

This is a mistake. Bro. Bill supposes probably that King's College is still receiving the £444, as it did for many years formerly. Instead of that, Kings has been receiving only the £250, the same as the other denominational institutions, for several years past.

The assassin Booth has not yet been captured. It is quite possible that he may escape for a time, as there will no doubt be those among a party broken up and defeated, who will justify any crime that ministers to their desire of revenge, and lend themselves to promote his escape. In the present state of society, however, we deem it next to impossible that he can long escape.

President Lincoln's funeral obsequies took place with great pomp and solemnity on Friday, after which his remains were conveyed to Springfield, Illinois, his former place of residence, for final interment. It is ascertained that it was not Booth who attacked and wounded Mr. Seward and his son. This makes it evident that it was the same plot, and it is said that five or six were concerned in it. Mr. Seward is happily on the recovery. No greater loss could at present happen to the country than his death, as whatever his faults may be, he is, we believe, the most able and best-inclined of any that could be found, to direct the measures best adapted to restore peace and safety to the Union as far as it is now possible.

All the principal Confederate forces have now surrendered and been dismissed on parole to return to their homes; and as Mobile, the only important place remaining, has surrendered, it is most probable the contest, which has been for four years past so prolific of bloodshed and misery, is near its close.

The notice given by the Washington Government to the British Cabinet, of their intention to put an end to the Treaty by which neither country was to keep armed vessels on the Lakes, has been withdrawn.

Letters Received.

J. Desbrisay, Esq., 14th, \$4. Rev. D. Freeman, 17th. A. Meldrum, 11th. C. Sutherland, 17th, \$4. J. Moser, 18th. I. J. Randolph, 19th. W. J. Gates, 18th. Eb. Rand, 19th. Rev. J. Davis, 18th. Rev. H. Achilles, 1st. Rev. R. S. Morton, 18th. Rev. Dr. Tupper, 21st. Rev. A. S. Hunt, 20th. H. C. Upham, 21st.

ERRATUM.—In the Obituary, C. M. April 19th, p. 126, for "Severy" read Secey.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

THE ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY is advanced another stage—see our Parliamentary report.

A soldier named James Garity was drowned crossing to George's Island on Sunday last.

Stephen Tobin, Esq., was elected Alderman for Ward 1, without opposition, on Monday last.

Archdeacon Willis, Rector of St. Paul's, died on Friday last, in his 80th year. He had lived in Halifax for the past forty years, and was highly respected.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance will meet at Bridgetown this day. Some of the Grand officers and brethren from the city divisions left town yesterday morning.

The Day-Spring Division paid a fraternal visit to Mic-mac Division on Monday evening last. The G. W. P., Dr. McRoberts, was present and with other brethren addressed the meeting. It was an interesting occasion.

The St. Andrew's congregation have presented the Rev. Mr. Boyd with a highly complimentary address and a purse of \$400, on his taking leave of them, and Mrs. Boyd one of \$200. He proceeds to England in the steamer this week.

Joseph Smith, of Black Point, was washed off the flying jib-boom of the schr. Fanny, Capt. Dunlap, of Liverpool, N. S., on the passage from the West Indies to Boston. He was about 25 years of age.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to Associated Press.]

TUESDAY, April 18th.—The assassins of the President and Secretary Seward have not yet been arrested.

Evidence accumulates that it was a deep laid conspiracy in which not less than six persons were engaged, and contemplated the murder of the President, Sec'y of State, Vice President Johnston, Gen. Grant; and two other members of the Cabinet.

Gen. Johnston has surrendered his army to Gen. Sherman.

The news of President Lincoln's murder caused great excitement in Richmond. General Lee was much affected. Hunter fled from the city.

The Confederate soldiers in Libby Prison denounce the murder.

WEDNESDAY, April 19th.—Sherman occupied Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, on Thursday last; Governor Vance, of that State, was among the prisoners taken.

Jeff. Davis was reported to be at Hillsboro thirty miles west of Raleigh.

Gen. Sherman captured Salisbury, N. C., on the 12th, with 1,800 prisoners, and 19 guns, and 7,000 bales of cotton. He also destroyed 33 railroad bridges, and an immense quantity of military stores.

President Johnston was visited yesterday by a large delegation of Illinoisians, and in response to their assurance of confidence and esteem, the President made a speech, in which he referred to the cause that nerved the assassin's arm, and said that the American people must learn that treason is the blackest of crimes, and that it must pay the penalty.

THURSDAY, April 20th.—The sympathy expressed in the British provinces with our great national bereavement causes most gratification throughout the country.

The President's obsequies yesterday were of the most solemn and imposing character. The remains with a numerous special Committee left Washington this morning for interment at Springfield, Illinois.

Evening.—The reward for the arrest and conviction of Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln has been increased to 75,000 dollars, and 25,000 dollars for the conviction of his accomplices.

FRIDAY, April 21.—Sir Frederick Bruce, the new British minister, presented his credentials to President Johnson yesterday. His address and the reply of the President indicated a sincere desire of continued friendly relations. The several foreign ambassadors also paid their respects to the new President yesterday.

It is reported that Mr. Adams, the American Minister at London, will be recalled to take the post of Secretary of State, should Mr. Seward not sufficiently recover to perform its duties.

Mr. Seward and his son are progressing favorably.

Evening.—The paroling of Lee's late army was completed on the 13th instant. The official report puts the number of men at 26,116; 156 pieces of artillery; 71 stands of colors; 15,918 stands of small arms; 1100 waggons, &c., and 1400 horses and mules. The men left for their homes on that day, the most of them going off in small squads. Anderson's rebel brigade however, marched off in a body.

SATURDAY, April 22.—The funeral train with the body of the President reached Harrisburg last night. The cortege will occupy ten days in reaching Springfield, Ill.

MONDAY, April 24.—Official advices state that Sherman and Johnston had agreed upon terms for the surrender of the latter, including all the Confederate forces now under arms against the United States. An armistice was also agreed upon, until each party could consult with their respective authorities. The armistice was signed on the 18th, and the facts communicated to the Washington Government on the 21st. The President and Cabinet immediately assembled, unanimously refusing to confirm Sherman's action, which accorded political concessions not authorized, and despatched Gen. Grant at once to Sherman's Headquarters with orders to resume hostilities forthwith, and compel Johnston to fight or surrender without any political conditions whatever.

It is feared that Sherman's armistice will afford Jeff. Davis, who was with Johnston, an opportunity to escape into Texas.

Gold 150.

Evening.—The Secretary of War telegraphs as follows:—

"The Department has organized that the President's murder was organized in Canada, and approved at Richmond."

One of the assassins, now in prison, who attempted to assassinate Secretary Seward, is believed to be one of the St. Alban's raiders.

Macon, Ga., was captured by General Wilson on the 30th ult.

Howell Cobb, one of the leaders of the rebellion, was taken prisoner—also several other leading men.

Gold 149.

In another column will be found some description of the great change in the political relations of the South. We give below some further intelligence concerning the death of President Lincoln and the inauguration of the New President, Andrew Johnson:—

MOVEMENTS OF THE MURDERER.—Booth had evidently been planning the murder for some weeks, and perhaps for months. He learned at an early hour on Friday morning that the state box at Ford's Theatre had been secured for the President and party, and spent the day in a very excited manner, drinking frequently at the bar of a saloon next door to the theatre, and perhaps at other places during the afternoon. Two rough and forbidding looking men came into the office of the National Hotel, where Mr. Booth boarded, and left their cards for him. The clerk does not remember the names on these cards. Booth came in just before dark in a hurried and excited manner, received them, asked for paper and pen, stepped behind the counter and dashed off a note at the bookkeeper's desk, folded it, strode out, and has not been seen at the hotel since. He appears to have gone at once to the stable where he kept his horse, had him saddled, and after a few minutes to have ridden away. During the day he appears to have also hired a horse at the stable back of the National, which he took away about half-past four in the afternoon and probably delivered to an accomplice, as it was near-

ly two hours later than this when he rode away on his own horse. Nothing is known of his doings or whereabouts from about half-past six to a point of time some three hours later, when he was observed in the theatre apparently watching the play and scrutinizing the Presidential party. Booth was observed working his way through the crowd of people towards the box occupied by the party, but of course no suspicion was excited by the circumstance. When he reached the sentry at the door of the box, he was of course refused admittance, but, in a whisper, he announced himself as a senator, and said the President had sent for him. He was then allowed to pass in, when Major Rathbun confronted him, in a low tone of voice, with, "You mistake, sir, this is the President's box." Booth gracefully begged pardon, turned to go, and struck at Major Rathbun with a knife, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. He stepped out of the box, passed on to the second door, which was closed, fired through it, stepped back again into the box at the first door, and in an instant had sprang down upon the stage, with the cry of *Sic semper tyrannis*. (So may it always be with tyrants). The whole affair was the work of thirty seconds. Major Rathbun made no outcry at first, because he did not wish to create alarm. All in the box as well as the sentry outside, heard the pistol shot, but at first supposed it fired in the course of the play. Mr. Lincoln made no outcry when hit, and Mrs. Lincoln only discovered it when she turned to him after Booth rushed past her and jumped upon the stage. The distance to the stage is about eleven feet, and the fellow fell partially forward as he struck the boards, but was on his feet again in an instant. He turned to the audience, his eyes glaring with that peculiar brilliancy for which the whole Booth family are famous, brandishing his huge knife with a theatrical gesture, and shouted the familiar Virginia motto and another sentence, in which the word "revenge" was the only one distinctly audible. He was recognized by Miss Laura Keane and by others on and off the stage to whom he is well known. In running off, he struck and knocked over a young actress who was just entering, and encountered and stabbed the leader of the orchestra. Booth reached the stage door before any one was fairly aware of what had happened, for Mrs. Lincoln did not know that her husband was shot until after the assassin had passed her and jumped on the stage, and it was her scream that aroused the audience. On reaching the alley Booth found that the stage carpenter left in charge of his horse had gone away, leaving the animal with a newsboy. Striking this boy with the but of his knife, and cursing the stage carpenter for having gone away, Booth mounted and soon disappeared.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH.—Assistant Secretary Field of the Treasury Department has written a detailed account of Mr. Lincoln's last moments. Mr. Field says, after describing the murder and the removal to Peterson's house: "The President was lying on his back diagonally across a low old double bedstead, his head supported by two pillows on the outer side of the bed. He was divested of his clothing. His eyes were closed and the lids and surrounding parts were so infected with blood as to prevent the appearance of their having been bruised. He was evidently totally unconscious, and was breathing regularly but heavily, and with an occasional sigh, escaping his lips.

At about seven o'clock the President's breathing changed in a manner that clearly indicated the approach of death, although his strong constitution struggled with the destroyer. Several times those around him thought that all was over, but again and again the feeble respiration would be resumed. At last, at just twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock, without a convulsive movement, without a murmur, he ceased to breathe, and was no more."

Immediately after the decease Rev. Dr. Gurley offered up a fervent prayer, and he afterward offered up supplications in the next room, where Mrs. Lincoln was supported by her son Robert. She was then almost carried to her carriage, and as she arrived at the front door of the house she glanced at the theatre opposite, exclaiming: "Oh that dreadful house, that dreadful house!"

The body of President Lincoln was taken to the White House and deposited in the front chamber known as the guest's room so handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of the Prince of Wales. It was in this chamber that President Taylor breathed his last.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.—Andrew Johnson the recently elected vice-president succeeded to the office of President on the death of Mr. Lincoln.

Our readers will be interested to learn some of the antecedents of the present chief magistrate of the United States. We learn from a contemporary. That he was born in Raleigh, N. C., December 29th, 1808. When he was five years of age his father died, and at the age of ten he was apprenticed to a tailor, with whom he lived until he was seventeen years of age. His widowed mother was too poor to afford him educational advantages, and consequently he never attended school a day in his life. But he resolved to educate himself, and therefore devoted the hours of night to study after his daily toil was finished. In 1824 he completed his apprenticeship and removed to Lauren's Court House, South Carolina, where he worked as a journeyman for two years. In 1826 he removed to Greenville, Tennessee, where he married a wife. Three years in succession he was elected Alderman, and in 1830 was chosen Mayor. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature, in 1841 to the State Senate, in 1843, to Congress, and was re-elected five times in succession. In 1853 he was chosen Governor of Tennessee and re-elected in 1855.

In 1857 he was elected United States senator, and in March 1862, he was appointed military Governor of Tennessee, then in rebellion as one of the Confederate States. He hailed as a staunch war democrat, and, as such, sustained the Washington administration. At the Republican Convention in Baltimore in June last, he was nominated to the Vice-Presidency, and on the 4th of November following was chosen to this high office. On the 4th of March he was duly installed.

HIS INAUGURATION AS VICE PRESIDENT.—The following is a description by the correspondent of the Times of what took place at this ceremony of his inauguration, the press, of all creeds and parties, denounced it, at the time, as a disgrace to the nation.

"His behaviour was that of an illiterate, vulgar, and drunken rowdy; and could it have been displayed before any other legislative assembly in the world, would have led to his arrest by the serjeant-at-arms, if not to his ignominious expulsion by the deliberate vote of his insulted colleagues. He had not uttered two sentences when everybody saw that something was wrong. "He is drunk," said one. "He is crazy," said another. "This is disgraceful," said a third. Mr. Seward and the Ministers looked on the ground, or moved uneasily in their seats. The Judges of the Supreme Court manifested by their faces their pain and their surprise. Mr. Johnson was so proud of the dignity into which fate had thrust him, that he boasted of it in the language of a clown, and with the manners of a costermonger. "I am a-going for to tell you—here—to-day—yes, I am a-going for to tell you all that I am a plebeian. I glory in it. I am a plebeian. The people—yes, the people of the United States, the great people—yes, the people—have made me what I am; and I am a-going for to tell you here to-day—yes, to-day, in this place—that the people are everything. We owe all to them. If it be not too presumptuous, I will tell the foreign Ministers a-situn' there that I am one of the people. I will say to senators and others before me, I will say to the Supreme Court which sits before me, that you all get your power and place from the people. And Mr. Chase," he said, suddenly addressing the surprised Chief Justice by name, "your position depends upon the people." Turning to the other side of the House, where sat Mr. Seward and the other ministers, he severely addressed them as he had addressed Mr. Chase. "And I will say to you, Mr. Secretary Seward, and to you, Mr. Secretary Stanton, and to you, Mr. Secretary—." Here he hesitated for a name, and, according to the public report in the Washington papers of this morning, bent down and asked Mr. Hamlin if he knew who was Secretary of the Navy. Having been informed, he continued in the same loud tone, "And to you, Mr. Secretary Welles, you all of you derive your power from the people." These words were uttered with strong emphasis upon the word "you," which Mr. Johnson invariably pronounced "yeoo!" He pitched his voice as if he had been addressing a large multitude in the open air, and alternately whispered and roared in a manner that would have been ludicrous had it not been disgusting."

Explanations have been made that Mr. Johnson's drunkenness arose from his having been greatly exhausted by travelling, so that the liquor he drank took more than usual effect on him.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—On Saturday, the 15th inst., the day on which Mr. Lincoln died, Mr. Johnson was inaugurated as President of the United States. The oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice. After taking the oaths of office, he addressed the official personages present as follows:—

Gentlemen, I must be permitted to say that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad event which has so recently occurred. I feel incompetent to perform duties so important and responsible as those which have been so unexpectedly thrown on me. As to any indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the government, I have to say that it must be left for development. As the administration progresses, the message of declaration must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I can now give of the future, is reference to the past.—The course which I have taken in the past in connection with this rebellion, must be regarded as a guarantee of the future. My past public life has been long and laborious, as I in good conscience believe upon a great principle of right which lies at the basis of all things.

The best energies of my life have been spent in endeavouring to establish and perpetuate the principles of free government, and I believe that the government in passing through its present perils will settle down upon the principles consistent with popular rights, more permanent and enduring than heretofore. I must be permitted to say, if I understand the feelings of my heart, I have long labored to ameliorate and elevate the condition of the great mass of the American people.

Toil and an honest advocacy of the great principle of free government have been my lot. The duties have been mine, and the consequences are God's. This has been the foundation of my political creed. I feel that in the end the government will triumph, and these great principles will be permanently established.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, let me say that I want your encouragement and countenance. I shall ask to rely upon you and others in carrying the government through its present perils. I feel in making this request, that it will be heartily responded to by you, and all other patriots and lovers of the rights and interests of free people.