

also the bill amending the law relating to the harbouring of seamen.

The House resumed and the report of the Penitentiary Committee was read and adopted.

Mr. Allison introduced a bill relative to stray cattle. The bill passed through Committee.

Mr. Locke obtained leave to return home after Thursday.

Hon. Atty. Gen. moved that the Governor and Council be authorized to appoint a Reporter for the decisions of the Supreme Court at a salary of \$600, the same to be printed by the government contractor; which passed.

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 27th.

Hon. Prov. Sec. submitted an additional estimate for services not previously provided for.

Mr. McDonnell presented a report from the committee on Crown Lands which was adopted.

Hon. Atty. Gen. read a report from committee on Printing and Reporting; which was adopted.

Mr. C. J. Campbell's resolution on the road grants of Victoria County passed.

FRIDAY, April 28th.

Hon. Mr. McFarlane submitted a report from the committee on county maps; which was adopted.

The Legislative Council sent down a number bills with amendments, including the Militia bill and the Education bill. In the city of Halifax the property of all public schools is to be vested in the Commissioners, and none but free schools are to receive public aid.

Hon. Mr. Shannon moved that the Halifax Grammar School be exempted.

Mr. Blanchard opposed the motion on the ground that the policy of the Legislature was to give no aid to any but free schools.

The motion passed.

SATURDAY, April 29th.

But little business was transacted.

The Legislative Council sent down several bills. In the bill relative to the Halifax Grammar School the Council proposed that the appointment of Trustees be left to the Council. The amendment was agreed to.

MONDAY, May 1st.

Mr. Miller attacked Hon. Mr. Shannon for the introduction of personalities against himself.

Hon. Mr. Shannon replied that the member for Richmond had made insinuations respecting him, which he well knew to be incorrect.

In the afternoon some conversation on the Crown Lands filled up the time.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On Friday last in the course of the business which came before the Council were two items deserving of the attention and will have some interest for our readers. We copy from the official report.

**Licence Law.**—The bill to amend chapter 19 R. S. "Of Licenses for the sale of Intoxicating Liquors" was read a third time.

Considerable discussion, in which Honble. Messrs. Dickey, McCully, Hon. President, Hon. Mr. Pineo, and Hon. Sol. General took part, occurred on a motion of the Hon. Mr. Dickey to refer the bill to a select committee.

(The object of the motion appeared to be to add a clause declaring that nothing in the bill or the chapter which it amends should render invalid any securities which were valid previous to 1851.)

The question being taken, there appeared—  
For the motion: Hon. Messrs. Pineo, Dickey, Holmes, Hon. Sol. General, Hon. President—4.  
Against it: Hon. Messrs. Tupper, Anderson, McCully, Whitman, McHaffey, Chipman—6.

The motion was therefore lost, and the bill was then passed with the amendments and returned to the House of Assembly.

**Railway Bill.**—The bill to provide for the construction of two other sections of the Provincial Railways was taken up.

Hon. Sol. General in a speech of considerable length moved the second reading of the bill.

He contended that by the preamble to the Railway Act of 1854 the Province was bound to construct railways to Victoria Beach on the one hand, and to the New Brunswick frontier on the other, at the earliest possible moment.

Not to carry out that pledge now that the revenue was nearly three times as large as it was in 1854, would be a gross breach of faith. It was on this principle that he gave his support to the bill before the House.

The revenue from every source had increased considerably within the last 10 years, and might be expected still to increase largely. The receipts of the Province in 1853 were \$510,192 32, the expenditure \$458,717 32. In 1864 the receipts were \$1,455,761, the expenditure \$1,392,586 38. It would thus be seen that the revenue was now nearly treble what it was in 1853.

The interest we had now to pay on the railways already built to Truro and Windsor amounted to \$240,000.—With an increasing and improving revenue the country was entitled to a larger expenditure. It was proposed now to increase the amount of railway interest which we would have to pay to the extent of \$313,600 additional. The interest on \$2,000,000—the estimated cost of the road from Truro to Pictou—at 6 per cent. would be \$120,000.—the interest on the 70 miles from Truro to the New Brunswick frontier at 4 per cent. on \$40,000 per mile would be \$120,000.—the interest on the 85 miles from Windsor to Annapolis at 4 per cent. on \$24,000 per mile would be \$81,600.—in all as already stated \$313,600.—This interest, however, would not be incurred all at once, for much of it the Government would not be asked for a considerable period.

The construction of the Pictou railway would occupy some time. The amount required for the subventions would probably not be required for 2 years yet. The first year would, probably, be taken up with preliminaries, and the works must be a year in progress before the Province could be called on for anything. Was it to be supposed that with all this expenditure—with the large expenditure in Cape Breton by Railway and Mining Companies amounting to millions of dollars—the revenue was likely to be diminished? On the contrary, would it not be largely increased? Many of the large items in this year's expenditure were not likely to be required again,—such for instance as the grant for St. Peter's Canal, \$30,000 for the Hospital for the Insane, &c. Our revenue was not only increasing, but our trade was increasing also.

While these companies would have to create roads to get a traffic, we would have the benefit of their traffic on our roads without any additional cost. It was contemplated from the first that by the introduction of Railways our road grants would be diminished. What was the fact? They were largely increased. It should be remembered that the payment of the interest by the Province on the 85 miles from Windsor to Annapolis, and on the 70 miles from Truro to the New Brunswick frontier would terminate in 20 years. We now paid \$240,000 interest for 91 miles of Railway. Under the bill we would secure 85 miles (the distance from Windsor to Annapolis) for \$81,600 or about one-third of the amount we now paid for the 91 miles.

In conclusion he believed that the scheme for which the bill provided could be carried out without any fear of difficulty as regards Revenue. Any one could see where our present public expenditure could, if necessary, be reduced. The present expenditure was liberal and properly so, because there was no object in leaving money in the Treasury when it could be usefully employed.

On Saturday the debate on the Railway Bill was resumed.

Hon. Mr. Patterson addressed the House at some length, arguing strongly in favour of continuing the policy which had been adopted of building our railroads as Government works.

Hon. Mr. Pineo spoke in favor of the bill. Hon. Mr. Anderson feared that the proposed arrangement would entail burdens on the Province, and preferred Government Railways.

Hon. Mr. Almon would vote for the bill going into committee in the hopes that it would be amended there.

Hon. Mr. Whitman would vote for the bill going into committee, but was opposed to the principle of Company Railroads.

Hon. Mr. McCully spoke at some length against the bill and in favor of an amendment, which he had previously moved.

Hon. Solicitor General closed the debate, and the question was taken on Mr. McCully's amendment, it was lost 11 to 5, and the bill was allowed to go to committee without division.

The Council was occupied on Monday and yesterday on the Confederation question.

American and Foreign News.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to Associated Press.]

TUESDAY, April 25.—President Johnson has appointed 25th May next a day of Fasting and Prayer in memory of President Lincoln.

Evening.—It is reported from Havana that serious apprehensions exist there of an insurrection by the slaves. Deposits of arms have been found,—and several negroes arrested. The plot is said to embrace the slaves all over the Island.

It is stated that the exchange of 6,000 Union prisoners, now going on at Darien, will take all the Confederates hold, while we yet hold from 65,000 to 70,000.

WEDNESDAY, April 26.—A despatch received at the War Department from Gen. Grant, dated Raleigh, April 24th, says, "I reached here this morning and delivered to Gen. Sherman the reply to his negotiations with Johnston. Word was immediately sent to Johnston, terminating the truce, and information that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between my commanders."

The obsequies of the late President in New York are said to have been the most imposing pageant ever witnessed on this continent.

Gold 152.

Evening.—Johnston at first proposed to surrender on the terms granted to Lee, but Hampton objected, whereupon Sherman granted a delay for an opportunity to consult with Jeff. Davis. The next day another meeting took place, when the remarkable propositions sent to Washington by Sherman were presented.

THURSDAY, April 27.—A despatch from the Secretary of War announces the death of J. Wilkes Booth, the murderer of President Lincoln. Booth, together with an accomplice named Harrold, were driven from a swamp in St. Mary's county, Maryland, and took refuge in a barn. The pursuing party set the barn on fire, when Booth in attempting to escape, was shot. Harrold was captured. Booth's body was conveyed to Washington.

By collision in Chesapeake Bay on Tuesday night, a transport was sunk and fifty soldiers drowned.

Secretary Seward was able to ride out yesterday.

Evening.—Four men were killed the day the news was received in New Orleans of the assassination of President Lincoln, for rejoicing over his death.

Gen. Halleck telegraphs from Richmond that the bankers there have information that the stolen specie, which is estimated at six to thirteen millions, being carried off by Jeff. Davis, is moving south from Goldsboro in wagons as fast as possible. Orders have been telegraphed to western commands to do everything in their power to intercept it.

FRIDAY, April 28.—The principal topic of news yesterday and to day is the death of Booth and arrest of Harrold.

Booth fractured his left leg in jumping from the box to the stage after killing the President, and was compelled to use crutches after his escape. He had a repeating carbine, several pistols and a bowie knife in the barn, and swore he would not be taken alive, which compelled one of his pursuers to fire upon him with fatal effect.

Advices from Montgomery state that the rebels burned 95,000 bales of cotton before evacuating that place.

Evening.—A Louisville despatch says that the noted guerilla chief, Capt. Spinney, was hung there to day.

It is not yet known what will be done with Booth's body. There will be no funeral ceremonies. A rumour prevails that it was sunk in the Potomac River during the night.

SATURDAY, April 29.—The War Department officially announces that Johnston has surrendered all the forces under his command to Gen. Sherman upon the same terms which governed the surrender of Lee.

In view of the immediate suspension of hostilities the War Department has directed the discharge of a large number of Government employees, recruits, soldiers in Hospitals, and stopping the purchase of army supplies generally, also reducing transportation for troops.

The steamer *Sullana* exploded her boilers in the Mississippi near Memphis by which 1400 soldiers were killed and drowned.

Evening.—A special despatch from Washington says Senator Sumner was shot at last night by some person who fired and was not recognized. Mr. Sumner received shortly after a note saying "it was fortunate for you that my aim was not good."

Harrold has made a full confession, and pointed out all the parties known by him to have been concerned in the plot. Nearly all the parties directly implicated are now in custody.

Payne the would be assassin of Secretary Seward, is a brother of the St. Albans Raider. There are six brothers, all reckless and daring fellows; two were with Walker in Nicaragua.

MONDAY, May 1.—A despatch from Washington says that the United States Consul General in Canada has notified the authorities there, that all the criminals connected with the assassination of President Lincoln must be surrendered up.

Johnson's army surrendered to Sherman numbers 27,500 men, including Beauregard, and many other high officials.

Evening.—In view of the fact that the Confederate ram *Stonewall* is afloat, and supposed to be making her way to this coast, the Government has made preparations to receive her by placing iron-clads in our harbor. The Roanoke and other iron-clads, besides a torpedo boat, are in readiness in this harbor.

The *Tribune's* Washington despatch says Harrold has made a voluminous confession.

It has been ascertained that Jeff Davis and party have not more than 300,000 dollars in specie with them.

There is a rumor that Davis and others of the bogus Confederacy have been captured.

200,000 dollars reward is offered for the arrest of any accomplice of Booth.

THE FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

We find in some of our contemporaries the principal portion of their columns filled with the details of President Lincoln's funeral. We do not intend to follow their example. Many of the things which go to make up the sum of these are what any reflective mind would know must form part of the pageant and circumstance of such a ceremonial. The death by violence has called out an amount of sympathy and interest that nothing else would have secured.

It is supposed that a splendid mausoleum will be erected to his memory in some public centre. Multitudes of course attended, whilst the body was lying in state, for the purpose of taking a last look at their fallen President.

The following is given as the order of the procession:

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|--|-----------------------------|
| Regiment of Cavalry.                                   |                             |
| Batteries of Artillery.                                |                             |
| Battalion of Marines.                                  |                             |
| Regiments of Infantry.                                 |                             |
| Commander of the Escort and Staff.                     |                             |
| Dismounted Officers of the Marine Corps.               |                             |
| Mounted Officers of the Marine Corps.                  |                             |
| Dismounted Officers of the Army.                       |                             |
| Mounted Officers of the Army.                          |                             |
| Marshal.   |                             |
| Clergymen.   |                             |
| Surgeon-General Barnes and Physicians of the deceased. |                             |
| PALL BEARERS.  |                             |
| Senators.  | Representatives.            |
| Mr. Foster, of Conn.                                   | Mr. Davis, of Mass.         |
| Mr. Morgan, of N.Y.                                    | Mr. Coffroth, of Pa.        |
| Mr. Johnson, of Md.                                    | Mr. Smith, of Ky.           |
| Mr. Yates, of Ill.                                     | Mr. Colfax, of Ind.         |
| Mr. Wade, of Ohio.                                     | Mr. Worthington, of Nevada. |
| Mr. Conness, of Cal.                                   | Mr. Washburne, Ill.         |
| U. S. Army.  |                             |
| Lieutenant General                                     | U. S. Navy.                 |
| U. S. Grant.   | Vice Admiral D. G.          |
| Major General H.W.                                     | Farragut.                   |
| Halleck.   | Rear Admiral W. B.          |
| Brigadier General W.                                   | Shubrick.                   |
| A. Nichols.  | Col. Jacob Zeller.          |

- CIVILIANS.
- C. H. Browning.
- George Ashmun.
- Thomas Corwin.
- Simon Cameron.
- TURNERS.
- Family and relatives of the late President.
- Illinois State Delegation.
- Kentucky State Delegation.
- OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.
- President Johnson.
- The Cabinet Ministers.
- The Diplomatic Corps.
- Ex-Presidents.
- Chief Justice Chase and Associate Justices Supreme Court.
- Senate of the United States.
- House of Representatives.
- State Governors.
- State Legislatures.
- Assistant Secretaries of the Departments.
- Officers of the Smithsonian Institute.
- Sanitary and Christian Commissions.
- Washington City Authorities.
- State Delegations.
- Clerks and Employes of the several Departments.
- Societies.
- Citizens.

The civil portion of the procession was headed by the clergy—nearly all denominations having their representatives in the ranks.

The five Mayors of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Boston and Baltimore, headed a goodly number of municipal authorities, generally portly looking gentlemen not accustomed to a long march over badly paved streets.

The citizens of States and Territories made an imposing display. Massachusetts headed the column.

New Hampshire was well represented, and so was Maine. Ohio turned out a strong force. New York and New Jersey each made a good display; and then came the citizens of the Pacific slope, representing California, Oregon and Nevada. Next were the clerks of the different departments.

Only eight survivors of the war of 1812 appeared in the procession. The Fenian Brotherhood came out three hundred strong. The German Turners and charitable societies make a good display, and the flourishing Order of the Sons of Temperance were at least one thousand strong.

Then came the colored division with its marshals, bands of music, charitable societies, lodges of Odd Fellows and of Free Masons and other organizations. Their banners and regalia, their attire and their deportment was at least equal to that of any other portion of those in the procession. They evinced heart-felt sorrow, for the Great Liberator of their race had fallen a victim to the institution which had held so many of them in bondage.

The last portion of the procession passed by the Capitol at 5 o'clock. It was one hour and a half in passing a central point—although the military marched full company front, and all of the societies from four to eight abreast. There were twenty-six full brass bands and a score of full drum corps.

Such have been the funeral ceremonies of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, marked with the solemnity and respect which befitted his high station.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ANTECEDENTS.

ANDREW JOHNSON A REJECTED SUITOR.

In 1834 he completed his apprenticeship and removed to Laurens Court House, South Carolina, where he worked as a journeyman. While there he fell in love with a girl in the neighborhood and courted her. Mr. Johnson tells the story himself. The young lady saw something more in him than her mother was able to discern. She engaged herself to him, provided he could get her mother's consent. Andy went one Sunday to speak to the old lady. His heart failed him till towards night, when he mustered up courage, and popped the question to the mother. He says she broke out on him in a most terrible tirade of abuse, and said: "You trifling, worthless vagabond, do you suppose I am going to let my daughter marry a wandering journeyman tailor? I know what you want. You are too lazy to work, and you are after my property." The old woman had four children and three negroes. This was her fortune. In utter despair, young Johnson returned to the village mortified and crestfallen.

ANDY JOHNSON AS A POLITICIAN.—Mr. Johnson was born and reared amid the lowest poverty. It is evident if he had been without natural abilities of the rarest quality he never would have risen, particularly so high, above his trade. His master, though he failed to have him taught even the rudiments of an English education, at least trained him up to love the truth, work hard, and be straightforward in his dealings with every one. By his own efforts he taught himself a little, and marrying, after his apprenticeship was completed, a woman who knew something about books, he was fairly started on the road to learning. Though Mr. Johnson is no scholar in the sense of books, his experience and observation have taught him more valuable lessons—a knowledge of man and strong common sense. His political bias was in early years exceedingly democratic. Previous to the breaking out of the present rebellion he was the idol of the Southern democracy; and had he permitted himself to float upon the wave of secession and treason there is not a doubt but that would have been placed at the head of that revolutionary movement, the Southern Confederacy. But his devotion to his country—his whole country—impelled him to sever the bonds that connected him with a people whom he had for so long a period led and controlled, but who were snatched from his influence by the infamous crime of treason. These people he could still have wielded, could his potent voice have reached them, but the monster of intolerance closed her jaws upon him. He was not permit-