

We have since received the letter in another column from Dr. Hobbs, only twelve weeks after date, which is pretty rapid travelling for traversing a distance of, say 16,000 miles.

Our thanks are tendered to some friend for a copy of the Borderer, containing an admirable address delivered by the Rev. G. Townshend, before the Amherst Literary Club.

No. 2 of Murdoch's "HISTORY OF NOVA SCOTIA, OR ACADIE," has appeared, and is in every respect equal to No. 1, coming down to 1684. The publisher has called our attention to the fact that by permission of the Provincial Government the numbers of this work may be forwarded to subscribers in the country through the Post office free of postage, but they must be paid for in advance.

Dr. RIPLEY, of Newton Theological Institution, has been appointed by the Board of the Home Mission Society to the work of teaching and training a native ministry for the colored churches in Georgia. He will reside in Savannah.

NEWS SUMMARY.

By the arrival of the regular mail steamer Europa on Friday morning we received European intelligence to the 2nd Inst. There is no news of special importance.

The Thames and Palestine steamships with freight have also arrived—the latter on Sunday evening with dates from Liverpool to the 4th Inst. Richard Cobden died on the 2nd Inst. This was spoken of as a national loss, many of the papers came out in black border; and the press generally in England and even in France regard it as an occasion of lamentation. Mr. Cobden was in his 61st year.

The plague in Russia was spreading and extending in all directions. The Government had voted immense sums of money for the erection of hospitals, etc. Some cities were almost entirely depopulated, and great consternation existed.

The weather in England had been very severe during the month.

The Portuguese affair—firing upon the U. S. Steamer Niagara was creating some little concern. A telegram from New York informed us of it in brief on Thursday last. We now have further particulars:—

It appears that the Confederate ram Stone-wall arrived at Lisbon on the 27th March, but the Portuguese Government ordered her to leave the harbor, and took steps to enforce the command. The Niagara and Sacramento, Federal war steamers, also went into the port of Lisbon, soon after this the Stone-wall sailed. The Portuguese authorities determined not to allow the Federal steamers to leave till 24 hours after the departure of the Confederate ram, but they made the attempt, and were fired upon by one of the Portuguese forts. The Niagara was struck. One man was killed, after which the vessels anchored. The commanders of the Federal war ships assert that they had no intention of leaving the port of Lisbon, and were only shifting their anchorage.

In reference to this affair, a Liverpool paper says:

"That the Portuguese authorities should dare to fire on two powerful men-of-war belonging to the Federal Government must be acknowledged as a courageous act. Whatever the people of New York may think of the occurrence, Englishmen will certainly commend the firmness of Portugal. The commanders of the Niagara and Sacramento no doubt presumed on the weakness of the country, and thought the flagrant breach of international law committed in Brazilian waters by the capture of the Florida might be repeated with impunity in the Tagus. In this, however, they have been deceived. When the vessels attempted to escape in defiance of orders to the contrary, Castle Belem opened fire, by the use of force—the only argument that Federal officers appreciate, compelled obedience to the order. A great outcry is certain to be made against Portugal, but we are sure the Portuguese will obtain the sympathy of this country for their prompt enforcement of a rule which no reasonable belligerent would attempt to violate."

Notices, &c.

We are requested to say that Dr. McKay will be unable to visit Kentville as he had intended. Persons requiring his Dental services will find him at the Union House, Wolfville, during the remainder of this month.

Letters Received.

Rev. Dr. Tupper, 10th and 11th, \$8. C. Y. Snelb. Esq., 6th. I. Hatfield, Esq., 6th. Alex. Fraser 30th, \$2.50.—Revised New Testament sent March 25th, postage paid. F. M. Hawkins, 3rd. G. W. Freeman, 6th, \$11. I sub. A. E. Durland, 5th, \$4.—Pays A. D. to Sep. 1, 1865. T. M. King, 6th. Rev. I. J. Skinner, 30th. J. W. Stevens, Esq., 11th. Rev. B. Scott, 6th. J. C. Longille, 7th, 1 sub. C. H. Harrington, Esq., 4th. H. J. Gesner, 31st. Rev. H. Ross, 3rd. J. M. Parker, Esq., 12th, \$8. Dr. Hobbs, Jan. 20th. Rev. E. Hickson, 11th, \$3. Rev. R. M. Saunders. J. Whitman, 8th, \$4.50. George V. Rand, 17th, 1 sub. S. Wheelock, 15th. A. Marshall, Esq., 10th, \$2, per Mr. T. Balcorn.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

RECEPTION OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATES.—According to announcement, it had been arranged by the friends of Confederation, to give the Delegates proceeding from Canada to England on Confederation business, a public reception on stopping at Halifax on their way. Several Trades Unions and Fire Companies, had agreed to join in a torch-light procession.

A public meeting was called at 9 o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Tilley, and other public gentlemen it was announced would speak till the arrival of the steamer. A large company assembled in Temperance Hall, and listened to speeches from Hon. Attorney General, Mr. Tilley, Hon. Prov. Secretary, Hon. J. McCully, and Hon. Fin. Secretary.

It was announced about 12 o'clock, that the steamer had arrived and the company left for Cunard's wharf. There were a number of carriages in waiting, two of which were each drawn by four handsome white horses. The firemen had decorated their hose-reels very beautifully, and the Union Protection Company in their uniform made a splendid appearance. The streets were of course filled with a vast concourse of spectators. As soon as the gentlemen—Honbles. Messrs. Cartier and Galt had entered the carriages, the Union League being in others, the cavalcade moved along in fine order to the music of three bands in different parts of the procession, Rockets and other fireworks were thrown up as they proceeded through Granville, Hollis, Pleasant, and Barrington Streets, to Temperance Hall, which was immediately filled to its utmost capacity. It was then nearly two o'clock on Friday morning. Here His Worship read a highly complimentary address to the Delegates, expressive of the interest felt in their mission to Great Britain, and offering explanation of the position of the Confederation question in this province.

Hon. Mr. Cartier explained that the other delegates were unable to come on with them, but would proceed by way of New York. He was greatly surprised to meet so magnificent a reception, and felt greatly embarrassed to make a suitable acknowledgment. He explained the position of the British Provinces, and the reasons why they should be united. The importance of the three questions committed to them it was deemed called for a representation before the British Government. These questions were Confederation, Defence and the Intercolonial Railway. Each of these were essential to the others, and he felt in behalf of himself and those associated with him that their hands would be greatly strengthened by the assurances of sympathy now given in Halifax, by this grand demonstration and eloquent address, read by His Worship the Mayor.

Hon. Mr. Galt spoke briefly to the same effect. Mr. Tilley on being called upon arose and spoke for a few minutes. He believed that although New Brunswick now interposes a barrier to the proposed combination, yet he felt convinced that she would not long block the way. He was glad to have the opportunity of disabusing the minds of many as to the loyalty of the New Brunswickers. It had been said that the recent election indicated a want of loyalty to the British Crown. He denounced such misconception of the feelings of the people of New Brunswick. There was not a more truly loyal people than they were. The triumph of the Anti-confederates arose from several circumstances which must have been met, and he thought it better that that should be done at first, for there would soon be a settlement of the question.

As the time had nearly arrived for the steamer to leave, the meeting broke up a little after two o'clock. Cheers were given for the Delegates, for Mr. Tilley, for Confederation, and for the Queen.

The blockade runner Colonel Lamb having arrived here last week was moving up the harbor on Saturday with a full display of flags. It was supposed by many that this was done on account of the news which had been received of the death of Mr. Lincoln. The commander of H. M. S. Medea on having the circumstance brought to his knowledge sent a boat to the steamer and the objectionable bunting was soon taken down. It is said that the flags were up before the news of Mr. Lincoln's death arrived and was put up in honor of some parties who were on board.

EATING BOOTS.—The Unionist says:—Mr. Annand, the proprietor of the Morning Chronicle, the main advocate of Confederation up to the 10th of January last, when Mr. Howe took charge of the editorial department, occupied two hours and a half on Wednesday evening, in the House, "eating his boots." It was a painful process to witness.

A Mr. Charles Winoch, living a few miles from Bridgewater, Lunenburg Co., recently became the father of three fine boys. They are all in perfect health. The parents are in poor circumstances, but the generous public have furnished them with many articles for family use. One day over twenty-five from the village are said to have visited them. Wonders will never cease.

WOLFVILLE and its neighborhood has again been visited with snow. After enjoying the balmy season of the past few weeks, this return of winter has given the landscape a somewhat dreary aspect.

We regret to learn that Mr. Ansel Robbins' tannery and bark mill at Yarmouth were destroyed by fire on the 8th inst.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to Associated Press.]

TUESDAY, April 11.—The Richmond Whig, a loyal paper, put the loss by fire on the evacuation of the rebel army at over \$2,000,000.

Pernambuco advices state that the steamer Panama had arrived, bringing the news of Flores having taken possession of Montevideo. No date.

The general officers surrendered to Grant comprise the General in chief, 3 lieutenant-generals, 7 major-generals, and 61 brigadier-generals.

WEDNESDAY, April 12.—President Lincoln has issued a proclamation regarding the discrimination practised by foreign powers against United States ships of war, and giving notice to such powers that their vessels will be entitled hereafter to exactly the same privileges in the ports of the United States which American vessels received in their ports.

The recruiting of Negro soldiers in Richmond averages 200 per day.

The new British Minister has arrived at Washington, but has not yet delivered his credentials.

Evening.—The Secretary of war officially announces the capture of Lynchburgh Va., and Selma Ala., with Forrest and Roddys entire forces.

THURSDAY, April 13.—Fast Day in New York State; no business transacted.

FRIDAY, April 14.—Lee has gone to Johnston's army to urge him to surrender his army, thereby stopping the further effusion of blood.

The War department has decided to stop all drafting and recruiting in the Northern States—to curtail the purchases of all munitions of war; to reduce the number of generals and staff officers: to remove all restrictions upon trade and commerce, so far as may be consistent with the public safety, and to reduce the expenses of the military establishment in all its several branches.

Evening.—General Grant has arrived in Washington where his headquarters will be for the future.

Details of Lee's surrender show that he had no alternative but to be captured.

The French Legation has news of the dangerous illness of the Emperor Napoleon.

The Herald's advices from Goldsboro' of the 10th says it was believed that Johnston's army had left Raleigh, in the direction of Charlotte, leaving a small cavalry force to cover its rear.

MURDER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Secretary Seward and his Son Stabbed.

FRIDAY, April 15.—The following Official Bulletin from Sec. Stanton announced the tidings of a horrible assassination:—

War Department, April 15th, 1.30 a. m. To Major General Dix:—

This evening at about 9 30 p. m., at Ford's Theatre the President while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris and Major Rathburn, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President—the assassin then leaped upon the stage brandishing a large dagger or knife and made escape in the rear of the Theatre. The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head, and penetrated nearly through the head. The wound is mortal. About the same hour an assassin, whether the same or not, entered Mr. Seward's apartment and under pretence of having a prescription was shown to the secretary's sick chamber. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two or three stabs on the throat and two in the face.

LATER.—President Lincoln died this morning at 7.22 o'clock.

Wilkes Booth, the actor, with an accomplice, are the assassins.

Evening.—The Associated Press agent gives the following account of the murder of President Lincoln, and assassination of Secretary Seward and son:—President Lincoln and wife visited the Theatre Fords this evening, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the American Cousin. The theatre was densely crowded, and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them. During the third act and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand, exclaiming, "Sic Semper Tyrannis," and immediately leaped from the box, which was in the second tier, to the stage beneath, and ran across to the opposite side, making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience, from the rear of the theatre, and mounting a horse, fled. The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet, rushing toward the stage, many exclaiming, "Hang him, hang him." The excitement was of the wildest description.

The following is an account of Secretary Seward's assassination:—About 10 o'clock, a man rang the door bell and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Mr. Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying, in answer to a refusal, that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with particular directions concerning the medicines. He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. The man pushed the servant aside, and walked heavily towards the Secretary's

room, and was there met by Frederick Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representations which he did to the servant. What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, the man struck him on the head with a billy, severely injuring the skull and felling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber, and attacked Major Seward, Paymaster in the United States army, and Mr. Hansel, of the State Department, and two male servants, disabling them all. He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing, it is thought and hoped, no arteries, though he bled profusely. The assassin then rushed down stairs unmolested, mounted his horse at the door, and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

There is universal mourning all over the country.

MONDAY, April 17th.—The funeral of President Lincoln will take place in all the churches throughout the country at the same hour.

Secretary Seward shows considerable improvement, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Frederick Seward still remains insensible. His skull is fractured in two places, with other terrible bruises.

Booth, the assassin, has not yet been arrested.

Andrew Johnson was inaugurated President on Saturday. The general impression is that he will be rigorous in his dealings with the leaders of the Rebellion, and the South has lost a good friend by the assassination of his predecessor. The event has given a terrible earnestness to the loyal feelings of the whole country.

Motile was captured on the ninth, with six thousand prisoners and three hundred guns.

Evening.—The following despatch has been received in New York:

WASHINGTON, April 17, 11.50.

A man, said to be Surratt, the supposed assassin of Secretary Seward, has just been taken up Pennsylvania Avenue, surrounded by a large cavalry guard, and followed by an immense crowd of people. He was caught in Maryland. Major Seward will be sent for to identify him, as far as can be ascertained he is the man.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Spring Goods.

Per Steamship "Thames," and "Palestine."

R. N. Beckwith & Co.

Have received as above a portion of their Spring Importations.

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Grey and White Cottons, at the reduced prices. Scarlet, White and Fancy Flannels. Plain and Fancy Dress Goods. Ladies and Gents Gloves. Black Bugle Gimp and Ornaments. Small Wares, in variety. Black Glacé and Ducape Silks. Ladies and Misses Bonnets and Hats. Flowers, Feathers, Corsets. Black Velvet Trimming, white edget. Black Glacé and Fancy Cloth Paletots. Parasols, Bonnet Ornaments. Mantle Cloths, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. April 19.

CANCERS! CANCERS!!

Cancers can be cured.

DURING the last six years residence in the town of Guysborough, the Rev A. F. Porter has cured 46 cancers, and not in a single instance where he has applied his Sovereign Remedy has he failed to effect a Permanent cure. The process is very simple, quick, easy and in all cases where the cancer is not broken perfectly safe, persons afflicted with this dreadful disease, should apply for a cure as soon as possible, for the longer they delay the more difficult it is to cure. He will not make a charge unless he first makes a cure, and then it will be but a trifle, to pay for the Medicine.

A. F. PORTER. Apply to Interoceanic Book Store, Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

April 19.

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April 12.

MR. WILLIAM A. JOHNSTON,

ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER AT LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.,

Has resumed the practice of his profession in Halifax.

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Opposite the South Side of Province Building. Dec. 14.