POST OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING on MONDAY Next, the 31st instant, and until further notice

MAILS GOING EAST

By Day Express Train will Close at 1 p.m; Arrive at 2.15 p.m.
By Night Express Train will Close at 9 p.m Arrive at 2.30 a.m.

MAILS GOING WEST

By day Express Train will close at 2.50 p.m. Arrive at 4.15 p.m.
By night Express Train will close at 9 p.m. Arrive at 5.30 a.m.

BRITISH MAILS

Per Canadian Steamer will close on Fridays at 12, noon.

R. DEACON, P. M.

Post Office, Kingston, Oct. 29, 1864. 3in2

The Daily British Whig

"Onifer per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1865.

The killing of the Assassin Booth is but a poor retribution of the murder of poor President Lincoln. That Booth could escape with life on this continent was an impossibility. Sooner or later he must have been taken, though it was not conjectured that he would be killed in the act of capture. It was too good a death for such a man. The habits of modern society prevent anything like torture to criminals, but were such a thing tolerated in any case, that case would have been that of the Assassin of President Lincoln! The assassins of Henry III. and Henry IV., and he who attempted the life of Louis XV., all perished amid the severest tortures the human mind could suggest. John Wilkes Booth died the death of the happy—compared with them.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

We find in the Montreal Gazette another description of President Johnson, more favorable to that potentate:—

ANDREW JOHNSON,

Who by the murder of President Lincoln, has become the Chief Magistrate of the United States, is one of the most remarkable men of the age. Born in North Carolina of humble parents, who unable to educate him, he was apprenticed to the tailor's trade, of which, to his honor be it said, he has never been ashamed. In early manhood he emigrated to Greenville, East Tennessee, and there plyed his trade for a few years.

Endowed by the Creator with the highest order of talent—his soul thirsted after knowledge—by listening to the reading of political editorials and congressional speeches, and hearing the political discussions of the day, he became embued with the political doctrines enunciated by Jefferson, and an earnest advocate of the tenets of the Democratic faith. His powerful mind grasped and analyzed every argument he heard, and his memory quickened by the want of education, retained with astonishing accuracy facts, dates and figures. Before reaching the age of manhood he married an educated lady, who with pride and pleasure, undertook the task of teaching the willing and apt scholar and future statesman, rudiments of the English language at night after his daily toil was ended.

He easily and rapidly acquired the art of reading and writing, thus opening the whole field of literature and politics to his ambitious mind. He lost no time, let no opportunity pass—but steadily and persistently stored his mind with political theories and facts to be used in the brilliant future of his destiny.

The first step upon the political ladder was his nomination and election by the Democratic party of Green county to the legislature of Tennessee. Young in politics he conducted himself with becoming modesty, yet the few efforts he made in debate marked him as a man of promise, whose ability the future would develope. His constituents, proud of his services in their behalf, soon elevated him to a seat in the Senate of Tennessee, when he became the acknowledged leader and exponent of the principles and tenets of the Democratic party.

He remained but a short time in the Senate until he was again elevated by his election as a member of the United States Congress. In that body the full powers of the man first began to develope themselves.—Temperate, studious and methodical, he made himself thoroughly acquainted with every subject and matter that was brought before the house for action. Thus prepared his fluency of language and readiness in discussion made him one of the most powerful debaters in that Assembly, in fact one of the principal leaders of his party. But the full powers of this wonderful man of the people were not fully developed until his contest for the gubernatorial chair of the State of Tennessee.

The Whig party then dominant in the State selected for their candidate one of the most accomplished gentlemen and gifted orators in the country, Gustavus A. Henry, now Confederate Senator from Tennessee. The Democratic party nominated Andrew Johnson, and well and nobly did he repay their confidence. The plain and simple language, lucid and powerful arguments, and burning eloquence of Johnson drew the people to him irresistably.

The result of the contest, memorable for the ability and eloquence displayed by the champions, was the defeat of the "Eagle orator" and triumphant election of Johnson to be Chief magistrate of Tennessee. He was again elected over a gentleman, the Hon. P. Gentry, equally as gifted as his last competitor. As Presidential elector he sustained himself with unsurpassed ability. From the gubernatorial chair he was elevated to a seat in the United States Senate. In that body he maintained the high character he had already acquired. He was nominated as a candidate for Vice-President upon the Republican ticket, headed by President Lincoln, elected and installed. The decree of fate has elevated him to the Presidential chair.

Gifted with talents of the highest order—a mind stored with the sage councils of the fathers of our country—a courage that has never even daunted—a will that never yields except to the logic of reason. With these high qualities and brilliant antecedents, may the overruling Province guide him on that path which leads to the re-establishment of peace and harmony to our distressed and bleeding country. Then his name will be handed down to future generations in immortal fame.

A TREAT FOR THE LOVERS OF PURE MUSIC.—Mr. Max Strakosch informs us that he purposes visiting this city in May, and he brings with him Mdlle. Helene DeKatow, the celebrated Russian Violincellist, who is a grand-daughter of Prince DePotkin, a minister of the Emperor Nicholas, by whom the Prince and his son, the father of Mdlle. DeKatow, was banished. Accompanying her is Mr. James M. Wehli, pianist, who has secured a brilliant European reputation. The young and beautiful Austrian Prima Donna, Madame Henrietta Behrens will also assist at the concert. Mr. S. Behrens will be musical director and conductor.—Montreal Gazette.

*** This Party won't come to Kingston, because it does not possess a Music Hall. All hopes of that desideratum are now at an end, for the City Authorities will not rent Wesley Hall to be fitted up as such, nor will they fit it up themselves. This dog in the manger conduct prevents anything worth hearing from visiting Kingston.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

SUDDEN DEATH.—John O'Reilly, pilot, of Quebec, died in that city on Monday. It appears that he left his house in the course of the afternoon, for a walk, and had been down about the wharves for some time. Feeling suddenly unwell, he entered the house of a relative in Arthur street, and lay down. His last hour had come, however, and before assistance could be obtained the wheel was extinct! An inquest will be held to-day. Deceased was in his thirty-seventh year, and had ranked as a first-class pilot for nearly eighteen years. He was deservedly respected by all who knew him, and his untimely death will be deeply regretted.—Chronicle.

A NEW PROOF OF THE PREMEDITATION OF THE MURDER.—One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the assassination is that all the private boxes in the theatre had been engaged by unknown parties on the morning of Friday. They were unoccupied during the night, so that when Booth jumped on the stage, after the commission of the act, he did not fear arrest from any parties who might have occupied them. This is but another, and one of the strongest evidences going, to show the premeditation of the murder. The question now arises, who rented the boxes? and did it not naturally arouse suspicions on the part of somebody connected with the theatre, to know that all the boxes were rented and yet not occupied?—Cincinnati Gazette.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE IN RUSSIA.—Rumors have gained European circulation that the intended marriage of the Princess Dagmar of Denmark to the Czarowitch of Russia has been broken off. There is no truth in the rumors. Several high Russian personages who are to form part of the Princess's household have lately arrived at Copenhagen. They were accompanied by some ecclesiastics charged to convert the Princess to the religion of the Greek Church. The conversion, it is said, will precede the wedding; from which it appears that the future Queen of Russia, like her brother, the King of Greece, is not very particular in the matter of creeds.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—On Wednesday morning a row of a most disgraceful and dastardly character occurred at the corner of Queen and Victoria streets, between a parcel of rowdies and a soldier of the 16th Regiment.—It appears that the soldier had been drinking in the same tavern with the roughs, five in number, and had been taunted by them as to his physical abilities, they declaring that one of their number could "thrash" any man in the 16th Regiment. The soldier, named Thomas Kennedy, replied that not one of them was able to fulfil the boast, but at the same time he would not fight with them. Nothing more was said until the parties were at the corner of the above named streets, when in a most cowardly manner they knocked the soldier down, kicked him in the face, and cut and hackened one of his eyes and cheeks in a brutal manner. A gentleman passing at the time ran for the police, and a couple arriving, another tussel took place. Two of the roughs named John Jeffrey and William Brown were arrested and lodged in Yonge street cells, their companions having escaped prior to the arrival of the officers.—Globe.

TELEGRAPH TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Telegraphic communication has just been completed between California and British Columbia. The two great gold emporiums of the Pacific coast—San Francisco and New Westminster—are now, as it were, in immediate proximity. It is only a short time since San Francisco was tapped by the telegraphic system of the Atlantic states, and that was considered, as it deserves to be, a very important step in advance. This is now improved upon by the further extension alluded to. The great change wrought by this work will appear from the fact that whereas, heretofore, the intelligence from our sister colonies on the west of the Rocky Mountains used to take from four to six weeks in reaching us, it will now come in an equal number of hours! Our telegraphic report, for instance informs us of the universal sorrow felt at the assassination of President Lincoln by the colonists in Vancouver Island and British Columbia, the suspension of business, and so forth—all as naturally as if those distant colonies were only a hundred miles away! If the Russian system be brought down to New Westminster, as is intended, then indeed will a wonderful cosmopolitan network have been completed. If to this be successfully added an intercontinental submarine wire, distance will be almost literally annihilated.

CANADIAN PLOTS.—Another rebel piratical plot has been just exploded in Canada. It will be remembered that a vessel named the Georgian created an immense excitement in Buffalo and other Lake Erie towns several months ago, in consequence of a well-grounded suspicion that she was in the interest of the rebels, and designed for piratical purposes. The same vessel is now the subject of a second sensation, but this time, fortunately, all doubts regarding her character are removed, and the plot with which she was connected has been fully exposed. One Godfrey J. Hyams has made an affidavit, in Toronto, to the effect that W. L. McDonald, a notorious rebel sojourner in Canada, had prepared and concealed in his house in Toronto, a large quantity of war munitions suitable for piratical service on a lake vessel, and that these were being secretly put on board the Georgian with the object of making that vessel on the lakes, what the Alabama has been doing on the ocean. The fact that this plot was discovered and exploded by the Canadians without any incentive from the United States, is not only praiseworthy, but it shows that a better state of feeling exists in Canada toward our Government, than was exhibited at the time of the former attempts at piracy on the lakes. The frustration of this plot is very fortunate. The Georgian would have made a formidable enemy, and doubtless would have been able to greatly damage our commerce if it had been permitted to sail. Our Government has but one war vessel on the lakes, but as that is twenty-five years old and of little consequence now, a fleet rebel buccaneer would be able to inflict much damage before it could be captured.—N. Y. Sun.

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 of the constitution 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."

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.

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.

JOURNALISM ON THE PACIFIC COAST.—Journalism on the Pacific coast is prosperous. California has seventy-three weekly, two semi-monthly, six monthly, seven semi-weekly, three tri-weekly and eighteen daily publications. Nevada has six weekly and eight daily papers. Oregon has three daily and nine weekly papers. Washington territory, five weekly; Utah, one weekly, two daily and one monthly; Vancouver, three daily and weekly, and Arizona, two weekly.

DR. PRITCHARD'S CASE.—The Glasgow Herald of April 8th, says—On Tuesday Mr. Procurator-Fiscal Gemmel was engaged in taking further precognitions with reference to this serious case. Among the witnesses examined was Mr. John Campbell, manager for the Glasgow Apothecaries Company. This gentlemen gave evidence as to certain purchases of poisonous drugs by Dr. Pritchard at the establishment over which he presides. These purchases, included two ounces of tartarised antimony—one obtained in November, 1863, and the other in February last. On the whole, Mr. Campbell's evidence may come to have a very important bearing on the case.

The servant girls, Mary Paterson and Mary McLeod, as also Mrs. Nabb, were subjected to further examination. Some additional particulars apparently not without significance, have since come to light, though we are not in a position to say whether these transpired at the former examination of the witnesses, or were elicited yesterday for the first time. M'Leod, has stated that during Mrs. Taylor's illness, when she had gone into the bedroom with some hot water, the old lady called out twice in her hearing—"I've been poisoned." At this time there was no one in the room besides herself and the patient, excepting a little girl, who, she says, was asleep. Mrs. Nabb has made a statement respecting a conversation she had with Dr. Pritchard after Mrs. Taylor's death; but, this does not seem to be of a material character.

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."

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 ABJALA.—Dr. Stewart, Coroner, held an inquest on the 22nd 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.

UNION OF VANCOUVER'S ISLAND WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA.—From files of Vancouver's Island papers, we learn that a movement is on foot in that province to establish a union with British Columbia. The people of Victoria are anxious for the union and are striving hard to obtain their object. They are of opinion that together they might be able to achieve the object of strengthening each other and of increasing their commercial importance. As they are at present, each colony is jealous of the other and they are working at cross purposes. A great portion of their coasting trade is done by foreign vessels, to the injury of their own craft. In Vancouver's Island the free port system prevails, which, of course, allows foreign vessels the same privileges as those owned by colonists. This system will be abolished, and then an impetus will be given to various branches of industrial pursuits, amongst which shipbuilding is not the least important. Amongst other improvements, there will only be one law for both colonies, the number of judges will be increased, and debtors passing from one country to another will not be captured. The credit of the country will be increased and domestic trade fostered. The civil list will be paid by the country, and the Crown lands will be placed at the disposal of the Local Government; thus the march of improvement will go on and emigration will be encouraged. Postal communication can be accomplished between Europe and the new nation of Panama. In the event of any disturbances arising there would be untrammelled action, and one Governor would not be called upon to stand upon his dignity and act in opposition to the other, as has happened ere this.

HOW THE CREDULOUS ARE GULLED.—A respectably attired young man named John Cummins, was brought up before the Liverpool Police Court lately charged with obtaining money by false pretences from a young man named Henry Carlett.—It seemed that on the 31st ult. the prisoner was standing at the corner of Brown's buildings, offering purses for sale. He professed to put 2s. 6d. into the purse and then offered to sell it and its contents for 2s.—The prosecutor Carlett said that the prisoner had sold him a purse, professing to put half-a-crown in it, for 1s. 6. (Laughter.) He sold him another purse for 1s. professing. Mr. Hornby: did you expect to get it?—Prosecutor: No. I hardly expected to get it.—Mr. Hyslop: why did you buy the second? Had you opened the first? Prosecutor (who seemed to be ashamed of the simplicity he had displayed in the transaction): When I bought the second the prisoner said "You have got it the second time." (Renewed laughter.) Mr. Hyslop. Then did you find anything in it the second time? Prosecutor: I found three halfpence in it. (Loud laughter.)—The police officer said there had been a great crowd around the prisoner on the previous day.—Mr. Wybergh. A great crowd of believers that they would get half-a-crown for 1s. 6d.—The prisoner said that when he sold the purse and the prosecutor found nothing in it, why did not he complain then? It was his opinion that the policeman had been persuading him to bring the charge. He had sold the purse, but had never said that there was half-a-crown in it. If the prosecutor had found half-a-crown in it he would never have preferred that charge.—Mr. Hyslop (to the prosecutor): Did you buy the purse believing there was something in it?—The Prosecutor: Professing to have something in it; he (prisoner) professed to put half a crown into it and then a shilling; he would then offer the purse for 1s. 6d., then 1s., and if he could not get a purchaser at that price he would profess to put another shilling into it. (A laugh.) He would toss up the shilling and catch it in the purse, but by some means or other it got out again. (Renewed laughter.)—Mr. Hyslop told the prisoner he had better be careful what he was about. He had himself seen him.—Prisoner: I have no doubt of that. (Laughter.)—Mr. Hyslop said the police ought to look better after him, and not allow him to make crowds assembled in the street.—The police-officer said that all Rumford streets was obstructed with crowds yesterday.—Mr. Wybergh asked why he had not laid an information for obstructing; if it was an apple girl with a few apples, there would no doubt have been one for her.—The prisoner was discharged with a caution.

CLOSING UP THE WAR.—The rebellion has now reached the condition of an undermined building—it has begun to tremble, and there seems but little for our soldiers to do but to look on while the work of demolition progresses. Aside from the army of Johnston the present status of which it is difficult to determine, the rebels have no force that can properly be called an army.—They have detached and fragmentary bands scattered about through the South, but none of these dare show themselves before the Union troops. The Mobile garrison, or what is left of it, is somewhere to the northward of that city, it is not one this surrender to our forces; but it is composed almost exclusively of militia and negroes, and can offer no successful resistance. Through the central part of Alabama, General Wilson, the dashing cavalry officer, in sweeping like a comet, capturing important towns in quick succession, destroying railroads and everything else of value to the rebellion. Macon West Point, Griffin, Columbus, and other prominent towns have fallen into his possession, together with a large number of prisoners and a vast amount of military stores and war munitions. Gen. Wilson has a large force under his command, and as he is reported to be moving eastward, it is not at all improbable that he may dispute the passage of Johnston into the Gulf States, should the rebel General elude Sherman. West of the Mississippi there seems to be complete inertia in military matters, and it is difficult to determine what is the condition of the rebel forces in that quarter. If it is true that Jeff. Davis has succeeded in crossing the Mississippi river and entering Texas, we will doubtless hear from that region before long. As Davis has his portable "Government" in his carpet-bag, he will probably re-open business in some Texan town, and try to rally the fag-ends of rebellion around him, and give the Government all the trouble in his power. He will be very careful, however, to have the way conveniently clear for a rear movement into Mexico, on the first appearance of danger.

ANOTHER CASE OF SUDDEN DEATH.—It becomes our duty this morning, to announce another case of sudden death equally painful with either of those recorded in our yesterday's issue—that of the Rev. T. B. Pelletier, of St. Joseph de Levis which took place in his own parish, yesterday morning. We are informed that the deceased clergyman had just united a couple in a marriage, and, being a near relative of the bride, had joined the joyous wedding-party for a few minutes, when he was taken suddenly ill, and in a very brief space of time was overtaken by death. Deceased, however, appears to have been in rather declining health for some time past, and his condition of late was growing rather worse. He was formerly a professor in St. Ann's College, but had been for many years in the parish of St. Joseph de Levis, where he was much beloved by his people and by all who knew him.—Quebec Chronicle of Tuesday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MOVEMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS.—The R.M. steamer Passport, which left Toronto at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, passed down yesterday morning at seven o'clock, having on board five Companies of the Frontier Volunteers, two companies of which were the Lacolle and Hemmingford Companies, on active duty since January. The former Company was stationed at Niagara, and the latter at Clifton. They left Niagara on Wednesday, by the steamer City of Toronto, which connected with the Passport at Toronto. The whole of the Battalion stationed at Niagara escorted these Companies to the wharf, and took farewell of their comrades in arms, wishing them a safe journey. The other Companies were two of the Tenth Royals from Toronto, officered by Captains Ridout and Musson, now attached to the Third Administrative Battalion, to be stationed at or near Laprairie. The remaining Company was Capt. Thompson's Infantry Company, of St. Catharines, also attached to the Third Administrative Battalion, to be stationed with the Tenth Royals. The men looked hale and hearty, particularly those who are being relieved, who seem to have improved considerable under a winter's garrison life. The men were supplied with rations, and waited for nothing in the usual course of a soldier's life, which life some of them have probably got accustomed to by this time. The str. Magnet was to pass down this morning with the Montreal Volunteers, lately stationed at Windsor, and the Kingston Company, lately stationed at Niagara, and will call at Prescott for the remaining two Companies of the Montreal Volunteers, now being relieved. The Waterloo C.E. Company, Capt. H. L. Robinson, of the Second Administrative Battalion, to be stationed at Niagara, and the Varennes Company, Major H. L. Massue, of the First Administrative Battalion, to be stationed at Amherstburg, left Montreal on Wednesday evening by train, and together with an Infantry Company from Argenteuil, Capt. Rogers, and an Infantry Company from Riviere du Loup, Captain Hayward, passed Kingston Station on Thursday morning's early train. All of these Companies, except that of Varennes, which goes to Windsor, have their headquarters at Niagara. Yesterday morning a Company of the Stadacona Rifles, Captain Dumlin, of Quebec, a Company of Voltigeurs from Quebec, Captain Vohl, a Company of Infantry from Point Levi, Capt. Nadeau, and an Infantry Company from Three Rivers, Captain Barnard, left Montreal by the morning train en route to Toronto. At Prescott, the Ottawa Rifle Company, Lt.-Col. Grant, came on board the train, which passed Kingston Station at the usual hour yesterday afternoon. The same train was to take on the Millbrook Infantry Company, Captain Howden, and the Belleville Infantry Company, Major Beckett, at their respective stations. The Belleville, Millbrook, Point Levi and Three Rivers Companies are attached to the Second Administrative Battalion, and proceed to Niagara, the others belonging to the First Battalion, whose headquarters are at Windsor. The men were in the best of spirits, and seemed to be anxious to get to the end of their destination. The most of the Companies are by this time near their destinations, and those now on duty are being relieved as soon as the others come to relieve them.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The ten Cadets who presented themselves on Monday for final examination at the Military School successfully passed, and have received second class certificates. Six more Cadets passed their examinations successfully yesterday. The following are the names of those who received second class certificates:—KINGSTON—Capt. J. G. Macdonald, T. M. Walkem, J. N. Glidden, D. B. Callaghan, Hector Reid, J. V. Noel, W. B. Thibodo, Alfred Davis and Halford Walker. PRESCOTT—J. W. Welsh. PICTON—G. B. Dougall, Samuel Reynolds and Allen Bowerman. STORMONT—Oscar Fulton. BARRIEFIELD—Wm. M. Baillie. GRENVILLE—T. C. Waugh. Some of these gentlemen passed their examinations very creditably.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.—At the meeting of the Convocation yesterday afternoon, degrees were conferred upon the gentlemen named below:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.—Donald McKay, Alexander McBean, James Fraser, Samuel McMorine, John R. Thomson, Robert O'Loughlin, John McAllister, John Muckleston, George Malloch.

BACHELOR OF DIVINITY.—Alexander McMillan, B. A.

MASTER OF ARTS.—James Hope, W. B. Thibodo, Silas Minor, Alexander Macpherson, John Bell.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.—Rev. John McMorine, Ramsay, C.W.; Rev. Mr. Bayne, Picton, N.S.; Rev. Henry Gill, London, England; Rev. Mr. Bergne, London, England.

The following students passed the University Examination of the second year:

Charles Ireland, David Nixon, Francis H. Chrysler, John Cattanach, Joseph Askin, Nathan Dupuy, Peter C. McGregor, Peter McLaren, Robert Chambers, William Caldwell, Evan McColl.

The following students passed the University Examination for the first year:

Alexander Nicholson, William Fuller, William Muckleston, James Burgess, James McDowall, John Bain, John Macdonnell, John Nimmo, Robert Campbell, Thomas Alexander.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The Western Train due here at 2.15 yesterday afternoon, had not arrived late last evening, an engine and six cars of a freight train having ran off the track near Waterloo.—We heard no further particulars. The telegraphic communication was cut in some manner, through the accident.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

THE DEATH OF BOOTH.

[Official.]

War Department, Washington April 27, —To Maj. Gen. Dix.—J. Wilkes Booth and Harrold were chased from the swamp in St. Mary's county (Md.,) to Garrett's Farm, near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, by Col. Baker's forces. The barn in which they took refuge was fired. Booth was shot and killed, and Harrold captured. Booth's body and Harrold are now here.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Washington, April 27.

Yesterday morning a squad of the 16th New York Cavalry traced Booth and Harrold to a barn between Bowling Green and Port Royal, near Fredericksburg, Va.—The barn was surrounded and a demand made for their surrender, which Harrold was in favor of, but Booth calling him a coward, he refused to do so. The barn was then set on fire, and upon its getting too hot, Harrold again presented himself, and put his hands through the door to be handcuffed. While this was going on Booth fired upon the soldiers, upon which a sergeant fired at him; the ball of the sergeant took effect in the head of Booth, killing him. Harrold was taken alive, and he and Booth's body were brought to the Washington Navy Yard last night.

Booth was discovered in the barn by the cavalry. He declared his intention never to surrender, and said he would fight the whole squad, consisting of 28 men, if they would permit him to place himself 20 yards distant. The other party was under command of Lieut. Edwin Dougherty. Booth was on a crutch, and was lame. He lived two hours after he was shot, whispering blasphemies against the government.

New York, April 27.

The Herald's Raleigh correspondent of the 19th says:—Johnston first proposed to surrender his army on the terms granted Lee, and requested Sherman to send a proposition to Washington. Sherman replied he was empowered to act, and it was unnecessary to send to Washington, thus causing delay. An interview was had next day when Johnston made inquiry what terms would be yielded to members of the Confederate government. Sherman refused to recognize the authority of any such government, but was prepared to treat with Johnston as an officer of the insurgent forces. A second meeting was had at which Breckenridge, recognized as a Maj.-General, and not as rebel Secretary of War, was present. It was at this conference that Sherman permitted the introduction of the objectionable propositions which, it is said, were dictated by Jeff. Davis. Sherman heard of the President's assassination before negotiating, and communicated the intelligence to the rebels, who appeared to have the profoundest regret at the event.

Gen. Stoneman, who was reported at Greensboro, was permitted to come through Johnston's lines to Raleigh.

Johnston's army, probably 35,000 strong, is better supplied with field guns and horses than any army the Confederacy ever had.—Many of the rank and file, however, not willing to wait the formal surrender, are leaving for their homes.

The World's Raleigh correspondent says—A commission, consisting of ex Governor Graham, ex Governor Swaine, Surgeon Gen. Warren, and Colonel Burr, were sent by Governor Vance to see what arrangement could be made with Sherman on the part of the State for a cessation of hostilities, and to ascertain what was the status of the State Government and its officers under the new regime. The commission had been sent by Gen. Hardee to visit Sherman, Johnston not being at hand, but Wade Hampton intercepted them, and sent them back. Kilpatrick being in the rear, captured them, and Hampton having retreated again, sent them on their mission. They had an interview with Sherman, who gave them a protecting paper for Governor and State officers so long as no hostilities are shown by them. Sherman told them he had no information as to how the status of the State Government was affected; that the question did not come within his province; that he did consider North Carolina out of the Union, as the question of secession had not been submitted to the people that he would respect every man that was not an original secessionist, and treat him with every consideration. Still he must march through the State in pursuit of Johnston, and the people must necessarily suffer by that march. Johnston's army was inferior to his, and every man slain in the future was an unnecessary sacrifice. Johnston, and not himself, would be responsible for this sacrifice and the suffering entailed on the people of North Carolina. The civilized world would pronounce Johnston's course inhuman and illegitimate.

New York, April 27.

The Times' Washington special says the statement that President Johnston declines all precautions for his personal safety is erroneous. True he has not given any special directions for guards to be placed about his person, but he approves the precautions taken by the authorities, which embrace the continuance upon duty of the late President's bodyguard, commanded by Lieut. J. B. Jamison, of Ohio. This company consists of one select man from each county in Ohio, and numbers nearly 100 men. A sufficient force of his guard is upon duty at all times, and the visitor who calls upon the President at his temporary mansion is confronted at once, upon approaching the door, by three or four soldiers, who do not permit him to advance further until his name has been sent in and the order given by the President to admit him. In the hall adjoining the reception room are also found soldiers of genteel deportment, who quietly remain about the entrance within a few feet of Mr Johnston. Sentinels also constantly around the house upon the streets and in the lot upon which the building stands. In fact every reasonable precaution is taken to prevent any violence being attempted upon the President.

Rochester, April 27.

The funeral train arrived here at 3:20 a.m. The minute guns were fired, and Newman's regimental band performed funeral dirges. The 54th New York, N.G. first company veteran reserves, hospital soldiers, battery attached to the 25th Union Blues, Independent, were drawn up in line at the depot North side of the track; the Mayor and 36 of the Common Council with other organizations. The bells of the city churches are being tolled, and as the train leaves the city the multitude show marked signs of sorrow and respect. Thus far there has been no accident. Ten thousand people are present.

Baltimore, April 26.

Yesterday morning at 2:30 o'clock, the steamer Massachusetts with a load of soldiers, the greater part of whom were exchanged and paroled prisoners, collided with a steamer named the Black Diamond, a small barge propellor, on the Potomac river, one mile from Blackstone Island, which was acting there as a picket boat, and had on board a guard of some twenty men. The Massachusetts struck the Black Diamond on the port side about the boiler, sinking her in about three minutes. In the excitement attending the collision of the two boats, many of the soldiers became panic stricken and beyond the control of discipline, and seized planks, &c., and jumped overboard, and many of them were thus drowned. Captain Homes, of the 3rd veteran reserve corps, was the officer in command of the troops, and as near as can be ascertained at present the loss will exceed 50. The night was clear, but dark, there being no moon. It is impossible to say at present where the blame for this disaster is to rest.

DIED.

In Seymour, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Grace Ponton, widow of the late Dr. Mungo Ponton.

In Toronto, on April 24th, eldest daughter of Mr. A. F. Munro, aged 20 years.

At Chatsworth, on the 17th inst., Marion Aitcheson, wife of the Rev. Jas. Cameron, aged 38 years.

In Toronto, on the 24th inst., Jane Short, widow of the late James Moffatt, aged 74 years.

ICE

SUPPLIED to Steamboats and Parties taking large quantities at rates as low as Montreal, Hamilton, or any city in Canada.

Hotels and Private Families supplied daily in any quantity that may be required, and cheaper than any other house.

All who have had Ice from the Subscriber will need no guarantee of its quality or satisfactory delivery. To others, the Subscriber begs to intimate that his Ice House is the largest in the city, and has been filled at considerable expense with clear Ice, taken a good distance from the shore, and quite removed from all the sewerage of the city.

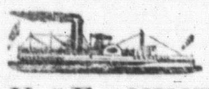
G. S. HOBART,
Medical Hall.

Kingston, April 27th, 1865. 97

DAILY BOAT

For Bath, Picton and Belleville.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER



BAY OF QUINTE,

CAPT. CARRELL,

WILL leave the St. Lawrence Wharf, foot of Johnson Street, for above and intermediate ports,

THIS AND EVERY DAY,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

AT FOUR O'CLOCK P.M.

Returning, leaves Belleville every morning, Sundays excepted, at a quarter past Six o'clock.

For rates of Freight and Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

C. H. HATCH,
Agent.

Kingston, April 28th, 1865. 97

Spring Fashion Books.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for May.
Harper's Magazine " do.
For sale by
JOHN CREIGHTON,
City Book Store,
King Street.

April 26th, 1865. 97

RECEIVED
LAST NIGHT,
A BOX OF
FRESH HADDOCK,
BY
S. H. BLONDHEIM.
April 28th.

"There is no such word as Fail."

TARRANT'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
CUBEBS AND COPAIBA,

Is a SURE, CERTAIN and SPEEDY CURE for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, either in the Male or Female, frequently performing a Perfect Cure in the short space of Three or Four Days, and always in less time than any other Preparation. In the use of

TARRANT'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF CUBEBS AND COPAIBA

There is no need of confinement or change of diet. In its approved form of paste, it is entirely tasteless, and causes no unpleasant sensation to the patient, and no exposure. It is now acknowledged by the most learned in the Profession, that in the above class of Diseases, Cubebs and Copaiba are the only Two Remedies known that can be relied upon with certainty of success.

Tarrant's Compound Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba never fails! Manufactured only by

TARRANT & CO.,
278 Greenwich St., New York.

☞ Sold by Druggists all over the World.

New York, April 1865. 1yd&w97

Sale by Auction

OF

FRUIT TREES, GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, &c.,

ROSE TREES

AND FLOWERING SHRUBS.

WILL be sold in the Market Square, on Saturday next, April 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M., a Collection of Choice Fruit Trees, Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, Rose Trees and Flowering Shrubs, from Mr. Donnelly's Nursery at Rochester, N.Y.

☞ All in the best order and ready for planting out.

CHAS. McMILLAN,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, April 27th, 1865. 96&17

NEW PIANO FORTES AND NEW MUSIC.

La Baladine Waltzes.....60c.,
Played by Band of R.C.R.

STAMP GALOP.....25 cents.
Pulaski Waltz.....25 "
Near the Brookside—song and chorus.....25 "
Allie Sleeps.....25 "
Mirella Waltzes (English).....75 "
Mirella Quadrilles " .....75 "
Waltzes, Galops, Quadrilles, &c., &c., in great variety.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

And Musical Instruments of all kinds, cheap for cash.

*** Two of Grovenstein's Best Pianos for Sale Cheap.

S. BLACK,
Princess Street.

Kingston, April 26th, 1865. 96&17

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

THE CHEAPEST LOT OF

BLACK GLACIE SILKS

EVER OFFERED IN KINGSTON, TO BE NOW SEEN AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE,

Wide, Bright and Heavy.

JAMES DAVIS.

Kingston, April 27th, 1865. 97

Ice, Ice, Ice.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ICE

Opposition is the Life of Trade!

THE UNDERSIGNED, in returning his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received from the inhabitants of the City of Kingston for the last twenty years, begs to state that he is still able, willing and ready to commence to supply House Keepers, Hotel Keepers, Steamboats, Schooners, &c., &c., &c., on the most reasonable scale. He begs to state at the same time, that he has a good clean supply of Ice. It has not been taken out of the vicinity of Bell's Island, nor yet is it taken from the vicinity of Morton's Hog Pens, Cattle Stalls and Brewery Sockage, nor that of the Provincial Penitentiary, where the inhabitants of the city can best judge what quality of Ice can be procured in that quarter. His Ice is taken out of a good locality, in the neighborhood of Barriefield, near the landing of the late Major Cradock. Hoping to still merit a continuance of that liberal support he has received heretofore,

Respectfully,
ROBT. SPENCER.

N. B.—Ice delivered throughout the whole summer, SUNDAYS NOT EXCEPTED, from 5 o'clock A.M., till 10 P.M., and in cases of emergency can be had at all hours at his dwelling house, head of Princess Street, opposite to Mr. Denis Branigan's New Brick Block.

Kingston, April 26th, 1865. 96&17

A HOUSE TO LET

In the Village of Barriefield.

WILL be Let at a low rent, and possession given on the 28th of May, a large Stone House in the Main Street of the Village with Stable and Large Garden. For terms apply to Dr. Barker.

Kingston, April 25th, 1865. 93

CAUTION.

ON and after the 1st of May next, all persons are hereby warned not to ascend the Hill rising from

Dead Man's Bay,

Or Hamilton Creek, on the East side of

FORT HENRY,

Or in and way to expose themselves to the

NEW MUSKETRY RANGES

Running West and East on the Government Property on Fort Henry Hill, as the Troops in Garrison commence

BALL PRACTICE

On the above date.

By order,
P. GERAGHTY, Capt.,
Town Major.

Town Major's Office,
Kingston, C.W., April 15th,