but they have kept clear of that. I suppose those famous reformers in the other end of this building passed this Bill without knowing what law they were reviving. Could not the Government bring in a nice Bill to please their friends? Could they not frame something to suit those fine gentlemen who are so fond of wearing cocked hats? The Bill is not suited to the country and I will oppose it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[FOR THE HERALD.]

MARCH OF THE POSSE COMITATUS.

AIR.—"*The Girl I left behind me.*"

'Twas on a Friday morning clear,
No sign of rain t' assail us,
That we across to Southport steer'd,
The Posse Comitatus.

When ranged close by "Stanford Hotel,"
The Sheriff being within,
He called the roll we answer'd well,
The Posse Comitatus.

He said, up men, both great and small,
Fletcher to catch you'll not fail,
Be sure at Alame you call,
The Posse Comitatus.

The cavalcade for there will steer,
The footmen will o'ertake us,
My Deputy, bring up the rear,
The Posse Comitatus.

A cheer was give'n, a song was sung,
"The Tenants' Rights"—before us,
To guile us as we marched along,
The Posse Comitatus.

When little *Precious* heard the roar,
He said I'll lose my status,
If I proceed not on before
The Posse Comitatus.

His horse got frightened at the sound
Of "Tenant Rights," victorious,
And pitched poor *Precious* in the mud,
The Posse Comitatus.

Some walked, some talked, some sang a song,
Some drank 'till they got glorious,
And that's the way we march'd along,
The Posse Comitatus.

When we arrived at Pownal Bay,
The "Union Jack" waved o'er us,
And some aver'd that there they'd stay,
The Posse Comitatus.

Six of the Leaguers we did meet,
Who, blowing horns before us,
Vow'd that before we went they'd treat
The Posse Comitatus.

A quart of gin they did bring in;
If that's the way you 'sail us,
'Twill be our aim to come again,
The Posse Comitatus.

We marched with Curtis at our heel,
His white steed looming o'er us,
Until we met at Roach Bourke's mill,
The Posse Comitatus.

The Sheriff said: enforced's the law,
For Fletcher here is with us.
We've captured him—*the man of straw*,
The Posse Comitatus.

Then us to Town he backward sent,
We vowing he might rate us,
If on such call again we went,
The Posse Comitatus.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I noticed a communication in a late No. of the "Herald" signed "Common Sense." I know well that such insignificant and senseless writers as he are beneath the notice of any person who has the smallest quota of knowledge; and most probably, Mr. Editor, you will say that I might employ myself in something better than noticing him. It appears, however, that he has run himself out of breath in endeavoring to send before the long anti-Union whiplash that has laid Messrs. Pope and Whelan, and all the rest of the Union brawlers, low in the mire of absurdity. When I think of their condition, it at once brings to my mind that part of Milton's Paradise Lost which gives such a graphic account of the fallen Angels.

I can assure "Common Sense" that I do not intend to notice him or his worthless communications any farther than I have already done. The public, as well as I, can see that he has not advanced even one argument in behalf of Confederation, and that he could not have any other motive in writing thus to make himself conspicuous by ridiculing those with whom, as he himself admits, he is altogether unacquainted. Should any more of his own "slip-slop" communications against me appear in print, I will not be likely to notice them unless he will throw off his slanderous cloak and show why he has fought for the Union after saying that he was neither for nor against it.

I remain, Sir,
Your obd't servant,
AN ANTI-UNIONIST.

April 14, 1865.

The Herald.

Wednesday, April 26, 1865.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

NOTHING is more common among politicians than for the opposition to charge the ruling party with extravagance in the administration of public affairs. This mode of defeating a Government has almost invariably been practised in this Island. When the Conservatives were in the minority, the press in their interest teemed with accusations of lavish expenditure against the Liberal Government. The then editor of the *Islander*, the late Mr. Duncan McLean, used to parade before the public, week after week, columns of figures, in order to fasten charges of what he termed public plunder upon the Liberal Administration; but if that talented and lamented gentleman were alive to day, and wielding the editorial pen of the *Islander*, we think that, strong Conservative as he was, he would not be sufficiently venal to defend the present Government against charges of "public plunder," and most lavish and useless expenditure of the people's money. Charges of this kind, when preferred against a Government, do not always receive as much consideration as should be given to them. The friends of an Administration are too apt to say "O, these accusations are made against the Government by the Opposition, whose object it is to obtain the reins of power for themselves; but surely no Government would be so unmanly, even of their own interests and officers as to spend the public money in such a reckless manner." Experience, however, should teach the people that there are some men amongst us who, when they have ruled for a certain period, begin to think that they have a right to rule for all time, and that the funds of the Colony should be entirely at their disposal to be distributed amongst their relatives and friends in any manner they may think proper, without any questions being asked by the real owners of said funds. That the men who, at present, form the Government of this Island are of this class, there can be very little doubt, that is, judging them in the only way in which they can be judged, namely,—by their acts. We, however, in placing a portion of the extravagance of the Government before the public, are not actuated by motives of enmity towards them; our desire is the good of the public, or of the greater number of those who form the public. Our paper is not the organ of any class or party, we are willing to give both parties credit when they merit it, and we shall censure either party when censure is deserved.

Our readers are already aware that the Government expended nearly £3,000 on the useless Land Commission Scheme. The Delegation of Messrs. Pope and Palmer to England in connection with the Award of the Land Commissioners, cost the Colony £981.5s. 2d. The Delegation, it is well known, apart from the expense which attended it did the tenantry a great deal of injury, as through the Delegates the Proprietors were offered their own terms, and, in fact, double the amount which the late lamented Duke of Newcastle had previously said they were entitled to receive. The sum set down as the expense of the Delegation to England, includes fees to Queen's Counsel for performing the duties of the Attorney General whilst that gentleman was absent from the Island. In addition to the payment which they received for their services and expenses, the Delegates were in receipt of their full salaries as Colonial Secretary and Attorney General—£350 a-year each—during the whole time of their absence. It was certainly a piece of the most extravagant folly to have sent a Delegation to Downing Street at all, but why the gentlemen who formed it should receive double pay, besides their expenses for going on what was merely a pleasure trip, we cannot imagine. But if the mission to England had not produced most injurious results to the tenantry, there would not be so much cause for complaint. It is now very well known that said Mission gave rise to the mischievous Fifteen Years' Purchase Act, and that the Delegates, whilst in England with the Proprietors, concocted and drafted that Bill—a measure which confirms the titles of the Proprietors, "quiets" them in their usurped possession of the Fishery Reserves, and places the tenantry completely at their mercy. But as we have in previous articles discussed this Act, together with the Land Question generally, we shall not now give it further attention.

Another matter in which the Government have been and are extremely lavish in the expenditure of the people's money, is that of Steam Communication. The Company that have the conveyance of the Mails receive from the Government the sum of £2,300 per annum, whilst Mr. Boltenhouse, of New Brunswick, tendered to perform the same services for £1,500 less than that sum. But this is not all the Government give themselves and their friends for the Steam Service. When certain gentlemen connected with the Charlottetown Steam Navigation Company went to New Brunswick shortly after having been engaged by the Government to convey the Mails to Pictou and Shediac, for the ostensible purpose of surveying a steamer for that purpose, but for the real one of making arrangements with parties in that Province to build the steamer now called the "Princess of Wales," the Government gave them £48 out of the Treasury to pay their expenses, although they went on a private speculation with which the Government should have had nothing to do, and for which they certainly should not have been paid by the Colony. Then, again, the Government gave the sum of £20 per annum to pay wharfage for the Steam Company's wharf at Brule, and £60 per annum to the Leader of the Government for the wharfage of the Steam Packets at his wharf in Charlottetown. Neither of these sums should be paid from the public funds. The Steam Navigation Company, whilst they have the contract for conveying the Mails, should not be paid wharfage for any wharf they may choose to build in any out-of-the-way place; and the £60 per annum paid for the use of Mr. J. C. Pope's wharf, is so much money put into that gentleman's pocket which he should not receive. By the act surrendering the public wharves to the City, wharfage is reserved for the Steam Packets. Why not, then, place the Mail Steamers at one of the public wharfs, for which no wharfage money could be charged, instead of placing them at J. C. Pope's wharf, for which £60 per annum have to be paid out of the Treasury? It is not difficult to divine the reason why so much patronage is extended to the Steam Navigation Company, as that Company is composed of some members of the Government and supporters of the Administration in the House of Assembly; in fact, it is but another name for the Government. Verily, our gracious Rulers know how to vote money into their own pockets.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE VERY REV. JAMES McDONALD, V. G.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following correspondence, between the Very Rev. James McDonald, V. G., of Indian River, and a portion of his parishioners, who, on learning the intention of their zealous and respected pastor to depart for Europe with the intention of spending some time in the City of Rome—the "Eternal City"—for the benefit of his health, determined on presenting him an address expressive of their feelings, and at the same time a substantial token of their regard in the shape of a well-filled purse. Indian River and other portions of the Parish have followed the example so worthily set them by Grand River, Lot 14:

ADDRESS.

LOT 14, April 10, 1865.

Very Rev. and Dear Sir,—Having learnt that you purpose leaving us shortly for a period of some months, we, the undersigned, your parishioners of Grand River, Lot 14, and vicinity, would not be doing justice to our feelings were we to omit giving expression, on the eve of your departure, to the high estimation in which we hold your character and services.

Your zeal in the cause of religion and morality—your assiduity in promoting the spiritual and temporal welfare of those committed to your charge—your readiness on all occasions, often in the face of the most inclement weather, in attending to the spiritual wants of the sick and the dying—your benevolence, and your urbanity, exercised amongst us during the last twenty-three years—have endeared you to us, and have eminently entitled you to our esteem and gratitude.

As a token of our appreciation of your many Christian virtues, and as a feeble acknowledgment of the many services we have derived from your missionary labours, we have much pleasure in presenting you with the accompanying purse, and respectfully beg your acceptance of this humble tribute of our gratitude and love.

Hoping that a kind Providence will bless and protect you during your absence, and assuring you that our most earnest prayers and best wishes shall accompany you, we beg leave to subscribe ourselves, Very Rev. and Dear Sir, your sincere friends and faithful servants,

MURDOCH McKINNON,
NEIL McDOUGALD,
JAMES McDONALD,
RODERICK McDONALD,
JOHN McLELLAN,
DONALD McLELLAN,
In behalf of the parishioners.

REPLY.

My Dear Friends:—I beg to thank you very sincerely for your too kind and flattering address. I am sorry I cannot recognise as my own the beautiful tablet of virtues so fancifully sketched therein, but will make it my aim, in future, to attempt a feeble imitation of them.

If, during a period of twenty-three years, pleasing associations and mutual friendship have sprung up between us, I must attribute it to the good and amiable dispositions of those amongst whom my ministry was performed. I shall cherish, with fond affection, the uniform courtesy and the many marks of esteem and respect received at your hands.

The presentation of this purse, so generously offered, demands my warmest acknowledgments. I accept it as a testimony of sentiments more highly valued, and as a bond of amity more firmly united.

Wishing you every blessing, and hoping, on my return, to have the pleasure of meeting you all in the enjoyment of good health, I have the honor, gentlemen, to subscribe myself, your obedient humble servant,

JAMES McDONALD.

Messrs. McKinnon, Neil McDougald, James McDonald, Roderick McDonald, John McLellan, D. McLellan.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The Hon. Mr. Whelan will lecture at this Institute, this evening, "On Campbell and Burns." The Band will, as usual, be in attendance.

CONFEDERATION.

SUBJOINED are the Joint Address of both branches of the Legislature to Her Majesty the Queen, and the Resolution of the Legislative Council, on the subject of Colonial Confederation, as laid down in the Report of the Quebec Conference. They are both very able documents:—

JOINT ADDRESS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:—

We, your Majesty's loyal and faithful Servants, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, having had under our consideration the Resolutions or Report of the Conference of Delegates from the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Colonies of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, held at the City of Quebec on the 10th October, 1864, upon the subject of a proposed Confederation of those Provinces and Colonies, and the Despatch of the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell, your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, to Lord Viscount Monck, Governor-General of Canada, dated the 3rd December, 1864, relative thereto, humbly beg leave to approach your Majesty's Throne, for the purpose of conveying to your august Majesty the expression of our desire and determination, as the Constitutional Representatives of the people of Prince Edward Island, in regard to the great question involved in the said Report; and having, after most mature deliberation, arrived at the conclusion that the proposed Confederation, in so far as it is contemplated to embrace Prince Edward Island, would prove disastrous to the best interests and future prosperity of this Colony, we would humbly crave leave to state the grounds upon which that conclusion is based.

First, Prince Edward Island, being entirely dependent on its Agriculture and Fisheries, has no staple commodity to export for which Canada can furnish a market (Canada being also essentially an agricultural country, and possessing valuable and extensive fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence). That while such is, and ever must be, the relative commercial position of this Island and Canada, the products of our soil and fisheries find in the extensive markets of our Parent Country, the United States, and the West Indies, ready and profitable customers. That the proposed Union, while admitting the produce and manufactures of Canada into this Island free, would, by assimilation of taxes, enormously increase the duty to which those of Great Britain and the United States are at present subject in this Island, thereby compelling this Colony to take a large portion of its imports from Canada, making payment therefor in money, instead of procuring them from countries which would receive our produce in exchange, an arrangement so inconsistent with the fundamental principles of commerce, that it would not only greatly curtail our commercial intercourse with Great Britain and the United States, but materially diminish our exports to those countries, and prove most injurious to the agricultural and commercial interests of this Island.

Second, That if the relative circumstances of Canada and this Island rendered a union practicable, the evident injustice of the terms agreed to by the Quebec Conference would prevent their being ratified by this Island. Without entering into full detail on this branch of the subject, or adverting to the fact, that by the proposed terms of the Confederation, we are called upon to transfer to the Confederate Exchequer a steadily increasing revenue, and that, too, under our comparatively low tariff, for a fixed and settled annual subsidy of a greatly diminished amount, we would briefly notice some of the objectionable features of the said Report.

And, first, in reference to the fundamental principle upon which the Confederation is proposed to rest, namely, representation according to population. Without admitting this principle under all circumstances to be sound or just, we consider it to be particularly objectionable as applied to this Island in connection with Canada, from the fact that the number of our inhabitants is and must continue comparatively small, in consequence of this Island possessing no Crown Lands, mines or minerals, or other extraneous resources, so that we never can expect to become, to any great extent, a manufacturing people, by reason of our navigation being closed for nearly half the year, and all trade, and even communication with other countries (except by telegraph and the medium of a fragile ice-boat) stopped. And when we consider the provision of the said Report which is intended to regulate the mode of re-adjusting the relative representation of the various Provinces at each decennial census, and reflect upon the rapid rate of increase in the population of Upper and Lower Canada—particularly the former—heretofore, and the certainty of a still greater increase therein in the future over that of the population of this Island, it follows, as a certain and inevitable consequence, if a Federation of the Provinces were consummated upon the basis of the said Report, that the number of our representatives in the Federal Parliament would, in the course of a comparatively short number of years, be diminished to a still smaller number than that proposed to be allotted to us at the commencement of the Union.

Third, In further noticing the injustice of the terms of the said Report, as applicable to us, we would advert to the old Imperial policy, so pregnant with ill consequences to us, by which all the lands in this Colony were granted in large tracts to absentees, and which deprives this Island of the revenue drawn by the sister Colonies from these sources,—to our insular position and numerous harbors, furnishing cheap and convenient water communication, which render expensive public works here unnecessary,—to the revenue to be drawn by the proposed Federal Government from this Island and expended among the people of Canada and the other Provinces, in constructing railways, canals, and other great public works, thereby creating a trade which would build up cities and enhance the value of property in various parts of those Provinces—advantages in which this Island could enjoy a very small participation,—and to our complete isolation during five months in the year, when ice interrupts our trade and communication with the mainland, and during which period this Island could derive no possible benefit from the railroads and other public works which they would, equally with the people of those Provinces, be taxed to construct. These, and many other circumstances, placing Prince Edward Island in an exceptional position in regard to the other Provinces, but which seem to have been entirely ignored, ought, in our opinion, to have produced an offer of a financial arrangement for this Island very different in its terms from that contained in the Report of the said Conference.

Fourth, That while we fully recognize it to be the duty of this Colony to use every means, to the extent of its limited resources, to aid in defending its inhabitants from foreign invasion, we cannot recognize the necessity of uniting in a Confederation with Canada for the purpose of defence upon terms which, in other respects, are so unfair to the people of Prince Edward Island, and thereby sacrificing our commercial and financial interests for the sake of securing the co-operation of Canada in a military point of view,—it being our abiding hope and conviction, that so long as we remain a loyal and attached Colony of Great Britain, under whose protecting sway and benign influence we have so long had the happiness to live, and endeavor to aid, by a reasonable contribution towards the defence of our Colony, by placing our Militia service upon a sounder and safer footing than it has hitherto attained, the powerful aid of our Mother Country will continue, as heretofore, to be extended to us in common with the other North American dependencies of the British Crown. For the foregoing reasons, and many others which we could urge, we beg most humbly and respectfully to state to your Majesty that we, the Representatives of your faithful subjects, the people of Prince Edward Island, in Colonial Parliament now assembled, do disagree to the recommendations contained in the said Report of the Quebec Conference, and on the part of Prince Edward Island do emphatically decline a Union which, after the most serious and careful consideration, we believe would prove politically, commercially, and financially disastrous to the rights and best interests of its people.

We do, therefore, most humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased not to give your Royal assent or sanction to any Act or Measure founded upon the Resolutions or Report of the said Conference, or otherwise, that would have the effect of uniting Prince Edward Island in a Federal Union with Canada, or any other of your Majesty's Provinces in America.

RESOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Whereas this Colony has, for more than ninety years past, enjoyed the advantages of a separate Government and Legislature, and Her Majesty hath graciously conceded to the inhabitants thereof the management and control of their own affairs:

And whereas the loyal revenue, owing to the development of the agricultural resources and the expansion of the trade and commerce of the Colony, exhibits a satisfactory yearly increase, and promises, without imposing additional burthens on the people, to be equal to the requirements of the public service:

And whereas the taxation per head on the population, in the other North American Provinces, is now fifty per cent. greater than it is in Prince Edward Island:

And Whereas, by the Report of the said Convention, various extensive and costly public works, in both the civil and military departments, are intended to be prosecuted in the other Provinces by the Government of the proposed Confederation, which would necessarily impose still greater taxation upon the people of the Confederated Provinces:

And whereas, from its insular position and the complete interruption of its foreign and inter-colonial commerce for five months in the year, the people of Prince Edward Island, although they would be compelled by the terms of the proposed Union to assume equal burthens, would not participate equally with the people of the other Provinces in the use or advantages of those public works, or in the large sums of money expended in their construction;

And whereas the subsidy agreed to in the 63d Article of the Report of the said Convention, and the capitation grant of 80 cents per head of the population, named in the 64th Article, and agreed to be paid to this Island in full settlement of all future demands, is not a liberal compensation for the surrender of a separate Government, with the independent powers it nowenjoys, its revenue, and all other the rights and privileges thereto belonging, and would very shortly become inadequate to meet the wants of the local Government, and consequently would necessitate a resort to direct taxation to supply the deficiency:

And whereas the supposed advantages of intercolonial free trade would be more than counter-balanced by the disadvantages resulting to this Colony from the existence of a high impost duty on the manufactures of Great Britain and the United States, inasmuch as the trade between this Island and the other British North American Provinces—which is at present very inconsiderable—does not warrant the belief that it will, for many years to come, be of any importance:

And whereas, while recognizing the obligation which imposes upon British colonists the duty of providing, as far as in their power, the means of self-defence, this House cannot agree to the principle, that an insulated Colony like Prince Edward Island should be required to contribute for this object as largely as the inhabitants of Provinces whose geographical position renders them more exposed to the assaults of an enemy, and who, in times of peace, are immediately benefitted by the public moneys expended not only in the construction of fortifications, but also of useful public works:

And whereas the principle of representation by population would deprive this Colony of any appreciable influence in either Branch of the Legislature of the proposed Confederation:

Resolved therefore, unanimously, That the said Report of the Quebec Convention, however well adapted in any of its principles to the state and circumstances of the Continental Provinces, is in no respect just or suitable to Prince Edward Island, and would, if accepted, prove inimical to the prosperity and happiness of its inhabitants.

OUR excellent contemporary, *Le Courrier du Canada*, is greatly excercised at the fate which Confederation has received in the Maritime Provinces, particularly in New Brunswick, and appears to labor under the impression that it was owing to some undefined influence which the Americans brought to bear upon the election in that Province, which caused the defeat of Mr. Tilley and his Union friends. This, we need scarcely say, is pure "bosh." Our contemparary is equally in error in advancing the re-election of the Hon. Mr. Haviland, as an evidence that little P. E. Island has receded from its first impressions on this question. The Hon. Mr. Haviland, although a warm partizan of Confederation, yet when offered the tempting bait of the Solicitor-Generalship and a salary of £200 per annum, placed his "red-hot" Union sentiments as far in the back-ground as he possibly could, and thus secured his re-election, his salary and his office. If the question were—union or not?—he never would have been returned, and the strong probability is, that he and others of his Union friends will be summarily shelved at the next General Election. The country has but slight confidence in them, especially when they manifest such eager office-hunting propensities as to permit the violation of a statute in their own favor. Mr. Haviland is evidently a stickler for Confederation, and statutes just so long as they suit him, but no longer.

The Steamer *Greyhound*, having been eased of a portion of her cargo and ballast, floated off on Thursday morning last, from the ticklish position in which she had been from the Tuesday previous. She arrived at Queen's Wharf without further accident; but in consequence of the damage she sustained, she will have to be placed upon a marine railway either in Boston or Halifax, for which port she started on Saturday morning, — accompanied a part of the way by the steamer *Heather Bell*—before she makes a return trip.

ST. DUNSTAN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Mr. Walter Grant will lecture before this Society on Monday evening next, the 1st May.

April 26, 1865. P. BLAKE, Sec'y.

THE Quebec Seminary (Catholic) was recently destroyed by fire, and property to the amount of £10,000 lost. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—The debates in the Provincial Parliament have been deversified, not to say enlivened by a little set-to betwixt M. M. Cauchon and Dufresne. The latter, it seems, had made a motion for certain papers, whose production it is hinted would curiously afflict M. Cauchon. M. Cauchon warned M. Dufresne, that if he (M. Dufresne) should split upon him, he (M. Cauchon) would split upon him (M. Dufresne). Out of this intricate impeach the row arose. M. Dufresne insinuated that M. Cauchon was a liar; M. Cauchon hit M. Dufresne, or otherwise pitched into him; but Mr. White stepping betwixt the enraged legislators, the House had time to interfere, and clearing the galleries, it proceeded to discuss the business, which ended in a rebuke to M. Cauchon. Altogether the affair was very disgraceful, and strikingly characteristic of our Provencial legislature, and of our Canadian public men.

The verbal diarrhea provoked by the introduction of the Union Resolutions has continued with unabated intensity throughout the week.—The result cannot be doubtful, for the Ministry have a majority ready to follow whithersoever they please to lead.—*Montreal True Witness.*

AMERICAN NEWS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS LEE AND GRANT.—From the published official communications which passed between Generals Grant and Lee before the surrender, it appears that General Grant wrote to General Lee to the effect that, convinced of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia, he felt it to be his duty to shift from himself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army of Northern Virginia. General Robt. Lee replied: Though not entirely of the opinion of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia, he reciprocated the desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and before considering the proposition, asked the terms to be offered on condition of the surrender. Gen. Grant saying that peace being his first desire, there was one condition he would insist upon, viz: that the men surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms until properly exchanged. He expressed his willingness to meet or designate officers to meet, any officer Gen. Lee might name for the same purposes, at any point agreeable.

Lee denied that the emergency had arisen to call for the surrender of his army, and proposed to meet Grant to talk of peace. Grant replied that he had no authority to treat of peace; but that if the South lay down her arms "they will hasten that most desirable event." Lee again wrote asking an interview to treat of the terms of surrender. Gen. Grant then wrote to Gen. Lee, and proposed to receive the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to-wit:

"Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer as you may designate; officers to give their individual parole not to take up arms against the government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their command; the arms, artillery, and public property to be paraded and stacked, and turned over to officers appointed by me to receive them."

"This will not embrace the side of arms of the officers nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority, so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force in the State which they reside."

Gen. Lee in reply wrote as follows:

GENERAL,—I have received your letter of this date containing the terms of surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst, they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

The Boston *Courier* says:

"To our mind, no nobler spectacle has been presented to the eyes of the world, since the beginning of this fearful struggle, than the negotiation which has just taken place between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee. It was arranged with the delicacy and generosity which became honorable opponents who respected each other, and, after, a grand trial of mutual strength, shook hands in the desire and expectation of future amity and good will. While the one demanded no mean concessions, the other could yield without any of that humiliation which leaves a sting behind. To save the further shedding of blood, and in the hope of renewed and honorable peace between the citizens of a common country, long estranged from each other, the grand transaction has been consumated on the field of arms."

PARTICULARS OF PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION.

The Associated press agent gives the following account of the murder of President Lincoln, and assassination of Sec'y. Seward and son:—President Lincoln and wife visited Fords Theatre 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 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 towards the stage, many exclaiming, "Hang him, hang him." The excitement was of the wildest description.

The following is an account of Sec'y. Seward's assassination:—Abont 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 physican, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small peice 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 medecines. 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 Fredrick 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, but 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 any alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

The captain of the blockade-runner *Col. Lamb*, says that he had a party on board of his vessel on Saturday last, and gives that as a reason for having his ship decorated with flags.

Advices received from San Domingo deny the rumors of a counter revolution. The republic is free from tumult, and the new government is quietly organizing.

A New York paper says the Commissioners of Emigration have directed the District Attorney to prosecute the captains and owners of vessels bringing convicts to New York from Europe.