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or past 8, just as he was starting for the theatre. The note was as follows:

Allow Mr Ashman and friends to come to me at 9 a.m. to-morrow. April 5th, 1865.

Toronto, 15.

The news of the assassination at Washington has caused a profound sensation here. The flags on the Custom House, American Consulate and shipping in the harbor and in the City are displayed at half mast. Stores and all places of business owned by Americans are closed, and the feeling of grief by the Canadian people is intense.

Halifax, 15.

The Governor appointed to-day for giving assent to the bills passed, with the usual ceremonies, but, upon the receipt of the news of the President's murder, he sent the following to the council:

Government House, Halifax, N. S.,

Saturday 15th, 1865.

My Dear Sir:—The very shocking intelligence has just reached me of the murder of President Lincoln, by the hands of an assassin, and my sense of the loss which the order has sustained by the death of a man whom I have always regarded as eminently upright in intentions, indisposes me to undertake any public ceremony, such as I had contemplated in my intended visit to the Legislative Council this day. I beg, therefore, to notify you of the postponement of that visit, and perhaps under the circumstances men of all parties may feel that the suspension of further public business for the day would be a work of sympathy, not unbecoming the Legislature to offer, and one which none could misconstrue. (Signed)

RICH'D. GROOVES McDONNELL.

To Edwin Kinney, President of the Legislative Council.

Upon the announcement of the death of Lincoln, Parliament adjourned, and the flags on the Government House, Citadel, American Consulate and American vessels in port were at half mast and deep sympathy prevails in the minds of all friends of the Union. The blockade runner Col. Lamb was gaily decked with flags which were ordered down by the naval authorities.

New York, 15.

Dispatches have been received from all parts of the country expressive of the grief of the people at the nation's calamity.

Richmond, Va., 15.

Orders were issued rescinding the permission for the assembling of gentlemen comprising the late Legislature of Virginia, and those remaining in the city 12 hours after the issue of this order will be subject to military arrest unless their residence be in the city.

New York, 16.

Miss Harris, who was in the box with the President, makes the following statement:

Nearly an hour before the commission of the deed, the assassin came to the door of the box, looked in and took a survey of the position of its occupants. It was supposed at the time, that it was either a mistake or the exercise of impertinent curiosity. The circumstance attracted no particular attention at the time. Upon entering the box again, Maj. Rathburne rose and asked the intruder his business—he rushed past the Major without making any reply, placing his pistol close to the back of the President's head and actually in contact with it, fired, and instantly sprang upon the cushioned balustrade of the box, when he made a backward plunge, with his knife aimed at the face or breast of Mr. Lincoln. Maj. Rathburne, springing forward to protect the President, received a stab in the arm. The murderer then jumped upon the stage and effected his escape. The rapidity with which the attack was committed upon the President was astounding. Mrs. Lincoln saw the form of the person go down from the box and thought Mr. Lincoln had fallen out, and looked to see if she could see him on the floor, and barely saw the culprit jump to the stage, when, alas! she turned her eyes to the box and saw Mr. Lincoln's head had dropped forward upon his breast, and at once realized what had transpired.

From the moment the President was shot, up to his death, he was insensible and exhibited no signs of pain, and recognized no one; in fact it is believed that he had not opened his eyes. The blood troubled his breathing, often making it exceedingly difficult.

Washington, 16.

General Ord has issued the following order:

All officers and soldiers of the army of Northern Virginia, who were not present at the surrender of that army by Gen. Lee, on the 19th of April, are hereby informed that the terms of

capitulation are extended to them, and that they can at once avail themselves of the same by coming within the lines of the United States forces at or near Richmond, and laying down their arms and receiving their paroles.

The gentleman who communicates the above information, says: Lee did not, after the surrender, repair to North Carolina, but has been remaining at Appomattox Court House to carry out the terms of capitulation, and it is supposed by this time that he is in Richmond, General Grant having extended him the courtesy of an escort of 100 cavalry. The best possible feeling exists between the two Generals.

Washington, 16.

The Vice-President visited the President during the night but remained only an hour; in fact, many of those who rushed to assist in taking care of the President found their presence prevented rather than give assistance, and therefore left. The number present at the time of death was reduced to a very few select friends. To-day there has been a continuation of the mournful stillness of yesterday; the streets are not crowded. There is not a building in either Georgetown or Washington that is not craped with mourning.

The corpse of the President was laid out in the ante-room of the Executive Mansion. It will be removed to the east room, where the funeral and services will take place. The catafalco upon which the body will rest is to be placed in the south-east part of the room and is somewhat similar in style to that used on the occasion of the death of President Harrison.

William Hunter, the acting Secretary of State, announces that the funeral services will take place at 12 o'clock at noon on Wednesday, the 19th.

The various Religious denominations throughout the country are invited to meet in their respective places of worship at that hour for the purpose of solemnizing the occasion by appropriate ceremonies.

Secretary Seward's condition appears to be improving: he sat up a short time to-day; his son Frederick's condition is still critical.

New York, 16.

The Special says that Secretary Stanton called on Mr. Seward at midnight on Friday. Mr. Seward, who had not been informed of the attack on the President, asked why the latter had not called on him. On Mr. Stanton, therefore, devolved the unpleasant duty of informing him of the fate of the President, considering it best not to keep him longer in ignorance of the sad event. Mr. Stanton gave him a short and succinct statement of what had transpired. He at once appeared to comprehend the great events of the night, and instead of having the effect to depress him to meet his own afflictions, his symptoms have been encouraging and hopeful all day.

NEWS ITEMS.

It is asserted, on reliable authority, that the King of Sweden has invited the Prince of Wales and Prince Napoleon to be present at the military camp of the Swedish and Norwegian troops, to be formed at the latter end of the summer.

It is believed the Crown Prince of Denmark will also visit the camp.

THE SPRING FLOODS.—The Spring freshets, which are now subsiding, have hardly a parallel in extent or destructiveness within the memory of the present generation. The breaking up of winter—the Spring rains and the melting of snow in the mountains from whence the tributaries of our great rivers flow—always produces high water, and frequently causes the destruction of valuable property. At long intervals these floods assume unusual magnitude. It is one of these extraordinary floods that has just occurred in the rivers of New York and Pennsylvania, and also, but in a milder form, in the rivers of the Eastern States. Houses, barns, fences, bridges, canals, railroads, and almost every species of property have suffered greatly. The Susquehanna, the Genesee, and the Alleghany seem to have been most destructive, although a vast amount of property has been lost along the line of the Hudson, the Mohawk, the Delaware, the Connecticut, and other rivers. The greatest devastation, apparently, has occurred on the Susquehanna; which has been higher than at any previous period since the early settlement. In 1819, we believe, the great "Pumpkin Flood" occurred on this river, sweeping away farm-houses, obliterating fences, destroying live stock by the wholesale, carrying away bridges, and doing incalculable damage. The next extraordinary flood, which reached about the same

magnitude, occurred in 1847, again sweeping everything before it. The details of the damage done by the flood, which has just occurred, have not yet fully appeared, but the destruction of property will probably be unprecedented, for the river has been, at Harrisburgh, three and a half feet higher than on the occasion of the great flood in 1847. The railroads along the river have been submerged, in some places to the depth of ten or twelve feet; bridges, houses, in short, every variety of property, has been swept away by the current, and the damage must be immense. The railroads in this State have also been materially damaged by the high water. Bridges have in many instances been destroyed, and sections of railroad have been immersed and washed away.—[N. Y. Sun, March 21.]

INDIAN ATTACK IN PARADISE VALLEY.—Eighty-four Indians made an attack on Paradise Valley April 5th, killing men, women and children, and burning houses, hay and wagons. The only names known are R. B. Doon and wife, and Mrs. Stockham, burned to death, and Thomas Raper, arm shot off. Many others are reported killed.

Lieut. Wolverton on the Humboldt river, thirty miles south from Paradise, made an attack yesterday on a camp, killing five Shoshones, taking six prisoners and some guns, powder and lead. Lieut. Wolverton, with twenty men, started for Paradise this morning. Thirty armed citizens started from here and Unionville last night; one hundred and fifty-one more started to-day for Granite Creek, on Honey Lake road. Another company start from here to-morrow for Paradise. An immense amount of stock being wintered here has been taken by the Indians.—[Virginia Union, 8th.]

RIVAL RAILROADS PUSHING FOR THE MOUNTAINS.—The Nevada Transcript of 24th of March, says:

The Pacific Railroad company have about 1,500 men now employed in grading the road, and by the middle of April the cars will be running to Auburn, making the distance of stage travel from Nevada only 28 miles, over a much better road than the Newcastle one. By the 1st of September, it is expected that the railroad will be completed to Illinois-town. The stage route will then be only 16 miles. The road will pass through Clipper Gap, which is only 14 miles from this city. A company is now building a magnificent toll-road from Nevada to Clipper Gap, which will be traveled by the stages as soon as the railroad is completed to Illinois-town.

On the other hand, the Placerville News of the same date thus speaks of the progress of work on the Placerville and Sacramento line:

Steady and irrepressibly the work of constructing a railway over the most direct and practicable route to Nevada, namely, that selected by the Placerville and Sacramento Railroad Company, progresses. With unwearied energy and zeal, and unflinching perseverance the work is being prosecuted. A large force of laborers are now employed in putting the road-bed in readiness for the rails. These, with carriages and spikes, and all things requisite, are already on hand. More than 600 men are now at work on the road between Latrobe and Shingle Springs, and a large number will be or have been already added to these, so that there are, or soon will be 1,000 or 1,200 hands engaged in putting the road in running order to the latter place. By the 1st of June passengers and freight will be conveyed by rail to Shingle Springs, and by autumn it is expected that the line will have reached Mud Springs.—[S. F. Bulletin.]

THERE are now in the imperial library of France two million printed works, two hundred thousand manuscripts, three million engravings, and above five hundred thousand maps, plans, views, &c.; furthermore, a museum of rare coins and medals. Any person may read any work it contains and take notes without asking permission, and on giving his name and address, may borrow any work he may wish to study at home.

BRIGANDAGE.—The stories of brigandage told by the Italian papers are very frequent and numerous; but of late none so extraordinary have been narrated as that which has appeared in the *Pungolo* of Naples. A band of brigands descended upon the commune of St. John of Cammorata, a district containing about ten thousand inhabitants. The robbers took possession of all the commanding points in the neighborhood so as to cut off the communication with the town of Cammorata. They then fired right and left among the defenceless

people, and kept up a series of murderous volleys for two hours discharging upwards of six hundred shots. A party next proceeded to pillage the town, and broke into and robbed all the houses that yielded to their efforts. Among others was one belonging to two rich proprietors, named John and Siborio Alessi, where, after taking possession of all the money, plate, and linen they could find, they kindled a fire and suspended the two brothers over it in order to make them confess where they had hidden the rest of their property. Having obtained all they could, these ruffians beat a retreat without encountering the slightest opposition. Atrocities of greater or less magnitude than these are almost of daily occurrence in Southern Italy.—[Boston Post.]

THE colored people of Cincinnati hold taxable property to the amount of \$500,000—one of them alone being worth \$60,000. In New York they have invested in business carried on by themselves \$755,000; in Brooklyn, \$76,000; in Williamsburg, \$5,000. They own, independent of this, unencumbered real estate in New York worth \$733,000; in Brooklyn, \$276,000; in Williamsburg, \$151,000. In Philadelphia there are three hundred colored families living in their own houses. One man, Stephen Smith, is said to be worth over \$500,000.—[Prov. Press.]

ATCHISON.—A letter to the N. Y. World, from Atchison, Kansas, Feb. 19, says:

Atchison has become the great starting point for everything going to the gold regions of Colorado, Salt Lake, Nevada, Idaho, &c., &c., and the amount of freight already here, and daily arriving, would astonish any one not perfectly familiar with the vast trade of our western territories. The levee at Atchison, and at the depot opposite, of the Atchison and St. Joe Railroad, is one vast heap of machinery, and the warehouses overflowing with all kinds of merchandise, so that one experienced would suppose that it would require all the oxen and mules that could be congregated here in a year, to haul off what is already on hand. But those engaged in that business inform me that what is here now, is a mere drop in the bucket, and that already five times as much as is here now, has been engaged to be delivered here before the first of May. The Indian troubles do not seem to daunt them in the least, for day after day, at this time, I see train after train of mule teams loading and moving off west for Fort Kearney, Denver, and other points.

THE first batch of 337 Chinese emigrants sailed Jan. 7th, from Hong Kong for Tahiti, to be employed on the estates of the Tahiti Cotton and Coffee Plantation Company. The managing director reports 250 acres cotton planted which he considered equal to the very best Sea Island in quality, and was about at once to commence picking.

THE St. Petersburg Gazette draws the following picture of the present state of Lithuania:—"It is only in commercial circles and with a numerous population, such as those traversed by the railway from Warsaw to St. Petersburg, that any traces of social life can be seen, and that any movement is observable; but go beyond the city, take any direction you please, visit scores of villages, and you will not meet a single traveler, nor see a single living creature. Enter a village and you will fancy yourself in some abandoned place—not a word, not a sound, as if every one were in the sleep of death."

THE *Italic* of Turin publishes a letter from San Nicandro, near Lake Lesina, in the province of Capitanata, on the Adriatic, stating that for the last seven months shocks of earthquake have been daily felt there, that all the houses are in a ruinous condition, that several have fallen in, and that the people are gradually emigrating from the town. To this phenomenon are now added, subterranean noises, and there is a general conviction in the place that a volcano is about to burst into existence there, as these phenomena bear a strong resemblance to those which precede an eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

THE winter in Europe appears to have been more severe than in this country. In Scotland the snows have been almost unprecedented. Deer and all kinds of game were starved out; great numbers of sheep perished; and even houses were so covered up with snow that the neighbors had to assist in digging out the inhabitants. The English poor have been great sufferers during the winter, from the cold and want of employment.