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

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1865.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

A. M., et W. T. L., Montreal, with rem.

Public Meetings, Amusements and Sales This Day.

Auction Sale of valuable Building Lots, near the site of the new Town Hall, Portsmouth, at one o'clock this afternoon.

Dramatic Entertainment at the Christian Brothers' School, at half-past seven o'clock p.m.

Installation of the Principal and Officers of Catsraqui Chapter of R. A. Masons, at eight o'clock.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

Montreal, May 4, 1865.

I have this moment seen the Proclamation of Andrew Johnson, acting President of the United States, stating that "it appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, was incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverley Tucker, George N. Saunders, W. C. Cleary, and others, rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States, harbored in Canada," and offering rewards for the apprehension of the accused, $25,000 being the sum offered for my arrest. It is scarcely possible that such proclamation would have been issued unless some such "evidence" has been adduced. What such "evidence" is I am totally at loss to conjecture. I am compelled, therefore, to content myself with the declaration that whosoever hath sworn to anything authorising in the slightest degree suspicion of my having "incited, concerted or procured," or of any knowledge whatever by me of the attacks made on the President and Mr. Seward, or any acts or projects of a kindred character, or of any plan to kidnap or capture either of them, or any of the Federal authorities, hath blackened his soul with diabolical perjury. Until information reached here of the attack on President Lincoln by J. Wilkes Booth, and that on Mr. Seward by some other person, I did not know that any such person as J. Wilkes Booth existed. I had never heard of him before. I do not know any of the persons in arrest at Washington, and never heard of them till I read the notices in the U. S. newspapers of their apprehension. I have within a day or two past made enquiry and ascertained, that Mr. Booth left St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, on the 27th October last. The officers of the Ontario Bank state that on that day he purchased of the Bank a Bill on England for £61 12s 1d, for which he paid in American gold, and at the same time made a deposit of $355 Canada money, which yet remains to his credit, and that he stated he intended to run the blockade. Whether he made such attempt, or went into the U. States by railroad, I have not ascertained.

The clerks in the St. Lawrence Hall inform me that he arrived at the house on the 18th of October being here nine days. I was not in Montreal during that time. My association with the other gentlemen named in this atrocious proclamation has been intimate for years, and I admit it would be strange, if they had any knowledge of Mr. Booth's purposes, that I should be in utter ignorance of it.

The whole business is in my deliberate judgment an attempt to get up a pretext for a difficulty with the British Provinces, and the consideration that since I have received nothing but hospitality and kindness from you, impels me to make this brief address to aid the dissipation of such pretext. I have to-day appealed to President Johnson and Secretary Stanton to allow me copies of the alleged "evidence," with respect to myself, to give me a chance to disprove it.

I will add, that I will go before any magistrate here and vertify the above by my solemn oath, and that I will agree that the U. S. Consul, or any respectable Counsel he may designate, shall cross-examine me in relation to the alleged "evidence," or any other and all acts of my life.

BEVERLEY TUCKER.

STATEMENT OF MR. W.W. CLEARY.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

Sir—The reward of $10,000 offered for my capture, by President Johnson, imperatively demands that I should take the first opportunity and the most public means of referring to the proclamation which brands me as a participator in the murder of the late President of the United States. The other gentlemen whose names are associated with mine, I leave to speak for themselves.

In this proclamation I am referred to as the clerk of Mr. C. C. Clay. I deny most emphatically that I ever occupied such a position.

As to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, I declare before high Heaven and the whole world, that I knew nothing of it until it had been committed and announced in the newspapers. There is not a particle of truth in the statement that I "concocted and incited" the assassination. The announcement of the great crime came upon me, as it no doubt did upon thousands of others who read it in the papers on the day succeeding Good Friday, like a clap of thunder; and I shared, with all my heart, in the general regret that so foul a deed had been committed, and that too, at a time when the war, as I considered, had virtually been brought to a close.

Positive proof of my innocence it is, of course, impossible for me to produce. But if circumstancial evidence is of any avail, I may state that only a week ago I went to Detroit under "safe conduct of the "military authorities," to arrange my affairs and return to my native State. If I had been guilty of the crime laid to my charge, does any one suppose that I would have ventured to go upon American soil, when important revelations were daily being made and numerous persons arrested?

I can do no more now than openly and unequivocally assert my innocence. In doing this, I appeal to the justice of a community which, I trust, will not sentence me unheard; and to the right feeling of the government at Washington, who have been most egregiously deceived, if any evidence has been put in their possession which would make me the accomplice of assassins.

Asking your favor for the insertion of this card as soon as possible, I am, sir,

Yours respectfully,
W. W. CLEARY.

WILL JEFF. DAVIS MAKE A STAND?

From the New York Post.

While we do not credit the report that Jefferson Davis has crossed the Mississippi and gone to Texas, it is certain that the rebel chief can get across with but little risk, whenever he wants to. Ever since the river was opened by the fall of Vicksburg, and in spite of vigilant policing by our gunboats, the Mobile papers have advertised expresses once a week, or oftener to carry valuable packages and letters to Arkansas, Western Louisiana and Texas. Hundreds of negroes have been ferried over in scows and dugouts, and thousands of cattle have been swum across to feed the rebel armies in the East. To get to the river and to watch a favorable chance for crossing are only matters for time and patience.

It is probable, therefore, that Davis can get off to Texas in spite of the utmost vigilance of our gunboats and guards, and it becomes an interesting question what he will be able to do when he gets there. A report came from New Orleans a few days ago that Kirby Smith had disbanded his army and given up the fight, and it is known that the rebel General has been for some weeks in secret communication with a military agent sent from New Orleans to him. On the other hand we have a report from 'certain rebel officers' that Davis intends to make a new fight in Texas. There is in that state a formidable and numerous army. The rebel force in the trans-Mississippi Department was officially stated to be fifty-three thousand men a few months ago; and these troops were commanded by Walker, Buckner and Magruder, all desperate though not very able men, and by division Generals Churchill, Forney, Harrison and Parsons, men but little known here, but through adventures, like their superiors, who have more to gain by war than by peace.

The troops commanded by these officers are in fine condition, not worn by harrassing marches or battles, well fed from a fat surrounding country, well armed and equipped from the proceeds of cotton sales, and more than half of them are "born-on-horseback" Texans, with a good supply of horses. If this army is not dispirited and demoralized by the news of the surrender in the East, it will not need much "rallying by Davis" to present a formidable front.

Texas itself is a country which might tempt a less ambitious man than Davis, to make an effort. That state, with 237 321 square miles, has the area of ten South Carolinas. It is an empire in itself. Texas alone, of all the southern states, has not suffered, but has immensely gained in wealth, in population and importance during and by the rebellion. From the spring of 1861 till now, there has been an enormous deportation of negroes from the states bordering on the Mississippi to Texas, where their labor could be made profitable and there was no danger of molestation by invading armies, and no opportunity for the slaves to run away. The masters have followed; hundreds of new plantations—Cotton, corn and sugar—have been opened; no state, loyal or disloyal, has seen so much gold and silver and so little paper money in circulation during the last four years; and Texas is the only cotton state that planted a full crop for 1865, two months ago.

The lately gained and the prospective wealth of this rich and enormous territory may stimulate the people to assist Davis in making his stand against the Union; but, on the other hand, these things may prompt the people to hold their own by submitting to, if not courting, restoration and re-union. If they are wise, they will take warning by the fate of the other Southern States, and resist the wiles of Davis and his party, who care nothing for the interests of people, and would as soon sacrifice Texas as Virginia.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

APPOINTMENT.—Dr. Muir, C.B., Inspector General of Hospitals in Canada, has been deputed by Lord De Grey, Secretary of State for War, to report upon the Sanitary arrangements in the U. S. Army. He leaves for Washington immediately.

CAN IT BE TRUE?—A report has been currently circulated within the last few days, that prior to Bennett G. Burley, the Lake Erie raider, being handed over to the United States authorities, and while in custody at the city gaol, he gave no less than four loaded revolvers and eleven small jeweller's saws to six soldiers, who were also in custody at the gaol, and that some of these latter had actually cut their way through the bars of their cells, and were in a fair way to regain their liberty, when another prisoner named Sheers, who was also in the plot, "peached" to the Governor, and thus frustrated their design. Query: If the above be true, how did Burley get these articles into the gaol?—Globe.

THE ASSASSINS.—The trials of the suspected assassins—40 in number—are to be proceeded with at once. Col. Clark, a captured rebel officer, states that Jefferson Davis and his associates did not carry off any specie with them. The total amount in Richmond, $2,000,000, was appropriated by soldiers and citizens promiscuously.—The important rumour that trade restrictions are to be removed is again given.—President Johnson is said to be in favour of abolishing the trade regulations necessitated by the war, and that a decision is to be come to on Tuesday next. The War Department and all its bureaus were closed yesterday at noon, and remained so till sundown, in honour of the late President's burial. Minute guns were fired every half hour at the arsenal, and ended with a grand national salute. A great and good man has been consigned to his last resting-place; but, in more senses than one, he, 'being dead, yet speaketh.' We have further evidence of the hopeless collapse of the rebellion, in the disbanding of Gen. Echols' command, and the surrender of Col. Gilner's cavalry.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.—There has been a great debate in the French Legislatif Corps upon the occupation of Rome. M. Thiers to the great regret of the opposition has stood up as the advocate of the temporal power of the Pope. The speech was unexpected and took even the Imperialists by surprise, for it put them in the new position of having to defend the intended evacuation of Rome under the convention, whereas before they had to defend the occupation before an angry united opposition. It is in the division of its opponents that the empire succeeds. M. Thiers has separated himself from his party who have discovered his sentiments and laid himself open to the suspicion that he is ready to be more Imperial than the Imperialists. M. Rouher, however, spoke out with great clearness and firmness, and from his tone it seems to be certain that the Pope will only have two years to set his house in order. In ten days after the departure of the French troops the Romans would add the Eternal City to the Kingdom of Italy and Pio Nono would probably be an English guest at Malta. It is hard to see why the Romans should not be able to choose their own form of government because M. Thiers as the representative of Catholicism, chose to believe that the preservation of an oppressive cavalier is necessary to Catholic France. M. Thiers is a statesman of the past, for no man except one whose ideas were entirely antediluvian would say that Venice was necessary to Europe in the hands of Austria.

NEGOTIATION BETWEEN THE POPE AND THE KING OF ITALY.—The London Times correspondent writes from Rome, April 15.—"Since writing my earlier letter I have ascertained the truth of the fact of the Pope having written to Victor Emmanuel, also the details connected with it. After the congregation reported by me which took place early on Sunday morning, and at which only eight cardinals were present, His Holiness sent for his private secretary, Monsignore Stelli and dictated the letter, the exact sense of which is as follows:—His Holiness was alarmed at the widowed state of the Church of Italy, which was now deprived of so many of her bishops. He appealed, therefore, to the religious sense of His Majesty to come to his help to remedy such a state of things. As regards Piedmont and Lombardy, His Holiness was willing to receive the 'terno' proposed by His Majesty, selecting one as was customary. As to his own States he was decided to maintain his sovereignty, but as regards the Duchies, Tuscany and Naples, he was willing to treat if His Majesty would send a plenipotentiary to Rome. If this gentleman has not already arrived, though some assert he has, he is about to arrive. It should be observed that Cardinal Antonelli was by no means acquainted with the intention of His Holiness, who wrote from his own impulse, and, as it was stated to me, with 'unction.' In the whole letter there is scarcely one sharp expression; on the contrary, a spirit of concession prevails throughout, illustrative rather of the man than the Pope, and showing more of the benevolent and religious sentiment of the successor of St. Peter than that of the ambition of the Pope king. Regarding it in its political phase, it is a decided and explicit acknowledgment of Naples and other States, with the exception of Umbria and the Marches, as forming a part of the Kingdom of Italy. 'The Pope will treat with the plenipotentiary of his Majesty regarding the bishops of those provinces.' Adieu, then, to legitimacy. It is generally said here, on what authority I know not, that Pius IX, has always had a weakness for Victor Emmanuel."

GEN. EWELL AND THE BURNING OF RICHMOND.—The following is an extract from a letter from the rebel Gen. Ewell, explaining the partial burning of Richmond during its evacuation by the rebel army. It is addressed to a relative near Washington, and is dated at Fort Warren, April 15:—"I am abused for burning Richmond. It was burned by the Mob.—There were no troops to keep order. I had told the principal citizens, months before, what would happen, and urged them to form a constabulary force to keep order.—But they would not, only three persons offering their services, when there were hundreds doing nothing. The fire-hose was cut and the arsenal burned by the mob. I had taken every precaution possible, and the people must blame themselves. To prevent mistatements as regards our capture, I would state that we were ordered to follow Anderson; that after driving back an attack on our waggons, we found Anderson cut off from those of Lee's army in front, and the 6th corps came after me, attacking my troops. Anderson failed, after a trial, in breaking through those in his front, and my men entirely surrounded, fighting over ten times their number, were captured or slain.'

DR. TUMBLETY.—Many will remember Dr. Tumblety, who figured in this city some years ago. From Toronto he went to New York, and at the breaking out of the civil war he was appointed surgeon in a Federal regiment. The New York papers say that Harrold, Booth's accomplice, turns out to have been the agent and confidant of the notorious quack, and that Tumblety lately disappeared from Brooklyn, in a mysterious manner.

AN APPALLING PICTURE OF SOUTHERN DESTITUTION.—A late prominent Southern leader, not many days ago, said to a company of Northern gentlemen at Richmond: "We are defeated; yes, if you please, we are conquered. Look at our condition. Our rich have become poor, and our poor, beggars. Our soil has been desolated by contending armies, till there are no crops in the ground, few houses fit to live in, no fences, and no timber to make any; no cattle, no horses, no railroads, no locomotives or rolling stock, no steamboats, no flour mills, no cotton, no tobacco, and no food that is available, save as we get it from your commissariat. In a single night our currency perished in our hands, losing even its pitiful price of five cents on a dollar. I know families—yes, families heretofore comfortable, and even rich—who would thank you for a supper of corn meal." Another account from a Union soldier says: "Let free passes be given to all in the North who doubt the prevalence of the direst poverty and distress among the people of the South, and there will be a new field open for your Sanitary Commission." A record like this needs no filling in or filling up. If it does not satisfy even the most greedy for revenge and punishment, then human nature, even in its worst phases, is a shade worse than we believe it to be. A people thus humbled and who thus suffer, we think it may be taken for granted, are no longer hostile to the Union, or to any terms which the Government may prescribe. It is for those in power to say just how much weight shall be added to such burdens of shame, sorrow and distress.

TROOPS FOR CANADA.—We take the following from Malta correspondence of the London Times of the 22nd instant:—"Her Majesty's screw troopship Himalaya, Capt. B. Lacy, arrived on the morning of the 12th inst, with the 84th Regiment from Kingstown, and a few draughts from Portsmouth and Dover, for this garrison and Canada. The regiment, composed of 28 officers and non commissioned officers and men, under the command of Col. Lightfoot, C. B., were, with horses and baggage, landed here in four hours. She had a fine passage out of under nine days, including a stay of four hours at Gibraltar, where she disembarked draughts. The 7th Royal Fusileers will embark on board this fine ship in about ten days for Canada, the delay been due to the ice in the River St Lawrence, rendering the navigation dangerous before the 11th of May, or thereabouts. She will touch at Gibraltar for coal, and will convey the Bishop of Gibraltar to that place. It is intended that she should arrive in England by the 31st of next month."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A most melancholy event occurred in Wel'and on Friday evening last. Miss Elizabeth Watson, daughter of Mr. John Watson, was, in company with her father, returning home from the village, and whilst crossing the aqueduct opposite the house, she missed her footing and fell into the Chippawa Creek, fully 20 feet below, and where the current is strong. The night was very dark, and the distracted father could render no assistance; nor was the body of the girl recovered until Sunday. The deceased was an amiable young girl, 15 years old.

MISCELLANEOUS.

When is meat like a chicken? When it is a little foul.

Why is a new born infant like a donkey's tail? It was never seen before.

Why is a short prince not a short prince? Because he is always a highness.

When is good wine like a pig's tongue? When it is in a hog's head.

A young Irish lady, Miss Bethon, challenges the world to a trial in archery.

The Court Journal says:—'Club life is penetrating to the charmed circle of the ladies. They are getting up two clubs on a grand scale.

Brother Ignatius, the English Monk, has been observing Lent with such extraordinary rigor, that he several times fainted in church from exhaustion.

The Commercial Hotel in Oshawa was burned to the ground on Monday night. The Vindicator states that the furniture was insured in the British American Company for $1,000, and the building in the Royal for $2,500.

The Davenport Brothers have retired from the rude gaze, impertinent inquiry and rough handling of the public in England, and now only give their 'seances' in private circles.

There was something of a ran inconguity in the mottos of a store window in Portland, on the occasion of the recent funeral of the President. One was—"In God we trust;" the other, "Terms cash."—Baugor Times.

The Quebec returned volunteers complain that on the passage down the lake and river on the steamer Magnet, they were compelled to occupy that portion of the deck used as a cattle-pen, and to subsist on bad coffee and dry bread.

The London Court Journal notices very favorably the debut as a reader of a Miss Cameron, an American lady, who is to appear on the stage. It is probably she who accompanied Prof. Siddons, when he gave readings in Kingston.

At an evening party a very elderly lady was dancing with a young partner. A stranger approached Jerrold, who was looking on, and said:—"Pray, sir, can you tell me who is the young gentleman dancing with that very elderly lady?" "One of the Humane Society, I should think," replied Jerrold.

An extraordinary Spanish dancer is expected to come to London this season. She is the daughter of Andalusian peasants of the lowest class, yet native genius and beautiful legs have brought her to the highest pitch of fame in Madrid, and to considerable wealth.

In a back township of Upper Canada, a magistrate, who kept tavern, sold liquor to the people till they got drunk and fought in his house. He then issued a warrant, apprehended them on the spot, and besides fining them, made them treat each other to make up the quarrel.

Laura Keene, the actress, has bought a beautiful country seat near New Bedford, Mass., and presented it to her mother. The dwelling is an elegant one, and there is a park, pleasure grounds, and a model farm under cultivation, of one hundred and fifty acres, fully supplied with valuable stock.

An old deacon in Yankeeland was standing beside a frog-pond, and saw a garter snake attack an enormous bull-frog. The snake seized one of the bull-frog's hind legs: and the frog, to be on a par with his snakeship, caught him by the tail; when both commenced swallowing each other, and continued this operation until nothing was left of them.

It is reported that an ingenious clock-maker at Versailles has invented a clock no larger than the ordinary instruments, which will go for a year, or indeed for a much longer time. The internal mechanism is not altered, but the pendulum is replaced by a horizontal lever, which acts on a twist of elastic wire suspended vertically.

The Papal States have just been invaded by two formidable bodies of brigands. The ruffians, who are well armed, and clothed in uniforms, have carried desolation through two provinces, the inhabitants of which have fled before the invaders. The French and Italian troops are attempting their destruction; but the Papal Government folds its hands and is quite indifferent to the sufferings of its subjects.

The Viceroy of Egypt has shut himself up in the fort at the mouth of the Nile, with his mother, his eldest daughter, a part of his harem and his astrologers. The latter, by a series of observations, are to consult the stars in order to know whether it is proper that the Viceroy should undertake the journey to Europe, which he has long contemplated. If the reply is favorable, Ismail Pacha will set out the middle of May, on a visit to France and England.

Two sparks from London, while enjoying themselves among the heather in Argyleshire, came to a decent looking shepherd reading upon the top of a hill. They accosted him by remarking—"You have a fine view here; you will see a great way?" "Ou aye, ou aye, a ferry great way." "Ah! you will see America from here?" "Farrer than that," said Donald. "Ah, how's that?" "Ou, jdst wait till the mist gangs awa, an' you'll see the mune."

The Hon. John Colborne, a captain in the army, was fined £20 in the Central Criminal Court, London, on the 10th ult., for libelling a lawyer named Davis, whom in a book written by him he classed as a usurer who gained a living by practising on the youth and inexperience of persons of rank and fortune. Capt. Colborne is a son of Lord Seaton, who as Sir John Colborne was formerly Governor General of Canada.

The remains of an ancient city have been discovered in the department of Osorno, south of Chile, supposed to be either the rich mining city of Ponzuelos or that of Los Cesores, also fabulous for its wealth. Whatever city it may have been, the discovery will doubtless attract attention, from the well known fact that the majority of such settlements were founded in the vicinity of wealthy mines.

A complimentary banquet was given to the most Worshipful the Grand Master of Canada, M. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, at Montreal on Tuesday last.

The rumor prevails in England that Lord Palmerston, owing to advancing years and physical drudgery inseparable from leading the House of Commons, is about to be transferred at the end of the present session to the House of Peers. Mr. Gladstone will then become leader of the House of Commons.

John Davine has received three thousand dollars from the city of Boston for damages sustained by his wife in falling into a ditch which was left uncovered. Valuable wife.

The Pasis correspondent of the London Post writes:—'The Parisian despotic rulers of fashion has solemnly decreed that the female dress of the empire shall be brought into full fashion this summer. Already the shops and saloons of the more advanced in modes discover the queer-looking little half hat bonnets of the days of Napoleon I., and there are dresses to be seen with very, very low waists, which will reveal more than we have seen of the ladies for many years in society.'

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—Mr. P. Macnamara and Mr. F. R. W. Comer passed the necessary examination for second class certificates on Saturday last, in the Military School, both gentleman having acquitted themselves so very creditably before Major Gen. Lindsay, during the inspection of the School, that Col. Moffatt allowed them to pass upon an oral examination.

The Time Table of the Grand Trunk Railway for the season is out. No alteration takes place in trains between Toronto and Montreal. They leave the Toronto Station as follows:—

6:07 A.M., Toronto Time, Day Express for Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston.
12:02 P.M.—Mixed to Kingston.
5:07 P.M.—Night Express for Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston, Toronto Time.

A Runic inscription found in the Highlands of Scotland, Sutherlandshire:—

FORCAT.
TLET. ORV.
BTHEI. RRV.
MP. SAGA.
INSF

Can any of our readers, acquainted with Gælic, give the interpretation?

Montreal, May 5.

Sanders and Tucker publish a letter to President Johnson, calling his proclamation a living, burning lie. They accuse himself of being in the plot to murder Mr. Lincoln.—They name 25 Generals, and challenge him to select nine of them to form a court-martial at Rouse's Point, for their trial. Both deny having had any acquaintance or correspondence with Booth.'

Battery H. of the Artillery leaves for London on the 16th inst.

The demand for flour is increasing.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

THE BOOTH CONSPIRACY.

THE CHARGE AGAINST DAVIS AND HIS AGENTS IN CANADA REPEATED.

THE ASSASSIN TRIALS NEXT WEEK.

Washington, May 5.

Additional arrests have been made to day, and further information obtained, throwing more light upon the conspiracy to assassinate the President, Vice-President and Secretary of State.

New York, May 5.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:—

The confession of Harrold, and documentary evidence found on Booth's body, fasten beyond cavil the plot and its full sanction upon Jeff. Davis and his Canada commissioners.

The Richmond Whig of the 4th states that Robt. Ould, late Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, and Wm. H. Hatch, his assistant, and several other attaches of the Bureau, have been arrested on an order from Washington, upon a charge connected with the administration of affairs devolving upon them.

The emancipated negroes it is said each take a horse or mule from their former masters, carry them to Richmond and sell them.

An order from Gen. Halleck allows all persons, without regard to rank or employment, in the civil or military service of the late rebel government, to take the amnesty oath, and receive the corresponding certificate. These excluded from the benefit of such oath, can make application for pardon and restoration to civil rights, which application will be received and forwarded to the proper hands for the action of the President of the United States.

The van of the army of the Potomac reached Manchester on the night of the 3rd from City Point en route for Washington.

It was thought that both Bragg and Hampton accompanied Jeff. Davis for parts unknown, the latter in command of the escort.

Washington, May 5.

The trial of the assassins will commence here next week, it is generally understood on Monday, although circumstances may compel a postponement until the middle of the week.

The Court will be elected of gentlemen of superior ability, and the trial's will be rapidly pushed forward.

Extensive arrangements have been made by the Government for the report of the proceedings, 6 stenographers having been engaged.

It is supposed that the trials will take place at the arsenals at the foot of 4½ street, where the assassins are now in custody, closely guarded by a regiment.

The hospitals of City Point will be abandoned as soon as possible.

Large numbers of naval officers are rapidly sending in their resignations, seeing that the war is over, and are desirous to engage at once in civil pursuits.

Steamers are daily arriving here, towing chartered vessels, which are brought up to be discharged from the Government service.

The work of retrenchment goes on in all quarters.

Washington, April 4.

The following order has just been published by the War Department:—

First,—All prisoners of War delivered on parole by Federal officers east of the Mississippi river to and including the 22nd day of May, 1865, except those who may have been delivered at Darien, Ga., are hereby declared duly exchanged.

Second,—Commanders of parole camps will forward exchanged officers and men to the armies to which they belong with as little delay as possible.

RUTHLESS DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

New York, May 5.

The Herald's correspondent with Wilson's expedition furnishes additional details of the march through Alabama and Georgia. Of the Battle at Ebenezer Church, he says:—This engagement took place at a point called Ebenezer Church, about 25 miles from Selma. The rebels were entrenched in the woods, and had six pieces of artillery in position. They were about 5,000 strong, commanded by Forrest, Chalmers, Armstrong and Adams. After considerable firing on both sides two companies of the 17th Indiana, led by Capt. Taylor, charged them with the sabre, driving their gunners from the guns, capturing one battery of three guns, and scattering the enemy in all directions. While they were thus demoralizing the rebels, the 2nd brigade of the 4th division, which had been sent on a road to the left, arrived, charged, and completely routed the enemy. Our loss in this engagement was about 30 men killed and wounded. We captured over 300 rebels; and their loss in killed and wounded was heavier than ours. We also captured four pieces of artillery and many small arms. Capt. Taylor was killed after having wounded Gen. Forrest in the arm with his sabre.

Our troops arrived in front of the fortifications of Selma at about 4 p.m., April 22. They were immediately formed in line of battle—the 2nd division occupying the right of the centre of the works, and the 4th division the extreme left. The fortifications consisted of a double line of earth works in a semicircle from bank to bank of the Alabama river. There were also 31 bastions and two formidable forts. In front of the first line of works was a row of palisades six feet high, which, together with the marshy nature of the ground over which the charge was made, rendered the earthwork very difficult of access. The works were defended by some 7000 men, with some 30 pieces of artillery. As previously stated, the 2nd division was formed in line, dismounted and a skirmish line thrown forward. A brisk fire was kept up between our skirmishers and the rebels until about five o'clock, when, at a signal from the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, our forces charged down on the breast works yelling like demons.

The rebels poured a murderous fire of musketry and artillery into the ranks. But nothing daunted, our troops bore steadily forward, and within 15 minutes had scaled the works and were driving the enemy towards the river in a terribly demoralized condition. Many of them were drowned in attempting to cross the river, although a few succeeded crossing and escaping. We captured 2,300 prisoners and 32 pieces of artillery in line, besides over 70 pieces in the arsenals. Our loss was 325 killed, wounded and missing; and that of the enemy equally heavy. Montgomery was surrendered without a fight. At Columbus the enemy made a subborn resistance, but our men scaled their works and captured 2,000 prisoners and over 70 pieces of artillery. Here all government property, arsenals, factories and railroad stock were destroyed. 15 miles out of Macon the rebel Gen. Robertson sent a message from Gen. Howell Cobb, saying there had been a suspension of hostilities, granted by Sherman. Gen. Minty replied he knew nothing of it and, suspecting a ruse, sent word to Robertson that he must retire to Macon, while he sent the message to Gen. Wilson, who was up in the rear.

Gen. Minty ordered his advance to move forward in five minutes after delivering this answer to the rebel Gen. Robertson. The advance was made, and as Robertson and his command did not get out of the way, they were all captured. Macon was taken possession of, and here Gen. Wilson received official information of the armistice. The result of the campaign may be summed up as follows:—The capture and occupation of four of the most important cities of the Confederacy, 6,000 prisoners, over 200 guns, and a large supply of small arms, devastation of the country, and destruction of at least five hundred millions worth of property, directly or indirectly, belonging to the rebel government. The casualties of the campaign I have not as yet been able to secure, but do not think they will exceed 450 killed, wounded and missing.

LATER.

Cincinnati, May 6.

The train on the Ohio and Mississippi road last night, was robbed near North Bend, fourteen miles from the city, by a gang of twenty guerillas. The safes of Adams' Express Company were blown open by gunpowder and the contents taken. The passengers were relieved of their watches and money. The robbers escaped across the river in a skiff.

Halifax, N.S., May 6.

The Bermuda papers contain long accounts of the judicial investigations now being held at St. Georges, of the attempt of Dr. Blackburn to introduce yellow fever into New York, Philadelphia and other northern cities. Blackburn visited Bermuda ostensibly on a philanthropic mission connected with the causes of yellow fever. The evidence shows that he collected while there bedding and clothing taken from fever patients; that he purchased and infective new clothing, which he packed in trunks and left in charge of parties with orders to forward them to New York in the spring. On witness testified that Blackburn represented himself as a Confederate agent, whose mission was the destruction of northern masses. It was also shown that several persons connected with the agency of the Confederate States were cognizant of these facts. It is stated that there were ten trunks, three of which have been found and three contents burned by the Board of Health. Blackburn is well-known in these provinces as a leading and ultra rebel.

New York, May 6.

The Erie Railroad car manufactory of Jersey City was destroyed by fire early this morning; loss estimated at $120,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Post's special says over $40,000,000 7-30's have been sold this week.

Secretary McCulloch pays out the money in fact as received, thus preventing any stringency in the market.

DIED.

On the 1st inst., at Quebec, Mrs. Dyson.

In Simcoe, on the 1st inst., Clarissa Jane, wife of Mr. John Wooton, aged 32 years.

On the 24 ult., in Ramsey, John Richardson in the 83rd year of age.

At Toronto, on 1st inst., St. Joseph's Convent, Sarah King, aged 34, daughter of the late James King.

GREAT SALE OF Building Lots BY AUCTION,

SEPARATELY OR EN BLOC,

AT THE GRAND TRUNK DEPOT,

FORMERLY the property of Mr. Moyer, and to be pursuant to a power contained in a certain mortgage over them, to the Kingston Permanent Building Society.

WILL BE SOLD

ON THURSDAY, THE 12th INSTANT,

on the premises known as the Royal Oak, fronting the Montreal road and Park street, 20 lots containing in all 3 acres, 1 rood, and 20 perches of land; and the Hotel with the necessary outbuildings, viz.: Barns, Sheds, Stables and Stone Smoke House, and Garden containing about two-fifths of an acre of Land.

Parties wishing to purchase will do well to inspect the above and choose for themselves.

Terms liberal; made known at time of sale.

Sale at 12 o'clock.

A plan may be seen on application to Wm. Davis, Secretary and Treasurer K.P.B.S.

JAMES LINTON, Auctioneer.

Kingston, May 3rd, 1865. 105

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE.

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE STEAMER

PASSPORT,

CAPT. J. R. KELLEY,

WILL leave the St. Lawrence Wharf, foot of Johnson Street, for Toronto, Hamilton, and intermediate ports, (weather permitting) TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 9th, at six o'clock.

For Tickets and other information, apply at the Lake and River Steamboat Office, foot of Johnson Street.

C. H. HATCH, Agent.

Kingston, May 8th, 1865. 105

STEAMER FOR MONTREAL.

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE.

THE STEAMER

GRECIAN,

CAPTAIN C. HAMILTON,

WILL leave the St. Lawrence Wharf, foot of Johnson Street, for Montreal and intermediate ports, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 9th May, at half-past five o'clock.

For Tickets and other information apply at the Lake and River Steamboat Office, foot of Johnson Street.

C. H. HATCH, Agent.

Kingston, May 8th, 1865. 105

TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS

Near the site of the new Town Hall, in the Village of

PORTSMOUTH.

THE Building Lots specified in the plan on bills, being the Lands conveyed by the Court of Chancery, under a decree in favor of the late Douglass Prentiss, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on the ground at Portsmouth,

On Monday, 8th Instant,

At 1 o'clock, P.M.

TERMS LIBERAL—On Bills.

JAMES LINTON, Auctioneer.

Kingston, 5th May, 1865. 2ios104

Auctioneers & Brokers.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and Customers, that they have re-commenced Business as Auctioneers, Brokers and Commission Merchants, near the Market Square, at the Corner of Brock and King Streets, where they will be at all times happy to attend to all Business entrusted to them.

The most satisfactory references will be given, and Account Sales promptly rendered.

Cash advanced on Goods left for prompt sale.

ALEXR. WRAY,
F. J. WARD.

Kingston, May 5th, 1865. 1m103

Concentrated Manures.

Coe's Super Phosphate of Lime.

THIS highly Concentrated Manure is now much in demand all over the Province, having established its reputation as the most wonderful fertilizer known. It matures Crops from ten to twenty days earlier, and largely increases the yield.

FINE BONE DUST,

Excellent for Gardens, as from its fineness it will easily incorporate with the soil and fertilize freely the first season.

Price $1 per bushel.

G. S. HOBART, Medical Hall.

Kingston, May 4th, 1865. 103

HOUSE TO LET.

THE south one, of two Stone Houses immediately to the east of Roselawn, the residence of Sir Henry Smith, with a large Garden, Good Stables and Wood Sheds, an excellent well, &c. Rent moderate.

Apply to

THOS. DRUMMOND, Bagot Street.

Kingston, May 4th, 1865. tf103

THE PITTSBURGH INN.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and old Customers, that he has removed from the Village of Barriefield to Kingston, where they will find him at The Pittsburgh Inn, Ontario Street, happy and willing to do all in his power to accommodate them.

The Very Best of Stabling.

WM. REES.

Kingston, May 1st, 1865. 99

CITY HALL.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 9.

GRAND MUSICAL and DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT under the management of

Mr John Townsend,

To commence with the Comic Drama of

Delicate Ground,

OR

PARIS IN 1793.

Sangfroid.....Mr. Harry Grosvenor
Alphonse De Grandier.....Mr. Mortimer
Pauline.....Miss Florence Grosvenor

A DUET by the Masters F. and C. Brown.

After which selections from Shakespeare's Tragedy of

OTHELLO,

MOOR OF VENICE.

Othello.....Mr. John Townsend
Iago.....Mr. Mortimer
Desdemonia.....Miss Florence Grosvenor

A SONG by a gentleman of Kingston.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of the

Wandering Minstrel.

Mr. Crincum.....Mr. Mortimer
Jem Bags—(with a Song).....Mr. La Serre
Herbert Carol—(with Song).Mr. Alex. Robb
Tweedle.....Mr. Ashton
Mrs Crincum.....Miss Florence Grosvenor
Julia.....Miss Constance Grosvenor
Peggy.....Mrs. Grosvenor

Doors open at 7:30. Commence precisely at 8. Carriages at 11.

ADMISSION 25 Cents. Reserved Seats 50 Cents. Children (under 14) half price.

TICKETS at the City Book Store, at the Burnett House, and City Hotel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Kingston, May 4th, 1865. 103

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 the 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

CLOTHS. CLOTHS.

Black Broad Cloths,
Black Twilled Coatings,
Silk Mixed Coatings,
Arabian Lustre Coatings,
Black Velveteen Coatings,
Alpaca Coatings,
Confederation Cloth,
Black Doeskins,
Silk Mixed Trouserings,
Scotch Tweeds,
Canada Tweeds,
Union and Cotton Tweeds,
Fancy Linen Trouserings,
Bedford Cord,
Halifax Tweeds,
Cotton