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 3:30 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 Johnston 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

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1865.

Public Meetings, Amusements and Sales This Day.

Auction Sale of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, from Donnelly's Nurseries, by Charles McMillan, Auctioneer, this morning in the Market Square.

Auction Sale of goods uncalled for at the Custom House, to-day at noon, by James Linton, Auctioneer, at his sale rooms.

Sheriff's Sale of Valuable City, Village and Township Property to-day at noon, at the Court House.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

THE NEWS OF THE FALL OF RICHMOND IN ENGLAND.

THE TIMES ON THE SHENANDOAH CASE.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON JUDGE SMITH'S DECISION.

FATAL DISTURBANCES IN MADRID.

Halifax, April 26.

The steamship Africa from Liverpool on the 15th, via Queenstown on the 16th, arrived here this evening with 57 passengers for this port and 52 for Boston. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

The steamship St. David from Portland arrived at Liverpool on the 14th. The steamship Australasian from New York arrived off Crook haven on the night of the 14th.

The news of the fall of Richmond created intense excitement in England, but it arrived too late to admit of the papers generally commenting upon it, and as most of the markets had closed from the 13th to the 17th, the effect of the news cannot be fully developed until they are open.

The London Daily News says that the army of Virginia, so long deemed invincible—the pride, the hope, the centre, the citadel of the Confederacy—has been not only beaten but shattered. The Davis Government is now vagrant and fugitive. Richmond, which received it, and gave it for a time a dignity which it could never have acquired while it remained among the cotton plantations where it had its rise, was set on fire by its departing guests. That the Confederate army fought with all its old tenacity and elan we cannot doubt, but it has been broken up by men who, as we have often been told, were the sweepings of Northern cities. Davis began the war by declaring that he would carry it where food for the torch awaited Southern armies in populated cities, but the attempt to burn New York ended in nothing but an execution, while Davis set his borrowed capital in flames and decamped.

The Morning Advertiser says the further circumstances and consequences of this heavy blow will be looked for with intense anxiety, in the close of the war or the inauguration of a new and wide spread guerilla conflict of unknown duration, which may spring from the conflict.

Other papers are silent as yet upon the news. The London Times has an editorial regretting that the people of Melbourne should have displayed so much sympathy with the crew of the Shenandoah, who are engaged in the destruction of ships coming upon errands of peace to their ports.

The Times has an article strongly condemning the conduct of Judge Smith, of Montreal, for the ill-considered and dangerous charge on the subject of the St. Alban's raiders.

FRANCE.

The debate on the Italian portion of the address was progressing in the Chambers.

M. Thiers declared himself adverse to the unity of Italy, in which he says there is danger, and no utility to France. He defended the Papal Government and favored an alliance with Austria.

The debate was adjourned.

Advices from Algiers say that a visit of the Emperor to that colony was still considered probably.

The Paris Bourse on the 14th inst. was quiet and lower. The rentes closed at 67f. 80c.

ROME.

A telegram from Rome says it is asserted that the Count de Sartiges will shortly be withdrawn from Rome, and that France will only be represented by a Secretary of Legation until the difficulties of Rome are settled.

SPAIN.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the disturbances at Madrid, were more serious than heretofore stated. On the evening of the 21st, an assemblage in the street was suddenly dispersed by a volley of musketry. The troops fired right and left. M. Navas, who was going to the Casino, was killed. Another gentleman, who was wounded, died in a few minutes. Some other persons were killed, and fifteen wounded; more or less seriously. There was no provocation given on the part of the people. The cavalry charged through the streets, and used sabres.

London Markets.—Coffee firmer and 6d higher.

Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £318,000.

Consols closed on Thursday at 91 to 91¼.

Liverpool, April 15—evening.—The fall of Richmond is the universal topic to-day.

The friends of the North are greatly elated at Grant's successes, and are strengthened in their conviction that the final triumph of the North is near. Even those who have manifested the strongest faith in the rebel cause show unmistakeable signs of despondency.

The rebel loan has declined about 6 per cent, closing at 23 to 25, while the Federal securities exhibit a decided improvement. 111 C shares 63 to 64, Erie 36½ to 37, U S 5 20's 64½ to 65¼.

Many English journals condemn the Judge's ruling in the case of the St. Alban's raiders.

Liverpool, April 16.—The 'Globe' says the fall of Richmond leaves the Confederates threatened on every side. This is a tremendous price to pay for the luxury of pushing an army to Nashville, and refusing until the eleventh hour to free and arm the negroes.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

The Meeting of Convocation of Queen's University was held on Thursday afternoon, the Very Rev. Principal Snodgrass in the chair. On the platform at the right of the chair were a large number of the Trustees, and on the left more than a dozen of the Professors of the College. The Hall was crowded with spectators. After the meeting was opened, and the preliminaries were got through with, the Professors presented prizes to successful students of their classes. The proceedings of Laureation were very much the same as on the last meeting of Convocation, when Degrees were conferred upon Graduates in Medicine, the Sponsio Academica, of course being different, as taken by Graduates in Theology and Arts. The candidates were presented to the Principal by the Senior Professor, Dr. Williamson. The following is a list of those upon whom the several Degrees were conferred:—

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, Pictou, N.S.; Rev. Henry Gill, London, England; Rev. Mr. Bergne, London, England.

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.

After the ceremony of capping was concluded the Principal addressed the Graduates in a few well chosen words, and then called upon Mr. John McMillan, B.A., B. D., to deliver a Valedictory Address, which that gentleman did in a very fine manner.

The Principal then announced the following Prizes for Essays, to be competed for by students next session:—

I. The Carruthers Prize of $50—Offered by John Carruthers, Esq., Kingston, for the best Essay on "The sources and uses of Petroleum and other Hydrocarbon Oils, with observations on the best modes of obtaining and transporting them, special reference being had to Canada." Open to all Students. Without reference to the Essay, competitors are requested to add a short notice of the Economical Minerals of the Counties in which they reside.

II. A Prize of $30—For the best Essay on "Metastasis considered in relation to Rheumatism, Pyæmia and Cancer." Open to all Medical Students.

III. The Ottawa Prize of $40—For the best Essay on "The advantages and responsibilities of our connection with the Parent Country." Open to all Students in Arts.

IV. The Montreal Prize of $40—For the best Essay on "The didactic in relation to the devotional element in the Lord's Prayer." Open to all Students of Theology.

Conditions.—1. The Essays are to be sent to the Registrars not later than the first Monday of November next, before which date competitors must be registered as Students.

2. Each competitor is to inscribe a motto on his Essay and attach a sealed envelope bearing the same motto, and containing his name, with a declaration that the Essay is his unaided composition, and the envelope is to be opened and the author's name to be ascertained in Convocation only.

3. The successful Essays to be deposited in the Library and remain the property of the University. They may be printed upon recommendation of the judges.

4. Any Essay to be successful must be judged to be of sufficient merit.

These Prizes, though instituted by private liberality, rank as University Prizes, and successful competitors will carry very high honors.

Rev. Dr. Gill then read, on behalf of the Graduates in Divinity, a very good address, after which Prof. Mowatt spoke a few parting words on behalf of the professors, which were rapturously received.

The audience was then dismissed, and the Members of Convocation proceeded to the Election of Fellows in the several Faculties. No Fellow was elected among the Graduates in Medicine, but in Theology, John McMillan B.A., B.D., was elected Fellow, in Arts, Francis Harkess, B.A., of the E. I. Civil Service, and in Law, the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, LL.D. The Principal then pronounced the benediction, and the meeting was closed. The Convocation was the most successful of any for some years.

Justice in Guelph.—Descent upon a House of Ill-Fame.—About 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, our policemen made a descent upon a house of ill-fame on Cork Street, and arrested the keeper, a woman named Mrs. Oxly, and several other parties, male and female, of bad repute. They were brought before the Reeve this morning, when the keeper of the house was fined $2 and costs, and the others $1 each and costs.—Guelph Advertiser.

*** The authorities in Kingston entertain a different opinion of the enormity of this offence.

The authorities at Washington have been guilty of a serious breach of international comity in giving a place to the Fenians in the funeral procession programme prepared at the War Department. Such a quasi acknowledgment of a body organized ostensibly in opposition to Great Britain is one which requires explanation, and we do not doubt that Sir Frederick Bruce will be authorized to demand it.

The Murderers of Lincoln.—The New York Herald lashes itself into a fury over the report that the assassination of President Lincoln was cocooted in Canada and approved at Richmond, and charges Messrs. Thompson, Saunders, McDonald and others with complicity in the crime. It says: 'In order to head them off, demands for their surrender should immediately be made upon every government with which we have an extradition treaty. If by any means they slip through the fingers of our detectives and the lines of our armies, the whole civilized world should be put upon their track to hunt them down. We hope that the Government will search every house in Washington, station detectives at every city, town and village in the land, and send officers to every European and South American port, gunboats to Matamoras and Vera Cruz, and a formal despatch to the Canadian authorities. Before President Lincoln's body rests in the grave at Springfield, his murderers and their accomplices ought to be in our hands. The nation requires this of its officials, with whom it has entrusted powers adequate to the task before them.—Leader.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Fire in Brantford.—Brantford, April 27.—Two brick buildings, belonging to Mr. E. Roy, were destroyed by fire at half-past two o'clock this morning. The ground floor was occupied by Messrs. Ford & Bro., grocers, Gorman, shoe store, and Jenkins, clothing establishment. The upper story was occupied by Mr. E. Roy as a dwelling, and Dr. Bacon's office. The building was insured in the Royal for $4,000, and in the Western for $2,400. Ford & Bro.'s stock was a total loss; it was insured for $4,000. Gorman and Jenkins' stock was got out; a partial loss, and fully insured. The most of Roy's furniture was saved and fully insured. The most of Roy's furniture was saved and is fully insured. Dr. Bacon's furniture, books, &c., were destroyed; they were valued at $400, and there was no insurance upon them. There seems to be no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Fire in Niagara.—Niagara, April 27.—This morning a fire broke out in a building occupied as a barber's shop. The flames communicated to an adjoining building owned and occupied as a grocery store by Mr. John Hall. Both buildings were burned to the ground. The fire engine and hook and ladder waggon were promptly on the spot and owing to the exertions of the volunteers and the inhabitants, they succeeded in saving a bakery establishment, also owned by Hall, and the adjoining buildings. Families occupied both houses. Their furniture was all saved. Mr. Hall is insured for $500. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Dunkin's Bill in Hamilton.—Hamilton, April 27.—A vote was taken here today on Dunkin's temperance bill, resulting as follows:—For the bill, 67; against it, 311. The temperance men had a squabble amongst themselves, and of course lost the vote.

Breach of Neutrality.—On Wednesday the Grand Jury found true bills against W. L. M. McDonald, Bennett Young, Jacob Thompson, Cassius C. Clay and W. W. Cleary for breach of the neutrality laws. The case of McDonald was before the Police Court at the time the Grand Jury had these cases before it, and a delay of an hour and a half was occasioned in waiting for Hyams, whom the Grand Jury were examining. The case of McDonald was gone into in the Police Court; but when it became known that the Grand Jury had found true bills, no more witnesses were called. Hyams was the witness called, and he succeeded in proving himself a villain of the lowest grade. He admitted that he had gone to the States to kill people; that he had been in the pay both of the Confederates and the Federals at the same time, and that he had sworn that a man was a British subject without knowing whether he was or not. He states that he got $100 from Col. Thompson; and that that functionary was privy to the purchase of the Georgian for raiding purposes. It is pretty certain from these statements, that it was on the evidence of Hyams that the bills against all these persons were found. Perhaps the Grand Jury could not help receiving and acting upon his evidence; but if he is to be the only witness on the trial, there is no doubt that it will be made apparent to any jury that he is thoroughly untrustworthy.

The bringing of these cases before the Assizes indicates either an impression that Hyams' evidence would not bring them clearly under the Alien Act passed Feb. 6, 1865, or that it is not deemed desirable to withdraw them from the regular tribunals. This is the first we have heard of Thompson, Clay and Cleary being accused of a breach of the neutrality laws. If there were any good grounds for believing them guilty, nobody would desire to shield them from the consequences of their own acts; but every body will be slow to believe an accusation made by such a self-convicted scoundrel as Hyams.—Leader.

A Revolting Spectacle.—The Hamilton Times says that on Saturday afternoon a team of horses attached to a waggon came into the city by the Dundas road, and were proceeding quietly along without guidance when taken in charge by a citizen. In the vehicle was a man in a state of unconscious intoxication who was lying on a coffin containing the dead body of his mother! The bloated and mangled countenance of the wretched man, and the association of his drunken repose presented a spectacle truly revolting. The waggon was driven to the police station and its load of physical and mortal corruption given in charge of the authorities.

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.

The Epidemic at St. Petersburg.—The Nazione of Florence publishes the subjoined details given by Dr. Tillner, physician to the Grand Duches Maria of Russia, relative to the malady now raging in the Russian capital:—"This malady appears to be neither a fever of an intermittent or continuous nature, nor yet a simple typhoid one; but it certainly is very virulent and dangerous. According to the opinions of the Russian physicians it is the same as that which was observed for the first time in Scotland in the year 1819, and denominated in that country the intermittent fever, from the length of the intermissions and the prolonged attacks. The fever is ushered in by cold shivering, alternating with remarkable heat (from 40 to 41 degs. centigrade of 104 degs. Fahrenheit), the pulse beating 130; great prostration and disorder are observable in the nervous actions; although the state of the mental faculties remains unaltered, frequent pains are felt in the head and limbs. Great pain is also felt in the left hypochondriac region, and examination of the palpitation and percussion proves the spleen to have immensely decreased in volume. The skin is yellow in colour, owing to the liver being likewise affected by the malady. The initiatory attack of fever lasts from seven to eight or nine days, and terminates with a very copious perspiration. After the first paroxysm an interval occurs of seven or eight days, during which the patient appears almost as well as ever, but at the expiration of that period a second attack manifests itself like the first, but accompanied with still greater prostration. This continues also about seven days, terminating like the other, with profuse perspiration. Sometimes a third paroxysm declares itself after a future interval of seven days, one of the symptoms being a burning thirst, and the patient sinks into the most profound state of prostration. The rate of mortality is eight per cent., and the victims of this malady generally die during the second attack, usually from a kind of general paralysis, or through severe derangement of the nervous organs, with real decomposition of the blood, and an enormous increase in the spleen. The liver becomes greatly enlarged but the intestines, on the other hand, are either found healthy or else hardly congested. Everything has hitherto failed to shorten the duration of the febrile attacks. Salts of quinine, given in large and small doses, have been quite ineffectual to overcome the attacks characteristic of this malady. In the second paroxysm, in which there is increased prostration of the forces, the most powerful stimulants have been administered, such as alcohol, ether, camphor, &c., but they produce little or no effect. The chief cause of this disease is supposed to be the arrival in St. Petersburg of an immense number of houseless workmen from the neighboring provinces, and even from the most distant towns. It is said that there are just now in the capital 43,000 workmen more than the usual number. The consequence of this is, that they cannot work, and are obliged to live in unhealthy localities and to live upon the black bread, which contains this year much more horned rye than in previous years. It has been discovered by chemical analysis that this bread contains one per cent of horned rye in the flour with which it is made. Thus, every working man living on the same, may be calculated to eat 100 grains of horned rye per diem. Besides this, the oxen, cows, and other animals, being no longer slaughtered in St. Petersburg, but at Moscow, whence the meat is despatched ready prepared; the heads, hoofs, feet, and intestines of these animals, which previously formed one of the staple articles of sustenance of poorer classes on account of their cheapness are no longer to be had at St. Petersburg, and the poor are now compelled to live almost exclusively upon the above mentioned bread, which contains injurious substances partly contributing to produce the disease in question. The Russian Government has been so impressed with the great mortality that they have nominated a committee which is instituting the most serious investigations with regard to this strange and fatal malady, exclusively confined to the poorer classes."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Movements of Troops.—The left wing of the 47th Regiment arrived in Toronto by the steamer Grecian from Hamilton on Thursday morning. The Grecian returned to Hamilton immediately with the right wing of the 16th Regiment, to be stationed in that city, and again left with the right wing of the 47th Regiment, arriving in Toronto yesterday morning. The left wing of the 16th Regiment is snugly quartered in London.

Movements of Volunteers.—The str. Magnet passed down yesterday morning with the Montreal Companies of the Frontier Volunteers, lately stationed at Windsor and on the Detroit Frontier, & the Chatham Infantry Company of May Volunteers, to be stationed near Laprairie with the Tenth Royals, which passed down in the Passport on Thursday morning. The men were supplied with a day's rations here.

The Kingston Volunteers.—The Kingston Company, which was to arrive this morning in the steamer Grecian, is to be welcomed home by the whole of the 14th Battalion, which are under orders to assemble this evening at half-past seven in Wesley Hall, for that purpose. As a full attendance is requested, no doubt there will be a fine turnout.

Field Exercise.—The Royal Canadian Rifles had the first field day of the season yesterday, on Barriefield Common, the men being put through a series of field evolutions, &c., for a couple of hours. The Band of the Regiment was out also, and played the Regiment out and in again.

Lecture.—The Rev. Prof. McKerras, of Queen's College, delivered a lecture in the basement of the Sydenham Street Wesleyan Methodist Church, on the subject of "the advantages and disadvantages of living in a new country," on Thursday evening, at a monthly meeting of the Wesleyan Literary Association. A great number of ladies and gentlemen attended. The subject was well handled by the Rev. gentleman. This is the first of the resumed monthly meetings of the Association.

Kingston Grammar School.—It affords great pleasure to us to draw attention to the following facts regarding the progress of this School under its present management. At the Convocation on last Thursday, seven Prizes and one Scholarship were obtained by former pupils of the School. This result must be gratifying to the parents who are sending their children to the School, as proving that the training is of an excellent quality.

If when the pupils come into competition with young men from all parts of British America, they are able not only to keep a good position in their class, but even to stand at the head of it, the unavoidable conclusion is that the ground-work is in a healthy condition. By a reference to the following facts this is seen to be the case. In the second year, a former pupil carried off the first prize in Classics, the third in Mathematics, and obtained first class honours in Botany and Logic. In the first year nearly all the prizes were obtained by former pupils. One succeeded in gaining the second in Classics, the first in Mathematics, the second in English, and first class honours in Rhetoric. This young man also carried off the Trustees' Scholarship from every Student in the first year, thus proving himself the best Student of his year. Another obtained the third prize in Classics, the second in Mathematics, and first class honours in Geology and Rhetoric. Two others obtained first class honours in Classics, Mathematics, English and Rhetoric.

It may be doubted if such a result can be claimed for any other School in the Province, not even excepting Upper Canada College, with its large and expensive staff of Masters. Further comment is useless. All that need be said is that future years will only add to the already great honours of our young and rising Grammar School.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

MORE PARTICULARS ABOUT BOOTH.

HIS HISTORY SINCE THE ASSASSINATION.

HIS EFFORTS TO ESCAPE.

MOB LAW IN PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF COTTON AT MOBILE.

Washington, April 27.

The Star in another edition, has the following of Booth:—

Booth and Harrold reached Garretts' some days ago, Booth walking on crutches. A party of four or five accompanied them, who spoke of Booth as a wounded Marylander on his way home, and they wished to leave him there a short time, and would carry him away by the 26th. Booth limped somewhat, and walked on crutches about the place, complaining of his ankle. He and Harrold regularly took their meals at the house, and both kept up appearances well.

One day at the dinner table the conversation turned on the assassination of the President, when Booth denounced the assassination in the severest terms, saying that there was no punishment severe enough for the perpetrator. At another time some one said in Booth's presence that rewards amounting to $200,000 had been offered for Booth, and that he would like to catch him, when Booth replied: "You'd would be a good haul, but the amount will doubtless soon be increased to $300,000."

The two Garretts, who lived on the place allege that they had no idea that these parties, Booth and Harrold, were any other than what their friends represented them, paroled Confederate soldiers on their way home.

They also say that when the cavalry appeared in that neighbourhood and they heard they were looking for the assassins, they sent word to them that these two men were on the place. In other words, they assert that they are entirely innocent of giving the assassins aid and comfort, knowing them to be such.

The Ida, tug-boat, reached here about two o'clock last night, with Harrold and the two men above referred to, as well as the body of Booth.

Harrold was immediately put in safe place. He thus far, it is stated, has manifested no disposition to speak of the affair but as he was known as a very talkative young man, he may soon resume the use of his tongue.

Booth and Harrold were dressed in Confederate gray (new) uniforms. Harrold was, otherwise, not disguised much. Booth's moustache had been cut off apparently with a scissors, and his beard allowed to grow, changing his appearance considerably. His hair had been cut somewhat shorter than he usually wore it.

Booth's body, which we have above described, was at once laid out on a bench and a guard placed over it.

The lips of the corpse are tightly compressed and the blood has settled in the lower part of the face and neck. Otherwise the face is pale and wears a wild, haggard look, indicating exposure to the elements and a rough time generally in his skulking flight. His hair is disarranged and dirty, and apparently had not been combed since he took his flight. The head and breast are alone exposed to view the lower portion of the body, including the hands and feet, being covered with a tampaulin.

The shot which terminated his accursed life entered on the left side at the back of the neck—a point curiously enough, not far distant from that in which his victim, our lamented President, was shot.

No orders have yet been given as to what disposition will be made of the body.

Large numbers of persons have been seeking admission to the Navy Yard to-day to get a sight of the body, and to hear the particulars: but none excepting the workmen, the officers of the yard, and those holding orders from the Department are allowed to enter.

A Spencer carbine which Booth had with him in the barn, at the time he was shot by Sergeant Corbett, and a large knife with blood on it, supposed to be the one with which Booth cut Major Rathbun in the theatre box, on the night of the murder of President Lincoln, and which was found on Booth's body have been brought to the city.

The bills of exchange, which were for a considerable amount, found on Booth's person, were drawn on banks in Canada in October last. About that time Booth was known to have been in Canada.

It is now thought that Booth's leg was fractured in jumping from the box, in Ford's theatre, upon the stage, and not be the falling of his horse while endeavouring to make his escape, as was at first supposed.

In the meantime it appears that Booth and Harrold applied to Garretts for horses to ride to Louisa Court House, but the latter, fearing the horses would not be returned, refused to hire them notwithstanding the large sums offered.

These circumstances, together with the recriminations of Booth and Harrold each charging the other with the responsibility of their difficulties, had aroused the suspicions of the Garrett Brothers, who urged Booth and Harrold to leave lest they (the Garretts) should get into trouble with our cavalry. This Booth refused to do without a horse, and the two men retired to a barn, the door of which, after they had entered, Garrett locked and remained himself on guard in a neighbourhood corn-crib, as he alleges to prevent their horses from being taken and ridden off in the night by Booth and Harrold. Upon the approach of our cavalry from Bowling Green about 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Garretts came out of the corn-crib to meet them to the barn. Booth was at once summoned to surrender, but refused. Harrold expressed his willingness to give himself up, but was overruled by Booth for some time, but he finally surrendered, leaving Booth in the barn.

Washington, April 27.

The greatest curiosity is manifested here to view the body of Booth, which remains on the gunboat in the stream, off the Navy Yard.

Thousands of persons visited the yard today in the hopes of getting a glimpse of the murderer's remains, but none not connected with the yard were allowed to enter.

The wildest excitement has existed here all day, and the greatest regrets are expressed that Booth was not taken alive.

The news of Booth's death reached the ears of his mistress while she was in a street car, which caused her to weep aloud, and drawing a photograph likeness of Booth from her pocket she kissed it fondly several times.

Harrold thus far has evaded every effort to be drawn into conversation by those who have necessarily come in contact with him since his capture, but outward appearances indicate that he begins to realize the position in which he is placed.

There is no hope for his escape from the wilful doom that certainly awaits him.

His relatives and friends in this city are in the greatest distress over the disgrace that he has brought upon them.

Washington, April 27.

The Star has the following particulars of the capture of Booth:—

'To Lieut.-Col. Baker, special detective of the War Department and his admirably trained detective force, and to the 16th New York cavalry, active participators in the seizures of the criminals, the country owes a debt of gratitude for this timely service. It seems that a detachment of the 16th New York cavalry, numbering about 25 men, was despatched from this city on Monday, under the direction of Col. L. J. Baker, special detective of the War Department, in command of Lieut. Dougherty, accompanied by some of Col. Bakers officers, who captured and killed Booth. One captured Harrold, one of his accomplices, alive. The cavalry after leaving here landed at Belle Plain in the night, and at once started out in pursuit of Booth and Harrold, having previously ascertained from a colored man that they had crossed the river into Virginia at Swan Point in a small canoe, hired by Booth from a man for $300. Proceeding toward Bowling Green, some three miles from Port Royal, Lieut. Dougherty, who was in command of the cavalry, discovered that Booth and Harrold were secreted in a large barn owned by a man named Garrett and were well armed. The cavalry then surrounded the barn and summoned Booth and Harrold to surrender. Harrold was inclined at first to accede to the request, but Booth accused him of cowardice, and then Booth peremptorily refused to surrender and made preparations to defend themselves. In order to take the conspirators alive the barn was fired, and the flames getting too hot for Harrold he approached the door of the barn and signified his willingness to be taken prisoner. The door was then opened sufficiently wide to allow Harrold to put his arms through so that he might be handcuffed. As an officer was about placing the irons upon Harrold's wrists, Booth fired upon the party from the barn, which was returned by the sergeant of the 16th New York, the ball striking Booth in the neck, from the effects of which he died in about four hours. Before breathing his last he was asked if he had anything to say, when he replied—"Tell my mother that I died for my country."—Harrold and the body of Booth were brought into Belle Plain at eight o'clock last night, and reached the navy-yard here at one o'clock this morning, on board the steamer John S. Ides, Captain Henry Wilson. The statement heretofore published that Booth had injured one of his legs by the falling of his horse has proved to be correct. After he was shot it was discovered that one of his legs was badly injured and that he was compelled to wear an old shoe and use crutches, which he had with him in the barn. Booth was shot about four o'clock in the morning and died about seven o'clock. Booth had upon his person some bills of exchange, but only 175 dollars in treasury notes. It appears that Booth and Harrold left Washington together on the night of the murder of President Lincoln and passed through Leonard town, M. D., concealing themselves in the vicinity untill an opportunity was afforded them to cross the river at Swan Point, which they did as above stated. The man who hired Booth and his accomplice and the boat in which he crossed the river, was captured, we understand, but afterwards made his escape. Harrold has been lodged in a secure place.

"Bowling Green near which place Booth was killed, is a post village and capital of Caroline county, on the road from Richmond to Fredericksburg, 45 miles north of the former place, and is situated in a fertile and healthy region."

LATER.

New York, April 28.

It appears by Harrold's account, that Col. Baker sent Lieut. Col. Conger and Lieut. Baker, of his detectives, and Lieut. Doherty and his cavalry. On reaching Garretts' Farm they were told by a son of Garrett's that there were two men in the barn; this was at 2 a.m., yesterday. Proceeding to the barn, Lieut. Baker was sent forward, and called upon Booth to come out, give up his arms and surrender, and that young Garrett would go into the barn to receive the arms. Upon his entering the barn, Booth exclaimed, 'go out of here, you have betrayed me.' A colloquy then ensued, of which the following is the substance:

Lieut. Baker—You must give up your arms and surrender. We have come to take you a prisoner, and will treat you as a prisoner. We will give you five minutes to surrender, or will burn the barn.

Booth—Who are you and what do you want? (Instructions had been given Baker not to disclose the character of those who were in pursuit.)

Lieut. Baker—We want you. We intend to take you prisoner.

Booth—This is a hard case. It may be that I am to be taken by my friends.

After some further colloquy of this sort Booth, seeming convinced that he was in the toils of Federal soldiers, said: Give me a chance for my life; I am a cripple with one leg. Withdraw your men 100 yards from the barn and I will come out and fight you.

Lt. Baker—We are not come here to fight but to take you prisoner. You must give up your arms and surrender.

Booth—Let me have time to consider.

A conversation in the barn between Booth and Harrold, then took place, which was not overheard by the party outside. In about 15 or 20 minutes Booth called out: Who are you? I could have picked off half-a-dozen of your men while we were talking. I could have shot you two or three times, but I don't want to kill anybody.

Lieut. Baker—Then give up your arms and surrender; we have come hear to take you.

Booth—I will never surrender; I will never be taken alive.

Lieut. Baker—If you don't do so immediately, we will set fire to the barn.

Booth—Well, my brave boys prepare a stretcher for me.

After this a conversation took place between Booth and Harrold, during which Booth was heard to say: You d—d coward. Will you leave me now? But go, go. I don't want you to stay with me.

He then addressed the party outside, and said: There is a man here who wants to come out.

Lieut. Baker—Then let him hand out his arms and come out.

Another talk here occurred between Booth and Harrold, in which it appears that the latter was begging to be allowed to take out some arms with him, and Booth was heard to say: Go away from me. I don't want anything now to do with you.

Harrold then came to the door and asked to be let out.

Lieut. Baker said: No. Hand out your arms.

Harroid replied: I have none.

Lieut. Baker—Yes, you have. You carried a carbine when you came here. You must hand it out.

Booth—He has no arms; they are all mine. Upon my word as a gentleman, he has no arms. All that are here belong to me.

Lt. Baker approached the door. Harrold thrust out his hands, and was pulled from the door, tied, and placed in charge of a guard. Col. Conger was satisfied that parley with Booth was vain, and proceeding to the other side of the barn, he pulled out a wisp of hay and lighted it. Within a few minutes the blazing hay lighted up the inside of the barn. Booth was discovered leaning on a crutch, which he threw aside, and with a carbine in his hands came towards the side where the fire had been kindled, paused, looked at the fire a moment, and then started towards the door. When about the middle of the barn he was shot.

New Orleans, April 27.

It is reported that Gen. Dick Taylor will surrender his army to Gen. Canby, if favorable terms are granted.

Another blockade runner has run into Galveston somewhat damaged by our gunboats.

Fears are entertained of the levee breaking in front of Algiers, opposite New Orleans where there are extensive Government works. The river is very high. A large force is at work strengthening the levee.

Gen. Canby arrived this morning from Mobile.

Buford, commanding the rearguard, ordered ninety five thousand bales of cotton to be burned, and it was done, despite the protests of the citizens.

Philadelphia, April 27.

This afternoon Charles Ingersoll, the brother of Edward Ingersoll, and a notorious sympathiser with the rebellion, went to Spring Garden Hall for the purpose of going bail for his brother. On descending from his carriage he was set upon by the populace and very badly beaten. He took refuge in the Hall, and was subsequently conveyed to his home.

Several prominent secessionists proposed to visit the Hall this afternoon to consult with Mr. Ingersoll, but they were warned not to do so, and desisted.

New York, April 26.

The Post's special says the restrictions on visiting Richmond have been removed, and any one can go there.

Advices from Richmond says Gov. Pierpont, will probably convene the loyal Legislature by the 1st of June.

It is believed that if Johnston refuses unconditional surrender he cannot escape.

Several rebel officers rather than go south have taken the oath.

War Department, Washington, April 27, 9:30 a.m.—Maj.-Gen. Dix.—The department has received the following despatch from Maj.-Gen. Halleck, commanding the military division of the James:

Generals Canby and Thomas were instructed some days ago that, Sherman's arrangement with Johnston was disapproved by the President. They were ordered to disregard it, and push the enemy in every direction.

Richmond, Va., 9:30 p. m., April 26.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secy. of War.—Gens. Meade, Sheridan, and Wright are acting under orders to pay no regard to any truce or orders of Gen. Sherman respecting hostilities, on the ground that Sherman's agreement could bind his own command only and no other. They are directed to push forward regardless of orders from any one except Gen. Grant, and cut off Johnston's retreat.

Beauregard has telegraphed to Danville, that a new arrangement has been made with Sherman, and that the advance of the 6th corps was to be suspended until further orders. I have telegraphed back to obey no orders of Sherman, but to push forward as rapidly as possible.

The bankers here have information to day that Jeff. Davis' specie is moving south from Goldsboro in waggons as fast as possible. I suggest that orders be telegraphed through Gen. Thomas that Wilson obey no orders from Sherman, and notifying Canby and all Commanders on the Mississippi to take measures to intercept the rebel chiefs and their plunder.—The specie taken with them is estimated here at from $6,000,000 to $13,000,000.

(Signed) H. W. Halleck,
Major-Gen. Comdg

DIED.

In Kingston, on Friday morning, 28th inst., James Walsh, aged 40 years.

The Funeral will take place from his late residence, Clarence Street, to the Roman Catholic Cemetery, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

In Belleville, on 20th instant, Martha, the wife of Mr. George Meredith, aged 49 years.

In Toronto, April 27th, Catherine Dunphey, aged 53 years.

In Toronto, on the 27th instant, Selina Walker, aged 17 years.

At Ashburnham, on the 19th instant, Margaret A. Rogers, wife of H. T. Strickland, Esquire, aged 28 years.

In Collinswood Township, C.W., on the 15th instant, Mr. James Wilson, in the 49th year of his age.

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

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

Bone Manure of Best Quality.

50 TONS FOR SALE in quantities to suit purchasers. Sole Agent,
R. WHITE,
Druggist,
Princess Street

Kingston, April 28th, 1865. 98

ICE, ICE, ICE,

SUPPLIED to Private Families and Hotels daily, by the month or season, at an unusually low rate.

With Steamboats and Parties using quantities, special arrangements will be made, to avoid the necessity of getting supplies at Montreal or Toronto.

All who were supplied by the Subscriber last season will need no guarantee of its quality or satisfactory delivery. To others he begs to state that his Ice House is the largest in this city, that no expense has been spared in filling it with a pure Ice, and that every effort will be used to insure an early and regular delivery, and in such quantities as will give satisfaction, so as to sustain the reputation established last season.

G. S. HOBART,
Medical Hall.

Kingston, April 28th, 1865. 98

THIS MORNING.

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

Auction Sales by James Linton.

TO-DAY.

CUSTOM HOUSE SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned goods will be sold by Public Auction, at Linton's Sale Rooms, on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, unless previously entered by the parties to whom they are consigned.

| No. of Manifest. | Date. | Vessel. | Whence.