THE CITY.

THE GREAT NATIONAL CALAMITY.

PHILADELPHIA MOURNS THE LOSS OF OUR GREAT CHIEFTAIN.

SORROW, INDIGNATION, VENGEANCE

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.

JOY GIVES PLACE TO MOURNING.

THE FLAG OF VICTORY HIDDEN BY THE BADGE OF MOURNING.

Four years of rebellion have brought to the heart of nearly every citizen of this Republic deep and heavy sighs for loved ones lost evermore to them. There are vacant places at the hearthstone, and voices which had been heard only to be loved, have been hushed in the silence of death. Never, however, in the history of any people has there been such universal grief, such intensity of sorrow, such irrepressible indignation, and such unmitigated desire for revenge, as occupied the minds of the loyal American people on the receipt of the news, on Saturday last, of the murder of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. President Lincoln, by his unassuming manners, his simplicity of character, his honesty of purpose, his untiring efforts for the best good of this whole people, North and South, had endeared him to every patriot heart. These feelings have increased in intensity as the true character of Abraham Lincoln has shone out under the searching rays of the sunshine of a political contest the most fierce, libellous, and unforgiving in its character that ever agitated any people. This, too, after four years of agitation by fierce and bloody war, in which the wisest of the nation differed, in which heads of armies were conquered, and their forces scattered or driven like chaff before the wind. In the midst of all these excitements we say, and we say it with pride and love for Abraham Lincoln, there was not one word that could be said against him. There was no question about his honesty of purpose—what he said he meant, and he did what he meant—he was no mistaking his acts. There was no duplicity in him.

As the people began to know him better they began to love him more. His acts were full of kindness and love, and when, in the hour of victory, he was so merciful, when it was known that the soldierly and generous terms offered by General Grant, and accepted by General Lee at Appomattox Court-House, were prompted by the affectionate heart of Abraham Lincoln, and given by him to General Grant—those who had before opposed Abraham Lincoln, loyal, conservative Democrats, now respected, if they did not love him. President Lincoln visited the city several times. His last visit was during the Sanitary Fair Exhibition, at which time he received all of our citizens who called upon him with a cordial shake of the hand and a kind word to each. All well remember the visit of Mr. Lincoln to the Sanitary Fair, and those who have had the honor of his acquaintance will bear us in the assertion that we speak the genuine idea of an American citizen. We were called upon by a citizen of another land to point out one whom we considered a good representative American, we would point to Abraham Lincoln. No false ideas of aristocracy occupied his mind; no pride ever reigned in his heart. He took the poor suffering slave by the hand, and said to him, "by the help of God and by the assistance of my people the manacles by which you suffer shall be removed forever." Knowing these things, is it to be wondered at that our people on Saturday last united in sorrow at his loss—respect for his memory? Stout men wept, women gathered on the doorsteps and sidewalks and condoled with each other, and little children joined in the general sorrow. These were few—very few—who were fewer troubled hearts. Early on Saturday morning most of the flags with which the streets were glorious were still fluttering in the breeze. As the terrible tidings became known they were removed, and when the despatch announcing the death of the President came flags were hung in mourning, and at half mast; stores all over the city were closed, and expressions of woe hung upon nearly every house in the city, and the transition from gladness to dismay was as observable in the house fronts as on the faces of the people. There was a general expression of indignation, and a desire for revenge among all classes was universal. Work was suspended everywhere and the streets were thronged with sorrowful crowds of citizens.

In numerous parts of the city the festoonings were arranged with something like artistic taste. We noticed American flags very neatly shrouded in black; in many places the stripes were concealed from house to house along entire squares. In one instance we observed a poor woman, who could not raise more than two yards of black muslin, engaged in placing the emblem of mourning on the dwelling of her humble abode. It was in one of the small local thoroughfares. Her act was one of pure patriotism, to the truth and purity of which the palace on Chestnut street. It is known as the Custom House, a flag is tastefully arranged over the doorway, but the column in front of the structure present no emblems of sorrow.

The Post Office is worthy of a passing remark. It was arranged in solemn grandeur. This was the work of the clerks employed there. The various sections of the city the pedestrian may have observed mourning emblems tastefully grouped with the national shield, or small flags in the centre of window-heads or sills, or door-heads. Rosettes of black were fastened with streamers of red, white, and blue, and tri-colored rosettes were streamed with black ribbon. National shields, with a framework of crape, the likeness of the illustrious deceased, and of Union generals, appeared in green wreaths interspersed with red, blue, white, and black. In many instances the mottoes were displayed, the most prominent of which was the following: "A nation mourns for a father slain."

THE TOLLING OF THE BELLS.

When the actual fact of Mr. Lincoln's death became settled the old State bell rang out a solemn requiem knell, its reverberations striking heavily on every heart in Philadelphia. But a few days since it blithesomely rang forth a merry peal over the great news of Lee's surrender, and now how great the change! Soon the church and engine bells followed in the solemn tolling, and did honor to the great departed.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier and Cadwalader.—The Court met at noon Saturday, when the announcement of the death of President Lincoln was made by District Attorney Gilpin in the following language:

May it please the Court, it is my sad duty to announce to the Court the death of the President of the United States. Abraham Lincoln died this morning at twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock. Four years ago yesterday our flag was stricken down at Sumpter by the hands of national assassins.

Yesterday, Abraham Lincoln fell, a victim to an assassin, actuated and impelled by the same unholy purpose.

For four years he guided and led a loyal but afflicted people through the wilderness of rebellion, and brought them within sight of the promised land. From Pisgah's top he saw, but was not permitted to enter it with the people he loved. We feel that he could have been spared, but it has been ordered otherwise.

May he who in this hour of National bereavement is called to wear his mantle, prove, under the guidance of Providence, a worthy successor.

Judge Grier then stated that the Court would be adjourned till Monday, the 22d inst.

Judge Cadwalader announced that the United States District Court would stand adjourned till next Friday, that being the longest period to which, under the organization of the Court, it could be adjourned.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Read.—At the opening of the court, his Honor Judge Read announced with feeling and appropriate words the sad bereavement which has fallen on the United States, by the lamented death of the President. He said his own feelings would render it inappropriate to transact any public business, and he doubted not that the members of the bar participated with him and with the public in their sorrow at the sad event, and would prefer that the business of the court should be adjourned. It was ordered by the court that the foregoing minute be entered on the records, and that, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased, it was ordered that the court stand adjourned until Saturday, the 22d inst.

DISTRICT COURT—Judges Strond and Hare.—On the opening of the District Court, Mr. Price, Esq., arose, and after a brief allusion to the assassination of President Lincoln, moved an adjournment of the Court.

Judge Strond (Judge Sharswood being absent on account of sickness) replied, that to do otherwise than grant his motion would be to violence to his own feelings, and the sentiments of the whole community. Nothing could have been more unlooked for than the appalling event which had led to this motion. To meditate the death of so good and great a man as Abraham Lincoln was a crime of startling atrocity. To consummate it by open assassination, in the midst of his family and friends, could scarcely be paralleled in the darkest pages of history.

It seems difficult to believe that a man of such blameless morals and pure patriotism should have provoked the enmity of any one. I allude to his patriotism, as comprising in one word the highest praise which can be justly ascribed to the man and nature. Patriotism is the essence of every virtue. No one without this can be a true Christian or a true philanthropist. Abraham Lincoln's life was the best expression of all these virtues.

It could not be granted allowing a cessation of the business of this Court until Saturday the 22d.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—The Court met at the usual hour, when David Paul Brown, Esq., moved that, in view of the sad calamity which has befallen our country by the assassination of the President, the Court adjourn.

Judge Allison said that he had intended of his own motion to adjourn the court. It was but a few days ago that he had adjourned the court in order that all true men, men who had at heart the good of the country, might have an opportunity of rejoicing and congratulation on the then auspicious and happy prospects of the country.

Now they had met again to mourn over the untimely death of the President of the United States, who was stricken down by the hand of an assassin, and in whose person, as the chosen man of the people, we were all stricken down.

The President, whose death we mourn, was not only the chosen of the people, but, as he believed, the chosen of God, that God of whose attributes was mercy, but another of whose attributes was justice.

The Judge continued at some length, and with much feeling, his remarks, saying that this great misfortune which had befallen the nation should teach us a lesson we had almost forgot, in the disposition too much manifested recently in high quarters to deal leniently with the rebels of the South, whose hands are still red with the blood of our kinsmen, that there is such a thing as mercy, there is also justice which should be meted out to these men, some of whom should hang.

It is said in Holy Writ that "they that take up the sword shall perish by the sword."

He said that he had determined under the circumstances, to adjourn the court until Monday the 24th inst.

The court was accordingly adjourned.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Hon. James R. Ludlow, Associate Justice; Wm. B. Mann, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.—At the opening of the court Mr. Mann arose and, with a voice tremulous with emotion, said:

May it please your Honor, the notes of exultation that filled the air but yesterday find their echoes this morning in the universal wail of a free people. An event without precedent in American history has occurred.

Abraham Lincoln, while holding the exalted position of President of the United States, has been slain by lawless violence, and at a moment, when his great and good heart was overflowing with love for all the people of the entire country.

Just as he was about reuniting the broken band of our discovered Union, he died a martyr to his great principles. Out of regard and respect to the memory of the late Chief Magistrate, and in view of this national calamity, I move that this Court do now adjourn.

Judge Ludlow, in a very feeling manner, said: In the awful calamity that has befallen the nation we must all feel the deepest interest, most profound sorrow. At the very moment when the President had extended, and was about to extend, his kindly feeling to all the inhabitants of the Union, he fell by the hand of an assassin. No man can contemplate this calamity without serious emotion. No one is fit for duty on so sad a day as this must be. It is ordered that this court be adjourned until Tuesday next, that the clerk's office be closed, and that these proceedings be entered of record in this court.

THE CORN EXCHANGE.

At eleven o'clock the Corn Exchange Association met, when George Cookman, Esq., the Vice President, announced the sad event in a few appropriate words.

E. Harper Jeffries said: I hold in my hand a preamble and resolutions, which I beg leave to offer, and in doing so I but express our universal sorrow and sadness for the greatest calamity that has befallen our country since the foundation of our Government. We all feel this sad bereavement and loss in the death of our pure and patriotic President. He was indeed an upright and honest man. The nation mourns the loss of a true statesman, and a good man. My heart is too full for further utterance, and I will now read the preamble and resolutions, and moves their adoption:

Whereas, in the death of President Lincoln, the country has suffered a national and irretrievable loss; therefore,

Resolved, That as a mark of our unfeigned sorrow for the national loss, and our regard for the virtues and abilities of the deceased, a joint committee from each Chamber be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of our respect for his memory, and also to make the necessary arrangements for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions.

Resolved, That a public illumination fixed for Monday evening, the 17th inst., be postponed for the present, and the Commissioner of City Property be directed to make the requisite preparations for the same.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of City Property be and he is hereby directed to drape the State House, building and these Chambers in black.

Resolved, That we will give to Andrew Johnson, the successor of Abraham Lincoln, our earnest, individual, and patriotic support, and that in this hour of the national trial invoke the blessings of Almighty God upon our efforts to restore the nation to peace, union, and happiness.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote, and the following committee was appointed to carry them out: Messrs. Van Cleve, George Cookman, Thomas Barlow, and J. Armstrong.

COMMON COUNCIL.—President Stokley called the Council to order, and stated that it had been considered a most fitting and appropriate circumstance that had spread gloom all over the country.

Mr. Wolbert moved that a recess be taken for fifteen minutes to await action of Select Council.

Mr. Harper opposed this, and, after a few remarks, moved that a committee of five be appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Select Council, to take such action as may be necessary on this solemn occasion.

Mr. Wolbert withdrew his motion, and that of Mr. Harper was adopted. The committees being appointed, a motion prevailed that the Select Council be informed of the action of the Common Council.

The following named gentlemen constitute the committee: Messrs. Harper, Marcer, Nickels, Willetts, and Gill.

Mr. Willetts submitted a resolution that the Commissioners of City Property be authorized, in respect to the memory of our late beloved Chief Magistrate, to drape the State House and all other public buildings in suitable mourning.

Mr. Fox moved to amend by inserting, provided that the appropriation does not exceed $500. This was seconded by Mr. Creswell.

Mr. Wolbert said, at such a time as this we should not talk about amounts of money; he was prepared to vote for any amount to drape the public buildings of Philadelphia, and in this he was sure the people of the city, whom we represent, will endorse it. He was in favor of voting in any way or any amount to punish the villains who fired the shot, or for those who aided him to perpetrate that cowardly act. As an American citizen, he (Mr. Wolbert) was ready to procure the best legal talent he had access to, and money to protect the American Government, and use every honorable effort to find out the traitors who have succeeded to destroy the best Government ever devised for the benefit of mankind. Philadelphia desires to do justice to the memory of the late President of the United States. He was astonished at the proposition from the Tenth ward (Mr. Creswell) desiring to limit the amount of money. This is not the time to talk about amounts. No man dare to refuse to pay for a single flag that may be draped by the city authorities. At this hour, aye, at this minute, when every one of us should cry aloud that we shall ever be a free people, and are ready to meet any emergency, he trusted that we all have confidence in the Executive of the city; let him go on until peace shall be declared, and then we can render praise to the Father of us all.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the further consideration of the resolution was postponed for the present.

At this stage of the proceedings, the resolutions from the Select Branch were read and adopted with a slight amendment.

Mr. Willetts withdrew his resolution, and Council adjourned.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

The joint committee of both branches assembled immediately after the adjournment of Councils, and appointed sub-committees to carry into effect the objects and purposes expressed in the resolution.

A motion was adopted instructing the Commissioner of City Property to suspend all work indoors to the proposed illumination.

On motion, adjourned.

PRAYERS FOR THE COUNTRY.

A prayer meeting was held at the Church of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, on Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock, at which a number of clergymen took part. Prayers were offered up for the safety of the country, and for the enlightenment of those to whom the guidance of the ship of state will be entrusted.

THE THEATRES.

The managers of the several theatres met on Saturday morning, and, after a conference, it was resolved not to open the houses that night.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Anticipating the action of Councils, the Commissioner of City Property, in the morning, directed the front of the State House to be put in mourning, and before night the entire building was draped in black, which was festooned from the windows, and tastefully arranged about the doorway.

Flags were displayed from public buildings, including the apartments of the United States Marshal and of the District Attorney, were draped with black; the Mint was also hung in black along its front. At the Merchants' Exchange, the rotunda was put in mourning, as well as the reading-room.

Preparations had been made to decorate these buildings in any colors for the proposed illumination tonight, and the candles had already been placed in the windows of one of the State House wings. In the blink of an eye, the sudden change serves to increase the feeling of sadness and despondency.

THE PRESS OFFICE.

The publication building of *The Press* was tastefully put in mourning, being elegantly festooned with black from the roof to the pavement.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

The Union League House closed its doors and windows upon receipt of the news, and it was tastingly draped in mourning. The League will hold a meeting at noon to-day, at Concert Hall, to formally express their sorrow at the sad event.

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

The Club House of the National Union Club was also closed during Saturday, and was put in mourning from the roof to the lower floor.

THE HOUSE OF MRS. GENERAL MEADE.

Mrs. General Meade, bowed down by the double sorrow of the great national calamity and the death of her brother, Colonel W. Sergeant, whose funeral took place on Saturday afternoon, did not fail to show her sorrow at the calamity that had fallen to us all.

At an early hour her windows were bowed, and the old battle-flag of the Pennsylvania Reserves, under which so many brave souls have rallied and fought for their country, was flung to the breeze, draped and at half mast.

THE MILITARY HOSPITALS.

At a meeting of the inmates of Turner's Lane Hospital, held April 15, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the all-wise disposition of God we are called upon to mourn the loss of our chief ruler, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, struck down by the cowardly assassin.

Resolved, That although filled with this, our highest sorrow, we recognize the hand of Him that doeth all things well, yet we cannot but deeply feel the irreparable loss that we have sustained in the death of our country's head.

Resolved, That we can but appreciate the true statesmanship, the nobleness of character, and the unswerving fidelity which has characterized his past course, and by which he has so successfully led our country for the past four years of its terrible struggle, and that we cannot but look forward with the deepest solicitude to the future.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted family with the associate relers, with the country's defenders, and with the whole nation in this our common loss.

Resolved, That the Philadelphia Sunday and daily papers be requested to publish the foregoing resolutions.

The soldiers in the other hospitals held similar meetings and passed resolutions expressive of their heartfelt sorrow at the assassination of the Chief Magistrate, in whom statesmanship and patriotism they had the highest confidence.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The department, so full of joy in consequence of recent victories, became shrouded in sorrow at the terrible national calamity that astounded the community on Saturday morning. The Shiffler Hose Company, the Franklin, Southwark, Weccacoe, Niagara, Hope, Good Intent, and we may say all the houses of the many fire companies, were soon arrayed in the black robes of mourning. Flags, appropriately draped, were displayed from their "look-outs," or festooned in solemn grandeur from the windows. The apparatus was draped, and quite a number of the companies held meetings to take action in respect to the death of the President.

THE COOPER SHOP.

A special meeting of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee was held on Saturday evening and adopted a preamble and series of resolutions relative to the national calamity. The reader is referred to the proceedings, published in another column. The saloon was elaborately draped in the symbols of grief.

ATTACK ON THE "AGE" OFFICE.

At an hearly hour of the day an excited crowd gathered about the *Age* office, on Chestnut street, below Fifth, and showed a disposition to tear out the place. The symptoms were so unmistakable that a police force was ordered to its protection. Once or twice a rush was made for the door, but the police kept the crowd off. Several arrests were made. At one time there was a flank movement upon the building, and an effort made to reach the rear through an alley on Fifth street. The police, however, were on the alert, and succeeded in foiling the attempt. About eleven o'clock in the morning the crowd became so dense that the police could do very little, and the Mayor ordered the street to be cleared, which was done. This put an end to the demonstration upon the office, but the crowd remained in the neighborhood all day.

THE ILLUMINATION POSTPONED.

Upon the reception of the Intelligence, Mayer Henry issued a proclamation postponing the illumination fixed for Monday night, the popular feeling in the community forbidding any demonstration of joy at the present time.

MOURNING BADGES.

Early in the day mourning badges appeared on the streets, being worn on the coat. They were made of muslin, and had the head of the President on them encircled in black.

KINGSESSING AND DARBY.

The sad news of the assassination of President Lincoln was conveyed first to the residents at these places by the Darby passenger cars. The gloom soon became general, and the newspapers, what few reached these sections, were eagerly sought for, and the despatches from Washington were read aloud to groups of people who collected in squads. The citizens were appalled, and universal sorrow prevailed among them. With one impulse the old flag was draped in the emblems of mourning, and the sad tokens of grief were displayed from many houses. The people could scarcely realize or believe that President Lincoln was no more.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

As soon as the news spread in this growing portion of our city, the residents in great numbers appeared in the streets and mingled their tears of sadness with each other. Here, too, as in many other places, they could not believe the report. Many of the splendid mansions of the wealthy were enrolled in mourning; black silk and crape were gracefully entwined with the red, white, and blue, and festooned from window to window and from the eave to the pavement. In the more humble abode of honest poverty the same tokens of respect to the memory of the Great Martyr were displayed. The large hotels and public meeting-houses exhibited draped flags, national shields with black rosettes, draped eagles, and other tastefully arranged emblems of grief at the nation's loss.

THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

We learn from parties who arrived in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon and last evening that for many miles the American flags, in the surrounding country, were displayed with crape. At West Chester, Old Chester, Media, Lansdale, Easton, Bethlehem, Mount Ephraim, Mount Holly, Woodbury, Atlantic City, and hundreds of other places, the same sad tokens of the nation's loss and grief were visible to the passing eye of travelers.

GERMANTOWN.

Here also, at the historical village of Germantown, were many pretty devices, all exhibiting sadness because of the shocking calamity. Even the mills became idle, and their industrial occupants mingled with the people in assembling in groups, while others, unable to realize the appalling event, stood in silent grief. All, however, soon became convinced in universal gloom. The stores were assorted to, and in a short time every article of goods denoting sadness and sorrow was purchased and arranged in the front of dwellings. The American flags, hoisted so recently upon prominent buildings as the bright heralds of victory and coming peace to the land, were draped, and business was generally suspended. The stores were closed, and the window shutters of the dwellings generally were bowed.

MANAYUNK AND ROXBOROUGH.

These sections, contiguous to each other, were also convulsed and shocked when the appalling fact announcing the death of the President was made known to the inhabitants through the medium of the press. Business in the mills was suspended generally. At some of these industrial places the operatives twisted together red, white, blue, and black crape, and in this fashion arranged the festoonings of the fronts from window to window. The public houses displayed draped flags. The dwellings in Roxborough were also arranged in mourning, and the loyal people of the upland section joined in the expression of general sorrow. They all felt, indeed, young and old, that a bright star had set, and even a cypress wreath for the capital of the nation.

FRANKFORD.

The people of this ancient place were also wrapped in the profoundest sorrow when they received from the stunning shock they received when the intelligence first reached them. So great a national calamity was hard, indeed, for many of them to really believe. But the evidence of their sad sorrow shows out like the bright sun amid the general gloom, and universal sadness prevailed. The National Bank, and other public buildings, and commanding buildings were artistically draped, the deep black being relieved with the tri colors of the nation. A change of programme of amusements was announced to persons residing here, and they, sorrow stricken like their neighbors, went home with heavy hearts. The news came just preceding the evening, and the day passed the dwellings and stores were robed in the emblems of mourning.

CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

The city of Camden, also, was draped in the sad tokens of sorrow. The news flashed to the inspection of the news overcame many of the citizens. The people generally assembled in the streets to discuss the appalling event. It was almost incredible, before they were willing to believe the report. In this particular they were very much like the residents of Philadelphia. Flags were displayed all over the town, and to the observant eye it looked like a city of mourning. There are many beautiful dwellings in this rural city, and these were draped with symbols of sadness. Every one had festooned the festoonings, grouped up with red, white, and blue, presented an attractive, though solemn appearance.

A meeting of the citizens was called to assemble at a late hour of the afternoon of Saturday, April 15, at the hall corner of Fourth and Federal streets, to take action in reference to the murder of President Lincoln.

The attendance was very large, and the deepest feeling displayed. Mr. Hufty was chosen chairman, and Mr. Lowe secretary.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting at the great calamity which has befallen the country. The committee consisted of Messrs. James M. Scovel, R. Henry Lee, Ralph Lee, T. C. Knight, Mr. Sharp, and Mr. Ramsey.

During the absence of the committee Mr. Brinck made an appropriate address.

On the return of the committee, the resolutions were read by Mr. Scovel, who spoke at some length to a deeply interested audience. He spoke of Mr. Lincoln's tearful parting with his friends at Springfield, on his way to Washington, and of his offering the prayers of his friends for his guidance in administering the duties of his office. He gave a brief history of the assassination of the President, of Mr. Lincoln, and spoke of his fidelity to all the pledges he had given the friends of universal freedom; spoke faithfully of the Rebellion, and how we now stood beside the dead form of the illustrious dead, the bravest martyrs who ever died to make men free. Mr. Scovel said Mr. Lincoln was great in statesmanship, great in his kindness, great in magnanimity and power the peer of any statesman in the world. Since the assassination of the saviour of the world, no more sublime event has the example of a man stricken down in the hour of a nation's triumph, when that triumph was the dawn of the first morning of the first day of universal liberty. Mr. Scovel gave some touching illustrations of Mr. Lincoln's kindness of heart. In relation to Andrew Johnson he said, "He challenges God, who quarrels with the imperfections of man." His record against those who hatched treason in the Senate chamber was too noble a one to fear that the Vice President would ever falter in the performance of his lofty trust. The people were willing to trust the destiny of our nation to the hands of a Johnson. This was received with applause.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, has been stricken down by the hand of an assassin, and lies dead in the Nation's Capital; and

Whereas, Almighty God has suddenly removed from whose life was dear to us all, to be taken from us at so critical an hour, we bow reverently to the Divine Will and yield to the chastisement inflicted.

Resolved. That language fails us in any attempt to express our sense of the loss of the nation by the death of Abraham Lincoln, whose character, remarkable for its strength and tenderness, its peacefulness and power, gave him a place in every heart, and will make his name revered for every land where those people desire liberty and a free government.

Resolved, That this sad event calls for gratitude the memory of his fidelity to the people during four years of a terrible rebellion; that it was in this, that we cannot forget the words of Abraham Lincoln to Captain Hickman, who carried to him into the nicest question of State policy the sentiment of humanity, when he declared in Independence Hall, in 1861, that he would rather be SHOT than BE A SLAVE, and that he would rather surrender the principles which lie at the foundation of our Government, principles which give liberty not only to the SLAVE in our land, but to all the world for all future time.

Resolved, That the dastardly act of assassination is not regarded by us as the mere impulses of rebellious fanaticism but as a representative act long planned by those who are the sympathizers in the rebellion, and against human liberty and a republican form of government.

Resolved, Since we learn that some in our midst rejoice over this cowardly murder, that we solemnly warn those who have so spoken that it will be no longer tolerate treason in our city, *nor will we permit* the Mayor and Police Force to arrest *such expressions*, but we demand that our civil authorities shall express, suppress, and punish any expression or sympathy with this act of treason, and that we pledge our lives in the presence of rebel sympathizers *shall no longer be tolerated in our midst*.

Resolved, That as we mourn with every good citizen of the republic, and with the friends of free government throughout the world, we will not cease to think upon mercy, and so come and save us, after the multitude of Thy compassions, through the merits and mediation of Thy blessed son, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

O Merciful God and Heavenly Father, who hast taught us that in Thy sight our death is precious, seemingly afflict or grieve the children of men, look with pity, we beseech Thee, upon the sorrows of Thy servants, the family of our late lamented Chief Magistrate, for whom our prayers are addressed. Behold them, O God, with the eye of Thy mercy, comfort them with a sense of Thy goodness, preserve them under this bereaving flood, give them patience under their afflictions and resignation to Thy holy will, that so their wounded hearts may be bound up by Thy strengthening promises, and their bruised spirits be healed by the oil and wine of Thy consoling grace. Be to them indeed the God of all comfort, and may they by Thy grace be led to consecrate themselves to Thee and Thy service, and thus be prepared to dwell with Thee in that heavenly kingdom where sin and death are no more. These things and whatsoever else Thou shall see to be necessary and convenient for them, we humbly ask in the name and intercession of Jesus Christ, who, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, lives and reigneth, our Lord, world without end. Amen.

During yesterday sermons were preached or remarks made on the great calamity, and eulogies were spoken upon Abraham Lincoln in nearly all the churches.

THE ILLUMINATION SUSPENDED.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1865.—The recommendation of a general illumination of the city on Monday evening next, is hereby countermanded.

By order of the Mayor.

S. G. RUGGLES, Chief of Police.

THE DISPLAYS OF MOURNING.

In addition to the displays of mourning already mentioned there were numbers of others worthy of note. Indeed, so many and various were they that this paper would not contain descriptions of all those worthy of mention.

A house on Second street had suspended from the talons of an immense spread eagle three flags—the centre was a skeleton, representing Death. On one end was a figure of Justice, and on the other the Goddess of Liberty, weeping. Over the Goddess of Liberty were the words, "Our Chief is Dead." Over the figure Death were the words, "in the midst of life we are in Death." Over the head of Justice were the words, "We smite those who smite us."

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

On Friday, the anniversary of the day when Major Anderson evacuated Fort Sumpter, the First Baptist Church of this city met at their meeting-house, Broad and Arch streets, to celebrate the event in suitable and appropriate manner. The interior of the beautiful edifice was decorated with the tri-color flowers and small flags, while in the rear of the pulpit a large flag was displayed, covering the entire space.

The services consisted of prayer, reading of portions of the Bible, and singing by the entire congregation, accompanied by a select choir. The organ was played by Mr. M. Warner.

Prayer was offered by the venerable Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, D. D., and an address was delivered by the Rev. George Dana Boardman, the pastor of the church. It was a noble effort, and was delivered with most powerful effect, eliciting time and again frantic applause. His reference to Abraham Lincoln was most touching and eloquent, and the tribute he paid to his eminent worth and nobleness of character was most eloquent.

A COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF GERMANTOWN, PENNA., TO THE PRESIDENT.

GERMANTOWN, April 15, 1865.

SIR: Our hearts are full of sorrow and indignation at the news of the murder of our President, and we feel that we must express our sorrow and our indignation to you, and through you to the Government and people of the United States.

Our village is full of sorrow, and we have hung our houses with the emblems of mourning