MR. DUNKIN'S ACT.

Yesterday this abominable law was attempted to be thrust down the throats of the Kingstonians. It is true the conception of the struggle was a hoax, a palpable hoax, got up by the enemies of the Act; yet when once the machinery of the Act was put in force, it was anticipated that the psalm-singing party, disagreeable portion of the people, ever to be found in every community, would rush in crowds to support the Act; but happy are we to say, that the number of those nasty people is but small; for altho' all the class went and polled their votes, yet when all was over for the day, the result was 78 for the Act and 243 against it. It is greatly to be regretted, that in a city of 15,000 souls, 78 voters could make such fools of themselves.

Very few of the more respectable people of the city voted at all. They knew the whole affair to be a hoax, and they stopped from the Polls altogether. This was wrong, because it made it appear that they were doubtful as to the Act, whereas it was indifference that kept them away.

At the time the Polls were closed yesterday, there had been no vote polled for forty minutes, consequently the affair is over; unless indeed the Returning Officer may wish to earn a couple of days' more pay.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE PRIVATEER SHENANDOAH AT MELBOURNE.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE TALAHASSEE AT LIVERPOOL.

New York, April 24.

The Inman steamship City of Washington, which left Liverpool at noon on the 12th and Queenstown on the 13th inst., arrived here to day.

The City of London reached Liverpool at about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 12th.

Melbourne advices of February 28, detail the troubles between the Government and the rebel cruiser Shenandoah. Application to repair was granted, the vessel was placed on the slip and the work proceeded. On the 13th of February, however, a police warrant was issued for the arrest of a British subject alleged to have been enlisted in the Shenandoah. The officers of the vessel refused to allow the warrant to be executed. Orders were then issued that the British subjects should cease working, and a strong police force was placed to see the order carried out and to enforce neutrality. Subsequently, all persons who had illegally joined the crew were removed from the vessel and the repairs allowed to proceed. The ship would be ordered to leave port at the earliest date. Considerable excitement had attended the affair in Melbourne.

The London Times points out the hardships inflicted on shippers by Seward's order, that vessels arriving in America with any passenger unprovided with a passport, are not to be allowed to discharge their cargoes. It charges the American Government with a policy of isolation in commercial matters.

The French Chamber debated the amendment to the address, opposing the French policy on Mexico.

M. Rouher energetically repelled the anticipation of war between France and the United States, and claimed that France had maintained strict neutrality, and that Lincoln's Message indicates a desire for the maintenance of peace. France under regard for her security, has not formed the impious wish that civil war should continue. He maintained that the United States had no interest in annexing Mexico, repudating the idea of a war, and showing the necessity for the French flag remaining a few months more in Mexico.

The amendment was rejected.

The English funds continued firm and advancing, but on the 11th a slight check was experienced from the tenor of the news from Canada, per the City of London. Money continues abundant at unchanged rates. There was rather more demand for discount on the 11th.

London Markets.—Wheat heavy, and fully 1s per quarter lower. Flour unchanged.—Sugar in fair demand at firm prices. Coffee quiet, but steady. Tea active and firm.

The arrival of the Tallahassee at Liverpool was reported in the latest telegram per the Persia. She still remains there. It is reported that her cruising days are over, and that she is re-christened the Amelia, and will shortly be placed in the merchant service.—She continues, however, to fly the Confederate flag.

The Times publishes a letter from O'Sullivan, late American Minister to Portugal, on the affair of the Niagara and Sacramento at Lisbon. He refutes the idea that there was any backing down on the part of Portugal, and asserts that that Government acted with unimpeachable dignity and propriety throughout.

The Africa's news had not much effect, but 5-20's had improved, while the Confederate loan had slightly declined.

The Times says efforts were making to resuscitate blockade-running. It is reported that vessels of a new class are preparing for beaching on the Florida coast.

It is reported that Austria was demanding from Prussia an explanation of the statement that Prussia had determined to retain possession of Kiel.

The Portuguese Ministry had resigned. The King had summoned Marquis Pude Bandura to the Palace.

Liverpool, April 13.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions steady. Produce inactive.

GEN. SHERMAN IN TROUBLE.

The "full surrender" of Gen. Johnson's army was announced on Saturday, on the authority of a communication from General Sherman to General Sheridan, but a later despatch furnishes a rather different and more surprising version of the matter. It is stated that dispatches from General Sherman have been received at Washington, informing the authorities that he had entered into an agreement with General Johnson for a suspension of hostilities, and that they had drawn up "a memorandum of what is called 'a basis for peace.' As might be expected, this extraordinary assumption of authority by General Sherman, who is not even the first military man of the nation, has been repudiated by the civil authorities at Washington. President Johnson, all the members of his Cabinet and General Grant are said to concur in disapproving of General Sherman's conduct, and in ordering a resumption of hostilities. A letter written by the late President, and sent over Mr. Stanton's signature, to General Grant, in reference to a proposal from General Lee to treat with General Grant, as to terms of peace between the United States and the Confederacy, is published as corroborating the position assumed by the Johnson Government. In that letter Mr. Lincoln very properly laid down the rule that the General commanding the Federal army should treat only with the commander of the rebel armies for the capitulation of the latter, or for some minor and purely military purpose. The political questions arising out of the rebellion, the late President held, must be reserved for decision by the civil authority. It is difficult to conceive that a man of General Sherman's capacity would be guilty of supposing that any other rule than one laid down in the letter to General Grant could possibly be allowed. It may be found, perhaps, that General Sherman has been acting from a notion that he understood the views of the Washington Government in reference to terms of peace, and that he intended his agreement with General Johnson to be entirely conditional upon the approval of the Federal Government. But even these explanations would not justify Gen. Sherman's assumption of authority, and no one can wonder that the Government promptly repudiates his action.—Gen. Grant has been sent to North Carolina to put matters right, not probably, to deprive Sherman of his command, unless, indeed, he should prove absurdly obstinate. But Gen. Sherman is a good soldier, and will, probably, pride himself in exhibiting the soldierly virtue of obedience to superior authority.

The suspension of hostilities, which the earlier reports incorrectly represented as a surrender of Johnson's forces, will, of course terminate as soon as after Gen. Grant reaches Gen. Sherman's army as the proper notice can be given to the Confederate General. The latter will then be at liberty to resume military operations, but it is altogether probable that the knowledge that he cannot do any better than to surrender, and the moral influence of Gen. Grant's presence in the Federal army opposing him, will convince Gen. Johnson of the propriety of capitulating and avoiding further bloodshed.—Globe.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Quebec, 21st April, 1865.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

General Order.

With reference to the General Orders of the 19th and 23rd December last, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to relieve the 30 Companies of Volunteers, then called out for Active Service, by the undermentioned 21 Companies, to be formed into three Administrative Battalions, as follows, viz.:

First (or Western) Administrative Battalion.

No. 1	Company,	Captain L. B. Dumlin, from 8th Battalion, "Stadacona Rifles," Quebec,
No. 2	"	Captain R. S. Service, Rifle Company, Stratford,
No. 3	"	Lt.-Colonel G. K. Chisholm, Rifle Company, Oakville,
No. 4	"	Lt.-Colonel D. M. Grant, Rifle Company, Ottawa,
No. 5	"	Captain C. F. Goodhue, Rifle Company, London,
No. 6	"	Captain L. P. Vohl, from 9th Batt., "Voltigeurs de Quebec,"
No. 7	"	Major L. H. Massue, Infantry Company, Varennes.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Reeve, 8th Battalion, "Stadacona Rifles," Quebec.

Second (or Central) Administrative Battalion.

No. 1	Company,	Major R. A. Becket, from 15th Batt., Infantry, Belleville,
No. 2	"	Captain S. Rogers, from 11th Batt., Infantry, Argenteuil,
No. 3	"	Captain R. Howden, Infantry Company, Millbrook,
No. 4	"	Captain H. L. Robinson, Infantry Company, Waterloo, L. C.,
No. 4	"	Captain W. Hayward, Infantry Company, Riviere du Loup,
No. 6	"	Captain E. Barnard, Infantry Comp'y, Three Rivers,
No. 7	"	Captain J. Nadeau, from 17th Batt., Infantry, Levis.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Booker, 13th Battalion, Volunteer Infantry, Hamilton.

To be Major:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Campell, 15th Battalion, Volunteer Infantry, Belleville,

To be Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant:

Captain H. E. Irving, 13th Battalion, Volunteer Infantry, Hamilton.

Third (or Eastern) Administrative Battalion.

No. 1	Company,	Capt. G. W. Musson, from 10th Batt., Royals, Toronto,
No. 2	"	Capt. Ridout, from 10th Batt., Royals, Toronto,
No. 3	"	Major S. T. Cattley, from 13th Battalion, Infantry, Hamilton,
No. 4	"	Captain Ed. Thompson, from 19th Batt., Infantry, St. Catharines,
No. 5	"	Captain C. Ouimet, Rifle Company, Ste. Therese,
No. 6	"	Major T. Bog, from 16th Battalion, Infantry, Picton,
No. 7	"	Captain D. Smith, Infantry Company, Chatham.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Blanchet, 17th Battalion, Infantry, Levis.

Secretary's Office,

Quebec, 22nd April, 1865.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

George Wilson, Esquire, M.D., and David Howard Harrison, Esquire, M.D., Associate Coroners, County of Perth.

John Cascaden, Esquire, M.D., Associate Coroner, County of Elgin.

Edward Hornibrook, Esquire, Associate Coroner, County of Perth.

James Weyms, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate, Town of Brantford.

The Honorable Wm. McMaster, to be a Member of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

John G. Conway, of Port Dalhousie, Esquire, to be Collector of Inland Revenue, County of Lincoln.

The Authentic Account of the Assassination.—A Washington letter says that the following are the principle facts connected with the shooting and the disappearance of the murderer:—The expected presence of the President and General Grant drew out a crowded house. Booth was observed working his way through the crowd of people toward the box occupied by the Presidential party, but of course no suspicion was excited by the circumstances. When he reached the sentry at the door of the box, he was, of course, refused admittance; but in a whisper he announced himself as a senator, and said the President had sent for him. He was then allowed to pass in, when Major Rathbun confronted him in a low tone of voice with, 'You mistake, Sir this is the President's box.'—Booth graciously begged pardon, turned to go and struck at Major Rathbun with a knife, inflicting a severe, but not dangerous wound. He stepped out of the box, passed on to the second door, which was closed, fired through it, stepped back again in the box at the first door, and in an instant had sprung out upon the stage, with the cry of 'Sic semper tyrannis.' The whole affair was the work of thirty seconds. Major Rathbun made no outcry at first because he did not wish to create alarm. All in the box, as well as the sentry outside, heard the pistol shot, but at first supposed it fired in the course of the play. Mr. Lincoln made no outcry when hit, and Mrs. Lincoln only discovered it when she turned to him, after Booth rushed past her and jumped upon the stage.

That Booth meant to kill the President is a clear enough, but that he did kill him, shooting through a door and at an angle which he must have measured with his eye when he first looked into the box, is something almost remarkable. He must have trained his mind for just such emergencies as actually and finally came, or else the success of his shot was a mere stroke of luck for him. In any event, firing as he did, he could scarcely hope for such success once in twenty times. His intimate knowledge of the exits from the stage at Ford's whereon he has often played—his last appearance being some six or eight weeks ago, when he played Romeo to Mrs. Bowers' Juliet—assisted his escape to the alley, where he mounted his horse and rode away. The horse had been held by an employee of the theatre, who does not appear to have had any connection with the assassination.

THE ASSASSIN OF SEWARD SAID TO HAVE BEEN IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 24.

There are rumors about the rebel assassins being here. It is said that Surratt came on Wednesday and left last night. The name of the Southerner in whose house he was is even mentioned. The raiders discharged in Toronto were here last week.

The members of the St. George's Society, together with the English Workmen's Society, marched to the Cathedral to-day, accompanied by a band. There were about 200 in the procession. After the service two trees were planted in front of the Cathedral—the one for Shakespeare, the other for the Hon George Moffatt. Some flags were displayed in the streets.

The livery stables near the Ottawa Hotel were on fire about 4 a.m. yesterday. With difficulty the horses were saved.

The P. C. O. Brigade Band gave a Concert to-night for the Sorel sufferers in the Crystal Palace. The audience was not so large as it should have been.

The police entered a disorderly house to-night. A female leapt from the second story window and was much injured.

Militia Inspection.—Col. Hibbert, of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, in conjunction with the Brigade Major, is making the Annual Inspection of the Volunteers of the Third Military District. On Monday, the Napanee Troop of Cavalry, and yesterday the Prince Edward Volunteers were inspected. To-day the Belleville Volunteers will undergo inspection. To-morrow the Napanee Volunteers will also be inspected, the Inspecting Officers, inspecting the Sydenham Troop of Cavalry on Friday, on their way to Kingston.

Movements of Volunteers.—The steamer Passport passes down on Thursday morning with five companies of the Frontier Volunteers for Montreal. The Magnet passes down on Friday morning with five more companies.—The Grecian arrives on Saturday morning from Hamilton with two companies for Kingston, one for Brockville and one for Prescott.

Fatal Accident.—A lad named Green, aged 14 years, was instantly killed on Monday last by becoming entangled in the machinery of Woods' Shingle Factory, in the village of Sydenham.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

THE 25TH OF MAY TO BE OBSERVED AS A DAY OF FASTING.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE IN NEW YORK.

BOOTH'S WHEREABOUTS.

MOSEBY'S MEN REPORTED AS SURRENDERING FAST.

PARTICULARS OF JOHNSTON'S SURRENDER.

JEFF. DAVIS TO RETIRE TO MEXICO IF PUSHED.

Washington, April 24.

President Johnson has appointed Thursday, the 25th of May next, to be observed, wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected, as a day of humiliation and mourning.

New York, April 24.

Business in this city was generally suspended on the arrival of the funeral cortege.

Broadway was crammed to the utmost by people anxious to witness the funeral car and the accompanying escort.

The hearse, which was drawn by six horses, on arriving in front of the City Hall was relieved of the coffin by eight soldiers, who conveyed it to the Governor's room.

One thousand singers sang a mournful dirge as it was borne to its temporary resting place.

The appearance of the dead President bears no marks of pain, but the eyes are sunken, the face somewhat discoloured and sallow about the lower part, and dark around the eyes and cheeks, and the lips very tightly compressed.

The remains will not again be exposed to view until their arrival at Springfield.

The Post's Washington special says Jeff Davis was at Hillsborough, N.C., during the Conference between Sherman, Johnston and Breckenridge.

Springfield, Ill., April 24:

The Committee of Arrangements announce that the funeral of the late lamented President will take place in this city on Saturday, the 6th of May.

Washington, April 24.

The Secretary of State sat up for several hours to-day and is comfortable to-night. Mr. F. Seward is stronger and more conscious than at any time since his injury.

Cincinnati, April 23.

The findings and sentence of the Chicago conspirators were promulgated this morning by Gen. Hooker. Buckner Morris and Vincent Marmaduke are acquitted, and Chas. Walsh and T. R. Semmes are found guilty of all the specifications and charges.

New York, April 23.

Circumstances which have come to the knowledge of the government, render it nearly certain that Booth's horse fell with him on Friday night, the 14th inst., and it is believed caused a fracture of one of his legs. It is also reported that he has divested himself of his moustache.

The Lake City (Fla.) Columbian announces that Governor Milton, of Florida, has committed suicide, by shooting himself with a pistol.

New York, April 25.

The World's Washington special says:—Advices received here to day direct from Raleigh state that the conference between Sherman add Johnston took place at Chappel Hill, some 15 miles west of Raleigh. Johnston's army, composed of about 30,000 men, including Hampton's and Wheeler's cavalry, lay 30 miles from the city on the road running to Charlotte. On the second interview Breckenridge, the rebel Secretary of War, was present and participated in drawing up the already published memoranda of terms of capitulation. During the conversation he freely admitted the fracture of the rebellion, and declared that peace was almost at hand. And in alluding to the constitutional amendment he said that it was strictly the legal way of abolishing slavery, and he predicted its satisfaction by more than two-thirds of the States. It was understood that during the conference, which lasted two days, Jeff. Davis was at Hillsboro, and in telegraphic communication with Breckenridge at Johnston's headquarters. The men of the rebel army, with the exception of now and then some officers, were anxious for peace, and desired to go home.

Governor Vance skedaddled before our troops entered the place. The report of his capture is therefore untrue. When this Intelligence left Raleigh it was the opinion in the army that the terms of Johnston's surrender were unconditional submission among Generals of high rank. No others were known or even hinted at.

The Herald's correspondent says Maj.-Gen. Halleck issued his official order assuming command at Richmond, as successor to Gen. Ord, on Saturday. Gen. Ord goes to South Carolina to supercede Gen. Gilmore. Just previous to Gen. Ord's relinquishment of command at Richmond, a circular was issued by his direction informing those paroled officers of Lee's army who are desired to leave the country, that passports and passage to Halifax, N. S. would be furnished them on application at the office of the Provost Marshal of this department.

New York, April 25.

It is said the exchange of 5,000 union soldiers at Darien, Ga., which it is supposed has taken place by this time, will leave scarcely any of our men in the hands of the rebels while there still remain in the hands of the government between 60,000 and 70,000 rebel troops, besides those paroled under the terms of Lee's surrender.

The Herald's Washington special says President Johnson regards it with the utmost importance that Secretary Seward remains in the Cabinet.

The Tribune's Washington special says:—It is the opinion of well informed gentlemen here, that Jeff. Davis will be able to organize a force of about 40,000 troops in Texas with which he will move into Mexico in the event of being pressed by Union armies.

The Mexican Minister had a very lengthy and it is said most important private interview with the President to-day. Gen. Ortega has been sent for, and is on his way here from St. Louis, and is arrival is hourly expected. A circumstance imparting additional significance is to-day's audience.

War Department, Washington, April 23.—To Major Genc Dix: In a despatch dated Mobile, April 14, 9 a.m., Maj. Gen. Canby reports as follows:

We find in Mobile and its defences on the west side of the bay over 150 guns and a very large amount of ammunition and supplies of all kinds, and about one thousand prisoners. The quantity of cotton will probably reach 3,000 bales, and there is a large amount of provisions and forage.

Major Gen. Hancock reports that nearly all of Moseby's command have surrendered including nearly all of the officers except Moseby himself. Some of Mosebys own men are hunting for a reward of $2,000 offered for him by Hancock, who has been directed to establish his headquarters at Washington.

The Counties of Prince George, Charles and St. Mary's have during the whole war been noted for hostility to the Government and protection to the Confederate blockade runners. The murderers of the President harbored there before the murder, and Booth fled in that direction. If he escapes it will be owing to Confederate accomplices in that region. The military commander of the department will surely take measures to bring these rebel sympathizers and accomplices in murder to a sense of their criminal conduct.

E. M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

Washington, April 24.

The War Department has information, that the President's murder was organized in Canada, and approved at Richmond.—One of the assassins now in prison who attended to kill Mr. Seward is believed to be one of the St. Alban's Raider.

New Orleans, April 18.

Gen. Canby has issued an order prohibiting all persons not connected with the army from going to Mobile.

Weekly British Whig

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1865.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

J. B. & Co., New York, with rem; M. B. R., Parham, with rem; B. & B., Georgetown; J. H. & Co., New York.

Public Meetings, Amusements and Sales This Day.

Auction Sale of Household Furniture continued this morning at Mr. Colin Miller's residence, King Street.

Meeting of Convocation of Queen's College this afternoon at three o'clock in the Convocation Hall, for the Laureation of Graduates in Theology and Arts, distribution of prizes and election of Fellows.

There is a perfect lull in the political world. In Canadian Politics everything slumbers, and will slumber until we hear what the Ministerial Delegation are doing or have done at Home. Since the cruel assassination of poor President Lincoln, things have quieted down in Washington, and his able successor is hard at work crushing out the remainder of the rebellion. Whatever may be the private habits of President Johnson, and whatever may be the defects of his education, President Johnson is an able man, and will take a great personal part in the affairs of the nation. He is a clever man, as all self-taught men usually are. By the way, some persons who ought to know, say, that the True Witness is offensively wrong in his character of this potentate, and that altho' he may occasionally give way to a bad habit, that it is not his usual wont. Moreover, that he has utterly reformed of late days, and is become a rigid teetotaller. So much the better for him. It is for such men, not for the world at large, that Mr. Dunkin's Act was intended. Should such prove the case, we shall take pleasure in making known the fact.

The real thing that occupies the public mind is the coming crop. Three bad harvests have almost ruined the farmer—another bad harvest will complete his ruin. As far as the season has progressed, everything is favorable for a good harvest. The winter wheat looks remarkably well, and the present fine weather will enable the Spring Grain to be put in well.

A very smart writer in the London Free Press very often amuses the readers of that paper with excellent jeux d' esprit—here is his latest:—

LONDON IN A STATE OF SIEGE.—APPROACH OF THE 16TH REGIMENT.

General Order No. 1.

The exigencies of the case require that the strictest attention be paid to the following orders, and the General commanding trusts that the patriotism and courage heretofore displayed by the loyal inhabitants of London will not be wanting on this occasion.

On the first notice of the enemy's approach the Commissariat Department, consisting of the tavern and saloon keepers of the city, will provide a double stock of ammunition, such as Single X, Double X, Forty Proof, etc., etc., as the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that the siege may be of long duration, and wishes to be prepared for any emergency that may arise.

During the siege the Crinoline Reserves will patrol the streets in heavy marching order two hours every morning and afternoon, and should any of the foe appear will present arms immediately and give no quarter whatever.

As the above corps have on several previous occasions evinced signs of disaffection and displayed a desire to go over to the enemy, a Company, consisting of all unmarried men capable of bearing arms, between the ages of eighteen and thirty, to be termed the Bachelors' Forlorn Hope, will be formed to keep watch over said Reserves, and to see that they do not desert their post in the hour of danger. The General Commanding need not intimate that the strictest attention on the part of the B.F.H. will be necessary and trusts that the zeal usually displayed by them will not be wanting on this important occasion.

Girls under the age of twelve, and unmarried young ladies above forty, will be formed into an irregular corps, to act as skirmishers, and to ascertain the intentions of the enemy—whether matrimonial or otherwise.

Married ladies and other non-combatants will be required to keep away from the field of action, in order to give the forces engaged in actual service every choice of position, and to enable them to manœuvre their forces to the best advantage. All parties not complying with the above order will be expelled from the lines, or otherwise punished, as the commanding officer may see fit.

Heads of domestic departments and commanders of family divisions will be required to allow extra pay to the subordinates in their respective commands, as it is not deemed expedient that the outlay of accoutrements, such as new bonnets and shawls, etc, attendant on a lengthened campaign, should be borne by the subordinates themselves.

Finally, should the fortunes of war send us victorious, it is the wish of the Commander-in-Chief that the conquerors will deal as leniently as possible, with any captives who may fall into their hands, and hope that they will make an equitable division of spoils.

Signed, Kern Konn, Jun.,
Major-General.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Military Headquarters.—It is currently rumoured that the headquarters of the Military Departments will be removed to Quebec in the spring and that the arrangements to that effect will be carried out by Major General Sir John Michel, on his arrival in May next to replace Lt-Gen. Sir W. Fenwick Williams.—Chronicle.

West India Morals.—The colonial blue book just issued gives an unsatisfactory account of the West India Islands. From St. Kitts the Lieutenant Governor, reporting on the year 1863, has to say that there were 1,211 births, and 588 of them were illegitimate, not very far from half. In Antigua, 53 per cent, of the births were illegitimate; one child in every seven was still-born. The marriages there have fallen off greatly; in 1840, there were 554; in 1863, they had dwindled down to 163, in a population of 36,000. The native population of Antigua has been decreasing at the rate of nearly one per cent. per annum since the census of 1861. In 1863, the death rate (without counting the still-born) was one to every 23·58 living persons. 31 per cent. of the children died in their first year; 47 per cent in St. John's parish, which has more than 16,000 population; but the midwifery attendance in that parish is stated to be of such a class that its one medical officer questions whether the people would not have a better chance if they were left to the resources of nature.

Liberty for the Nigger.—The Chicago Tribune says that a colored man returning quietly from church on Sunday week in a public street of that city, was beaten almost to death in broad daylight by some Irishmen for no offence whatever but having a black skin. The same class, it seems, pelt black drivers who have only ladies in the carriage buf, if there be a gentleman, the negro driver is safe. And these things they do with impunity, the police not seeming to regard the colored people as worthy of protection. This is the spirit that animates the democratic or disloyal party of the North, which includes the Roman Catholic Irish as its staunchest supporters.

Free Speech in New York.—Several persons appear to have got into trouble in New York lately in consequence of expressing their opinions too freely with relation to President Lincoln's death. John Gallagher, a stage driver, who said that it served 'Old Abe right,' was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. William Fanning, for using improper language about the late President, received a like sentence. Mr. Jackson treasurer of the Winter Garden Theatre, has been handed over to the tender mercies of General Dix, for having said that he was glad the President had been killed. Peter Britton, for saying that he had 'gone a long way to see the old rascal buried,' was imprisoned for six months. John McKenzie, for remarking, 'Have you heard Old Abe's last joke?' was conveyed to the First Precint police station. Were such a thing to occur in a monarchical country it would be called tyranny of the most outrageous kind.

General Robert E. Lee to visit Hamilton.—We learn from the most respectable and trustworthy source, that the great Confederate General, Robert E. Lee, will pay a visit next week to some of his relatives who reside in this city. Many of our citizens will be glad to hear this, and thousands will be delighted to have a glimpse of the most able Military General that this Continent has ever produced.—Spectator.

Jeff Davis & Co.—The latest news from the Head of the Rebellion describes his rapid retreat toward that 'last ditch,' where the 'chivalry' are to be buried with all the honors that can be accorded to those who have attempted to raise up an Empire, founded upon the abject slavery of an inferior race. After reaching Danville, J. D. 'proclaimed' that the Confederacy had not been hurt much by the fall of Richmond and Petersburg. In fact, those cities were of 'no consequence' to the Confederacy So long as their cause still lived in the breasts of this countrymen success was assured. He told his friends he did not mean to give it up so, and they must not be disheartened by military reverses, but keep up a "stiff upper lip" and all would still be well. Three or four days later Davis heard that General Lee had surrendered. This news reached the arch traitor at a late hour of the night, and next morning at daylight he left Danville in a private carriage for Greensboro, and from thence he fled to Augusta, Georgia, where, at last accounts, he was surrounded by a few Confederate officials. His sudden exit from Danville astonished even his personal friends, to whom he had declared that if necessary he would retire to Texas. On being asked if he would leave the Confederacy, he replied "No I will not go beyond its limits. If one man remains I will remain with him."

It is barely possible that Jeff. Davis will make a stand at Augusta. The Richmond Whig of Friday, says that the rebel leaders are preparing to take military possession of the State of Texas, where they will concentrate all the troops now in the Trans-Mississippi Department. This probably means a final struggle in a state where Davis hopes to hold out long enough to secure foreign intervention but if he expects to be 'let alone' anywhere this side of the Mexican frontier, he has misconceived the spirit of the American people, whose laws he has outraged, and by whom he will be driven out of any territory over which the flag of the United States may rightfully wave.—N. Y. Sun.

Bold Robbery in New York.—A few evenings since three men called at the house of Mr. Gerardus De Forrest, No. 121 West Thirty-ninth street, and asked if Mrs. Gale lived there. Mr. De Forrest answered in the negative, when he was seized by the men, carried up stairs and his eyes and mouth bandaged by a sheet. The thieves then opened his private apartments and secured three thousand dollars in gold and one thousand dollars in greenbacks. They escaped through a rear door, not, however, before losing six hundred dollars in the hall, which was recovered. Mr. De Forrest, who is eighty-five years of age, succeeded in freeing himself, when he gave an alarm, but not until the robbers had made good their escape. This is one of the most daring and successful robberies which has occurred in New York for a long time.

The Editorial Department of the Owl.—The Owl, which has been so much quoted lately, is a weekly sheet of the size of Punch and is edited by Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, an English barrister, who was formerly secretary to Lord Elgin in Canada, and superintendent of Indian affairs here. Its sub-editor is Mr. Evelyn Ashley, son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and private secretary to Lord Palmerston—which latter fact, no doubt, gives it much of its character for official authority.

Gun Cotton.—The Gun Cotton Committee, says the Army and Navy Gazette, have been trying further experiments with this highly explosive material, and there seems to be every hope of its being used instead of powder as a bursting charge for shells, and also as a mine in the torpedoes and another similar vessels, which are expected to be largely employed in any future naval war.

Reported Visit of one of the Assassins to Montreal.—It is reported, and apparently with truth, that Surratt, who is accused of being one of Booth's accomplices, was in Montreal last week, and that he was at the house of one of the prominent Southerners, which he left during the night of Wednesday last. If our information is correct, he, in company with several others, proceeded in the direction of Quebec, taking the river road. Many rumors of a vague character are in circulation with regard to this subject, but it is difficult to ascertain their correctness.—Herald.

The Patent-Office Scandal.—This painful case is brought to a close, but the report of the committee will not be presented to the House till after Easter. Lord Westerbury, the present Chancellor, has, it appears, given places to several of his sons and relatives; and in order to make room for one of them, recommended that a previous incumbent (Edmunds) should retire on a pension. He was, however, at the time he recommended this person for a pension, aware that he was a defaulter, and that he had been drawing interest for his own behoof from public funds committed to his trust, a species of 'casual advantage,' which does not seem to be approved in Britain. Edmunds, on the other hand, alleges that the defalcations occurred in consequence of an arrangement made when he was appointed some thirty years ago by the then Chancellor, Lord Brougham; having, in order to obtain the appointment, made an arrangement, by which he had to pay the greater part of his salary to relations of Lord Brougham, and a part as interest on a mortgage on Lord Brougham's property. The explanation offered on behalf of Lord Brougham is, that he knew nothing of the arrangement made by his kinsmen, and that the mortgage on his property was not a debt of his own, but a suretyship for an amount owed by his brother James Brougham, who was to pay the interest, and who, it seems, did so by proxy. The excuse made for Lord Westerbury in providing for his relations is, that such has been the invariable practice of Chancellors, that he has done far less in this way than many others, and only what any man in England would have done in the circumstances.

Irish Absconders.—On the 13th of April last, two agents of the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency of Dublin, Ireland, arrived in Toronto in pursuit of about $3,000 worth of dry goods, which property had been claimed by the official assignees as belonging to the estate of McCarty & Co., of Dublin, who had left that city in haste, leaving a considerable amount due their creditors. A search warrant was procured in this city, and placed in the hands of Detective George Mack for execution. After looking round the city for a few hours the detective found the goods in the freight shed at the Union Depot in charge of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The goods consisted of five cases in bond and five or six cases not in bond, all of which had been consigned to McCarty & Co., Buffalo, United States.—McCarty & Co., having run away from Dublin shipped those goods per the Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.'s line to Portland, and from thence to Buffalo. On Saturday, however, an agent of McCarty & Co. arrived from Buffalo for the purpose of claiming the goods, but as the agents of the Dublin Court likewise have a good claim for the articles, it is likely that quite an amount of litigation will ensue before the Courts in this country.—Globe.

The Russian Pestilence.—A telegram dated Berlin, April 6, says:—The plague continues at St. Petersburg. The total of cases 10,000, of deaths 2,000. There are a hundred cases a day. Forty physicians are dead. The Ismailoff barrack is converted into an hospital. Precautionary measures are taken at Moscow where the food and lodgings of the labouring classes are inspected by the police. Is not cholera, but plague, with dilated pupils, carbuncles, and pestilential bubo.

The St. Mary's Argus states that six persons have been arrested on the charge of being implicated in the murder of the young man Hatton, whose body was found dead last week, near that town.

The Peterborough Review states that thirteen wolves have been killed during the present spring by the people of Burleigh.—Mr. Peter Phelan, hotel keeper, received the bounty for nine killed by himself.

Death in Adjala.—Dr. Stewart, Coroner, held an inquest on the 2nd inst., upon the body of Mary Ann Pearce, aged three years.—Several witnesses were examined, whose evidence went to show that the mother locked up two little children in the house, and visited a neighbor's house. After stopping away some hours, she returned home, and found one of the children frightfully burned to death. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death by fire.

Provisional Flag of the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg.—The Gazette of Saturday contains the official circulars regarding proposals which have been made by Austria and Prussia, for the recognition of a provisional flag for the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg pending the definite settlement [illegible] ution of those territories, from which it is apparent that it has been decided, upon certain conditions, to consent to the provisional recognition of the proposed flag by the British Empire. Mr. Cardwell, in writing to Lord Monck, says:—"You will take such measures as may be necessary on the part of your Government, for giving effect to this decision."

Prince Edward Island and Confederation.—Both houses of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island joined in an Address to the Queen, in opposition to the project of Confederation as laid down in the resolutions of the Quebec Conference. We criticized the resolutions on which this address is based, when they passed the House of Assembly, and we do not propose again to enter on the question. The two houses in the words of the address, "after mature deliberation, arrived at the conclusion that the proposed Confederation, so far as it contemplated to embrace Prince Edward Island, would prove disastrous to the best interests and future prosperity of this colony." The Lieutenant Governor in a short speech, closing a short session, repeats nearly word for word that part of the address which we have quoted, and dismisses the question in four lines.—Leader.

The Pope Coming to Canada.—The New York Herald of Monday says:—"By late foreign advices we learn that it is reported in high Catholic circles abroad that the Pope will come to America, and make Montreal his future residence. Letters written in that city have found their way into the English newspapers expressing a similar belief, with the additional statement that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal is now in Rome, and is in some way connected with the movement."

Rather Strong Language.—Secretary Stanton on Monday received a number of flags which had been captured by the Federal cavalry under General Sheridan from General Lee's army. The Secretary in addressing Col. Sherman, who presented the flags, returned to Gen. Sheridan the thanks of the government and people of the United States, and added:—"It is with profound grief that I cannot return you the thanks of the late President, who, since you won these spoils, has gone from the highest pinnacle of honor and glory in this world to the right hand of God, where, if it be permitted mortals to look upon what is passing in the world beneath, he now sees what is transpiring in this chamber."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Reception of the Frontier Volunteers.—The volunteers who have been on active service on the frontier during the winter may be expected to arrive in town on Saturday morning Has anything been done towards getting up a proper reception? We think the matter deserves some attention from the volunteers of this city. When it was first mooted, a few weeks ago, it appeared to find favor with some of the leading members of the force, but nothing definite appears to have been done. It is not yet too late, however and we trust action will be taken at once.

The Battersea Accident.—From a gentleman from Battersea we learn that the children injured in the Tannery at that village, on Saturday last were doing as well as could be expected. Their names are McGill, Knight and Bruyere, respectively.

SALE CONTINUED.

☞ The sale by James Linton, at C. Miller's, will be continued to-day, when all the up-stairs furniture will be sold.

Movement of Troops.—The left wing of the 16th Regiment left Toronto by rail, for London, on Tuesday morning. A small detachment of the 47th Regiment arrived in Toronto the same morning from Hamilton, to take charge of the barracks vacated by the 16th Regiment.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM DUNKIN.

The following lines have been suggested by a subscriber of ours on the death of "Bill," the beloved son of Mr. Dunkin, who departed this life in the City of Kingston, on the 25th day of April, 1865, at 4 o'clock P.M.:—

Oh! did you hear the mournful news
Which through this city spread,
Sure every heart throbs with the sound of
"Dunkin's Bill" is dead.

Well, "Bill's" Papa once liked a nip,
As every Kanuck knows,
Until he found his purse got light,
And he called those "nips" his foes.

Poor "Bill," he did his dirty best
To put down drinking gin;
But now he's gone to travel, where
Good "spirits" won't get in.

The cry of every ranting lad,
From the valley to the hill, (will be)
Lament all ye "Good Tipplers" for
The loss of "Dunkin's Bill."

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

LEE'S OFFICERS IN A BAD PLIGHT.

GENERAL GRANT IN RALEIGH.

THE TRUCE WITH JOHNSTON TERMINATED.

Philadelphia, April 25.

A special dispatch to Bulletin from Washington to-day says:—Attorney General Speed has made a highly important decision on the terms of the capitulation of Lee. In reply to a letter of the Secretary of War relating to these points, he decides—First, that the rebel officers who surrendered to Gen. Grant have no homes in loyal States, and have no right to come to places where their homes were in the loyal States prior to going into the rebellion. Second, that persons in the civil service of the rebellion, or who have otherwise given it support, comfort and aid, and were residents of rebel territory, have no right to return to Washington under that stipulation.

When Sheridan's column had swept by Richmond, Early was ordered back to Staunton, and was there at the evacuation of this city.

Upon hearing of this event, he hastened to Lynchburg and thence towards Southwestern Virginia, where ranking, General Echols took command of the forces that were retreating before Sto