragraph in the light of events as they transpire."

Reward for President Lincoln's Assassin.—The following Proclamation was issued by Secretary Stanton on Thursday last:—

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Reward.—The murderer of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, is still at large. Fifty thousand dollars reward will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by municipal authorities or State Executives. Twenty five thousand dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of G. A. Atzerot, sometimes called Port Tobacco, one of Booth's accomplices. Twenty-five thousand dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices. Liberal rewards will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above named criminals or their accomplices. All persons harboring or secreting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a military commission, and the punishment of death. Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers. All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day until it be accomplished.

SPREAD OF ROMANISM.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir,—The trail of a red herring has often led many a noble hound astray. I could not help thinking of this to-day as I read in your impression Dr. Cumming's able exposure of the system of Popery as regards nuns and nunneries. The Doctor has for once in his life been put upon the wrong scent. The red herring has been drawn across his path, and he has cantered off in the wrong direction. He is under the impression, as well as many others, that the Roman Catholic population of this country is on the increase, and that, too, by the force of their system. But is this true? Let us turn to the census of 1861, page 87.

We find that the population of this country in 1801 amounted to nearly 2,000,000. In 1861 it amounted to more than 20,000,000. Here is an increase in 60 years of more than 11,000,000.

I assume, until proved wrong, that the Roman Catholic population of this country in 1861 is a million and a quarter. But when I look to the census I find that in 1861 there were 946,172 persons born out of, but resident in this country. These immigrants, with the exception of Scotchmen, whom for argument's sake I regard as Protestants, are Irishmen, Frenchmen, Italians, Spaniards, Germans, &c.

If now we assume, and we may do so fairly, that seven-eighths of those persons born out of, but resident in this country are Roman Catholics, then we shall have about 680,000 foreigners professing the Roman Catholic religion. But the whole Roman Catholic population is only 1,250,000, and that will leave 570,000, or little more than half a million native English Roman Catholics.

What, now, may we infer? Is it that the Roman Catholic population of this country is on the increase? How can that be, when after 60 years they muster only 570,000, exclusive of immigrants, in a population of more than 20,000,000?

Perhaps it is not generally known that there are in England and Wales 601,634 Irishmen, 169,202 Scotchmen, and 101,832 from foreign parts.

The truth is, the ranks of Romanism are swollen here not by perversion, but by immigration; and if an inspection were made of nunneries and monasteries, it would be found that the foreign element had much to do with them.

Any one who desires to see the ingredients of our population as to nationality has only to turn to the Census Appendix to Report (1861), page 87, and then comparing that with Dr. Cumming's statistics, supplied by Cardinal Wiseman, he will see that immigration is the chief cause of the apparent increase of Popery in this country. But if immigration add to the Roman Catholic population here it takes from it elsewhere.

Let us bear this also in mind that, while the population of England and Wales has increased during a period of 60 years by upwards of 11 millions, the population of Ireland has increased only half a million, and the Roman Catholic population when compared with Protestant, has decreased.

Let us bear this further in mind—that if the Roman Catholic population has increased, so has crime; and out of the whole number of our gaol population one-fifth are Romanists!

There is nothing to fear on our part, nor is there anything to be proud of on the part of the Roman Catholic divines, in the boasted, but fanciful, increase of the Roman Catholic population in England and Wales.

I am,

Incumbent.

March 13.

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir,—'An Incumbent,' who, if I may judge from his similes, seems as much at home among the hounds as among his parishioners, not only errs in figures, but starts a wrong issue in his letter to the Times of to-day. If he will give ten minutes' quiet perusal to my letter he will once more get on the right scent. He assumes the foreigners resident in England to be 946,172. According to the reports of the Census Commissioners quoted by Mr. Lumley in a paper read before the Statistical Society in May, 1864, the foreigners in England were 84,090, of whom 73,434 were Europeans. If these last include Danes, Norwegians and Germans, a considerable percentage must be Protestant. Surely the 'Incumbent's' 'red herring' must have put him on a scent which has carried him right over the statistics of fact and figures into the realms of romance.

Of marriages registered in England we have in the Established Church—

In 1858.....156,070	In 1860.....170,150
In 1859.....167,723	In 1861.....163,766

We have thus a decrease in these marriages.

In the Roman Catholic Church the marriages registered were—

In 1858.....6,643	In 1860.....7,800
In 1859.....7,756	In 1861.....7,782

In these there is an increase in the first three years, and a slight decrease in the last.

Some Roman Catholics are married in the Protestant as well as in the Roman Catholic Church, and many foreign Roman Catholics are married in registrars' offices.

These statistics would indicate a Roman Catholic population of upwards of a million in England, exclusive of Scotland. But the most remarkable statistics relate to prisons. The return of the House of Commons (Parliamentary paper No. 150) gives for the total prisoners in England on January 1, 1864, a total of 27,307 prisoners, of whom 5,533 were Roman Catholics. This is a startling proportion. Twenty per cent. of criminals in our prisons consists of Roman Catholics. From this it follows either that one-fifth of the English population is Roman Catholic, or that the Roman Catholic religion exerts a most demoralizing influence. I do not decide. It may be that Roman Catholic writers overstate, and that Protestant writers understate, the actual facts. I am absolutely persuaded that recent accessions to the Church of Rome are not drawn from the great middle class of our English people, but from the higher and lower classes. Some high heads have become dizzy and bewildered. Many humble feet have been seduced from the good old paths. But I am satisfied that the heart of our population beats healthy and true. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

March 15. John Cumming.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Sudden Death of Col. Thomson.—It is our painful duty, this morning, to record the death of our old and respected fellow-citizen, Col. E. W. Thomson. Whilst on his way to catch the street cars at the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, about ten o'clock yesterday forenoon, on his way to the city to attend a meeting at the Agricultural Hall, he fell dead on the side of the road near Brockton. It appears that he had been walking rapidly, and this doubtless brought on an apoplectic fit or caused the rupture of a blood-vessel.—He was observed holding on to the fence by a woman and some other persons who hastened to his aid, but ere they had got across the street he had fallen down and the spirit had fled. Deceased was about seventy-one years of age, and was well known as an active member of the Agricultural Society, and a staunch U. E. Loyalist.—Leader.

Montreal, April 20.

At the close of the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Daoust was granted a new trial and bailed out. Ducondu, for shooting his wife, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and Joseph McKenzie, for receiving stolen money, to four years. Six crimps—one a female—were sentenced to one year each, at hard labour, and a fine of $200 each.

Garon, a street musician, charges one King, an American, with stabbing him in the head with a butcher's knife. They quarrelled in a tavern and were fighting on the street. Garon is in danger.

Hon. Mr. McGee left to-day to attend the Dublin Exhibition. A large number saw him off and presented an address to him.

There is satisfactory proof that the person said to be alive, although his death was advertised and his funeral took place, really died.

The Officers gave a benefit to Mrs. Buckland to-night. General Lindsay and Lord Russell were among the performers. There was a crowded house.

There was a heavy fall of snow, followed by rain, to day.

Confederation in Prince Edward Island.—In the Prince Edward Island Legislature, on the 1st instant, Hon. J. C. Pope moved a series of resolutions against Confederation, which were carried by a vote of 23 to 5. The last of the series was as follows:—"That this House disagrees in the recommendations of the Quebec Convention, and on the part of Prince Edward Island emphatically declines a Union which, after a serious and careful consideration, it believes would prove politically, commercially and financially disastrous to the rights of its people." The Legislature was prorogued on the 3rd instant.

The notorious Brownlow, the Governor of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation to the colored people of the State, requesting them not to "speak harshly to the white people or treat them rudely."

An English church has been constructed at Naples on ground presented by Garibaldi. The Bishop of Gibraltar performed the ceremony and preached a sermon.

Sir Frederick Bruce.—The new British Minister at Washington, Sir F. Bruce, on Thursday presented his credentials and was officially received by President Johnson. The speeches both of the Minister and the President were in friendliness of tone all that could be wished. Judging the new President by the sentiments he expressed on Thursday, his feelings towards Great Britain ought to be as kindly as those of his lamented predecessor.

Sudden Death—Brantford, April 20.—Lewis Burwell, an old and much respected resident of this place, dropped down dead in the street this evening. He eat his dinner and appeared in his usual state of health at noon.

Fire in Collingwood—Collingwood, April 20.—Last evening at half-past eight o'clock a fire broke out in Front street, consuming the remaining half of the block which escaped the last fire, except the Hocking's hotel. The following is a list of the sufferers:—Rowland's Globe Hotel, insured for $1,200 in the Royal and British American. Companies; Logan's saddler shop, no insurance; W. Meikleham, grocer, insured for $800 in a Montreal office; H. Cleland, stove store and dwelling, insured for $1,000 in the Royal and Provincial Companies; W. Milward's butcher's shop, no insurance; and the large stables of the Globe Hotel. The fire originated in the saddler's shop.

Arrested for the Murder of the President.—Those on the alert for the arrest of the murderer of Abraham Lincoln have already carried their proceedings into Canada. On Wednesday, a man answering very much to the description of Booth was noticed in Detroit, and at once 'spotted' by the detectives. They watched him crossing the river over to Sarnia, and then 'dogged' him as far as St. Mary's, where they came to the conclusion that the notorious Booth was then in their presence. So, without ceremony, they pronounced him their prisoner for the assassination of the President. The man expressed the greatest surprise at such conduct, but took it all very good-humoredly. The necessary documents were applied for to the Canadian authorities, and were procured. There certainly was a strong likeness to Booth, and the examination was entered into on the part of the authorities, with the great hope that the bold Washington murderer had been secured. However, they were not allowed to flatter themselves very long in that respect, for the suspected person after indulging the avidity of the authorities for a little while, proved himself to be another party altogether. So the Detroit detectives had to return alone. The mistaken man was paid his extra expenses caused by the detention, and allowed to proceed on his way to Toronto yesterday morning. The affair caused a short excitement for St. Mary's, and at the station there the poor, unfortunate fellow was considerably bothered with curious people gazing and pointing at him, and telling of his adventure. In the cars, while coming to the city, he received like attention, and no doubt felt anything but complimented at being taken for the murderer Booth.—It is quite probable many such cases will occur.—Leader.

John C. Heenan, the pugilist, it is said, has married an English lassie, and settled down. He is represented as having a fortune of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

THE POPE AND ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons on the 31st ult., Mr. Newdegate, on rising to put the question of which he had given notice, was greeted with ironical cheers. He begged to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether the attention of the government has been directed to a speech recently made in the senate of France by the Cardinal de Bonnechose (oh! oh!) and to the articles in the public press, especially the Journal des Debats, thereon, which appear to contemplate that under certain circumstances the Pope may intend to reside within the United Kingdom (laughter); and whether, considering the tenor of the Diplomatic Relations Act, and the fact that the Pope cannot divest himself of the attributes he claims for his office, and the relation in which certain Roman Catholic ecclesiastics and others claiming the privileges of British subjects appear to believe that they stand towards the Pope, it is the opinion of Her Majesty's government that it is expedient, with a view to the internal harmony and to the external peace of this country, that the Pope should be invited or permitted to reside within the United Kingdom. (Continued laughter.)

Viscount Palmerston.—Sir, with regard to the first part of the question of the hon. gentleman, I may say that I have every day so many things to read and so much to write and so many persons to see, that I am unable to follow up, as other persons may do what passes in foreign assemblies, or what appears in foreign papers, and therefore my attention was not called to the speech to which the hon. gentleman refers, till this afternoon, when, driving down to the House, I had the opportunity of reading the extract of what was said by the Cardinal de Bonnechose. I may say, in passing, that I am sorry to see that that Rev. prelate described England as the natural enemy of France. One may be excused for thinking that he is not a proper judge in these matters. (Hear.) But I have not seen the article in the Journal des Debates. All I could say is that the question of the hon. gentleman anticipates the future, and implies a decision on future events which are at present involved in great doubts. The hon. gentleman assumes that at the end of two years, fixed by the convention of September, the Pope will be obliged to quit Rome. That may be, or may not be. But with regard to the latter part of of the question, entertaining as Her Majesty's government do, and as I am sure everybody does, the greatest respect for the Pope personally (hear, hear,) and as the head of that great community of christians, the Catholic church, we should be glad to show in any proper manner that respect which we feel; but with regard to the Pope's coming and taking up his residence in England there are so many objections to it which must strike everybody's mind that one may fairly say it would be a political solecism, or rather, I should say, a political anachronism. It is well known, however, from papers that have been laid on the table that about a year and a half ago, when the question did arise as to the possibility of the Pope having to quit Rome, Mr. Russell, representing the British government unofficially at Rome, stated that if circumstances reduced the Pope to seek to establish his residence out of Italy and if it were convenient and agreeable to him to reside at Malta, every attention would be paid to his comfort, and a suitable residence would be provided for him. That is my answer to the question of the hon. gentleman. (Cheers.)

Lord Palmerston.—As I walked down Piccadilly, yesterday, about three o'clock in the afternoon, I observed an old gentleman on horseback, who, at a swinging trot, was facing one of the sharpest winds we have had even in this matchless month of March, and apparently enjoying it. It was Lord Palmerston, who, in all weather, makes it a point of getting into the saddle for an hour or so; and who invariably prefers a tall horse with high action. When one recollected that within a few yards of the spot, just across the green sward, at the turn of Constitution Hill, a false step brought the most illustrious of his predecessors in office to the ground, one could not repress a sort of shiver at the gay hardihood of the veteran Premier. A friend, not long ago, ventured to murmur a word of caution on this score, and gently glanced at the fate of Sir Robert. 'Yes,' said the Viscount, laughing, 'But, you know, I feel never know how to ride.' Somebody called His Lordship's attention to the silly paragraph that has been going the round of the papers for some days to the effect that Cambridge House was about to be pulled down, and that the site had been sold by Sir J. Sutton for a new Romish church.—'Well,' said the minister, 'I can't tell what may be done with it when my time is up, but I am happy to tell you that I have a lease for fifteen years.'—London Cor.

Carbines for the Cavalry.—The British Government have now determined to arm the whole of the cavalry with carbines on the breech loading principle, and have selected the Westley Richards' arm as the arm of the service. Its weight is about 6lb., and the barrel, which is rifled on the Whitworth principle, is 20 inches in length, and is sighted up to 800 yards, at which distance it makes most wonderful practice. It has also a hardened projectile which gives it greatly increased power of penetration. Two thousand of these arms are already in the hands of the troops; they are much approved, and 20,000 more now in course of manufacture at Enfield, will be finished this year. Two thousand infantry muskets on the same principle are being manufactured for the Government by the inventors, Messrs. Westley Richards & Co., of Birmingham; these will be served out to the infantry this year for an extended trial. This Gun, like the carbine, is rifled on the Whitworth principle, and is sighted up to 1,000 yards, at which distance it gives an average mean figure under 2 feet. This principle of breech loading and its ammunition have been before the public for the last seven years; in the course of that time it has been thoroughly tested by the Government, and has been supplied to upwards of 3,000 private persons over all parts of the world for sporting and target purposes. It has become an article of consumption for which there is a steady and increasing demand, so that the Government incurs no risk of failure.

The Lochend Scandal.—At the quarterly meeting of the Commission of the Free Church General Assembly, held at Edinburgh Dr. Candlish called attention to the extraordinary advertisement lately published by the Free Church minister of Lochend in the Inverness Courier. The advertisement, it will be remembered, stated that all the young and unmarried women of Lochend had assembled in the vestry of the Free Church to get their characters "adjusted" by Dr. Campbell, in consequence of an imputation arising from the circumstance that the dead body of an infant had been found in Loch Ness, the certificate given being that the medical man had examined a number of young and unmarried women of Lochend, and had "no reason to believe that any of them had been recently confined." Dr. Candlish hoped that the local presbytery would lose no time in investigating the case, and should they fail in their duty he had no doubt the next General Assembly would take cognizance of the matter. The transaction, to which the Times and other journals had given a world-wide notoriety, was one singularly shocking and revolting, and without parallel in the history of the Christian Church. Dr. Buchanan, Glasgow, said it was impossible the Church should be silent when such proceedings took place. It was shameful and scandalous, and they must show their abhorrence of it and their determination, as a Church, that it should meet with its proper treatment. Professor Gibson deprecated the English journals fastening any stigma on the Free Church from such a revolting circumstance, which would be repudiated and censured by all of them, should the statement be found on investigation to be true.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

THE STRENGTH OF LEE'S ARMY.

REPORT THAT MAXIMILIAN WILL RETURN TO AUSTRIA.

BOOTH NOT YET ARRESTED.

THE REMAINS OF THE PRESIDENT AT BALTIMORE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF MOBILE.

New York, April 21.

The Herald's correspondent says the paroling of Lee's army was completed on the 13th. The official report puts the number of men at 26,115, 159 pieces of artillery, 71 stand of colors, and 15,918 stand of small arms, 1,100 waggons, caissons, &c., and 4,000 horses and mules.

The Herald's Paris correspondent says Maximilian's Minister in London has resigned, declaring that he is satisfied the Mexican Empire is collapsing and that Maximilian will soon abdicate and return to Austria, being completely disappointed in his two most important expectations—the recognition of the United States and the support of the Pope and Mexican clergy. As confirmation of the report it is stated that Maximilian has retracted the renunciation of his family rights to the throne of Austria, made before leaving Europe.

The Times' Spanish Fort correspondent says there were captured in the defences of Mobile 316 guns, of which Spanish Fort had 46. The rebel gunboats escaped up the river, but they will be captured or destroyed. There were five of them—four ironclads. Our loss is about 1,800. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is not less than 2,000.

The morning papers are utterly devoid of news.

Tamaqua, Pa., via Philadelphia, April 21.—Booth has not been arrested, but has been traced as far as Tamaqua. The men arrested on suspicion have been discharged.

Baltimore, April 21.

The remains of President Lincoln arrived at ten o'clock. The escort was very large. The stores are all closed, and the whole population is in the streets. The remains will lie in state until 2 o'clock, in a beautiful catafalque. Buildings are everywhere draped in emblems of grief.

Boston, April 21.

A movement has been started here to raise one hundred thousand dollars by one dollar subscriptions, to be presented to Mrs. Lincoln as a token of respect and veneration felt by the people for their departed President.

West Gulf Squadron, U. S. Flagship Stockdale, off Mobile, April 12.—Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department that on Monday, the 10th inst., subsequent to the capture of Fort Alexis and Spanish Fort, detailed in my despatch, No. 53, dated April 9, the Octorora, Lieut. Commander W. W. Low and the ironclads were enabled, in consequence of the thorough dragging of the Blakely River through the indefatigable and intelligent exertions of Commander Pierce Crosby, to move up the river nearly abreast of Spanish Fort, from which point Lieut. Commander Low, with his rifled guns, shelled with great precision Forts Huger and Tracey and with such effect that both forts were evacuated on the 11th, and our forces took possession, capturing a few prisoners in the adjoining marsh. The forts I shall hold until Canby can garrison them with his troops.

This morning, I moved with the gunboats, conveying eight thousand men of Gen. Granger's force to the west side of Mobile Bay for the purpose of attacking Mobile. On our arrival it was soon ascertained that the enemy had evacuated all their defences, and retreated with their gunboats up the Alabama river. The gunboats will in a few days, unquestionably be captured, unless destroyed by the rebels themselves. Gen. Granger and myself have just sent into Mobile a formal demand to the Mayor for its unconditional surrender, which will undoubtedly be accorded, as the city is now at our mercy.

Gen. Canby with the forces under his immediate command is at present in Blakely, though I have constant telegraphic communication with him. I send this despatch by Lieut Commander J. K. Gillis, whose vessel, the Milwaukie, was, as the department had already been informed destroyed by a torpedo. I subsequently gave him charge of the naval battery on shore with which he rendered very effective service in shelling Fort Alexis and the Spanish Fort. I commend him to the department for zeal and gallantry.

The navy has already hoisted the stars and stripes over the walls of Fort Pinto and Spanish river battery. We also have entire possession of Choctaw point, battery and three heavy forts below it within Garaw's bend. I shall place a sufficient number of gunboats directly in front of the city to give efficient protection to loyal inhabitants, of whom I learn there are a great number.

I am also much indebted to Commander Crosby who has been untiring in freeing Blakely River of torpedoes, having succeeded in removing over 150, a service demanding coolness, judgment and perseverance. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. Thatcher,
Rear Admiral Commanding West Gulf Squadron.

The schooner Eliza Neal reported seeing on the 18th, 2 p.m., a steamer ashore off Oregon Inlet; about 100 troops had been taken off, and boats were still removing the troops.

Washington, April 20.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that there has been a decided improvement in the condition of the Secretary of State to-day.

No perceptible alteration in the case of Mr. F. Seward.

J. K. Barnes,
Brig.-Gen., Surgeon General U. S. A.

Baltimore, April 20.

George A. Atzerot, one of the assassins, has been arrested. He has been identified by the detectives who have been pursuing him.

Washington, April 18.

The Richmond Whig of yesterday says that the heaviest blow which has ever fallen upon the people of the South has descended upon Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, who has been assassinated. The abhorrence with which the crime is regarded on all sides will it is hoped, deter insane and malignant men from the emulation of that infamy which attaches to this infernal deed. The people of Petersburg had this afflicting news yesterday before it was made public here. Judge W. T. Joynes, Roger A. Prior, John Lyon and other prominent citizens united in a call for a public meeting to express, if words could do so, their grief for so sad an event, their abhorrence of the deed & their sympathy for the bereaved. We knew that the citizens of Richmond will take similar action.

DIED.

In Montreal, on the 17th inst., Catherine McPhillips, wife of Mr. Henry Jordan, aged 50 years.

At Stoney Creek, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. S. W. Merrison, in the 34th year of her age.

At Prescott, on the 15th inst., Mary Campbell McCallum, relict of the late John McCallum, Esq., of Kingston, aged 82 years.

WATER WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, on MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

Statements of the affairs of the company will be submitted.

By order of the Board.

JAMES WILSON,
Manager K.W.W. Co.

Water Company's Office, Kingston, 21st April, 1865. 92

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 12th April, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to order—

1. That in selling the lands in Gold Mining Divisions, the Department is to discriminate, as far as practicable, between purchasers for actual settlement, bona fide, and those for mining or speculative purposes; selling to the former for the present prices and terms, (subject to an increase under the order of 8th August, 1864, when actually worked for Gold), and to the latter for one dollar an acre cash.

2. That the clause requiring payment of one dollar per ton on all ores extracted from those sold as Mineral Lands be no longer in the grants thereof.

3. And that in Letters Patent for lands on the shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, the clause reserving all mines of gold and silver will be omitted at the discretion of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

A. CAMPBELL,
6:92 Commissioner of Crown Lands.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

JOSHUA BELL AND THOMAS BELL—Plaintiffs,
vs.
JAMES HOPE—Defendant.

A WRIT of Attachment has been issued in this cause, of which all persons interested in the estate of the defendant, and all persons having in their possession, custody or power any portion of the assets of the defendant, or who are in any way indebted to him, are required to take notice.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, City of Kingston, 20th April, 1865. 92.

FARM TO LET.

IMPROVED FARM 2½ miles from Kingston. Possession Immediately.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff.

Kingston, April, 1865 92

TO-DAY.

Kingston and Bath Road Tolls.

THE TOLLS of the KINGSTON and BATH ROAD will be offered for Sale by Auction, for One Year, commencing on the 1st of MAY next, at Mr. Ward's Inn, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 22nd INST.,
at Two O'clock in the Afternoon.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
President.

JOHN FRAZER,
Secy. and Treasurer.

Kingston, April 12th, 1865. 85&15

CITY OF KINGSTON.

MARKET TOLLS.

SEALED and Separate Tenders will be received at the City Clerk's Office until

Thursday, the 27th day of April, inst.,

At 12 o'clock, Noon, from Persons willing to lease the Charges, Duties, Tolls, &c., of

MARKETS Nos. 1 & 2,

for one year, from the first Monday in May next, to the first Monday in May, 1866, the first named day being inclusive. The Tenders to express in words at length the sum of money to be given for the lease of each Market, and to be endorsed "Tender for Market Tolls," No. 1 and No. 2, as the case may be. Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due performance of the Lease, whose real signatures must be subjoined to each Tender. No Tender will be received after 12 o'clock, noon, on the day specified for receiving them.

Further information made known on application at this office.

By order of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Kingston.

M. FLANAGAN,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Kingston, April 21st, 1865. 91

R. & J. GARDINER,

Princess Street,

DIRECT SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR

NEW SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

THEY NOW HOLD ONE OF THE

LARGEST & CHEAPEST STOCKS

THEY HAVE EVER SHOWN.

THE WHOLE of their IMMENSE STOCK has been purchased since the GREAT REDUCTION in the price of COTTONS and other GOODS, thereby enabling them to offer extra inducements to their Customers in GREY and WHITE COTTONS, and the Latest Novelties in

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, SHAWLS, PARASOLS, MANTLES, BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BELT RIBBONS AND BUCKLES,

GLOVES, HOSIERY, BUGLE TRIMMINGS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND CANADA TWEEDS,

All purchased in the Best and Cheapest Markets, and marked at lower prices than the same description of goods usually are.

QUICK SALES AND SPEEDY RETURNS.

Kingston, April 21st, 1865. 91

HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY,

At the Store lately occupied by

MR. WILKINSON, GROCER,
WELLINGTON STREET.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public in general and Country Merchants, that he will open a Wholesale and Retail Store for the Manufacture and Sale of Hoop Skirts, on SATURDAY NEXT, April 22nd.

D. HEWITT.

Hoop Skirts repaired and cleaned.

Kingston, April 20th, 1865. 2ins91

A Mississippi Table For Sale.

FOR SALE, A MISSISSIPPI TABLE, the property of a Tavern Keeper giving up business. Apply to

GEORGE CREIGHTON.

Kingston, April 20th, 1865. 91

Trees